1875

June

12

No. XVII OF 1875.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending 2nd May 1874.	For week ending 1st May 1875.	Total from 1st January to 2nd May 1874.	Total from 1st January to 1st May 1875.	Total increase in 1875.	Total decrease in 1875.
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
5th June 1875	East Indian, Main ...	8,84,421	5,[illegible]	[illegible],774	1,02,91,976	...	41,27,798
5th ditto ...	Ditto, Jubbulpoor ...	59,901	[illegible],289	9,67,142	8,62,[illegible]	...	1,04,380
29th May 1875	Eastern Bengal ...	55,110	53,980	13,68,926	9,85,583	...	3,83,343
8th ditto ...	Oudh and Rohilkhund ...	[illegible]320	55,798	5,99,[illegible]11	9,94,844	3[illegible],533	...
29th ditto ...	Sindh, Punjab, & Delhi ...	1,76,0[illegible]4	1,32,519	30,25,[illegible]73	23,91,169	...	6,34,704
22nd ditto ...	Madras ...	1,03,620	1,12,990	19,42,[illegible]62	20,26,546	83,[illegible]84	...
29th ditto ...	South Indian ...	18,679	17,489	3,01,[illegible]81	3,10,917	[illegible]56	...
29th ditto ...	Great Indian Peninsula ...	4,83,333	5,32,509	93,00,[illegible]59	97,90,712	4,89,713	...
29th ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India ...	1,88,644	1,91,701	24,64,[illegible]76	26,20,088	1,55,212	...
	TOTAL ...	20,15,122	16,66,786	3,43,94,424	3,02,77,597	...	41,16,827
	State.						
5th June 1875	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	2,839	2,[illegible]03	38,867	37,970	...	897
5th ditto ...	Nulhattee ...	1,838	1,[illegible]83	30,859	31,302	443	...
5th ditto ...	Rajpootana ...	8,[illegible]20	[illegible]3	1,09,221	5,59,455	4,50,234	...
29th May 1875	Holkar ...	1,671	6,529	14,596a	1,03,083	88,487	...
8th ditto ...	Khamgaon ...	831	1,526	21,340	30,014	8,674	...
8th ditto ...	Oomraotee ...	832	1,293	18,250	32,354	14,104	...
8th ditto ...	Wardha Valley ...	509	903	10,391a	17,233	6,842	...
8th ditto ...	Nizam's ...	...	8,821	...	1,57,107	1,57,107	...
5th June 1875	Tirhoot ...	...	1,263	...	22,763b	22,763	...
29th May 1875	Punjab Northern ...	...	4,098	...	11,893c	11,893	...
	TOTAL ...	16,840	62,122	2,43,524	10,03,174	7,59,650	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	20,31,962	17,28,908	3,46,37,948	3,12,80,771		33,57,177

(a) Total receipts from 1st February to 2nd May 1874.
(b) Total receipts from 14th February to 1st May 1875.
(c) Total receipts from 12th April to 1st May 1875.

No. XVIII OF 1875.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending 9th May 1874.	For week ending 8th May 1875.	Total from 1st January to 9th May 1874.	Total from 1st January to 8th May 1875.	Total increase in 1875.	Total decrease in 1875.
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
5th June 1875	East Indian, Main ...	9,65,773	5,56,[illegible]9	1,53,8[illegible]47	1,08,51,656	...	45,36,891
5th ditto ...	Ditto, Jubbulpoor ...	61,180	41,2[illegible]	10,[illegible]322	9,04,053	...	1,24,269
29th May 1875	Eastern Bengal ...	52,066	54,6[illegible]5	14,20,993	10,40,228	...	3,80,765
8th ditto ...	Oudh and Rohilkhund ...	43,704	57,8[illegible]	6,43,014	10,52,684	4,09,670	...
29th ditto ...	Sindh, Punjab, & Delhi ...	1,44,730	[illegible]	31,70,603	25,07,267	...	6,63,336
22nd ditto ...	Madras ...	74,776	1,22,536	20,17,438	21,49,082	1,31,644	...
29th ditto ...	South Indian ...	15,802	17,191	3,17,662	3,28,108	10,446	...
29th ditto ...	Great Indian Peninsula ...	4,70,002	5,59,396	97,71,002	1,03,50,108	5,79,106	...
29th ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India ...	1,83,718	1,87,971	26,48,594	28,08,059	1,59,465	...
	TOTAL ...	20,11,751	17,13,646	3,64,06,175	3,19,91,245	...	44,14,930
	State.						
5th June 1875	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	1,6[illegible]	1,615	[illegible],505	[illegible]585	...	920
5th ditto ...	Nulhattee ...	[illegible]8	1,668	2[illegible],[illegible]07	[illegible]70	473	...
5th ditto ...	Rajpootana ...	10,048	38,579	1,[illegible]9,8[illegible]	5,[illegible]4	4,73,166	...
29th May 1875	Holkar ...	1,662	[illegible]498	16,257	1,1[illegible]	96,824	...
8th ditto ...	Khamgaon ...	790	[illegible]	22,131	2[illegible]	8,847	...
8th ditto ...	Oomraotee ...	558	1,4[illegible]	18,808	33,7[illegible]	14,950	...
8th ditto ...	Wardha Valley ...	893	1,496	11,284a	18,728	7,444	...
8th ditto ...	Nizam's ...	...	6,613	...	1,63,720	1,63,720	...
5th June 1875	Tirhoot ...	...	1,989	...	24,752b	24,752	...
29th May 1875	Punjab Northern ...	...	3,109	...	15,002c	15,002	...
	TOTAL ...	17,828	61,934	2,6[illegible],50	10,65,108	8,03,758	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	20,29,579	17,75,580	3,6[illegible],57,525	3,30,56,353	...	36,11,172

(a) Total receipts from 1st February to 9th May 1874.
(b) Total receipts from 14th February to 8th May 1875.
(c) Total receipts from 12th April to 8th May 1875.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL KHARIF IN THE PUNJAB UP TO 30th APRIL 1875.

CANAL DIVISION.	WATER DISTRIBUTED DURING APRIL 1875.		NAVIGATION RETURN CANAL.		LAND IRRIGATED (APPROXIMATE).					REMARKS.
	Depth in Canal at Regulating Gauge.	Gross Consumption. C. ft. per second.	Principal Items of Traffic.		Chief Crops (approximate).		Area in Acres.	Rainfall.		
	Full supply.	Actual throughout.	Estimated full supply.	Actual average throughout.	Up.	Down.	Name.		Acres.	Average.	During month.	
BARI DOAB CANAL. 1st Division	4·90	4·12	3073·60	572·80	...	128,209 kurris, bullies, logs, &c., and 1,892 maunds of fire-wood, &c.	Zinsar. Gurdáspur...		3,585	...	...	
2nd Divn. Main Branch, Lower	4·60	3·99		1123·73			Amritsar ...		4,753	...	...	
Lahore Branch ...	4·30	3·07		555·75			Lahore ...		4,846	0·18	0·20	
Total B. D. Canal ...	...	...	3073·60	...	...		...		13,184	...	...	
Corresponding period of last year ...	...	...	3073·60	...	...		...		10,765	...	...	
WESTERN JAMNA CANALS. Karnál Division	4·33	4·34	2546·00	61·22	...		Cotton ...		9,257	...	...	380·17 cubic feet per second passed down the various escapes on the Bári Doáb Canal. The result of the irrigation during the month under review, as compared with that of the preceding year, shows an increase of 2419 acres.
Delhi ,,	4·40	4·48		480·43			Rice ...		3	...	...	
Hansi ,,	8·80	8·20		818·00			Sugarcane ...		17,645	...	...	
,, Bulls Head	8·00	8·00		260·00			Others ...		3,117	...	...	
Total W. J. Canals ...	...	...	2546·00	...	...	128,209	...		30,022	...	...	
Corresponding period of last year ...	...	...	2546·00	...	...	113,651	...		28,774	...	...	285·08 cubic feet per second passed out of the Budha Khera escape on the Western Jamná Canal. Although the total irrigation on this Canal shows an improvement over that of the same period of the previous year, there is a considerable decrease in the Hansi Division which is attributed to a falling-off in the cultivation of sugarcane owing to a rumour that the water-rent on this crop would be raised.
INUNDATION CANALS. Upper Satlaj Division	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lahore ...		[Detail not obtainable for want of establishment.]	...	...	
Lower Satlaj and Chináb	...	...	...	...	...	...	Montgomery ...			...	...	
Indus Canals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Multán ...			...	...	
							Derah Gázi Khán ...			...	...	
Total Inundation Canals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		1,000	...	...	
Corresponding period of last year ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		1,030	...	...	
Delhi and Gurgáon Works ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	
Total Delhi and Gurgáon Works ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	
Corresponding period of last year ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	
PERENNIAL CANALS— GRAND TOTAL ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		43,206	...	...	
Ditto—Corresponding period of last year ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		39,539	...	...	

W. BROADFOOT, *Captain, R. E.,*
Asst. Secy. to Govt., Punjab, Irrign. Branch.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

(TELEGRAPH).

Abstract of Foreign Traffic for the Month of February 1875.

CLASS OF MESSAGES.	ROUTE. West. Via Teheran. No.	Indian Value.	Via Turkey. No.	Indian Value.	Persian Gulf. No.	Indian Value.	Via Suez. No.	Indian Value.	East. Via Amur. No.	Indian Value.	Via Madras. No.	Indian Value.	Native Burma. No.	Indian Value.	TOTAL. No.	Indian Value.
INDIAN.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.
Sent ...	1,293	8,424 15	45	216 1	90	546 14	1,642	9,051 4	...	...	256	1,526 1	259	474 12	3,585	20,239 15
Received ...	1,119	6,243 0	26	109 13	113	833 11	1,543	7,736 2	...	...	225	1,270 9	222	428 4	3,248	16,621 7
Total ...	2,412	14,667 15	71	325 14	203	1,380 9	3,185	16,787 6	...	....	481	2,796 10	481	903 0	6,833	36,861 6
TRANSIT.																
East to West	101	703 8	...	...	1	4 3	1,029	6,807 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,131	7,514 13
West to East	223	1,368 7	27	123 15	3	12 10	831	5,150 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,084	6,655 5
West to West	...	...	...	...	...	...	*1	4 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4 3
Total ...	324	2,071 15	27	123 15	4	16 13	1,861	11,961 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,216	14,174 5
															GRAND TOTAL...	9,049 51,035 11

* Capo d'Istria to Port Said.

Abstract of Foreign Traffic with India by the Indo-European and Red Sea routes for the Month of February 1875.

ROUTE.		Number of Messages by each Route (exclusive of transit). To India.	From India.	Total.	Percentage of Number. To India.	From India.	Total.
Indo-European	*Vid* Teheran	1,119	1,293	2,412	39·95	42·12	41·08
	,, Turkey	26	45	71	·93	1·47	1·21
	Persian Gulf *vid* Kurrachee	113	90	203	4·03	2·93	3·46
Red Sea	... *Vid* Suez	1,543	1,642	3,185	55·09	53·48	54·25
	Total ...	2,801	3,070	5,871	100·00	100·00	100·00

Abstract of Foreign Traffic for the Month of March 1875.

CLASS OF MESSAGES.	ROUTE. West. Via Teheran. No.	Indian Value.	Via Turkey. No.	Indian Value.	Persian Gulf. No.	Indian Value.	Via Suez. No.	Indian Value.	East. Via Amur. No.	Indian Value.	Via Madras. No.	Indian Value.	Native Burma. No.	Indian Value.	TOTAL. No.	Indian Value.
INDIAN.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.
Sent ...	1,510	9,658 7	48	220 5	84	729 0	1,823	10,310 3	4	19 6	277	1,560 8	374	687 12	4,120	23,185 9
Received ...	1,096	6,066 0	43	208 15	106	743 6	1,728	8,925 15	5	25 3	280	1,533 0	201	580 8	3,549	18,082 15
Total ...	2,606	15,724 7	91	429 4	190	1,472 6	3,551	19,236 2	9	44 9	557	3,093 8	665	1,268 4	7,669	41,268 8
TRANSIT.																
East to West	139	1,045 13	...	...	2	8 6	1,101	6,986 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,242	8,040 14
West to East	296	1,917 2	18	75 10	3	12 10	811	5,136 15	3	12 10	...	...	1	4 13	1,132	7,159 12
West to West	...	...	...	...	*1	4 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4 3
Total ...	435	2,962 15	18	75 10	6	25 3	1,912	12,123 10	3	12 10	...	...	1	4 13	2,375	15,204 13
															GRAND TOTAL...	10,044 56,473 5

* From Aden to Bushahr.

Abstract of Foreign Traffic with India by the Indo-European and Red Sea routes for the Month of March 1875.

ROUTE.		Number of Messages by each Route (exclusive of transit). To India.	From India.	Total.	Percentage of Number. To India.	From India.	Total.
Indo-European	*Vid* Teheran	1,096	1,510	2,606	36·86	43·58	40·48
	,, Turkey	43	48	91	1·45	1·39	1·41
	Persian Gulf *vid* Kurrachee	106	84	190	3·57	2·42	2·95
Red Sea	... *Vid* Suez	1,728	1,823	3,551	58·12	52·61	55·16
	Total ...	2,973	3,465	6,438	100·00	100·00	100·00

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. XIX OF 1875.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Last return received.	Railways.	For week ending 16th May 1874.	For week ending 15th May 1875.	Total from 1st January to 16th May 1874.	Total from 1st January to 15th May 1875.	Total increase in 1875.	Total decrease in 1875.
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
12th June 1875	East Indian, Main ...	8,67,536	5,05,898	1,62,56,083	1,13,57,554	...	48,98,529
12th ditto ...	Ditto, Jubbulpoor ...	59,916	35,465	10,88,238	9,39,519	...	1,48,719
5th ditto ...	Eastern Bengal ...	38,753	56,181	14,59,746	10,96,409	...	3,63,337
15th May 1875	Oudh and Rohilkhund	43,927	66,197	6,86,941	11,18,880	4,31,939	...
5th June 1875	Sindh, Punjab, & Delhi	1,71,526	1,47,738	33,42,129	26,55,004	...	6,87,125
29th May 1875	Madras ...	95,091	1,21,532	21,12,529	22,99,168	1,86,639	...
5th June 1875	South Indian ...	17,315	16,568	3,34,978	3,44,675	9,697	...
5th ditto ...	Great Indian Peninsula	4,58,867	4,59,825	1,02,29,869	1,08,09,933	5,80,064	...
5th ditto ..	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India ...	1,63,144	1,96,969	28,11,738	30,05,028	1,93,290	...
	TOTAL ...	19,16,075	16,06,373	3,83,22,251	3,36,26,170	...	46,96,081
	State.						
12th June 1875	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	1,551	1,631	42,057	41,216	...	841
12th ditto ...	Nulhattee ...	2,046	1,597	34,544	34,567	23	...
12th ditto ...	Rajpootana ...	10,100	32,046	1,29,969	6,25,079	4,95,110	..
5th ditto ...	Holkar ...	1,398	7,408	17,655*a*	1,19,988	1,02,333	...
15th May 1875	Khamgaon ...	451	910	22,582	31,887	9,305	...
15th ditto ...	Oomraotee ...	490	1,333	19,298	35,091	15,793	...
15th ditto ...	Wardha Valley ...	1,255	692	12,539*a*	19,421	6,882	...
15th ditto ...	Nizam's ..	...	7,131	...	1,70,851	1,70,851	...
5th June 1875	Tirhoot ...	...	1,491	...	31,951*b*	31,951	...
5th ditto ...	Punjab Northern ...	...	3,479	...	18,481*c*	18,481	...
	TOTAL ...	17,291	57,718	2,78,644	11,28,532	8,49,888	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	19,33,366	16,64,091	3,86,00,895	3,47,54,702	...	38,46,193

(*a*) Total receipts from 1st February to 16th May 1874.
(*b*) Total receipts from 11th January to 15th May 1875.
(*c*) Total receipts from 12th April to 15th May 1875.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 1st half of June 1875.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus sorghum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus sorghum.* Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus sorghum.* Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata.* Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata.* Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum, miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum, miliaceum, &c.* Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum, miliaceum, &c.* Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
Madras.	Ganjam ...	17 7	14 7	10 3	...	...	...	16 2	17 8	17 8	19 6	22 8	26 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	41 0	41 0	35 2	23 3	30 0	40 0	13 8	13 8	13 8	Ganjam ...	Madras.	
	Vizagapatam ...	15 0	16 0	11 0	...	...	...	12 3	12 3	11 8	14 7	14 7	14 1	23 8	23 8	23 8	23 8	23 8	23 8	26 3	28 3	24 2	28 1	29 2	36 3	14 0	14 0	14 0	Vizagapatam ...		
	Godavery ...	14 4	13 5	11 7	...	...	...	20 8	20 8	16 8	22 0	22 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38 2	30 9	33 6	33 6	37 8	18 7	18 7	18 7	Godavery ...		
	Kistna ...	14 7	14 7	14 7	...	...	...	18 6	19 4	16 2	19 6	21 2	17 9	21 8	20 7	21 1	...	...	...	35 3	35 3	35 3	23 9	27 4	34 2	17 5	17 5	18 4	Kistna ...		
	Nellore ...	12 6	12 6	12 6	...	...	...	14 3	14 3	13 9	16 0	16 0	16 5	33 6	32 9	23 3	...	...	...	35 2	33 7	28 2	24 1	23 9	24 7	17 0	17 0	17 0	Nellore ...		
	Cuddapah ...	14 7	14 7	12 5	...	...	...	14 4	14 4	11 5	16 6	16 6	12 4	22 9	22 9	20 5	29 0	29 0	25 4	28 5	28 5	26 2	29 2	29 2	23 2	14 4	14 4	16 2	Cuddapah ...		
	Bellary ...	15 4	15 8	12 5	...	...	...	13 4	12 8	11 2	14 6	14 6	12 4	21 6	22 7	28 8	22 6	22 6	28 2	27 2	29 1	31 0	26 8	28 0	28 6	16 1	16 1	13 1	Bellary ...		
	Kurnool ...	14 0	14 0	15 2	...	...	...	14 2	14 5	11 4	15 7	15 7	12 1	20 9	23 3	28 8	21 2	21 2	25 0	21 9	21 9	24 5	23 2	25 5	27 0	14 8	14 8	14 0	Kurnool ...		
	Madras ...	10 6	10 3	10 6	...	...	...	13 9	13 9	11 2	15 1	15 1	12 4	23 8	23 8	16 8	20 5	20 5	17 9	23 9	24 3	22 6	20 5	20 9	21 3	18 6	18 6	17 9	Madras ...		
	Chingleput ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 5	16 5	12 0	18 1	18 1	12 5	...	23 0	18 7	...	...	...	24 0	24 7	23 3	21 1	21 8	21 8	18 6	18 6	18 6	Chingleput ...		
	North Arcot ...	11 9	11 9	11 0	...	...	...	18 7	18 7	15 0	19 7	20 7	16 0	24 6	25 5	23 7	...	...	19 8	29 9	29 9	27 4	25 6	25 6	17 1	16 4	16 4	16 4	North Arcot ...		
	South Arcot ...	11 3	10 9	9 4	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	12 6	17 5	17 5	13 1	...	...	18 5	23 9	25 0	18 5	26 2	26 2	18 7	27 4	28 4	20 6	16 6	18 4	South Arcot ...		
	Tanjore ...	10 3	10 3	10 3	...	...	...	15 8	15 8	13 3	...	...	...	31 0	31 0	20 7	23 2	23 2	18 8	29 4	29 4	24 5	22 7	24 5	19 2	17 0	17 0	14 7	Tanjore ...		
	Trichinopoly ...	11 9	11 9	10 6	...	...	...	15 1	15 8	11 9	15 9	16 7	12 3	...	23 8	18 2	24 1	24 1	20 3	27 5	27 5	21 0	25 4	29 3	18 5	16 2	16 2	13 8	Trichinopoly ...		
	Madura ...	10 9	10 9	10 5	...	...	...	14 7	15 1	10 9	15 3	15 6	11 4	...	21 1	19 4	27 9	27 9	22 0	29 4	31 0	23 2	29 4	29 4	19 6	17 8	17 8	16 8	Madura ...		
	Tinnevelly ...	9 3	9 3	8 0	...	...	...	10 5	12 0	7 5	12 0	13 6	9 1	...	...	...	18 3	19 6	13 1	20 5	21 9	16 4	18 7	18 7	15 6	76 8	76 8	66 6	Tinnevelly ...		
	Coimbatore ...	13 1	11 7	10 9	...	...	...	12 1	13 0	10 9	13 0	13 8	11 4	21 2	20 4	16 5	24 3	22 9	18 6	23 5	23 5	22 0	23 8	25 5	17 8	12 5	12 5	14 2	Coimbatore ...		
	Nilgiris ...	11 4	11 4	9 2	...	...	...	9 6	8 8	8 0	10 4	9 6	8 8	15 4	13 9	12 3	15 4	14 0	11 2	15 8	15 8	14 8	17 4	16 6	12 4	11 0	11 0	10 1	Nilgiris ...		
	Salem ...	14 1	13 3	11 8	...	...	...	14 0	15 7	13 2	14 9	16 6	13 8	27 0	22 3	22 3	24 6	24 6	20 3	28 5	27 0	27 0	27 5	29 2	18 9	17 4	17 4	13 7	Salem ...		
	South Canara ...	11 2	12 5	9 0	...	...	...	10 2	10 7	9 7	14 7	14 7	13 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 1	22 9	22 0	16 2	17 2	12 6	14 0	16 0	17 0	South Canara ...		
	Malabar ...	9 0	11 5	11 5	...	...	...	13 4	14 2	12 1	14 2	15 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 9	18 2	21 9	21 0	21 0	16 8	14 4	14 4	17 1	Malabar ...		
Bombay.	Bombay ...	12 6	10 7	11 14	20 6	23 7	...	7 4	7 7	7 12	11 10[d]	11 13	13 5	20 4	20 4	...	16 4	20 7	16 4	14 1	14 1	10 10	18 10	16 14	14 0	14 2	14 2	...	Bombay ...	Bombay.	
	Ahmedabad ...	17 10	17 14	...	32 0	32 0	29 0	7 4	8 0	7 0	11 8	12 0	11 0	24 9	24 10	...	21 0	22 15	...	...	...	...	22 4	22 5	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	Ahmedabad ...		
	Kaira ...	14 9	14 9	...	29 1	32 0	32 0	8 14	8 14	...	11 7	11 6	...	22 14	26 11	...	16 13	18 13	...	...	...	...	17 12	17 12	...	106 11	106 11	80 0	Kaira ...		
	Surat ...	12 5	13 6	13 6	13 6	13 6	7 6	7 11	8 3	7 12	9 14	10 10	12 4	18 8	18 8	16 6	14 13	17 6	16 6	...	...	...	14 13	14 13	12 4	101 12	101 12	111 0	Surat ...		
	Broach ...	13 8	14 8	...	...	...	...	8 0	10 0	...	11 8	11 8	12 0	20 0	20 0	19 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	14 8	...	100 0	100 0	100 0	Broach ...		
	Tanna ...	11 0	11 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	7 0	8 0	...	10 0	11 0	12 0	16 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	17 0	17 0	18 0	17 0	15 0	15 0	13 0	64 0	70 0	...	14 0	14 0	15 0	Tanna ...		
	Kolaba ...	11 5	11 6	11 6	...	...	...	7 10	7 10	7 10	13 5	13 5	12 3	20 14	...	...	19 0	19 0	...	24 11	30 5	...	15 3	16 3	...	130 0	130 0	140 0	Kolaba ...		
	Khandesh (Dhulia) ...	16 6	17 1	...	...	...	...	8 7	8 7	...	11 4	11 4	...	30 8	30 8	27 0	23 5	24 4	...	...	...	...	17 1	16 10	...	150 0	150 0	150 0	Khandesh (Dhulia) ...		
	Nasik ...	17 5	17 4	...	8 1	8 0	...	5 15	5 15	...	11 14	11 14	...	28 0	28 0	...	22 8	22 8	...	32 8	32 8	...	19 14	21 4	...	128 0	128 0	...	Nasik ...		
	Ahmadnagar ...	16 10½	17 6½	...	...	...	...	8 13½	8 13½	...	9 13½	9 13½	9 13½	33 11	34 6	...	25 9½	28 2½	...	...	...	...	23 9½	23 9½	...	106 10½	107 0	...	12 12	11 12	...	Ahmadnagar ...		
	Poona ...	14 15	14 15	...	10 3	10 3	...	10 7	11 0	...	11 10	12 4	...	27 3	28 4	...	20 11	23 0	...	...	...	...	19 9	19 9	...	95 0	95 0	...	Poona ...		
	Sholapur ...	19 0	18 7	18 2	...	...	...	13 5	13 7	12 15	14 12	15 5	14 12	24 11	27 9	35 0	27 9	28 0	31 8	24 4	24 15	17 8	24 4	24 6	23 6	106 10	122 10	100 0	Sholapur ...		
	Kaladgi ...	21 3	22 3	16 0	...	...	...	13 13	13 10	10 0	13 7	15 1	11 0	27 10	28 11	25 0	26 12	27 11	24 0	18 8	20 9	13 0	18 8	20 9	13 0	140 0	140 0	...	Kaladgi ...		
	Satara ...	17 6	18 0	...	...	...	...	9 9	9 9	...	11 7	12 2	...	23 15	23 15	...	22 10	22 10	...	...	...	...	23 6	23 6	...	145 10	145 10	...	Satara ...		
	Belgaum ...	19 1	21 5	14 8	...	...	...	16 0	16 11	14 8	16 13	17 11	15 0	16 14	21 13	19 8	20 4	24 0	20 0	38 4	30 6	24 0	18 8	19 13	12 0	155 0	155 8	150 0	Belgaum ...		
	Dharwar ...	26 3	26 6	19 14	...	...	...	13 1	13 1	11 0	19 13	20 3	15 0	26 8	28 14	23 8	26 14	28 14	22 9	33 0	36 0	30 3	18 2	20 1	13 4	92 12	92 12	92 12	Dharwar ...		
	Ratnagiri ...	10 5	10 5	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	12 15	12 3	12 3	14 6	...	17 8	17 8	15 9	15 9	18 3	26 0	26 0	28 6	16 6	16 6	12 5	9 Bdls.	10 Bdls.	9 Bdls.	Ratnagiri ...		
	Kanara (Karwar) ...	14 0	14 0	13 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	12 0	13 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	13 0	14 0	11 0	213 0	213 0	213 0	Kanara (Karwar) ...		
	Panch Mahals (Godhra) ...	12 0	13 0	11 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	9 0	14 0	15 0	12 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	19 0	25 0	26 0	36 0	36 0	36 0	32 0	30 0	24 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	Panch Mahals (Godhra) ...		
	Aden ...	9 5	9 5	9 5	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	7 6	16 0	17 4	16 0	12 7	12 7	12 6	...	...	...	9 5	9 5	9 5	71 3	71 3	65 5	Aden ...		
	Asirgarh ...	...	16 4	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	...	...	12 0	...	...	31 0	...	...	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	...	...	120 0	...	Asirgarh ...		
	Baroda ...	12 0	12 0	...	18 4	18 5	...	7 6½	8 0	...	10 13½	11 0	...	19 6	20 8	...	15 7½	15 9½	...	...	...	...	17 6	17 7½	...	96 14	100 9½	...	Baroda ...		
	Disa ...	19 6	19 1	15 13½	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	6 11	9 4	9 13	7 14½	32 6	34 0	21 3	35 10	37 0	19 8	...	...	...	21 1	20 7	18 0	150 0	150 0	150 0	Disa ...		
	Nimach ...	19 12	13 12	...	19 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	...	16 8	16 8	...	15 6	15 0	...	...	...	...	16 8	16 8	...	160 0	160 0	...	Nimach ...		
	Nasirabad ...	17 6	17 2½	15 8	23 0	23 7	19 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	21 12½	23 5	15 12	20 3	21 5	12 3	...	...	...	22 0	22 0½	19 6½	100 0	100 0	100 0	Nasirabad ...		
	Rajkot ...	15 8	15 12	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	...	10 0	11 0	...	22 12	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	16 0	...	40 0	45 0	...	Rajkot ...		
	Upper Sind Frontier ...	21 0	24 0	20 0	26 0	29 0	26 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	13 8	13 8	16 0	28 0	30 0	32 0	27 0	30 0	32 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	22 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	Upper Sind Frontier ...		
	Karachi ...	13 10	13 14	13 10	25 0	24 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	21 0	19 0	20 0	20 0	19 0	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	20 0	19 0	6 0	120 0	120 0	142 0	Karachi ...		
	Haidarabad ...	No returns received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received	Haidarabad ...		
	Shikarpur ...	18 0	20 0	17 0	24 8	24 8	24 8	10 0	10 0	10 0	14 8	16 0	24 8	24 8	23 0	26 8	26 8	32 0	...	27 0	27 0	27 0	21 8	19 8	18 0	240 0	280 0	240 0	32 0	32 0	36 0	Shikarpur ...		
	Thur and Parkur ...	20 4	20 8	15 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	...	18 0	18 0	16 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	120 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	Thur and Parkur ...		
Bengal.	*Western Districts.*																												*Western Districts.*	Bengal.	
	Burdwan ...	18 0[a]	18 0	12 8	22 0	24 0	18 0	15 0	16 0	12 2	15 12	16 8	12 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 8	21 8	14 0	200 0	200 0	100 0	8 0	8 8	9 0	Burdwan ...		
	Bancoorah ...	18 12½	19 0	13 4	24 0	26 0	21 0	16 4	16 4	11 4	17 8	17 8	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	18 8	14 8	480 0	480 0	480 0	8 8	8 8	7 12	Bancoorah ...		
	Beerbhoom ...	20 0[c]	21 0	13 0	23 0	25 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	10 0	19 0	19 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	11 8	220 0	240 0	240 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Beerbhoom ...		
	Midnapore ...	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	12 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Midnapore ...		
	Hooghly ...	20 0[d] to 21 0	18 0 to 20 0	13 0	26 0[e] to 27 0	24 0 to 26 0	15 0 to 17 12	9 0 to 10 0	9 0 to 9 8	9 0 to 9 8	16 8	15 0 to 16 0	11 8 to 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0 to 24 0	13 0 to 18 0	3 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Hooghly ...		
	Howrah ...	17 8	16 4	12 8	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	13 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	Howrah ...		
	Central Districts.																												*Central Districts.*		
	Calcutta ...	17 0	16 8	12 0	26 0	26 0	14 0	10 8	10 8	9 0	15 8	16 0	11 4	18 8	18 8	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	20 0	14 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Calcutta ...		
	24-Pergunnahs ...	16 0[e] to 19 0	16 12 to 19 8	10 8 to 11 10	25 0[e]	26 8	16 0	8 0[f]	8 0	8 4	16 0	16 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 12	20 0	13 5	100 0	120 0	120 0	9 4	8 12	9 0	24-Pergunnahs ...		
	Nuddea ...	18 5	18 5	12 5	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	9 7	13 15	13 15	10 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 5	26 5	5 4	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 10½	8 10½	8 7	Nuddea ...		
	Jessore ...	18 0[g]	18 4	11 14	...	...	...	15 0	5 0	11 0	18 4	18 4	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 8	26 0	14 6	160 0	160 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Jessore ...		
	Moorshedabad ...	24 0[h]	21 0	13 0	40 0[e]	37 8	18 0	12 0	11 0 to 12 0	8 12	17 0	16 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28 0 to 30 0	28 0	7 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	Moorshedabad ...		

[a] In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 16 to 22-8 seers, barley 36 seers, best rice 13 to 19 seers, common rice 14-8 to 20 seers, and gram 20 to 25 seers, per rupee.
[b] In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 18 to 21 seers, barley 29 to 40 seers, best rice 14 to 18 seers, common rice 17 to 19 seers, maize 20 to 34 seers, and gram 17 to 20 seers, per rupee.
[c] In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 20 to 26 seers, barley 23 seers, best rice 13 to 20 seers, common rice 18 to 28-8 seers, and gram 21 to 26 seers, per rupee.
[d] In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 19 to 21 seers, best rice 9 to 10 seers, common rice 14-8 to 18 seers, and gram 16 to 26 seers, per rupee.
[e] In the interior only.
[f] In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 6-8 to 8 seers, common rice 12-8 to 17-12 seers, and gram 20 to 28 seers, per rupee.
[g] In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 13 to 23 seers, best rice 13 to 16 seers, common rice 16 to 20 seers, and gram 11 to 32 seers, per rupee.
[h] In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 21 seers, best rice 13 to 19 seers, common rice 17 to 21-8 seers, and gram 25 to 29 seers, per rupee

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 1st half of June 1875 —continued.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Corresponding fortnight of 1874.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Bengal—*continued.*	*Central Districts*—contd.																		
	Dinagepore ...	17 0	17 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	10 8	20 0	22 0	8 2	24 0	28 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Maldah ...	26 8	25 0	13 8	45 0	50 0	17 0	20 0	20 0	9 8	21 0	21 0	12 0	...	...	...	30 0	30 0	14 0
	Rajshahye ...	20 10 to 22 8	20 0 to 24 6	10 12	37 8	37 8	18 0	17 4	19 12	7 8	18 0 to 18 12	20 4 to 21 12	8 4 to 9 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rungpore ...	14 6	20 0	12 14	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	7 0	18 0	19 2	9 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bograh ...	14 0	16 0	12 0	10 0	12 0	...	10 8	12 0	6 0	24 0	24 0	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pubna ...	22 8	21 12	14 4	...	...	...	12 0	13 8	8 0	16 8	18 0	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Darjeeling ...	8 0	8 0	6 0	4 0	4 0	6 0	4 0	4 0	6 0	14 0	14 0	7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jalpáiguri ...	13 3*i*	13 3	8 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	8 0	22 0	21 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Eastern Districts.																		
	Dacca ...	14 0	14 8	11 0	30 0	32 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	10 8	18 0	20 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Furreedpore ...	18 0*j*	18 0	12 0	30 0	30 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	6 8	19 0	19 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Backergunge ...	...	...	...	...	...	...*k*	16 0	17 0	11 0	20 0	21 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mymensing ...	13 8*l*	13 8	12 8	...	...	...	18 12	18 12	8 12	21 4	22 8	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chittagong ...	12 0*m*	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	16 0	15 0	12 0	19 0	20 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Noakhally ...	...	...	...	...	...	...*n*	14 0	16 0	10 0	20 0	21 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tipperah ...	13 5	13 0	10 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	10 0	20 0	21 8	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	11 7	15 3	15 3	12 7	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hill Tipperah ...	9 6	9 6	10 0	...	...	...	15 2	16 0	10 0	24 0	24 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Behar.																		
	Patna ...	27 0	25 0	17 0	36 0	37 0	20 8	10 0	10 0	12 0	22 0	22 0	14 0	30 0	28 0	20 0	...	...	...
	Gya ...	25 8*o*	24 8	11 8	38 8	38 8	15 0	11 0	11 0	8 0	22 0	21 8	8 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shahabad ...	17 0 to 18 0	17 8 to 19 0	14 0	29 0	28 0	18 0	12 0 to 14 0	12 0 to 13 8	12 0	17 8	17 8	12 0	30 0	29 0	18 0	...	...	...
	Mozufferpore ...	21 0*p*	22 0	11 0	30 0	32 0	14 0	9 0	9 0	6 0	15 0	15 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sarun ...	24 0	23 0	14 8	31 8	33 0	18 0	9 0	9 0	7 0	22 0	23 0	12 4	36 6	36 0	19 0	...	...	...
	Chumparun ...	23 0*q*	21 0	12 8	36 0	38 0	15 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	18 0	18 0	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Monghyr ...	22 0	22 0	17 8	36 7	31 5	19 9	14 7	12 6	8 4	17 8	16 8	10 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bhaugulpore ...	23 5	21 7	13 14	46 0	47 0	17 11	20 3	18 15	9 7	22 11	21 7	11 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Purneah ...	30 0	30 0	12 0	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	10 0	22 0	22 0	10 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	18 0*r*	17 8	11 0	22 0	35 0	...	16 0	17 8	9 0	18 0	20 0	10 8	16 0 to 18 0*s*	...	...	40 0 to 45 0*s*	40 0 to 45 0	16 0 to 18 0
	Orissa.																		
	Cuttack ...	17 11	15 12	11 13	...	...	...	15 12	17 1	18 6	21 0	21 0	24 15	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pooree ...	15 12	15 12	11 13	...	...	...	18 6	18 6	21 0	23 10	22 5	27 9	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Balasore ...	16 0	20 0	11 0	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	16 0	28 0	28 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chota Nagpore—South-West Frontier Agency.																		
	Hazáribágh ...	22 0	21 0	10 8	32 0	30 0	14 0	12 0	12 0	8 0	21 0	20 0	12 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lohardugga ...	20 0	19 0	10 0	31 0	30 0	17 0	18 0	18 0	13 0	23 0	22 0	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Singbhoom ...	18 0	20 0	12 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	24 0	24 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Maunbhoom ...	17 0*s*	17 0	10 8	38 0	38 0	...	14 0	14 0	10 0	22 0	22 0	24 0	...	...	...	16 0*s*	16 0	40 0
Assam.	Sylhet ...	13 0	12 0	10 0	14 0	12 8	8 8	14 0	14 0	13 2	17 8	18 8	14 14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cachar ...	10 0	10 0	8 0	...	...	...	12 4	11 6	12 4	16 0	15 4	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Goálpárá ...	24 0	30 0	15 0	...	...	...	12 0	10 0	8 0	16 0	13 4	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gáro Hills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kámrúp ...	21 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	13 0	12 0	13 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Darrang ...	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	18 0	16 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nowgong ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	13 0	13 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sibságar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	7 0	6 8	16 0	16 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lakhimpur ...	8 0	8 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khásí & Jaintiá Hills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	9 0	9 8	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nága Hills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	4 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
N. W. Provinces.	Dehra Dún ...	21 0	21 0	18 0	33 0	32 0	27 0	12 8	12 8	10 8	16 0	15 0	12 8½	...	...	12 4	24 0	26 0	16 0
	Saháranpur ...	24 3	24 13	21 9	36 10	38 12	29 2	9 2	9 11	8 10	15 1	14 8	10 12	33 11	23 11	12 15	23 11	25 14	17 4
	Muzaffarnagar ...	25 5	24 12	22 9	38 8	39 10	33 0	6 1	6 1	6 1	18 2	13 3	11 0	23 2	23 2	20 14	22 0	22 0	18 11
	Meerut ...	23 15½	23 15½	21 14½	33 0	32 6½	27 6	6 4	6 4	6 12	16 0	15 0	13 0	21 0	21 8	18 10	25 0	25 0	16 9½
	Bulandshahr ...	25 0	25 0	22 0	33 8	34 0	29 0	8 0	7 0	8 0	15 0	14 8	11 9	24 0	24 0	20 0	27 0	27 0	20 0
	Aligarh ...	24 0	26 0	20 8	31 0	34 0	24 8	7 0	7 8	6 8	16 8	17 0	11 0	22 0	24 0	17 0	18 0	19 0	16 0
	Kumaun ...	12 0	12 8	11 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	8 0	7 8	7 0	10 0	10 0	8 8	...	...	...	...	...	...

Provinces.	Districts.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Naglee) *Panicum, Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Bengal—*continued.*	*Central Districts*—contd.												
	Dinagepore ...	...	...	...	16 0	15 0	12 0	160 0	160 0	180 0	7 12	7 8	6 12
	Maldah ...	...	...	...	26 0	25 0	14 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	7 0
	Rajshahye ...	...	...	...	26 4	15 0 to 16 4	12 12 to 13 8	240 0	240 0	240 0	7 15½	7 15½	6 0
	Rungpore ...	...	...	...	12 12	14 1	15 0	107 0	107 0	107 0	7 8	7 8	6 12
	Bograh ...	...	...	...	15 8	16 0	12 0	67 8	67 8	67 8	7 8	7 8	6 0
	Pubna ...	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	15 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 4	8 4	7 14
	Darjeeling ...	8 0	8 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	4 0	4 0	4 0
	Jalpáiguri ...	...	...	...	11 4	11 3	8 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 6	6 6	5 5
	Eastern Districts.												
	Dacca ...	...	...	...	15 0	14 8	13 8	100 0	100 0	80 0	8 8	8 8	8 0
	Furreedpore ...	...	...	...	20 0	17 0	13 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 8
	Backergunge ...	...	...	...	18 0	16 0	13 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	8 8	8 8	8 0
	Mymensing ...	...	...	...	13 12	13 12	13 8	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	7 12
	Chittagong ...	...	...	...	7 0	8 0	11 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 8	8 8	7 4
	Noakhally ...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	280 0	280 0	280 0	7 8	7 8	5 8
	Tipperah ...	...	...	...	14 0	13 0	12 0	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	7 12
	Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	280 0	280 0	320 0	8 0	7 9	6 3
	Hill Tipperah ...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 6	...	...	...	7 2	7 2	7 2
	Behar.												
	Patna ...	...	...	...	31 0	31 0	21 0	160 0	160 0	150 0	8 0	8 0	7 8
	Gya ...	35 0*e*	35 0	15 0	26 4	26 0	13 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	6 4
	Shahabad ...	...	...	...	29 0	29 0	19 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	5 0	8 0
	Mozufferpore ...	...	...	...	22 0	23 0	14 0	140 0	140 0	130 0	7 4	7 0	6 0
	Sarun ...	26 0	26 0	16 0	28 0	28 0	18 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	7 0
	Chumparun ...	37 0	...	15 0	26 0	26 0	15 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	5 12
	Monghyr ...	...	...	...	21 0	27 3	17 8	147 0	147 0	147 0	7 5	7 8	6 8
	Bhaugulpore ...	28 0*e* to 35 0	28 0 to 35 0	12 0 to 15 0	26 8	25 4	15 12	157 8	157 12	164 2	8 3	8 3	7 4
	Purneah ...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	14 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	7 0
	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	12 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	8 0	7 8	7 0
	Orissa.												
	Cuttack ...	26 4	26 4	17 1	15 12	15 12	25 9	200 0	200 0	200 0	10 10	10 10	10 10
	Pooree ...	...	...	...	15 12	15 12	23 10	100 0	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0	10 8
	Balasore ...	...	...	...	13 0	11 8	11 0	160 0	160 0	280 0	8 8	8 8	7 8
	Chota Nagpore—South-West Frontier Agency.												
	Hazáribágh ...	36 0	36 0	16 8	22 8	24 0	13 0	280 0	280 0	240 0	7 4	7 0	6 0
	Lohardugga ...	40 0	40 0	22 0	20 0	22 0	12 0	180 0	180 0	160 0	6 8	6 8	5 12
	Singbhoom ...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	13 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	6 0	6 0	5 8
	Maunbhoom ...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	11 8	300 0	300 0	300 0	7 8	7 8	6 12
Assam.	Sylhet ...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	107 0	107 0	107 0	8 0	8 0	7 12
	Cachar ...	...	...	...	10 10	10 0	11 2	64 0	64 0	64 0	8 0	8 0	7 2
	Goálpárá ...	...	...	...	11 0	10 0	11 0	130 0	130 0	128 0	8 0	8 0	8 0
	Gáro Hills ...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	5 0	5 5	...
	Kámrúp ...	...	...	...	8 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0
	Darrang ...	...	...	...	6 6	6 6	6 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 8	6 8	5 8
	Nowgong ...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 0	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	5 4
	Sibságar ...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	6 0	6 0	4 0
	Lakhimpur ...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 0	6 0	5 8
	Khásí and Jaintiá Hills ...	...	...	...	6 8	7 4	8 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	4 0	4 0	4 0
	Nága Hills ...	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	5 5	40 0	40 0	40 0	4 0	4 0	4 0
N. W. Provinces.	Dehra Dún ...	...	...	...	23 8	23 8	22 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0
	Saháranpur ...	...	...	...	30 11	32 5	26 15	129 0	129 0	129 0	8 10	8 10	8 10
	Muzaffarnagar ...	...	...	...	32 13	29 14	26 6	110 0	110 0	132 0	...	...	...
	Meerut ...	...	...	...	29 0	28 6	25 6	110 0	110 0	125 0	9 8	9 8	9 8
	Bulandshahr ...	...	...	...	30 0	31 8	25 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 4	10 4	9 8
	Aligarh ...	...	...	...	30 0	33 0	25 0	120 0	120 0	...	10 8	10 4	10 0
	Kumaun ...	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	12 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 0	6 0	6 0

c In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 10 to 16 seers, best rice 8 to 16 seers, common rice 13 to 22 seers, and gram 8 to 11-7 seers, per rupee.
j In the interior prices range as follow :—Common rice 12 to 20 seers per rupee.
k In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 17 to 18 seers, common rice 18 to 20 seers, paddy 30 seers, and gram 13 seers, per rupee.
l In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 17 to 18 seers, best rice 11 to 17 seers, common rice 16 to 24 seers, and gram 13-5 to 17 seers, per rupee.
m In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 19 to 20 seers, and common rice 20 to 23 seers, per rupee.
n In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 15 to 20 seers, and common rice 21 to 24 seers, per rupee.
o In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 27 to 38 seers, barley 38 to 42-8 seers, best rice 20 seers, common rice 23 to 27 seers, and gram 26 seers, per rupee.
p In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 19 to 23 seers, barley 27-8 to 37-8 seers, best rice 9 to 12 seers, common rice 16 to 19 seers, and gram 24 to 28 seers, per rupee.
q In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 20-8 to 30 seers, barley 32 to 60-4 seers, best rice 10-12 to 13-12 seers, common rice 17 to 21-3 seers, lesser millets 15 to 32-8 seers, maize 28 to 40 seers, and gram 21 to 30 seers, per rupee.
r In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 24 to 26 seers, barley 40 to 45 seers, best rice 15 to 18 seers, common rice 20 to 23 seers, maize 40 to 45 seers, and gram 20 to 25, seers. per rupee.
s In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 16 to 20 seers, barley 16 to 30 seers, best rice 16 to 22 seers, common rice 17-8 to 23 seers, and gram 14 to 20 seers, per rupee.

Prices Current of Food-Grains throughout India for the 1st half of June 1875 —continued.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE.

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus sorghum*. Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus sorghum*. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata*. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata*. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuclee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuclee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuclee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
N. W. Provinces —*contd.*	Garhwál ...	23 0	23 0	20 0	25 0	27 8	24 0	9 0	9 0	7 8	14 0	14 4	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	6 9	6 9	6 4	Garhwál ...	N. W. Provinces —*contd.*	
	Bijnor ...	22 4	22 8	19 11	33 11	33 3	28 2	14 14	14 10	9 1	14 14	14 10	10 3	21 6	20 4	18 0	25 3	24 12	15 12	...	25 14	27 0	23 1	135 0	135 0	112 8	...	...	...	Bijnor ...		
	Moradabad ...	21 14	22 8	18 12	35 0	34 6	26 8	8 12	8 12	8 2	16 4	16 14	11 9	17 8	22 8	21 4	25 0	25 0	15 0	...	28 2	28 2	22 3	112 8	100 0	100 0	9 11	10 0	9 6	Moradabad ...		
	Budaun ...	24 4¾	27 0	18 0	34 3	38 6	23 1	9 9½	9 9½	9 13½	16 12¼	18 0	12 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 12	14 6½	...	31 3¼	34 3	22 13	192 0	192 0	192 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Budaun ...		
	Bareilly ...	22 13	23 12	17 13	35 0	37 8	25 0	6 9	6 4	6 9	17 8	17 8	11 4	27 8	27 8	13 12	20 0	20 0	12 8	...	30 0	31 4	20 10	125 0	125 0	137 8	9 6	9 11	8 12	Bareilly ...		
	Sháhjahánpur ...	26 8	26 8	20 0	40 0	40 0	26 6	7 8	7 10	8 0	19 0	19 0	13 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30 4	30 8	21 4	150 0	155 0	165 0	8 14	8 8	8 8	Sháhjahánpur ...		
	Tarái Pergunnahs ...	23 12	23 12	20 10	42 8	43 12	30 0	10 0	10 0	8 12	18 12	17 8	11 4	25 0	25 0	...	20 0	25 0	...	...	26 4	27 8	21 4	200 0	200 0	160 0	8 12	8 12	8 12	Tarái Pergunnahs ...		
	Muttra ...	21 0	22 8	18 0	29 0	32 8	26 8	7 8	7 8	7 8	14 8	14 8	11 0	23 0	28 0	17 0	26 0	28 0	12 0	...	28 0	31 8	20 8	80 0	80 0	80 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Muttra ...		
	Agra ...	20 4½	21 3½	16 6½	26 2	29 14½	22 14½	6 0	6 0	6 0	11 8	11 8	9 8	25 2	26 12	21 1	24 0	24 4	12 14	...	25 2	27 7	23 11½	80 0	80 0	80 0	9 12	9 12	8 8	Agra ...		
	Farukhabad ...	22 12	22 8	16 8	33 0	33 0	22 0	7 8	7 3	6 14	16 2	16 2	11 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29 0	29 0	19 10	158 2	160 0	165 0	8 14	8 14	8 8	Farukhabad ...		
	Mainpuri ...	24 0	25 0	18 8	31 0	32 0	21 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28 0	29 0	21 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Mainpuri ...		
	Etáwah ...	22 0	22 8	17 8	26 8	27 8	20 8	6 8	6 8	5 8	13 8	13 0	12 8	24 0	23 8	19 8	24 0	23 8	16 0	...	24 0	25 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Etáwah ...		
	Etah ...	23 8	26 0	19 8	31 4	35 0	23 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	12 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 0	31 0	23 8	140 0	140 0	140 0	9 8	9 8	9 8	Etah ...		
	Jalaun ...	21 0	22 8	18 8	22 0	22 8	20 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	15 0	15 0	11 0	23 0	23 0	16 8	22 0	22 0	16 0	...	25 0	27 0	21 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	...	...	...	Jalaun ...		
	Jhánsi ...	19 14	20 0	17 6	29 8	29 0	22 1	9 8	9 8	9 8	15 0	15 0	13 0	23 8	23 8	17 0	21 0	21 0	16 0	...	22 0	22 0	19 5½	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 8	9 0	Jhánsi ...		
	Lalitpur ...	21 2	21 4	19 8	29 0	30 0	24 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	13 0	13 8	11 0	25 8	27 8	22 0	..	...	...	...	25 8	26 0	23 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	Lalitpur ...		
	Cawnpore ...	23 8	24 0	17 8	29 0	30 0	21 8	10 0	9 8	8 4	15 0	15 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 8	28 0	20 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 8	9 4	Cawnpore ...		
	Fatehpur ...	22 0	25 0	16 8	25 12	28 0	19 8	9 8	9 8	7 8	21 8	21 4	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 8	31 0	21 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 12	8 12	8 8	Fatehpur ...		
	Bánda ...	20 0	23 0	15 10	21 8	26 8	18 2	9 4	9 4	10 14	17 0	18 8	12 6	22 8	22 8	...	21 8	21 8	...	...	25 0	27 8	19 14	171 4	171 4	163 0	11 4	11 4	10 8	Bánda ...		
	Allahabad ...	19 12	20 12	13 12	28 0	28 8	17 0	8 4	8 8	6 8	19 0	16 12	12 0	30 0	27 0	...	29 8	26 0	...	...	28 0	28 8	18 0	80 0	100 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Allahabad ...		
	Hamírpur ...	21 0	22 8	15 12	23 8	25 4	17 0	9 8	9 8	7 0	14 12	15 4	10 12	22 8	24 12	18 0	21 0	22 0	16 0	...	22 12	26 0	20 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	...	...	...	Hamírpur ...		
	Jaunpur ...	26 13	24 11	16 15	33 3	33 14	22 4	7 12	7 12	10 9	19 12	20 7	12 0	25 6	28 4	...	21 3	21 3	10 9	...	36 0	38 14	20 2	197 12	197 12	169 8	8 6	8 6	7 8	Jaunpur ...		
	Gorakhpur ...	28 0	28 0	14 0	42 0	42 0	16 10	15 12	15 12	8 5	21 0	20 2	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31 8	31 8	14 14	150 0	150 0	150 0	6 12	6 12	6 0	Gorakhpur ...		
	Basti ...	26 9	26 9	13 12	37 8	37 8	16 4	10 0	10 0	7 8	18 12	18 12	8 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30 0	28 12	15 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	6 14	6 9	6 4	Basti ...		
	Azamgarh ...	25 7	25 1	14 12	33 15	32 8	19 3	11 13	11 13	8 14	17 11	17 11	10 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 13	25 1	17 0	177 0	177 0	177 0	6 14	6 14	6 14	Azamgarh ...		
	Mirzapur ...	20 0	23 0	15 0	28 0	30 0	19 0	9 0	9 0	7 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	28 0	30 0	20 0	26 0	26 0	19 0	...	28 0	30 0	19 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Mirzapur ...		
	Benares ...	21 8	21 0	14 0	29 6	26 4	18 0	8 6	8 6	6 8	14 11	14 11	9 0	...	...	17 0	...	...	14 0	...	26 4	25 3	18 0	140 0	140 0	120 0	6 9	6 4	6 4	Benares ...		
	Ghazipur ...	19 5	19 5	14 13	29 15	29 15	18 10½	7 1½	7 11	6 7	18 0	18 0	11 9½	25 12	25 12	18 0	23 2	23 2	16 12	...	28 5	28 5	18 10½	180 4	180 4	154 8	7 6	7 6	7 1½	Ghazipur ...		
Panjab.	Delhi ...	22 8	23 8	20 0	30 0	32 0	27 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	9 0	25 0	25 0	24 0	25 0	26 0	16 0	...	27 0	29 0	25 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	8 4	8 4	7 12	Delhi *a* ...	Panjab.	*References.*
	Gurgáon ...	22 0	22 0	22 0	31 0	31 8	27 0	...	...	...	10 0	9 0	8 0	26 0	28 0	20 0	28 0	29 0	18 0	...	28 0	29 0	27 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	7 0	7 8	7 0	Gurgáon *b* ...		
	Karnál ...	24 8	25 0	23 0	37 0	39 0	32 0	...	...	...	12 0	11 0	11 0	21 0	25 0	18 0	20 0	25 0	20 0	...	31 8	33 8	31 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 4	8 4	8 8	Karnál *c* ...		
	Hissár ...	21 0	23 0	23 0	29 0	30 6	30 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	26 0	28 0	30 0	24 0	26 0	27 0	...	28 0	31 0	34 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Hissár *a* ...		
	Rohtak ...	22 0	23 0	18 0	27 0	29 0	25 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	9 0	25 0	25 0	26 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	...	26 0	27 0	26 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	Rohtak *a* ...		
	Sirsa ...	22 0	23 0	22 0	33 0	34 14	32 4	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	11 0	28 0	30 0	30 10	27 0	27 8	24 0	...	32 0	33 8	32 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	40 0	40 0	45 0	Sirsa *a* ...		
	Umballa ...	25 0	26 4	24 4	35 0	33 0	30 0	...	...	...	14 0	13 8	11 0	28 0	25 0	20 0	25 0	20 0	12 0	...	36 0	37 0	32 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 4	9 4	9 0	Umballa *d* ...		
	Ludhiána ...	26 8	26 0	26 8	41 0	41 0	35 0	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	11 0	31 8	32 0	23 0	25 0	25 0	24 0	...	33 8	33 0	34 8	90 0	90 0	95 0	9 12	9 12	9 8	Ludhiána *e* ...		
	Simlá ...	18 0	18 8	18 0	28 0	28 0	22 0	...	...	...	13 0	12 0	11 0	24 0	...	18 0	15 8	...	17 0	...	22 8	22 0	21 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	7 12	Simlá *e* ...		
	Jullundur ...	25 8	25 8	25 8	40 0	40 0	33 0	...	...	...	8 0	10 0	8 0	40 0	36 0	30 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	...	32 0	32 0	33 0	120 0	110 0	110 0	9 8	9 8	9 8	Jullundur *f* ...		
	Hushiárpúr ...	26 0	26 0	26 0	40 0	36 0	32 0	...	...	...	9 0	11 0	10 0	32 0	32 0	34 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	...	32 0	32 0	29 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	9 8	9 8	9 8	Hushiárpúr *g* ...		
	Kángra ...	20 0	20 0	20 0	29 0	28 0	30 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	25 0	23 0	160 0	170 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Kángra *h* ...		
	Amritsar ...	26 0	26 0	26 5	37 0	40 0	34 8	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	12 0	28 4	29 0	22 0	27 4	27 4	19 8	...	30 4	30 4	30 4	110 0	110 0	110 0	10 4	10 4	10 0	Amritsar *i* ...		
	Siálkot ...	24 0	23 0	23 0	32 0	31 0	33 8	...	...	...	12 0	14 0	12 0	30 0	30 0	17 0	34 0	34 0	19 0	...	26 8	26 0	33 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Siálkot *j* ...		
	Gurdáspúr ...	29 0	28 0	27 0	38 0	38 0	35 0	...	...	...	14 0	16 0	36 0	36 0	36 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	...	34 0	35 0	38 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 8	9 8	9 0	Gurdáspúr *e* ...		
	Lahore ...	24 8	24 0	23 0	35 0	38 0	34 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	11 0	29 0	31 0	22 0	26 0	26 0	18 0	...	29 0	29 0	32 8	120 0	120 0	95 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Lahore *k* ...		
	Ferozepore ...	25 0	25 0	25 8	39 0	39 0	37 8	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	12 0	33 0	34 0	24 0	26 0	26 0	18 0	...	35 0	35 0	34 0	140 0	140 0	120 0	10 4	10 4	9 12	Ferozepore *e* ...		
	Gujránwála ...	23 8	23 4	21 12	38 0	40 0	38 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	12 0	26 0	26 0	20 0	19 0	20 0	18 0	...	29 0	28 0	36 0	110 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 4	10 4	Gujránwála *l* ...		
	Ráwalpindi ...	28 8	31 8	22 8	34 0	36 0	30 8	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	11 8	26 0	28 0	14 0	36 0	40 0	22 8	...	34 0	36 0	32 8	120 0	140 0	110 0	10 8	10 8	10 4	Ráwalpindi *a* ...		
	Jhelum ...	31 0	30 8	22 0	40 0	36 0	28 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	8 0	36 0	35 0	16 8	40 0	41 0	16 0	...	32 0	29 8	27 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Jhelum *m* ...		
	Gujrát ...	24 8	25 0	23 0	38 0	34 0	32 0	...	...	...	11 0	12 0	10 0	30 0	26 0	20 0	35 0	39 0	20 0	...	28 0	27 8	31 1	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 10	10 8	Gujrát *n* ...		
	Shahpúr ...	30 8	30 8	26 0	45 0	42 0	40 0	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	11 0	40 0	40 0	26 0	40 0	40 0	22 0	...	38 8	36 0	37 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	11 8	11 8	11 8	Shahpúr *o* ...		
	Mooltan ...	30 0	20 8	17 8	30 0	31 0	27 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	24 0	26 0	23 0	30 0	30 0	20 0	...	25 0	24 8	25 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 12	10 12	10 12	Mooltan *k* ...		
	Jhang ...	23 0	22 12	23 0	34 0	31 0	31 0	...	...	...	10 0	9 0	10 0	20 0	23 0	17 0	25 0	28 0	24 0	...	30 8	28 0	25 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	10 8	11 0	10 8	Jhang *p* ...		
	Montgomery ...	22 0	21 0	24 0	32 0	32 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31 0	31 0	25 0	220 0	220 0	220 0	9 4	9 4	9 0	Montgomery *e* ...		
	Muzaffargarh ...	23 0	25 0	19 0	24 0	24 0	28 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	14 0	24 0	24 0	27 0	25 0	26 0	20 0	...	28 0	28 0	21 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Muzaffargarh *q* ...		
	Dera Ismail Khán ...	37 8	42 8	27 8	50 14	52 8	38 12	...	...	...	6 4	7 8	7 8	75 0	72 8	42 8	60 0	56 4	40 0	...	50 0	56 4	35 0	100 0	112 0	112 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Dera Ismail Khán *r* ...		
	Dera Ghazi Khán ...	24 6	25 0	20 0	37 8	35 0	28 12	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	20 0	32 8	33 2	22 3	40 0	41 4	30 0	...	35 15	34 6	16 4	150 0	150 0	150 0	31 4	31 4	28 12	Dera Ghazi Khán *s* ...		
	Bannú ...	51 4	55 0	37 8	68 12	71 12	65 0	...	...	...	8 7	8 12	8 12	60 0	62 8	40 0	62 8	62 8	32 8	...	61 0	60 0	41 9	80 0	80 0	80 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	Bannú *t* ...		
	Pesháwar ...	26 10	26 0	23 6	40 15	40 5	42 14	...	...	...	13 10	13 0	13 0	33 13	29 14	26 0	33 13	32 8	22 1	...	33 13	29 4	27 5	104 0	104 0	110 0	59 13	59 3	55 14	Pesháwar *u* ...		
	Kohát ...	33 2	32 8	25 8	56 2	58 10	54 0	...	...	...	17 14	17 14	15 15	40 13	40 13	35 11	45 14	45 14	38 4	...	40 13	40 13	31 2	178 0	204 0	178 0	102 0	102 0	102 0	Kohát *i* ...		
	Hazárá ...	25 4	23 8	17 0	38 0	38 0	36 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	14 0	27* 0	28* 0	21* 0	25 0	25 0	19 12	...	30 0	30 0	17 0	130 0	130 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Hazárá *v* ...		
Oudh.	Lucknow ...	25 0	26 0	16 8	32 0	34 0	20 8	7 0	7 0	6 0	18 8	19 0	12 8	34 0	35 0	20 0	22 0	22 0	17 0	37 0	40 0	25 0	30 0	30 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Lucknow ...	Oudh.	
	União ...	24 8	25 0	16 8	30 0	30 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	18 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	0 ...	19 0	19 0	...	...	28 0	29 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 10	8 12	8 8	União ...		
	Bára Banki ...	25 0	25 0	14 14	34 0	34 0	17 8	7 0	7 0	6 1	17 0	18 0	9 12	26 0	26 0	12 4	16 0	16 0	13 0	34 0	34 0	17 8	31 0	31 0	15 10	160 0	160 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	5 9	Bára Banki ...		
	Sítápur ...	30 0	29 8	20 0	42 0	42 0	24 8	9 0	9 0	7 8	17 8	19 0	13 0	...	35 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28 0	28 0	33 0	21 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	7 8	Sítápur ...		
	Hardui ...	27 5	27 7	17 6	37 6	38 8	21 11	6 9	6 9	6 9	15 0	15 0	10 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32 0	31 14	18 6	192 8	192 8	192 8	8 0	8 0	7 4	Hardui ...		
	Kheri ...	31 8	32 0	19 12	45 0	45 0	28 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	22 8	22 8	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28 8	33 8	35 0	21 4	200 0	200 0	200 0	7 8	8 0	7 0	Kheri ...		
	Fyzabad ...	26 6	26 2	15 8	35 3	34 13	18 8	13 3	13 0	8 14	19 13	19 6	11 6	...	...	...	18 5	20 2	15 0	20 4	22 4	...	32 0	32 8	18 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 1	8 0	7 13	Fyzabad ...		
	Bharaich ...	35 0	29 0	16 0	64 0	48 0	22 8	10 0	10 0	8 0	22 0	21 0	10 8	36 0	36 0	17 0	...	...	...	45 0	45 0	16 0	42 0	40 0	18 0	200 0	240 0	220 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Bharaich ...		
	Gonda ...	30 11	30 0	15 11	41 8	41 0	20 2	20 9	20 3	9 9	20 14	20 15	10 14	38 2	39 0	16 4	17 12	17 8	14 0	48 3	46 0	19 10	38 8	34 8	16 8	170 0	170 0	200 0	8 4	8 0	7 12	Gonda ...		
	Rái Barelí ...	25 4	27 4	17 8	31 4	36 0	20 0	21 0	22 0	12 0	22 0	23 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	34 0	37 8	...	33 0	36 0	22 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 4	8 4	7 12	Rái Barelí ...		
	Sultánpur ...	25 0	25 0	17 0	36 0	35 0	21 4	10 8	10 0	8 0	22 0	22 0	13 0	31 0	31 0	17 0	22 0	22 0	15 0	40 0	40 0	24 0	35 0	35 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 1	Sultánpur ...		
	Pratábgarh ...	27 8	27 1	17 7	36 2	36 13	22 6	20 0	19 5	10 13	24 0	23 11	13 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	37 8	37 8	19 6	34 14	34 14	20 13	200 0	200 0	204 0	7 13	7 13	6 6	Pratábgarh ...		

References.

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

* Maize or Indian corn.

Description of Lesser Millets.

Small Juar.

Kodon.

Madua.

Kodon.

Madua, Kodon, and Sawan mixed.

Sawan.

Ditto.

Birra.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 1st half of June 1875—concluded.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Corresponding fortnight of 1874.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Central Provinces.	Nagpur ...	23 8	23 8	21 0	...	...	...	10 0	9 0	10 0	13 12	13 12	15 0	36 0	35 0	28 0	...	...	...
	Bhandara ...	25 0	25 0	22 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	29 0	29 0	30 0	...	...	...
	Chanda ...	24 9	24 9	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 8	17 1	17 0	36 3	37 5	45 0	...	...	...
	Wardha ...	27 0	27 0	22 0	...	...	...	9 0	8 12	8 8	12 0	12 0	12 0	49 0	48 0	35 0	...	...	...
	Balaghat ...	25 0	26 0	22 0	...	...	...	15 0	16 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jubbulpore ...	30 0	31 0	19 0	28 0	27 0	18 0	14 0	13 0	10 0	18 0	17 0	12 0	33 0	34 0	18 0	17 0	18 0	14 0
	Saugor ...	22 0	22 8	19 12	28 0	...	...	9 0	11 0	6 0	14 0	16 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Damoh ...	24 8	25 0	21 0	40 0	32 0	35 0	17 0	16 0	11 0	18 0	18 0	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Seoni ...	36 0	38 0	30 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	10 0	24 0	24 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mandla ...	30 0	30 0	20 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	12 0	18 0	20 0	15 0	...	...	25 0	...	...	...
	Betul ...	29 0	29 0	23 8	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	12 8	...	32 0	24 0	...	...	...
	Chindwara ...	31 0	32 0	26 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	36 0	38 0	30 0	...	...	...
	Hoshangabad ...	20 4	21 8	18 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 8	10 0	10 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Narsinghpur ...	27 0	28 0	19 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	9 0	17 0	17 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nimar ...	16 14	16 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 2	13 2	...	28 2	31 0	...	30 0	32 12	...
	Raipur ...	48 0	48 0	40 0	...	...	...	21 0	22 0	22 0	32 0	34 0	34 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sambalpur ...	24 0	24 0	21 0	...	...	...	25 0	25 0	28 0	31 8	31 8	35 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bilaspur ...	48 0	48 0	49 0	...	...	...	28 0	28 0	38 0	40 0	40 0	48 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Upper Godavery ...	20 0	19 0	18 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	14 0	50 0	60 0	48 0	...	...	...
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Secunderabad ...	No return received																	
	Bolarum ...																		
	Chudderghat ...																		
	Oomraotee ...	22 0	22 0	17 0	14 0	15 0	14 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	44 0	44 0	33 0	29 0	28 0	24 0
	Akola ...	22 0	22 0	17 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	34 0	43 0	30 0	32 0	32 0	28 0
	Elichpur ...	21 0	21 0	17 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	40 0	40 0	28 0	30 0	30 0	26 0
	Buldana ...	20 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	11 0	13 0	40 0	40 0	32 0	38 0	38 0	30 0
	Woon ...	23 0	25 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	66 0	66 0	53 0	11 0	11 0	10 0
	Bassim ...	24 0	24 0	21 5	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 0	13 5	13 5	14 0	51 5	51 5	40 5	40 0	40 0	22 5
Mysore and Coorg.	Bangalore Wholesale	12 2	12 5	12 2	12 7	12 7	12 2	11 2	11 2	10 2	16 0	16 0	11 2	25 5	25 0	...	...	...	...
	Bangalore Retail ...	11 7	12 0	11 7	12 2	12 2	11 7	11 0	10 7	10 0	15 2	15 5	10 7	24 5	24 0	...	...	...	...
	Kolar Wholesale	...	...	...	12 5	12 9	10 3	17 7	17 7	14 5	22 2	22 2	15 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kolar Retail ...	...	...	...	11 8	12 3	10 1	17 4	17 4	14 2	21 6	21 6	15 1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Túmkúr Wholesale	12 5	12 5	12 5	12 5	12 5	12 5	17 0	17 0	13 0	19 0	19 0	14 5	25 0	25 0	24 0	...	...	...
	Túmkúr Retail ...	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	12 5	18 0	18 0	14 0	24 0	24 0	22 0	...	...	...
	Mysore Wholesale	12 1	7 7	10 4	...	...	...	12 1	12 3	11 4	13 1	12 6	12 3	...	31 4	...	22 0	26 2	17 7
	Mysore Retail ...	11 5	7 5	9 8	...	...	...	11 5	11 4	11 2	12 5	11 7	12 1	...	30 4	...	21 0	25 2	17 3
	Hassan Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hassan Retail ...	11 5	11 5	12 5	12 5	12 5	13 5	13 7	13 7	12 5	14 7	14 7	14 7	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shimoga Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shimoga Retail ...	12 0	13 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	14 0	15 0	12 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	32 0	30 0	28 0	...	...	...
	Kadur Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kadur Retail ...	12 0	12 0	10 0	...	...	...	12 0	14 0	14 0	15 0	16 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chitaldroog Wholesale	19 5	19 0	11 5	18 5	23 4	14 1	...	16 6	12 0	...	...	13 6	43 0	42 0	41 2	43 3	40 2	30 2
	Chitaldroog Retail ...	18 0	18 0	10 0	16 0	22 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	11 0	20 0	20 0	12 5	40 0	40 0	34 0	40 0	40 0	28 0
	Coorg Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Coorg Retail ...	8 4	8 5	7 9	8 9	8 9	9 1	10 8	11 8	9 6	15 4	15 9	15 7	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajpootana.	Jaipur ...	16 10	16 13	...	23 0	23 0	...	6 11	16 11	...	9 9	9 5	...	24 0	15 4	...	21 8	21 10	...
	Kishengurh ...	15 4	16 0	...	22 8	24 0	...	6 12	8 0	...	8 4	9 0	...	21 8	23 0	...	19 0	21 0	...
	Alwar ...	21 0	22 8	20 0	29 0	31 0	26 0	6 10	6 10	7 8	10 0	10 8	8 0	32 8	32 0	17 0	28 12	29 0	16 8
	Bhurtpur (City) ...	20 12	22 8	19 8	28 0	31 0	27 4	8 0	8 0	7 0	8 4	8 0	7 12	23 8	25 0	14 0	23 0	24 0	9 8
	Kerowli (City) ...	19 12	20 10	...	26 4	30 0	...	11 4	11 4	...	12 8	12 8	...	26 4	31 4	...	24 0	26 14	...
	Ajmir ...	15 4	15 7	14 4	22 12	22 0	18 8	5 0	5 0	7 2	8 0	8 0	9 0	20 0	20 0	13 0	19 0	19 8	12 13
	Deolie Cantonment ...	No return received																	
	Erinpura ...	17 8	17 8	15 8	30 0	31 0	22 0	...	...	...	9 4	9 4	7 0	25 0	25 0	17 0	30 0	30 0	18 8
	Sirohi ...	17 8	16 8	15 8	35 0	35 0	25 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	40 0	40 0	20 0	34 0	36 0	21 0
	Aboo ...	15 12	15 1	14 2	22 0	21 2	18 13	...	...	...	8 4	8 6	9 6	...	...	...	27 10	26 4	18 0
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar...	28 0	29 0	24 0	36 0	38 0	32 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Meywar ...	16 7	15 10	14 2	21 2	12 0	18 12	...	...	...	9 0	9 8	7 15	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Banswarra(MeywarAgency)	No return received																	
	Marwar ...	15 0	15 0	...	23 12	25 0	...	5 0	5 0	...	7 8	7 8	...	20 12	20 13	...	20 0	20 13	...
	Bikaneer ...	13 8	14 4	...	17 0	18 0	...	6 0	6 0	...	9 0	9 0	...	21 0	22 0	...	16 0	17 0	...
	Bundi ...	19 0	18 8	15 8	27 0	27 0	20 8	7 8	8 0	8 0	9 12	9 0	9 0	25 0	26 4	18 0	...	...	18 0
	Kota ...	18 0	18 8	17 0	...	...	...	8 12	9 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	23 8	23 8	22 0	...	...	...
	Tonk ...	17 4	17 4	16 13	27 0	27 0	21 12	6 0	6 0	6 0	9 0	9 2	9 0	25 4	29 2	17 2	...	...	...
	Jhallawar ...	14 12	15 8	16 0	22 0	21 0	18 12	8 4	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	...	...
	Shahpoora ...	17 4	15 14	15 8	22 8	21 4	21 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	9 8	9 8	10 0	20 0	20 8	19 0	16 8	16 8	14 8
Central India.	Indore ...	14 8	14 8	13 4	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	9 8	9 8	9 0	21 0	21 4	22 0	21 12	21 8	22 1
	Gwalior ...	14 6	15 10	13 2	20 2	20 2	16 13	6 14	6 14	6 6	8 11	8 8	7 2	18 4	19 3	15 9	18 12	19 3	13 0
	Goona ...	18 8	19 8	19 8	20 0	20 0	16 0	10 4	10 4	9 12	12 0	12 0	10 8	22 0	23 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	15 2
	Rutlam ...	15 4	15 0	14 0	...	...	...	9 4	10 0	8 8	13 0	13 4	12 12	29 12	20 0	20 4	20 0	20 0	18 10
	Baghelkhund (Sutna) ...	27 0	25 8	17 8	36 0	35 0	21 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	25 0	25 0	16 0	15 0	30 0	...	24 0	23 0	16 0

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee) *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Remarks.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
Central Provinces.	Nagpur ...	...	...	...	24 0	25 0	22 0	150 0	160 0	120 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	
	Bhandara ...	...	...	...	25 0	25 0	24 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 8	9 8	
	Chanda ...	...	...	...	28 9	28 9	26 3	480 0	480 0	440 0	7 5	9 2	9 3	
	Wardha ...	...	...	...	30 0	35 0	22 0	240 0	260 0	240 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	
	Balaghat ...	...	...	...	30 0	38 0	22 0	160 0	160 0	140 0	8 12	9 0	8 4	
	Jubbulpore ...	35 0	35 0	...	37 0	38 0	22 0	160 0	160 0	140 0	8 12	9 0	8 4	
	Saugor ...	...	...	...	27 0	27 0	21 0	260 0	260 0	200 0	7 0	7 8	7 0	
	Damoh ...	...	...	...	34 0	33 0	25 0	280 0	280 0	400 0	7 12	7 12	7 0	
	Seoni ...	...	...	...	34 0	34 0	26 0	280 0	280 0	280 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	
	Mandla ...	28 0	30 0	20 0	45 0	45 0	45 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	
	Betul ...	23 0	23 0	22 0	27 0	27 0	24 0	280 0	280 0	240 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	
	Chindwara ...	29 0	25 0	20 8	32 0	32 0	28 0	200 0	200 0	240 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	
	Hoshangabad ...	...	...	...	28 0	29 8	22 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	
	Narsinghpur ...	36 0	36 0	27 8	35 0	35 0	22 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	6 0	6 0	6 4	
	Nimar ...	...	...	...	21 12	21 12	...	160 0	160 0	...	11 4	11 4	...	
	Raipur ...	...	...	...	40 0	44 0	34 0	...	...	...	7 8	8 4	7 8	
	Sambalpur ...	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	16 0	140 0	140 0	200 0	10 0	10 0	6 8	
	Bilaspur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	6 0	
	Upper Godavery ...	100 0	100 0	100 0	42 0	45 0	46 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	6 0	
		...	...	...	28 0	28 0	24 0	1,440 0	1,440 0	1,440 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Secunderabad ...													
	Bolarum ...													
	Chudderghat ...													
	Oomraotee ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			
	Akola ...	...	...	...	24 0	23 0	18 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	
	Elichpur ...	9 8	9 8	14 0	23 0	23 0	20 0	106 12	106 12	64 0	11 0	11 0	8 0	
	Buldana ...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	16 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	10 8	10 8	9 0	
	Woon ...	...	...	...	23 0	23 0	22 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	
	Bassim ...	...	...	...	27 0	30 0	20 0	300 0	300 0	267 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	
		20 5	20 5	16 0	27 0	27 0	22 5	90 0	90 0	64 0	8 5	8 5	8 5	
Mysore and Coorg.	Bangalore Wholesale	35 0	35 2	35 0	22 2	22 5	17 7	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	13 2	
	Bangalore Retail ...	34 0	34 2	34 0	21 7	22 0	16 2	72 0	72 0	72 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	
	Kolar Wholesale	41 7	45 3	39 4	27 7	30 0	21 0	...	...	...	14 9	14 9	14 6	
	Kolar Retail ...	41 2	44 8	39 1	27 4	29 7	20 7	172 4	172 4	172 4	14 6	14 6	14 3	
	Túmkúr Wholesale	58 0	58 0	58 0	25 0	25 0	23 0	180 0	180 0	182 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	
	Túmkúr Retail ...	56 0	56 0	56 0	24 0	24 0	22 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	
	Mysore Wholesale	29 3	31 4	28 7	24 1	25 6	19 3	72 0	78 0	72 0	8 7	8 5	10 2	
	Mysore Retail ...	28 3	30 4	28 3	23 1	25 2	18 7	65 0	70 0	65 0	8 3	8 3	9 8	
	Hassan Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Hassan Retail ...	31 5	32 5	46 2	22 0	23 0	17 7	150 0	150 0	150 0	9 5	9 5	9 0	
	Shimoga Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Shimoga Retail ...	40 0	40 0	44 0	20 0	20 0	14 0	480 0	480 0	360 0	9 0	10 0	11 0	
	Kadur Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Kadur Retail ...	32 0	28 0	32 0	16 0	20 0	16 0	60 0	60 0	60 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	
	Chitaldroog Wholesale	52 7	...	53 0	...	...	22 1	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	
	Chitaldroog Retail ...	42 2	48 0	48 0	27 0	27 0	22 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	
	Coorg Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Coorg Retail ...	24 6	24 4	35 9	18 5	18 3	14 0	110 0	110 0	110 0	8 8	9 5	10 5	
Rajpootana.	Jaipur ...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	18 8	18 0	...	
	Kishengurh ...	...	...	...	20 12	23 0	...	...	...	...	42 0	42 0	...	
	Alwar ...	...	...	...	26 8	26 0	26 0	...	...	...	24 0	24 8	22 0	
	Bhurtpur (City) ...	27 4	29 8	15 2	26 8	28 0	27 8	100 0	100 0	...	23 0	23 0	19 0	
	Kerowli (City) ...	23 12	25 15	...	24 0	26 0	...	160 0	160 0	...	30 0	30 0	...	
	Ajmir ...	...	...	...	20 4	19 11	18 6	85 0	85 0	110 0	35 0	37 8	40 0	
	Deolie Cantonment ...										No return received			
	Erinpura ...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	16 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	
	Sirohi ...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	17 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	60 0	60 0	50 0	
	Aboo ...	...	...	...	16 4	15 9	14 12	100 0	100 0	100 0	36 0	36 0	35 0	
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 Pie*	8 Pie*	8 Pie*	12 0	12 0	11 0	
	Meywar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	165 0	165 0	165 0	25 0	25 12	25 0	
	Banswarra(MeywarAgency)										No return received			
	Marwar ...	...	...	...	19 8	19 1	15 7	165 0	165 0	165 0	25 0	25 12	25 0	
	Bikaneer ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50 0	...	
	Bundi ...	...	...	...	14 11	15 13	...	70 0	70 0	...	50 0	50 0	...	
	Kota ...	...	...	...	16 0	16 4	...	90 0	95 0	...	70 0	70 0	...	
	Tonk ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	33 0	32 0	30 0	
	Jhallawar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	130 0	25 0	24 0	24 0	
	Shahpoora ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	165 0	165 0	120 0	36 0	36 8	34 12	
		...	...	...	...	...	...	80 0	90 0	90 0	26 8	26 8	26 12	
		...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	40 0	42 0	35 0	
Central India.	Indore ...	...	...	...	18 4	18 4	14 2	96 0	96 0	106 8	9 0	9 0	9 8	
	Gwalior ...	...	...	...	18 2	19 7	19 7	109 8	109 8	109 8	12 4	12 13	12 13	
	Goona ...	...	...	...	22 0	24 0	23 0	220 0	220 0	180 0	17 0	17 4	17 0	
	Rutlam ...	...	...	...	22 8	21 12	17 12	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 12	10 12	11 12	
	Baghelkhund (Sutna) ...	...	...	...	32 8	29 8	18 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	7 14	7 4	

* Per man's load.

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

C

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SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

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OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. XX OF 1875.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending		Total from 1st January		Total increase in 1875.	Total decrease in 1875.
		23rd May 1874.	22nd May 1875.	to 23rd May 1874.	to 22nd May 1875.		
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
19th June 1875	East Indian, Main ...	8,64,019	5,57,415	1,71,20,102	1,19,14,969	...	52,05,133
19th ditto ...	Ditto, Jubbulpoor ...	66,754	36,552	11,54,992	9,76,071	...	1,78,921
12th ditto ...	Eastern Bengal ...	56,793	41,521	15,16,539	11,37,930	...	3,78,609
22nd May 1875	Oudh and Rohilkhund	42,500	63,111	7,29,442	11,81,992	4,52,550	...
12th June 1875	Sindh, Punjab, & Delhi	1,49,161	1,26,652	34,91,290	27,81,656	...	7,09,634
5th ditto ...	Madras ...	1,17,992	1,37,541	22,30,520	24,36,709	2,06,189	...
12th ditto ...	South Indian ...	18,236	23,207	3,53,213	3,67,882	14,669	...
12th ditto ...	Great Indian Peninsula	4,28,482	4,07,199	1,06,58,351	1,12,17,132	5,58,781	...
12th ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India ...	1,76,220	1,82,968	29,87,958	31,87,996	2,00,038	...
	TOTAL ...	19,20,157	15,76,166	4,02,42,407	3,52,02,337	...	50,40,070
	State.						
19th June 1875	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	1,499	1,614	43,556	42,830	...	726
19th ditto ...	Nulhattee ...	1,744	1,673	36,287	36,241	...	46
12th ditto ...	Rajpootana ...	11,181	28,970	1,41,150	6,54,050	5,12,900	...
12th ditto ...	Holkar ...	1,206	10,007	18,862*a*	1,29,995	1,11,133	...
22nd May 1875	Khamgaon ...	436	719	23,018	32,607	9,589	...
22nd ditto ...	Oomraotee ...	479	794	19,776	35,886	16,110	...
22nd ditto ...	Wardha Valley ...	1,174	1,077	13,713*a*	20,498	6,785	...
22nd ditto ...	Nizam's ...	...	8,441	...	1,79,292	1,79,292	...
5th June 1875	Tirhoot ...	...	2,323	...	34,274*b*	34,274	...
12th ditto ...	Punjab Northern ...	...	4,038	...	22,519*c*	22,519	...
	TOTAL ...	17,719	59,656	2,96,362	11,88,192	8,91,830	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	19,37,876	16,35,822	4,05,38,769	3,63,90,529	...	41,48,240

(*a*) Total receipts from 1st February to 23rd May 1874.

(*b*) Total receipts from 11th January to 22nd May 1875.

(*c*) Total receipts from 12th April to 22nd May 1875.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Comparative Abstract of Traffic on Indian Railways for the 1st quarter of 1874 *and* 1875.

Quarter.	East Indian. Main Line.		East Indian. Jubbulpore Line.		Eastern Bengal.		Oudh and Rohilkhund.		Sind, Punjab and Delhi.		Madras.		South Indian.		Great Indian Peninsula.		Bombay, Baroda and Central India.		Calcutta and South-Eastern (State).		Nulhatee (State).		Rajputana (State).		Holkar (State).		Khamgaon (State).		Oomraotee (State).		Wurdha Valley (State).		Nizam's (State).		Total.	
	1874	1875	1874	1875	1874	1875	1874	1875	1874	1875	1874	1875	1874	1875	1874	1875	1874	1875	1874	1875	1874	1875	1874	1875	1874	1875	1874	1875	1874	1875	1874	1875	1874	1875
FIRST QUARTER.																																		
Total earnings... £	961,809	708,685	60,539	60,821	*a* 91,227	*a* 66,433	41,169	69,458	*b* 206,636	*b* 153,534	134,318	139,783	21,221	21,804	634,258	674,176	145,290	166,327	2,841	2,812	2,292	2,389	7,568	39,602	*c* 792	7,395	1,641	2,380	1,390	2,604	*c* 731	1,235	...	11,954	2,313,728	2,131,392
Mean Mileage open ... No.	1,280	1,290	224	224	158	158	515	540	673	676	858	858	187	186	1,266	1,266	412	429	28	28	27	27	92	305	33	53	8	8	6	6	18	18	...	121	5,785	6,183
Average receipts per week ... £	73,985	54,514	4,657	4,679	7,017	5,110	3,167	5,343	15,895	11,810	10,332	10,753	1,632	1,677	48,789	51,859	11,176	12,794	219	216	176	184	582	3,046	94	569	126	183	107	200	87	95	...	920	177,979	183,953
Average receipts per week per mile open ... £	57·8	42·6	20·8	20·9	44·4	32·3	6·1	9·9	23·6	17·5	12·0	12·5	8·7	9·0	38·5	41·0	27·1	29·8	7·8	7·7	6·5	6·8	6·3	10·0	2·8	10·7	15·7	22·9	17·8	33·3	4·8	5·3	...	7·6	30·8	26·5

a Exclusive of Steamer earnings.
b Inclusive of Indus Flotilla earnings.
c Receipts for 2 months.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RUBBEE SEASON, 1874-75, COMMENCING ON THE 1st DECEMBER 1874.

Irrigation Operations of Lower Bengal during the Month of May 1875.

Circle.	District.	Canal.	Supply of water in the Canals. Estimated full discharge in cubic feet per second.	Supply of water in the Canals. Average discharge in cubic feet per second throughout the month.	Dalwa Rice Irrigation. Area leased up to the 1st of the month.	Dalwa Rice Irrigation. Area leased during the month.	Dalwa Rice Irrigation. Total area leased up to the end of the month.	Tobacco, Cotton, Huldee, Ginger, Wheat and Garden Produce. Area leased up to the 1st of the month.	Tobacco, Cotton, Huldee, Ginger, Wheat and Garden Produce. Area leased during the month.	Tobacco, Cotton, Huldee, Ginger, Wheat and Garden Produce. Total area leased up to the end of the month.	Oil-seeds and Pulses. Area leased up to the 1st of the month.	Oil-seeds and Pulses. Area leased during the month.	Oil-seeds and Pulses. Total area leased up to the end of the month.	Sugarcane and other Crops. Area leased up to the 1st of the month.	Sugarcane and other Crops. Area leased during the month.	Sugarcane and other Crops. Total area leased up to the end of the month.	Grand total of area leased up to end of month (total of columns 6, 11, 14, & 17).	Grand total of corresponding period of last year.	Rainfall. Inches during month.	Rainfall. Inches during Rubbee Season.	Rainfall. Average of ten previous years for the same period.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	
Orissa...	Cuttack ...	Kendraparah ...	1,200	128·55	1,274	11	1,285	2,335	14	2,349	84	...	84	46	3	49	3,767	2,224	3·04	6·17	16·09	(*a*.) The details of column 18 are— Acres.
		High Level, Section I.	675	105·51	30	...	30	50	...	50	9	...	9	26	3	29	118	93				Dalwa 1,317
		Toldundah ...	1,200	51·8	2	...	2	150	...	150	10	1	11	71	1	72	235	178				Cotton 2,629
		Matchgong ...	650	51·8	...	...	...	166	6	172	28	...	28	41	6	47	247	193				Huldee 15
																						Wheat 2
	Total of the month ...		...	...	1,306	11	1,317	2,701*	20	2,721	131	1	132	184	13	197	4,367(*a*)	2,688	...	...	...	Garden produce ... 62
																						Moong 8
	Total of the corresponding month of previous year		...	...	91	...	91	2,315	13	2,328	110	...	110	158	1	159	2,688	...	...	...	...	China 5
																						Oil-seeds 132
South-Western	Midnapore ...	Midnapore ...	675	105·64	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43	8·68	11·60	14·29 5 years.	Sugarcane ... 176
	Howrah ...	Panchkoorah ...	360	31·80	1,433	...	1,433	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,433	183	7·02	8·40	7·19	Other crops, *i. e.*—
																						Brinjal ... 15
																						Plantains ... 4
																						Saru ... 1
																						Garden Nut ... 1
																						197
	Total of the month ...		...	...	1,433	...	1,433	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,433	226	...	...	...	Total ... 4,367
	Total of the corresponding month of previous year		...	...	183	...	183	28	...	28	14	...	14	1	...	1	226	...	...	...	...	
	Grand Total of the month ...		...	...	2,739	11	2,750	2,701	20	2,721	131	1	132	184	13	197	5,800	...	...	...	...	
	Grand Total of the corresponding month of previous year		...	...	274	...	274	2,343	13	2,356	124	...	124	159	1	160	2,914	...	...	...	...	

* In last month's return 4 acres were included under the heading "Sugarcane and other Crops." This area has been excluded from columns 15, 16 and 17, and included in column 9 of this return.

FORT WILLIAM,
The 23rd June 1875.

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

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. XXI OF 1875.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending		Total from 1st January		Total increase in 1875.	Total decrease in 1875.
		30th May 1874.	29th May 1875.	to 30th May 1874.	to 29th May 1875.		
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
19th June 1875	East Indian, Main ...	7,34,627	4,89,579	1,78,54,730	1,24,04,547	...	54,50,183
19th ditto ...	Ditto, Jubbulpoor ...	61,404	35,920	12,16,395	10,11,991	...	2,04,404
19th ditto ...	Eastern Bengal ...	71,979	51,199	15,88,518	11,89,128	...	3,99,390
29th May 1875	Oudh and Rohilkhund	51,154	58,657	7,80,595	12,40,648	4,60,053	...
26th June 1875	Sindh, Punjab, & Delhi	1,52,703	1,12,572	36,43,993	28,94,228	...	7,49,765
12th ditto ...	Madras ...	1,23,228	1,23,073	23,53,748	25,59,782	2,06,034	...
12th ditto ...	South Indian ...	23,487	19,972	3,76,699	3,87,854	11,155	...
19th ditto ...	Great Indian Peninsula	4,64,568	4,11,601	1,11,22,918	1,16,28,732	5,05,814	...
19th ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India ...	1,64,492	1,78,164	31,52,450	33,66,160	2,13,710	...
	TOTAL ...	18,47,642	14,80,737	4,20,90,046	3,66,83,070	...	54,06,976
	State.						
26th June 1875	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	1,521	1,647	45,077	44,477	...	600
26th ditto ...	Nulhattee ...	2,398	1,600	38,685	37,841	...	844
26th ditto ...	Rajpootana ...	10,377	36,729	1,51,527	6,90,779	5,39,252	...
19th ditto ...	Holkar ...	1,602	12,608	20,464*a*	1,42,604	1,22,140	...
5th ditto ...	Khamgaon ...	323	791	23,341	33,397	10,056	...
5th ditto ...	Oomraotee ...	441	683	20,218	36,569	16,351	...
5th ditto ...	Wardha Valley ...	1,392	872	15,105*a*	21,370	6,265	...
5th ditto ...	Nizam's ...	...	8,858	...	1,88,150	1,88,150	...
5th ditto ...	Tirhoot ...	...	2,076	...	36,350*b*	36,350	...
12th ditto ...	Punjab Northern ...	...	3,241	...	25,760*c*	25,760	...
	TOTAL ...	18,054	69,105	3,14,417	12,57,297	9,42,880	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	18,65,696	15,49,842	4,24,04,463	3,79,40,367	...	44,64,096

(*a*) Total receipts from 1st February to 30th May 1874.

(*b*) Total receipts from 11th January to 29th May 1875.

(*c*) Total receipts from 12th April to 29th May 1875.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 2nd half of June 1875.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus sorghum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus sorghum.* Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus sorghum.* Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata.* Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata.* Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee Cheena, Coralou, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum, miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee Cheena, Coralou, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum, miliaceum, &c.* Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee Cheena, Coralou, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum, miliaceum, &c.* Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Average Wages per month. Able-bodied Agricultural Laborer.	Average Wages per month. Syce or Horse-keeper.	Average Wages per month. Common Mason, Carpenter, or Blacksmith.	Remarks.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Madras.	Ganjam	No re	turn re	ceived	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Vizagapatam	15 0	15 0	10 0	...	...	...	12 3	12 3	12 3	14 7	14 7	13 6	21 6	23 8	23 8	23 8	23 8	23 8	24 2	26 3	24 2	25 7	28 1	33 9	97 2	97 2	97 2	14 0	14 0	14 0	4 8 0	6 0 0	9 12 0	
	Godavery	14 4	14 4	11 7	...	...	...	20 8	20 8	16 8	22 0	22 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	38 2	...	30 9	33 6	38 6	37 8	243 0	243 0	161 3	18 7	18 7	18 7	...	...	...	
	Kistna	14 7	14 7	14 7	...	...	...	18 6	18 6	16 2	19 6	19 6	17 9	21 8	21 8	25 0	...	...	...	35 3	35 3	35 3	23 9	23 9	23 9	129 3	129 3	129 3	18 7	17 5	17 5	7 8 0	7 0 0	12 8 0	
	Nellore	12 6	12 6	12 6	...	...	...	14 3	14 3	13 9	16 0	16 0	16 5	33 6	33 6	24 0	...	...	...	33 9	35 2	28 2	24 4	24 1	24 7	74 5	74 5	77 3	17 0	17 0	17 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0	
	Cuddapah	14 7	14 7	12 5	...	...	...	14 4	14 4	11 5	16 6	16 6	12 4	22 9	22 9	20 5	29 0	29 0	25 4	28 5	28 5	26 2	25 8	25 8	29 1	97 2	97 2	97 2	16 1	16 1	13 7	4 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0	
	Bellary	14 9	15 4	13 4	...	...	...	12 8	13 4	11 2	14 6	14 6	12 4	22 7	21 6	29 9	21 6	22 6	28 2	27 2	27 2	24 5	22 9	23 2	27 0	202 2	217 7	174 0	14 0	14 8	14 8	4 0 0	6 0 0	11 0 0	
	Kurnool	13 6	14 0	14 6	...	...	...	14 2	14 2	11 4	16 4	15 7	12 1	20 9	20 9	27 4	20 0	21 2	25 0	33 3	33 9	23 3	20 1	20 5	21 3	93 5	93 5	60 1	18 2	18 6	17 9	6 12 0	5 8 0	9 6 0	
	Madras	10 6	10 6	11 0	...	...	...	13 6	13 9	11 2	14 8	15 1	12 4	23 4	23 8	16 8	20 5	20 5	17 9	21 9	24 0	23 3	20 3	21 1	21 1	97 2	97 2	93 3	18 6	18 6	18 6	...	...	...	
	Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	16 5	12 0	16 6	18 1	12 8	...	...	18 7	...	...	...	29 1	29 9	27 4	21 7	25 6	16 7	187 1	187 1	187 1	16 4	16 4	16 4	4 0 0	7 0 0	15 0 0	
	North Arcot	11 4	11 9	11 0	...	...	...	18 7	18 7	15 0	18 8	19 7	16 0	24 6	24 6	23 7	...	...	21 4	24 6	26 2	19 9	26 5	27 4	21 0	218 7	228 4	247 9	16 2	17 1	18 4	4 11 0	5 0 0	11 4 0	
	South Arcot	11 7	11 3	9 7	...	...	...	15 7	17 0	13 5	16 6	17 5	14 0	...	...	18 5	23 9	23 9	20 8	27 2	29 4	24 2	21 9	22 7	19 2	194 4	194 4	194 4	16 6	17 0	15 6	4 8 0	6 0 0	11 13 4	
	Tanjore	10 3	10 3	10 3	...	...	...	16 2	15 8	11 6	...	...	...	20 7	31 0	...	23 6	23 2	18 8	27 5	27 5	21 0	24 6	25 4	18 5	157 9	157 9	145 8	15 4	16 2	16 2	4 0 0	6 8 0	9 11 0	
	Trichinopoly	11 9	11 9	10 6	...	...	...	15 1	15 1	11 9	15 6	15 2	12 3	22 4	...	18 2	24 1	24 1	24 0	31 0	29 4	24 8	27 6	29 4	19 6	131 2	130 2	121 5	17 8	17 8	17 3	6 0 0	7 0 0	20 0 0	
	Madura	10 9	10 9	9 4	...	...	...	15 1	14 7	10 5	15 6	15 2	11 0	24 3	...	22 7	29 4	27 9	20 6	19 2	20 5	15 1	17 2	18 7	15 6	76 8	76 8	66 6	15 5	15 5	15 5	6 4 0	6 0 0	14 6 0	
	Tinnevelly	9 3	9 3	8 0	...	...	...	10 5	10 5	7 5	12 1	12 1	9 1	...	...	18 3	18 3	18 3	13 1	23 5	23 5	22 0	23 8	23 8	19 5	121 5	121 5	121 5	12 5	12 5	14 7	4 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0	
	Coimbatore	12 4	13 1	10 9	...	...	...	12 1	12 1	10 9	13 0	13 0	11 4	21 2	21 2	18 0	24 3	24 3	23 1	17 3	15 8	14 4	19 1	17 4	12 4	121 5	121 5	...	12 9	11 0	9 2	7 0 0	8 0 0	25 0 0	
	Nilgiris	11 4	11 4	...	...	...	...	9 6	9 6	8 8	10 4	10 4	9 6	16 9	15 4	15 4	12 6	15 4	14 0	30 0	28 5	27 0	26 7	27 5	18 9	155 5	145 8	150 2	17 4	16 5	14 6	2 8 0	5 4 0	16 14 0	
	Salem	14 1	14 1	11 8	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	13 2	14 9	14 9	14 1	31 8	27 0	22 3	26 1	24 6	20 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	South Canara	No re	turn re	ceived	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 9	21 9	18 2	21 0	21 0	16 8	97 2	97 2	97 2	14 4	14 4	17 1	7 8 0	7 0 0	15 0 0	
	Malabar	8 6	9 0	11 5	...	...	...	13 0	13 4	11 5	13 8	14 2	12 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 1	14 1	10 10	17 11	18 10	14 0	68 4	68 4	...	14 2	14 2	14 2	9 8 0	11 0 0	27-8 to 45-0	
Bombay.	Bombay	12 9	12 6	12 6	19 11	20 6	...	7 4	7 4	7 12	11 2	11 10	13 8	20 2	20 4	21 4	16 6	16 4	18 0	...	...	...	22 0	22 4	18 0	80 0	80 0	100 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	6 1 6	8 0 0	20 10 0	
	Ahmedabad	18 0	17 10	13 12	29 0	32 0	29 0	7 4	7 4	7 0	11 2	11 8	11 0	21 5	24 9	20 0	20 12	21 0	20 12	...	...	...	17 12	...	...	106 11	106 11	...	16 13	17 5	...	4 11 0	10 0 0	9-6 to 22-8	
	Kaira	13 15	14 9	...	26 11	29 1	...	8 14	8 14	...	11 7	11 7	...	20 0	22 14	...	16 6	16 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	101 12	101 12	111 0	13 6	13 6	12 4	7-0 to 11-4	10 0 0	15 0 0	
	Surat	13 6	12 5	13 6	13 6	13 6	7 6	7 6	7 11	...	9 4	9 14	12 4	18 8	18 8	17 6	16 6	14 13	16 6	...	...	...	14 13	14 13	12 4	100 0	100 0	100 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	5-10 to 7-8	7 0 0	15-0 to 18-12	
	Broach	13 0	13 8	14 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	10 0	11 8	12 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	...	...	...	16 0	...	...	64 0	64 0	64 0	14 0	14 0	15 0	9 0 0	10 0 0	20-0 to 30-0	
	Tanna	11 0	11 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	15 0	12 0	...	130 0	130 0	140 0	18 3	18 3	...	7 8 0	10 0 0	20 0 0	
	Kolaba	11 5	11 5	...	...	...	...	7 10	7 10	7 10	11 6	13 5	12 3	20 14	20 14	...	19 0	19 0	...	24 11	24 11	...	15 3	15 3	...	130 0	130 0	140 0	18 3	18 3	...	7 8 0	10 0 0	18-0 to 20-0	
	Khandesh (Dhulia)	15 15	16 6	17 14	...	...	...	8 7	8 7	...	11 4	11 4	10 14	28 12	30 • 8	27 0	21 9	23 5	22 12	...	...	...	15 4	17 1	16 10	150 0	150 0	150 0	13 14	14 7	11 12	7 0 0	8 0 0	18-0 to 20-0	
	Nasik	17 5	17 5	...	8 1	8 1	...	5 15	5 15	...	11 14	11 14	...	28 0	28 0	...	22 8	22 8	19 10 8	...	...	...	16 4	...	...	128 0	128 0	...	12 12	12 12	...	8 0 0	8 0 0	19 10 8	
	Ahmadnagar	17 6½	16 10¾	22 8	...	...	...	9 0¼	8 13½	9 0	9 14½	9 13½	9 11½	32 11	33 11	39 0	25 15½	25 9½	30 0	32 3	32 3	28 1	25 10	25 9	21 0	106 10¼	106 10¼	100 0	12 1½	12 1½	13 8	6 0 0	8 0 0	18 12 0	
	Poona	13 13	14 15	...	10 3	10 3	...	10 7	10 7	...	11 10	11 10	...	27 3	27 3	...	20 11	20 11	...	...	...	...	19 9	19 9	...	95 0	95 0	...	13 6	13 6	...	8 0 0	12 0 0	15-0 to 22-0	
	Sholapur	17 3	19 0	18 2	...	...	...	12 13	13 5	12 15	13 14	14 12	14 12	26 12	24 11	35 0	26 3	27 9	31 8	...	...	...	24 6	24 4	17 8	86 8	106 10	100 0	13 14	14 4	13 8	5 0 0	7 0 0	20-0 to 25-0	
	Kaladgi	21 3	21 3	16 0	...	...	...	10 10	12 12	10 0	11 13	13 7	10 8	23 9	27 10	25 0	22 12	26 12	25 0	...	...	...	18 8	18 8	12 0	140 0	140 0	...	11 2	12 13	12 0	4 11 0	7 0 0	8-0 to 15-0	
	Satara	18 0	17 6	...	...	...	...	9 9	9 9	...	11 7	11 7	...	23 15	23 15	...	23 4	22 10	...	...	...	...	23 6	23 6	...	145 10	145 10	...	12 6	13 1	...	5 0 0	7 8 0	12-0 to 13-0	
	Belgaum	19 4	19 1	14 8	...	...	...	16 7	16 0	14 8	17 3	16 13	15 0	18 14	16 14	20 0	19 13	20 4	20 8	28 3	28 4	24 0	18 6	23 9	12 0	151 10	155 0	150 0	15 2	16 0	16 0	7 8 0	7 8 0	18-12 to 26-4	
	Dharwar	26 3	26 3	20 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 1	11 0	19 6	19 13	15 4	26 4	26 8	23 14	26 0	26 14	21 9	32 0	33 0	31 0	18 4	18 2	13 4	92 12	92 12	92 12	15 7	16 0	16 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	9-0 to 16-0	
	Ratnagiri	9 0	10 5	10 5	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	11 8	12 3	12 8	...	...	...	15 9	15 9	16 10	15 6	23 6	26 0	23 6	16 6	16 6	12 5	9 Bdls.	9 Bdls.	...	16 15	20 14	15 10	7 0 0	10 0 0	14 0 0	
	Kanara (Karwar)	14 0	14 0	13 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	12 0	12 0	14 0	16 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	18 0	18 0	12 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	7 8 0	7 0 0	18 12 0	
	Panch Mahals (Godhra)	13 0	12 0	10 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	9 0	13 0	14 0	12 0	25 0	28 0	26 0	19 0	19 0	26 0	36 0	36 0	36 0	32 0	32 0	24 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	7 8 0	7 0 0	18 12 0	
	Aden	9 5	9 5	9 5	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	7 6	14 14	16 0	14 14	12 7	12 7	12 6	...	...	...	9 5	9 5	9 5	71 3	71 3	65 5	32 0	32 0	32 0	...	10 0 0	30-0 to 37-8	
	Asirgarh	16 4	16 4	...	...	...	...	10 8	11 0	...	12 0	12 0	...	29 0	30 0	...	30 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	17 8	17 6	...	96 8	96 14	...	13 0	12 0	...	9 0 0	9 0 0	15 0 0	
	Baroda	11 14½	12 0	...	18 2½	18 4	...	7 1½	7 6½	...	10 8½	10 13½	...	19 5½	19 6	...	15 5	15 7½	...	...	...	...	21 12	21 1	16 13½	150 0	150 0	150 0	15 5	15 6	...	6 4 0	7 0 0	22-8 to 26-4	
	Bijrgarh	19 6	19 6	15 8	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	6 8	9 4	9 4	7 8	33 14	32 6	21 8	36 0	35 10	...	...	...	...	16 8	16 8	...	140 0	160 0	...	30 0	30 0	...	5 10 0	7 0 0	18 12 0	
	Disa	13 12	13 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	...	16 8	16 8	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	21 14½	22 0	19 8½	100 0	100 0	100 0	45 0	45 0	...	5 10 6	6 0 0	9 6 0	
	Nimach	17 5	17 5	15 9½	22 15½	23 0	19 5	7 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	21 7½	21 12½	15 0	19 2	20 3	11 3	...	...	...	16 8	17 0	...	40 0	40 0	...	64 0	64 0	...	6-0 to 9-0	10-0 to 15-0	
	Nasirabad	15 8	15 8	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	...	10 0	10 0	...	28 0	22 12	...	27 0	32 0	...	16 0	16 0	18 0	23 0	20 0	21 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	36 0	36 0	40 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	22-8 to 30-0	
	Rajkot	21 0	24 0	20 0	23 0	26 0	25 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	13 8	13 8	16 0	27 0	28 0	32 0	28 0	27 0	32 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	18 0	20 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	123 0	61 0	61 0	60 0	11 0 0	10 0 0	22 8 0	
	Upper Sind Frontier	13 10	13 10	13 0	25 0	25 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	21 0	20 0	19 0	20 0	17 0	27 0	27 0	27 0	18 0	21 8	20 0	320 0	240 0	240 0	40 0	32 0	36 0	10 0 0	8 0 0	22 0 0	
	Karachi	No re	turn re	ceived	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	120 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	15 0 0	10 0 0	25 0 0	
	Haidarabad	16 12	18 0	17 0	22 0	24 8	21 4	10 0	10 0	13 0	14 8	14 8	16 0	24 8	24 8	22 0	26 8	26 8	29 0																
	Shikarpur	20 4	20 4	15 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	0	18 0	18 0	16 5																
	Thur and Parkur																																		
Bengal.	*Western Districts.*																																		
	Burdwan	18 0*a*	18 0	12 0	21 0	22 0	18 0	14 8	15 0	13 8	15 0	15 12	13 12	...	...	...	...	...	...																
	Bancoorah	18 12*b*	18 12	12 12	24 0	24 0	21 0	15 12	16 4	10 10	16 8	17 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...																
	Beerbhoom	21 0*c*	20 0	12 0	23 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	10 0	18 12	19 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...																
	Midnapore	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...																
	Hooghly	19 0*d* to 20 0	20 0 to 21 0	13 0	26 0*e* to 32 0	26 0 to 27 0	16 0 to 17 12	9 0 to 10 0	9 0 to 10 0	9 0 to 9 8	12 0 to 13 8	16 0 to 16 8	12 0 to 12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	13 0 to 13 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	6 8 0	5-0 to 6-0	7-8 to 15-0	
	Howrah	17 0	17 8	12 8	...	...	...	13 8	14 0	10 8	15 4	16 0	11 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	13 4	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	7 0 0	7 0 0	12 0 0				
	Central Districts.																																		
	Calcutta	17 4	17 0	13 0	27 0	26 0	16 0	10 8	10 8	9 0	14 4	15 8	11 4	...	18 8	12 0	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	15 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	9 3 4	6 0 0	15 8 0				
	24-Pergunnahs	17 0*e* to 20 0	16 0 to 19 0	10 8 to 11 10	26 10*e* to 32 0	25 0	16 0	8 0*f* to 9 7	8 0 to 8 4	8 4 to 9 7	14 9 to 13 15	16 0 to 13 15	11 0 to 10 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	18 12	13 5	105 0	100 0	120 0	8 12	9 4	9 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	11 0 0				
	Nuddea	18 5	18 5	12 12	32 0	...	...	13 5	13 5	9 7	13 15	13 15	10 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 5	26 5	15 4	120 0	120 0	110 0	8 10½	8 10½	8 10½	6 0 0	6 0 0	7-8 to 10-0				
	Jessore	17 12*g*	18 0	11 8	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	10 10	17 4	18 4	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 8	24 8	13 8	160 0	160 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	6-0 to 7-8	5 0 0	10-0 to 15-0				
	Moorshedabad	22 0*h* to 23 0	24 0	13 0	40 0*e*	40 0	17 0 to 18 0	12 0*e* to 18 0	13 0 to 19 0	8 0 to 10 0	16 0	17 0	11 0	...	...	...	32 0*e*	...	14 0	32 0	28 0 to 30 0	16 0	130 0	120 0	120 0	8 8	8 0	8 0	4-0 to 5-0	5 0 0	6-0 to 8-0				

a In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 18 to 23 seers, barley 32 to 35 seers, best rice 12 to 19 seers, common rice 14 to 19-8 seers, and gram 20 to 25-8 seers, per rupee.
b In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 18 to 21 seers, barley 29 to 40 seers, best rice 14 to 18 seers, common rice 17 to 19 seers, maize 20 to 30 seers, and gram 16 to 20 seers, per rupee.
c In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 20 to 25 seers, barley 20 seers, best rice 13 to 21-4 seers, common rice 18 to 22-8 seers, and gram 21 to 28 seers, per rupee.
d In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 18 to 21 seers, best rice 9 to 15 seers, common rice 16 to 17 seers, and gram 16 to 26 seers, per rupee.
e In the interior only.
f In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 7-12 to 8 seers, common rice 13 to 17-8 seers, and gram 20 to 23 seers, per rupee.
g In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 9 to 23 seers, best rice 14-8 to 19 seers, common rice 16 to 22 seers, and gram 11 to 26 seers, per rupee.
h In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 35 seers, common rice 16 to 20-12 seers, and gram 25 to 32 seers, per rupee.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 2nd half of June 1875 —continued.

Provinces	Districts	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS. Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Corresponding fortnight of 1874.
	Central Districts—contd.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Bengal—continued.	Dinagepore ...	17 0	17 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	10 8	22 0	20 0	8 2	26 0	24 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Maldah ...	26 0	26 8	13 8	45 0	45 0	17 0	19 0	20 0	9 4	20 0	21 0	12 0	...	...	...	30 0	30 0	14 0
	Rajshahye ...	20 10 to 24 0	20 10 to 22 8	11 4 to 12 0	41 4	37 8	18 0	18 0	17 4	7 8 to 8 4	19 8 to 20 4	18 0 to 18 12	21 9	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rungpore ...	23 8	14 6	12 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	7 9	18 0	18 0	9 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bograh ...	14 0	14 0	12 0	10 0	10 0	...	10 8	10 8	6 12	24 0	24 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pubna ...	22 8	22 8	14 4	...	...	...	13 8	12 0	8 0	18 12	16 8	14 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Darjeeling ...	8 0	8 0	6 0	4 0	4 0	6 0	4 0	4 0	6 0	12 0	14 0	7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jalpáiguri ...	13 7*i*	13 3	8 0	...	...	...	13 7	16 0	8 0	24 7	22 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Eastern Districts.																		
	Dacca ...	14 8	14 0	11 0	30 0	30 0	20 0	15 4	16 0	10 8	17 8	18 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Furreedpore ...	18 0	18 0	12 0	30 0	30 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	6 8	17 0	19 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Backergunge ...	...	...	...	...	...	...*j*	16 0	16 0	11 0	20 0	20 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mymensing ...	18 0*k*	13 8	10 0	...	...	...	16 0	18 12	8 12	21 0	21 4	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chittagong ...	12 0*l*	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	12 0	20 0	19 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Noakhally ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0*m*	14 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tipperah ...	13 5	13 15	10 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	10 0	21 0	20 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	11 7	15 3	15 3	12 7	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hill Tipperah ...	9 5	9 6	10 0	...	...	...	15 2	15 2	10 0	20 0	24 0	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Behar.																		
	Patna ...	26 0	27 0	17 0	35 0	36 0	20 12	10 4	10 0	12 0	23 0	22 0	13 0	18 0*n*	30 0	19 8	...	...	...
	Gya ...	25 0*o*	25 8	11 4	37 0	38 8	15 0	11 0	11 0	8 8	22 0	22 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shahabad ...	19 0 to 20 0	17 0 to 18 0	14 0	30 0	29 0	18 0	15 0	14 0	12 0	17 8	17 8	14 0	28 0	30 0	18 0	...	...	...
	Mozufferpore ...	20 0	21 0	12 0	29 0	30 0	16 0	9 0	9 0	6 8	15 0	15 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sarun ...	23 8	24 0	14 8	31 8	31 8	18 0	9 0	9 0	7 0	21 0	22 0	12 8	36 0	36 0	19 0	...	...	...
	Chumparun ...	24 0*p*	23 0	13 0	35 0	36 0	17 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	18 0	18 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Monghyr ...	23 1	22 0	15 7	36 7	36 7	21 0	12 6	14 7	8 4	16 8	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bhaugulpore ...	22 1	23 5	14 8	44 3	40 6	18 15	20 15	20 3	10 1	22 11	22 11	11 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Purneah ...	30 0	30 0	12 0	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	9 8	22 0	22 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	17 0*q*	18 0	...	41 0*e* to 50 0	40 0 to 45 0	18 0 to 20 0	16 0	16 0	9 0	18 0	18 0	11 0	...	...	...	35 0	...	13 0
	Orissa.																		
	Cuttack ...	21 0	17 11	11 13	...	...	...	17 1	15 12	17 1	22 5	21 0	23 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pooree ...	14 7	15 12	11 13	...	...	...	18 6	18 6	21 0	23 10	23 10	26 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Balasore ...	18 0	16 0	12 0	...	...	...	16 0	18 0	16 0	24 0	28 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chota Nagpore—South-West Frontier Agency.																		
	Hazáribágh ...	22 0	22 0	10 8	28 0	32 0	13 0	10 0	12 0	8 8	20 0	21 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lohardugga ...	20 0	20 0	12 0	30 0	31 0	17 0	20 0	18 0	13 8	24 0	23 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Singbhoom ...	18 0	18 0	12 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	24 0	24 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Maunbhoom ...	17 0*s*	17 0	11 0	16 to 30*e*	16 to 30	20 to 30	14 0	14 0	10 0	20 0	22 0	14 0	...	...	...	16 0*e*	16 0	40 0
Assam.	Sylhet ...	13 0	13 0	10 0	14 0	14 0	8 8	10 8	14 0	12 4	14 0	12 8	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cachar ...	10 0	10 0	8 0	...	...	...	12 4	12 4	12 4	16 0	16 0	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Goálpárá ...	22 0	24 0	14 0	...	...	...	11 8	12 0	9 0	13 8	16 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gáro Hills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kámrúp ...	25 0	21 0	20 0	...	...	...	12 0	13 0	12 0	16 0	18 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Darrang ...	8 0	8 0	10 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nowgong ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	10 0	9 0	10 0	13 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sibságar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	10 0	6 0	16 0	16 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lakhimpur ...	8 0	8 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khásí & Jaintiá Hills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	8 0	7 0	8 8	9 0	8 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nága Hills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	4 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
N. W. Provinces.	Dehra Dún ...	21 0	21 0	18 0	33 0	33 0	27 0	12 8	12 8	10 8	16 0	16 0	12 8	...	...	12 4	24 0	24 0	16 0
	Saháranpur ...	23 3	23 3	21 9	36 10	36 10	29 2	9 2	9 2	8 10	15 1	15 1	10 12	23 11	23 11	18 15	23 11	23 11	17 4
	Muzaffarnagar ...	25 5	25 5	23 2	38 8	38 8	34 2	6 1	6 1	6 1	13 3	13 3	11 0	23 2	23 2	16 8	22 0	22 0	17 10
	Meerut ...	22 12	23 15½	21 13	32 0½	33 0	28 0	6 4	6 4	6 12	16 0	16 0	13 0	21 2	21 0	16 0	25 0	25 0	16 0
	Bulandshahr ...	23 8	25 0	22 0	31 8	33 8	30 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	14 8	15 0	12 0	24 0	24 0	18 0	27 0	27 0	18 0
	Aligarh ...	23 8	24 0	20 0	30 8	31 0	24 8	7 0	7 0	6 8	16 0	16 8	11 0	21 0	22 0	15 0	17 0	18 0	15 0
	Kumaun ...	12 8	12 0	12 8	17 0	16 0	15 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...

i In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 10 to 16 seers, best rice 8 to 16 seers, common rice 13 to 22 seers, and gram 8 to 13 seers, per rupee.
j In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 18 to 19 seers, common rice 19 to 21 seers. Paddy 30 to 40 seers and gram 16 seers per rupee.
k In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 13 to 20 seers, best rice 8-8 to 17 seers, common rice 17 to 23 seers and gram 12 seers per rupee.
l In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 18 to 20 seers, and common rice 20 to 23 seers per rupee.
m In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 15 to 25 seers, and common rice 19 to 32 seers, per rupee.
n This grain has become very scarce in the bazar, having been used largely for seeds.

India for the 2nd half of June 1875 —continued.

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragú, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Naglee) *Panicum, Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH. Able-bodied Agricultural Laborer.	Syce or Horse-keeper.	Common Mason Carpenter, or Blacksmith.	Remarks.
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
...	...	...	16 8	16 0	12 0	200 0	160 0	180 0	7 12	7 12	7 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	7-0 to 12-0	
...	...	...	25 0	26 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	7 4	6 0 0	5 0 0	8-0 to 10-0	
...	...	...	26 4	26 4	14 4 to 15 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	7 15½	7 15½	6 8	5 0 0	5 0 0	5-0 to 8-0	
...	...	...	12 12	12 12	15 0	107 0	107 0	107 0	7 8	7 8	6 12	...	...	...	
...	...	...	15 8	15 8	12 0	67 8	67 8	67 8	7 8	7 8	6 12	5 0 0	...	...	
...	...	...	26 4	24 0	15 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 4	8 4	7 8	6 0 0	5 0 0	10-0 to 15-0	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 8 0	8 0 0	12-0 to 15-0	
8 0	8 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	5-8 to 6-8	6-0 to 7-0	7-8 to 10-8	
...	...	...	13 3	11 4	9 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 6	6 6	5 6				
...	...	...	14 0	15 0	13 8	100 0	100 0	80 0	8 14	8 8	8 0	...	...	...	
...	...	...	20 0	20 0	13 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 8	6 0 0	6 0 0	8-0 to 12-0	
...	...	...	18 0	18 0	13 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	7 8 0	6 0 0	8-0 to 14-0	
...	...	...	13 8	13 12	12 8	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	7 8	7 8 0	6 0 0	10-0 to 20-0	
...	...	...	11 0	7 0	11 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	8 8	7 4	8-0 to 9-0	7 0 0	9-0 to 15-0	
...	...	...	11 0	11 0	14 0	280 0	280 0	280 0	7 8	7 8	5 12	...	...	...	
...	...	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	7 12	6 0 0	6 0 0	8-0 to 15-0	
...	...	...	...	...	...	280 0	280 0	320 0	8 0	8 0	6 3	10 0 0	...	...	
...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 6	...	...	...	7 2	7 2	7 2	5 8 0	6 0 0	10 0 0	
...	...	...	30 0	31 0	21 8	140 0	160 0	150 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	3-0 to 4-0	4-0 to 5-0	5-10 to 7-8	
0*e*	35 0	15 0	26 0	26 4	14 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	6 4	...	...	...	
...	...	...	29 0	29 0	19 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	
...	...	...	23 0	22 0	15 0	140 0	140 0	130 0	7 4	7 4	6 0	...	...	...	
3 0 to 5 0	28 0 to 35 0	12 10 to 15 0	27 12	26 8	17 0	151 8	157 8	176 12	8 3	8 3	7 9	...	...	...	
...	...	...	20 0	20 0	13 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	6 12	...	...	...	
...	...	...	17 0	18 0	13 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	7 8	8 0	7 0	3 8 0	5 0 0	7 8 0	
9 7	26 4	17 1	15 12	15 12	24 4	200 0	200 0	200 0	11 0	10 15	10 10	5 10 0	4 0 0	7-8 to 10-0	
...	...	...	15 12	15 12	22 5	100 0	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0	10 8	3 0 0	5 0 0	8 0 0	
...	...	...	13 0	13 0	10 0	160 0	160 0	280 0	8 8	8 8	7 8	...	...	...	
6 0	36 0	17 8	24 8	22 8	13 0	260 0	280 0	240 0	7 0	7 4	6 0	4 0 0	5 0 0	8 0 0	
0 0	40 0	24 0	22 0	20 0	12 0	180 0	180 0	160 0	6 8	6 8	5 4	3 0 0	3-0 to 5-0	5-0 to 12-0	
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	13 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	6 0	6 0	5 8	...	...	...	
...	...	...	17 0	17 0	11 0	280 0	300 0	280 0	7 8	7 8	6 12	3 12 0	3 0 0	9 6 0	
...	...	...	13 0	14 0	12 0	107 0	107 0	107 0	8 8	8 0	7 12	...	...	...	
...	...	...	10 10	10 10	11 2	64 0	64 0	64 0	8 0	8 0	7 2	...	...	...	
...	...	...	10 0	11 0	10 0	120 0	130 0	128 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	
...	...	...	9 0	9 0	..	...	...	...	5 5	5 0	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	10 0	8 0	10 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	
...	...	...	6 6	6 6	6 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 8	6 8	5 8	...	...	...	
...	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 0	...	...	...	7 0	6 8	5 4	...	...	...	
...	...	...	8 0	9 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	6 8	6 0	5 4	...	...	...	
...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 0	6 0	6 8	...	...	...	
...	...	...	6 8	6 8	6 8	120 0	120 0	160 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	...	...	...	
...	...	...	4 0	4 0	5 5	40 0	40 0	...	4 0	4 0	4 0	...	...	...	
...	...	...	28 8	23 8	22 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	
...	...	...	30 11	30 11	26 15	129 0	129 0	129 0	8 10	8 10	8 5	...	...	...	
...	...	...	32 13	32 13	27 8	132 0	110 0	132 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	28 0	29 0	25 9	110 0	110 0	125 0	9 8	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	
...	...	...	29 0	30 0	26 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 4	10 4	9 8	...	...	...	
...	...	...	29 0	30 0	25 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	10 4	10 8	10 0	...	...	...	
...	...	...	14 8	14 8	12 8	160 0	160 0	180 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	...	...	...	

o In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 23-12 to 28 seers, barley 36 to 42-8 seers, best rice 18-8 to 20-8 seers, common rice 20 to 27 seers, and gram 26 to 35 seers, per rupee.
p In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 20-8 to 27-8 seers, barley 32 to 61 seers, best rice 11 to 17 seers, common rice 16-4 to 22 seers, lesser millets 15 to 30 seers, maize 28 to 35 seers, and gram 21 to 30 seers, per rupee.
q In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 12 to 27 seers, best rice 16 to 20 seers, common rice 20 to 33 seers, bulrush millet 40 to 45 seers, maize 20 to 47 seers, and gram 16 to 26 seers, per rupee.
r In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 16 to 20 seers, best rice 16 to 20 seers, common rice 16-8 to 22 seers, and gram 14 to 18-8 seers, per rupee.

Prices Current of Food-Grains throughout India for the 2nd half of June 1875 —continued.

Provinces	Districts.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE																												AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH.			Remarks.
		Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus sorghum.*			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata.*			Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Able-bodied Agricultural Laborer.	Syce or Horse-keeper.	Common Mason, Carpenter, or Blacksmith.	
		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.				
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
N. W. Provinces —*contd.*	Garhwál ...	21 4	23 0	20 0	22 8	25 0	22 0	8 0	9 0	7 8	13 0	14 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	6 4	6 9	6 0	...	...	...	
	Bijnor ...	21 10	22 4	19 11	31 8	33 11	27 9	12 4	14 14	9 9	14 10	14 14	10 2	24 12	21 6	14 10	25 3	25 3	15 12	25 5	25 14	23 1	135 0	135 0	120 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Moradabad ...	20 10	21 9	18 7	32 8	34 6	26 8	10 0	8 12	8 2	16 14	16 14	11 9	18 12	22 8	15 0	25 0	25 0	15 0	27 8	28 2	23 0	112 8	112 8	100 0	9 6	0 0	9 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Budaun ...	23 11½	24 4½	17 11½	31 12½	34 3	22 12½	9 9½	9 9½	9 9½	15 9½	16 12½	12 0	...	...	15 9½	15 0	15 0	16 12½	30 1	31 3½	21 9½	192 0	192 0	192 0	8 11½	9 0	8 6½	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Bareilly ...	21 4	22 13	17 8	33 12	35 0	25 0	6 4	6 9	6 9	16 14	17 8	11 14	26 4	27 8	13 12	18 12	20 0	12 8	28 2	30 0	20 5	125 0	125 0	125 0	9 6	9 6	8 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Sháhjahánpur ...	26 4	26 8	20 0	38 12	40 0	25 14	7 8	7 8	8 0	19 0	19 0	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 0	26 4	20 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	8 12	8 12	8 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Tarái Pergunnahs ...	22 8	23 12	20 4	42 8	42 8	28 12	10 0	10 0	8 4	17 8	18 12	12 0	15 0	25 0	...	15 0	20 0	...	31 0	30 4	21 0	150 0	150 0	162 8	8 8	8 14	8 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Muttra ...	20 0	21 0	18 0	26 0	29 0	27 0	7 0	7 8	7 8	14 8	14 8	11 0	23 0	23 0	16 0	25 0	26 0	13 0	26 4	28 0	28 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	11 8	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Agra ...	19 11½	20 4½	17 0½	25 1	26 2	23 9½	6 0	6 0	6 0	11 8	11 8	9 8	24 1	25 2	17 4	24 0	24 0	12 9	24 10	25 2	23 13	80 0	80 0	80 0	9 12	9 12	8 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Farukhabad ...	22 8	22 12	16 8	33 6	33 0	20 10	7 3	7 8	7 3	15 6	6 12	12 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 8	29 0	19 4	158 6	158 2	158 2	8 12	8 14	8 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Mainpuri ...	22 4	24 0	18 4	27 12	31 0	21 4	6 0	6 0	6 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 12	28 0	21 12	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Etáwah ...	19 8	22 0	17 0	23 8	26 8	21 0	6 8	6 8	5 8	13 8	13 8	12 8	24 0	24 0	19 8	24 0	24 0	17 0	22 8	24 0	19 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Etah ...	23 8	23 8	19 4	30 0	31 4	24 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	14 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 0	25 0	17 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Jalaun ...	21 0	21 0	18 8	22 0	22 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	14 0	15 0	11 0	23 0	23 0	18 0	22 0	22 0	16 0	21 1	22 0	18 14	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Jhánsi ...	19 0	19 14	17 2	28 4	29 8	21 2	9 8	9 8	9 8	15 0	15 0	13 0	23 8	23 8	16 15	21 0	21 0	16 0	24 0	25 8	23 8	240 0	240 0	240 0	7 0	7 0	6 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Lalitpur ...	20 0	21 2	19 12	28 8	29 0	25 8	10 0	10 0	9 0	12 4	13 0	11 0	25 0	25 8	20 8	...	...	...	27 8	27 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	140 0	9 0	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Cawnpore ...	24 0	23 8	18 0	30 0	29 0	21 0	9 0	10 0	8 0	15 0	15 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Fatehpur* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Bánda ...	20 8	20 0	15 10	21 8	21 8	17 14	8 14	9 4	11 4	17 0	17 0	12 4	22 8	22 8	...	21 8	21 8	...	25 8	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Allahabad ...	19 8	19 12	14 2	27 4	28 0	17 12	8 8	8 4	6 12	19 0	19 0	12 0	27 0	30 0	...	25 8	26 0	...	28 8	28 12	18 12	140 0	140 0	140 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Hamírpur ...	20 0	21 0	15 2	24 12	23 8	17 0	9 8	9 8	7 0	14 12	14 12	10 8	22 8	22 8	15 0	21 4	21 0	16 0	31 1	36 0	29 7	197 12	197 12	169 8	8 1	8 6	7 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Jaunpur ...	23 4	26 13	17 10	31 12	33 3	23 4	7 12	7 12	10 9	19 1	19 12	12 0	21 3	25 6	...	19 12	21 3	10 9	33 4	31 8	14 7	150 0	150 0	150 0	6 6	6 12	6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Gorakhpur ...	28 14	28 0	14 0	43 12	42 0	17 8	16 10	15 12	8 12	21 0	21 0	10 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	31 4	30 0	15 0	160 0	200 0	160 0	6 9	6 14	6 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Basti ...	29 6	26 9	18 7	40 0	37 8	16 4	10 10	10 0	7 8	19 6	18 12	8 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 9	25 13	17 0	177 0	177 0	177 0	6 14	6 14	6 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Azamgarh ...	25 7	25 7	15 2	33 15	33 15	20 10	11 13	11 13	8 14	17 11	17 11	10 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 C	28 0	20 0	80 0	120 0	150 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Mirzapur ...	20 0	20 0	15 0	26 0	28 0	20 0	8 0	9 0	7 0	16 0	16 0	11 0	28 0	28 0	20 0	26 0	26 0	18 0	35 3	26 4	17 8	130 0	140 0	100 0	6 4	6 9	6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Benares ...	20 8	21 8	15 0	28 6	29 6	19 0	10 8	8 6	7 8	14 11	14 11	9 0	...	...	17 0	...	...	...	29 10	28 5	19 5	180 4	180 4	154 8	7 6	7 6	7 1½	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Ghazipur ...	18 10	19 5	14 13	28 5	29 15	19 5	7 1½	7 1½	6 7	18 0	18 0	11 8½	25 12	25 12	18 0	23 2	23 2	16 12																
Panjab	Delhi ...	22 0	22 8	20 8	29 0	30 0	27 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	9 0	23 0	25 0	20 0	25 0	25 0	17 0	25 0	27 0	36 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	8 4	8 4	7 12	...	...	...	5 10 0	4 0 0	10 0 0	
	Gurgáon ...	20 0	22 0	21 0	29 0	31 0	27 0	...	...	...	9 0	10 0	8 0	23 0	26 0	19 0	25 0	28 0	19 0	25 8	28 0	27 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	...	...	...	5 10 0	5 0 0	9 6 0	
	Karnál ...	24 8	24 8	23 0	37 0	37 0	32 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	11 0	21 0	21 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	10 0	32 0	31 8	31 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 4	8 0	...	...	...	4 11 0	4 8 0	11 4 0	
	Hissár *a* ...	21 0	21 0	15 2	24 12	23 8	17 0	9 8	9 8	7 0	14 12	14 12	10 8	22 8	22 8	15 0	21 4	21 0	16 0	28 0	28 0	18 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	3 12 0	5 0 0	7 8 0	
	Rohtak ...	20 0	22 0	19 0	28 0	27 0	26 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	9 0	23 0	25 0	23 0	23 0	25 0	20 0	23 8	26 0	26 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	...	...	...	5 0 0	5 0 0	9 0 0	
	Sirsa ...	21 8	22 0	21 8	31 0	33 0	31 0	...	...	...	15 8	15 0	11 0	26 0	28 0	28 0	25 8	27 0	31 4	31 0	30 4	21 0	150 0	150 0	162 8	8 8	8 14	8 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Umballa *a* ...	24 8	25 0	23 12	35 0	35 0	30 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	11 0	28 0	28 0	20 0	25 0	25 0	12 0	25 0	28 0	25 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	11 8	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Ludhiána *b* ...	25 8	26 8	26 0	35 8	41 0	34 0	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	10 0	29 0	31 8	22 0	25 0	25 0	24 0	24 0	26 0	24 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	12 8	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Simlá ...	18 0	18 0	17 8	26 0	28 0	22 0	...	...	...	12 8	13 0	11 0	...	...	22 0	15 0	15 8	15 0	28 4	30 4	34 4	110 0	110 0	110 0	10 2	10 4	9 12	...	...	...	5 10 0	6 0 0	11 4 0	
	Jullundur *a* ...	26 0	25 8	28 0	42 0	40 0	37 0	...	...	...	10 0	8 0	10 0	36 0	40 0	32 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	25 8	26 8	35 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	5 8 0	5 8 0	10 0 0	
	Hushiárpúr ...	26 0	26 0	26 0	40 0	40 0	32 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	34 0	32 0	34 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	33 0	34 0	35 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 8	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	4 0 0	4 0 0	10 0 0	
	Kángra ...	20 0	20 0	20 0	29 0	29 0	30 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	29 0	29 0	36 0	120 0	120 0	105 0	10 0	10 0	9 12	...	...	...	5 12 0	5 0 0	12 0 0	
	Amritsar *c* ...	25 0	26 0	25 10	37 0	37 0	35 8	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	11 0	37 8	28 4	20 8	27 4	27 4	20 8	34 0	35 0	35 0	140 0	140 0	120 0	10 4	10 4	9 12	...	...	...	5 3 0	5 8 0	12 3 0	
	Siálkot *d* ...	22 8	24 0	23 0	30 0	32 0	38 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	11 0	29 0	30 0	17 0	29 0	34 0	19 0	29 0	29 0	41 0	100 0	110 0	100 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	3 0 0	5 8 0	8 0 0	
	Gurdáspúr ...	28 0	29 0	29 0	38 0	38 0	38 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	14 0	36 0	36 0	28 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	36 0	36 0	33 0	110 0	110 0	100 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	6 0 0	6 0 0	11 0 0	
	Lahore ...	24 8	24 8	24 0	37 0	35 0	34 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	11 0	27 0	29 0	25 0	25 0	26 0	28 0	31 0	32 0	29 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	3 0 0	5 0 0	12 0 0	
	Ferozepore ...	24 8	25 0	26 0	37 0	39 0	39 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	12 0	31 0	33 0	24 0	26 0	26 0	27 0	28 12	28 0	31 12	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	4 0 0	5 0 0	10 0 0	
	Gujránwála ...	24 8	23 8	23 4	37 0	38 0	40 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	12 0	26 0	26 0	20 0	19 0	19 0	18 0	31 0	32 0	29 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	3 0 0	5 0 0	12 0 0	
	Ráwalpindi *d* ...	28 8	28 8	23 8	36 0	34 0	32 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	11 8	28 0	26 0	19 8	28 8	36 0	23 8	28 12	28 0	31 12	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	4 0 0	5 0 0	10 0 0	
	Jhelum *a* ...	31 0	31 0	23 0	40 0	40 0	30 8	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	8 0	34 8	36 0	16 8	40 0	40 0	16 0	41 0	38 8	38 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	11 8	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	5 0 0	5 8 0	13 8 0	
	Gujrát ...	24 8	24 8	23 8	40 0	38 0	33 0	...	...	...	12 0	11 0	10 0	29 0	30 0	19 0	32 0	35 0	20 0	26 8	25 0	24 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 12	10 12	10 12	...	...	...	5 8 0	5 8 0	16 0 0	
	Shahpúr ...	30 0	30 8	26 0	43 0	45 0	40 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 8	10 0	40 0	40 0	26 0	40 0	40 0	22 0	29 0	30 8	26 0	200 0	220 0	220 0	9 4	9 4	8 8	...	...	...	5 0 0	6 0 0	10 0 0	
	Mooltan ...	20 0	20 0	18 0	29 0	30 0	26 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	26 0	24 0	23 0	29 0	30 0	16 0	28 0	28 0	26 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	6 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0	
	Jhang *e* ...	23 0	23 0	24 0	32 0	34 0	32 0	...	...	...	9 0	10 0	10 0	22 0	20 0	15 0	32 0	25 0	24 0	50 0	50 0	36 4	100 0	100 0	112 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	5 10 0	6 0 0	15 0 0	
	Montgomery ...	23 0	22 0	20 8	29 0	32 0	28 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	32 8	35 15	16 4	150 0	150 0	150 0	31 4	31 4	28 12	...	...	...	4 0 0	6 0 0	14 5 0	
	Muzaffargarh *f* ...	23 0	23 0	20 0	30 0	24 0	28 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	14 0	23 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	25 0	20 0	60 0	61 0	45 10	80 0	80 0	80 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	...	...	...	6 0 0	5 0 0	15 11 0	
	Dera Ismail Khán *g* ...	37 8	37 8	27 8	52 8	59 14	40 0	...	...	...	6 4	6 4	7 8	70 0	75 0	42 8	57 8	60 0	40 0	34 7	33 13	29 4	117 0	104 0	110 0	59 13	59 13	55 14	...	...	...	5 0 0	5 8 0	11 11 0	
	Dera Ghazi Khán *d* ...	22 8	24 6	20 0	36 4	37 8	30 0	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	20 0	33 7	32 8	25 0	36 4	40 0	30 0	40 13	40 13	31 11	178 0	178 0	153 0	102 0	102 0	102 0	...	...	...	6 0 0	5 8 0	15 0 0	
	Bannú *h* ...	56 4	51 4	40 0	75 0	68 12	62 0	...	...	...	9 0	8 7	8 12	60 0	60 0	40 0	62 8	62 8	32 8																
	Pesháwar ...	26 10	26 10	22 12	40 5	40 15	41 4	...	...	...	13 10	13 10	13 0	33 13	33 13	26 0	35 1	33 13	26 0																
	Kohát ...	32 8	33 2	28 1	56 2	56 2	51 0	...	...	...	17 14	17 14	15 15	40 13	40 13	38 4	45 14	45 14	35 11																
	Hazárá ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...																
Oudh.	Lucknow ...	24 12	25 0	17 12	30 0	32 0	21 0	7 0	7 0	6 0	18 0	18 8	12 8	34 0	34 0	19 0	22 8	22 0	17 0	35 0	37 0	25 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	7 8				3 8 0	4 0 0	7 8 0	Small Juar.
	União ...	24 12	24 8	16 12	28 15	30 0	20 0	11 0	8 0	8 0	18 0	18 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	...	19 0	19 0	...	28 11	28 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 12	8 10	8 8				2 13 0	3 0 to 4 0	6 0 0	
	Bára Banki ...	24 8	25 0	16 8	34 0	34 0	20 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	16 0	17 0	10 11	26 0	26 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	34 0	34 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	3	8 to 4	0	3 8	0 to 4 0	10 0 0	Kodon.
	Sítápur ...	30 8	30 0	20 0	42 0	42 0	25 0	9 0	9 0	7 8	17 8	17 8	13 0	16 0	...	11 0	...	...	13 0	26 0	20 8	20 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	7 8				3 12 0	4 0 0	5 10 to 7 8	
	Hardui ...	26 0	27 5	17 6	36 8	37 6	23 1	6 9	6 9	6 9	15 0	15 0	10 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	29 8	32 0	32 0	192 8	192 8	192 8	8 0	8 0	7 4				3 12 0	5 0 0		
	Kheri ...	33 0	31 8	20 8	45 0	45 0	26 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	22 8	22 8	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	36 0	33 8	22 4	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	7 8	7 0				...	...	7 0 to 8 0	Madua.
	Fyzabad ...	26 4	26 6	15 7	34 12	35 3	19 1	13 1	13 3	9 0	18 15	19 13	12 2	...	...	...	17 4	18 5	15 0	31 9	32 0	18 10	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 3	7 8	7 8	3	0 to 4	0	4 0 to 5 0	5 8 to 6 0	Ditto.
	Bharaich ...	35 0	35 0	15 12	64 0	64 0	22 8	10 0	10 0	8 0	21 0	22 0	10 8	36 0	36 0	17 0	...	...	...	32 0	32 0	18 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	6 0	2	0 to 2	8	3 0 to 3 8	6 8 to 9 8	* Kodon. †Madua.
	Gonda ...	31 3	30 11	15 0	43 0	41 8	20 1	20 4	20 9	10 0	20 10	20 14	10 15	36 8	38 2	16 7	17 8	17 12	13 12	31 3	30 13	20 5	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 4	7 8				2 13 0	3 8 0	6 10 6	Madua, Kodon, & Sawan mixed.
	Rái Barelí ...	25 8	25 4	17 8	32 8	31 4	21 4	21 4	21 0	13 0	22 8	22 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	34 0	34 0	...	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 4	8 4	7 8				4 0 0	4 0 0	8 0 0	Sawán.
	Sultánpur ...	25 0	25 0	16 8	34 0	36 0	21 8	10 0	10 8	8 4	22 0	22 0	13 0	16 0	31 0	16 8	16 0	22 0	14 0	40 0	40 0	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 0				3 0 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	Ditto.
	Pratábgarh ...	25 8	27 8	16 12	35 8	36 2	21 0	18 0	20 0	10 10	22 8	24 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	30 2*	37 8†	18 15*	35 8‖	34 14	30 8	7 13	6 1					4 3 6	4 11 0	8 7 0	* Masb. † Birra.

a. Nearly stationary. *b.* Barley rising. *c.* Jowár falling. *d.* Bájra rising. *e.* Bájra falling. *f.* Barley falling. *g.* Barley and jowár rising. *h.* Wheat and barley falling.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 2nd half of June 1875 —concluded.

Provinces	Districts	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE: Wheat — Present fortnight.	Wheat — Past fortnight.	Wheat — Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Barley — Present fortnight.	Barley — Past fortnight.	Barley — Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (best sort) — Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort) — Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort) — Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (common) — Present fortnight.	Rice (common) — Past fortnight.	Rice (common) — Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* — Present fortnight.	Great Millet — Past fortnight.	Great Millet — Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* — Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet — Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet — Corresponding fortnight of 1874.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Central Provinces.	Nagpur ...	23 0	23 8	21 8	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	13 12	13 12	15 0	35 0	36 0	28 0	...	...	...
	Bhandara ...	25 0	25 0	22 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	30 0	29 0	32 0	...	...	...
	Chanda ...	23 6	24 9	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 8	15 8	16 4	32 5	36 3	47 5	...	...	...
	Wardha ...	28 0	27 0	21 0	...	...	...	8 0	9 0	8 8	12 0	12 0	12 0	44 0	49 0	33 8	...	...	...
	Balaghat ...	24 0	25 0	20 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jubbulpore ...	28 0	30 0	19 0	25 0	28 0	18 0	13 0	14 0	10 0	17 0	18 0	12 0	33 0	33 0	18 0	16 0	17 0	13 0
	Saugor ...	20 4	22 0	20 8	27 0	28 0	...	8 8	9 0	6 0	12 8	14 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Damoh ...	25 0	24 8	21 6	40 0	40 0	25 0	17 0	17 0	11 0	18 0	18 0	11 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Seoni ...	36 0	36 0	30 0	...	...	...	11 0	12 0	10 0	24 0	24 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mandla ...	30 0	30 0	20 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	11 0	18 0	18 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Betul ...	27 0	29 0	23 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chindwara ...	30 0	31 0	26 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	36 0	36 0	36 0	...	...	...
	Hoshangabad ...	19 8	20 4	17 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 8	10 0	10 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Narsinghpur ...	26 0	27 0	19 0	...	...	...	13 0	14 0	9 0	16 0	17 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nimar ...	16 14	16 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 4	13 2	...	26 6	28 2	...	26 4	30 0	...
	Raipur ...	46 0	48 0	40 0	...	...	...	22 0	21 0	20 0	34 0	32 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sambalpur ...	21 0	24 0	21 0	...	...	...	24 0	25 0	28 0	28 0	31 8	35 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bilaspur ...	40 0	48 0	49 0	...	...	...	28 0	28 0	38 0	44 0	40 0	48 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Upper Godavery ...	20 0	20 0	18 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	14 0	50 0	50 0	48 0	...	...	...
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Secunderabad ...	17 3	18 0	14 1	...	...	...	8 8	9 1	7 8	11 7	12 4	9 5	24 6	19 8	28 3	26 5	26 6	21 3
	Bolarum ...	17 8	17 8	13 2	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	9 2	12 2	12 2	9 4	21 3	21 6	21 6	...	...	...
	Chudderghat ...	12 5	13 5	11 5	...	...	...	6 0	5 7	5 7	9 5	10 5	9 0	17 5	22 5	20 0	22 5	27 0	27 0
	Oomraotee ...	22 0	22 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	11 0	10 0	11 0	44 0	44 0	34 0	26 0	29 0	23 0
	Akola ...	22 0	22 0	17 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	43 0	44 0	30 0	32 0	32 0	28 0
	Elichpur ...	21 0	21 0	17 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	38 0	40 0	28 0	28 0	30 0	26 0
	Buldana ...	21 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	10 0	13 0	40 0	40 0	30 0	38 0	32 0	27 0
	Woon ...	23 0	23 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	62 0	66 0	53 0	11 0	11 0	10 0
	Bassim ...	24 0	24 0	21 5	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 0	13 5	13 5	13 5	51 5	51 5	51 0	40 0	40 0	22 5
Mysore and Coorg.	Bangalore { Wholesale	12 5	12 2	11 5	13 5	12 7	11 7	11 5	11 2	10 2	15 0	16 0	13 2	25 0	25 5	...	...	...	...
	Bangalore { Retail ...	12 0	11 7	11 0	13 0	12 2	11 2	11 0	11 0	10 0	14 5	15 2	12 7	24 0	24 5	...	...	...	...
	Kolar { Wholesale	...	...	...	11 3	12 5	10 3	17 7	17 7	14 5	21 1	22 2	15 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kolar { Retail ...	...	...	...	11 0	11 8	10 1	17 4	17 4	14 2	20 6	21 6	15 1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Túmkúr { Wholesale	12 5	12 5	12 5	12 5	12 5	12 5	17 0	17 0	13 0	19 0	19 0	14 5	25 0	25 0	24 0	...	...	...
	Túmkúr { Retail ...	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	15 0	16 0	12 5	18 0	18 0	14 0	24 0	24 0	22 0	...	...	...
	Mysore { Wholesale	10 4	12 1	9 8	...	...	...	11 4	12 1	11 4	12 8	13 1	12 1	...	...	...	22 0	17 7	
	Mysore { Retail ...	10 2	11 5	9 4	...	...	...	11 2	11 5	11 2	12 1	12 5	11 7	...	...	...	21 0	17 8	
	Hassan { Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hassan { Retail ...	11 5	11 5	12 0	12 5	12 5	12 5	13 7	13 7	13 0	14 7	14 7	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shimoga { Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shimoga { Retail ...	12 0	12 0	10 0	15 0	13 0	11 0	12 0	14 0	12 0	16 0	17 0	15 5	30 0	32 0	32 0	...	...	...
	Kadur { Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kadur { Retail ...	12 0	12 0	10 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	14 0	15 0	15 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chitaldroog { Wholesale	19 6	19 5	11 7	20 4	18 5	14 5	...	...	12 0	...	...	14 0	42 4	48 0	40 7	...	48 3	31 3
	Chitaldroog { Retail ...	18 0	18 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	11 0	18 0	20 0	13 0	40 0	40 0	34 0	40 0	40 0	28 0
	Coorg { Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Coorg { Retail ...	8 3	8 4	7 8	8 4	8 9	8 8	10 7	10 8	10 3	15 4	15 4	15 7	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajpootana.	Jaipur ...	15 4	16 10	...	21 0	23 0	...	6 10	6 11	...	9 8	9 9	...	22 0	24 0	...	19 0	21 8	...
	Kishengurh ...	16 4	15 4	...	22 8	22 8	...	7 4	6 12	...	8 4	8 4	...	22 4	21 8	...	19 8	19 0	...
	Alwar ...	21 0	21 0	20 12	29 0	29 0	26 8	6 10	6 10	7 8	10 0	10 0	8 0	30 8	32 8	17 0	28 0	28 12	16 8
	Bhurtpur (City) ...	21 0	20 0	19 8	28 0	28 0	27 0	8 0	8 0	6 12	8 12	8 12	8 0	23 0	23 8	14 0	24 0	23 0	11 8
	Kerowli (City) ...	17 13	19 12	16 9	23 12	26 4	21 4	11 4	11 4	8 12	12 8	12 8	10 0	25 0	26 4	16 4	21 14	24 0	15 10
	Ajmir ...	15 8	15 4	14 8	22 12	22 12	19 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	22 0	20 0	13 8	18 0	19 0	12 8
	Deolic Cantonment ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Erinpura ...	17 12	17 8	15 8	30 0	30 0	21 8	...	...	...	9 4	9 4	7 0	25 0	25 0	18 0	30 0	30 0	18 8
	Sirohi ...	18 0	17 8	15 8	35 0	35 0	21 0	...	...	...	12 0	10 0	10 0	40 0	40 0	20 0	32 0	34 0	21 0
	Aboo ...	15 12	15 12	14 2	22 0	22 0	18 13	...	...	...	8 4	8 4	7 8	...	...	...	24 0	27 10	18 0
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Meywar ...	15 4	16 6	14 12	20 12	21 2	19 0	...	...	...	9 6	9 6	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Banswarra (Meywar Agency)	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Marwar ...	15 0	15 0	...	22 8	25 0	...	5 0	5 0	...	7 3	7 8	...	21 4	20 13	...	20 10	20 13	...
	Bikaneer ...	15 0	13 8	...	15 12	17 0	...	7 0	6 0	...	10 0	9 0	...	16 8	21 0	...	16 14	16 0	...
	Bundi ...	19 4	19 0	16 0	28 0	27 0	20 0	7 8	7 8	8 0	8 8	9 12	9 0	25 0	25 0	19 12	...	...	...
	Kota ...	18 5	18 5	16 12	...	...	...	9 0	8 12	8 0	10 0	10 0	9 2	24 0	23 8	23 0	...	...	...
	Tonk ...	18 0	17 4	16 8	27 8	27 0	21 10	6 0	6 0	5 12	8 0	9 0	8 12	28 12	25 4	17 0	...	...	...
	Jhallawar ...	...	14 12	16 0	...	22 0	21 6	...	8 4	8 0	...	9 0	9 0	...	18 0	18 0	...	16 0	...
	Shahpoora ...	17 12	17 4	16 0	28 0	28 8	19 9	7 8	7 8	7 8	9 8	9 8	10 0	20 0	20 0	19 0	17 0	16 8	14 8
Central India.	Indore ...	14 8	14 8	13 8	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	10 0	9 8	9 0	21 0	21 0	21 11	21 0	21 12	22 0
	Gwalior ...	14 10	14 6	13 1	19 3	20 2	16 1	6 14	6 14	6 0	8 11	8 11	6 14	17 13	18 4	14 3	16 15	18 12	12 4
	Goona ...	18 0	18 8	18 8	20 0	20 0	16 0	10 4	10 4	7 0	12 0	12 0	8 0	20 8	22 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	16 0
	Rutlam ...	15 4	15 4	13 12	...	...	...	9 0	9 4	8 4	13 12	13 0	12 8	20 0	19 12	20 8	20 0	20 0	18 0
	Baghelkhund (Sutna) ...	26 0	27 0	17 8	32 8	36 0	...	8 0	8 0	7 8	22 0	25 0	16 0	...	25 0	...	20 0	24 0	...

Provinces	Districts	IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS: Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee) *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* — Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets — Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets — Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Gram — Present fortnight.	Gram — Past fortnight.	Gram — Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Firewood — Present fortnight.	Firewood — Past fortnight.	Firewood — Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Salt — Present fortnight.	Salt — Past fortnight.	Salt — Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH: Able-bodied Agricultural Laborer.	Syce or Horse-keeper.	Common Mason, Carpenter, or Blacksmith.	Remarks.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Central Provinces.	Nagpur ...	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	22 0	150 0	150 0	120 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	38 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0	
	Bhandara ...	...	...	...	25 0	25 0	24 0	...	...	...	9 4	9 0	9 0	4 0 0	6 0 0	12 0 0	
	Chanda ...	...	...	...	27 6	28 9	26 9	360 0	480 0	360 0	7 3	7 5	8 2	4 0 0	5 0 0	12 0 0	
	Wardha ...	...	...	...	25 0	26 0	19 0	160 0	160 0	140 0	8 0	9 0	8 8	2 8 0	8 0 0	15 0 0	
	Balaghat ...	...	...	...	30 0	36 0	18 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	2 0 0	3 0 0	11 4 0	
	Jubbulpore ...	30 0	35 0	...	35 0	37 0	22 0	140 0	160 0	140 0	8 12	8 12	8 4	4 0 0	5 0 0	15 0 0	
	Saugor ...	...	...	...	25 0	27 0	21 0	200 0	260 0	200 0	7 0	7 0	6 12	2 8 0	5 0 0	8 0 0	
	Damoh ...	...	...	...	34 0	34 0	25 14	200 0	280 0	400 0	7 12	7 12	6 14	4 0 0	6 0 0	..	
	Seoni ...	...	...	...	30 0	34 0	30 0	260 0	280 0	260 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	13 0 0	
	Mandla ...	32 0	28 0	19 0	45 0	45 0	45 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	7 0	7 0	6 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	9 0 0	
	Betul ...	25 0	23 0	20 0	27 0	27 0	22 8	280 0	280 0	280 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	3 8 0	5 0 0	15 0 0	
	Chindwara ...	21 0	29 0	23 0	32 0	32 0	28 0	200 0	200 0	240 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	3 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0	
	Hoshangabad ...	...	...	...	29 12	28 0	21 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	12 0 0	
	Narsinghpur ...	36 0	36 0	27 8	35 0	35 0	22 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	6 0	6 0	6 4	5 0 0	6 0 0	10 0 0	
	Nimar ...	...	...	...	21 12	21 12	...	160 0	160 0	...	11 4	11 4	...	6 0 0	8 0 0	20 0 0	
	Raipur ...	...	...	...	40 0	40 0	40 0	100 0	100 0	...	7 8	7 8	7 8	5 0 0	6 0 0	12 0 0	
	Sambalpur ...	...	...	...	21 0	24 0	16 0	120 0	140 0	200 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	3 4 0	5 0 0	9 6 0	
	Bilaspur ...	90 0	100 0	100 0	40 0	42 0	46 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	6 0	1 0 0	3 0 0	6 0 0	
	Upper Godavery ...	...	...	...	28 0	28 0	24 0	1,440 0	1,440 0	1,440 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0	
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Secunderabad ...	26 9	27 8	26 0	21 3	20 3	14 1	125 0	125 0	125 0	11 0	10 3	9 5	6-0 to 8-0	5-0 to 7-0	12-0 to 15-0	
	Bolarum ...	...	...	...	20 4	20 1	14 1	112 8	112 8	112 8	10 6	10 6	8 7	...	...	...	
	Chudderghat ...	...	...	...	18 0	19 0	13 5	130 0	130 0	109 0	9 5	10 0	9 0	...	...	...	
	Oomraotee ...	...	...	...	23 0	24 0	17 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	5 0 0	7 0 0	15 0 0	
	Akola ...	9 8	12 0	...	23 0	23 0	19 0	106 12	106 12	64 0	11 0	11 0	8 0	5 0 0	7 0 0	21 8 0	
	Elichpur ...	...	...	...	19 0	20 0	16 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	9 0	10 0	9 0	6 0 0	7 0 0	17 0 0	
	Buldana ...	...	...	...	28 0	23 0	22 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	5 10 0	7 0 0	22 8 0	
	Woon ...	...	...	...	25 0	27 0	20 0	300 0	300 0	267 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	17 0 0	
	Bassim ...	...	...	...	27 0	27 0	21 5	90 0	90 0	64 0	8 5	8 5	8 5	6 0 0	7 0 0	22 8 0	
Mysore and Coorg.	Bangalore { Wholesale	33 7	35 0	35 0	21 2	22 2	16 7	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	13 2	4-0 to 8-0	5-0 to 7-0	13-2 to 22-8	
	Bangalore { Retail ...	32 7	34 0	34 0	20 7	21 7	16 2	72 0	72 0	72 0	13 0	13 0	13 0				
	Kolar { Wholesale	42 2	41 7	37 6	27 7	27 7	18 5	...	...	...	14 9	14 9	13 8	5 0 0	5 0 0	15 0 0	
	Kolar { Retail ...	41 2	41 2	37 1	27 4	27 4	18 3	172 4	172 4	172 4	14 6	14 6	13 5				
	Túmkúr { Wholesale	58 0	58 0	58 0	24 0	25 0	23 0	180 0	180 0	182 0	12 0	13 0	13 0	4 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0	
	Túmkúr { Retail ...	56 0	56 0	56 0	23 0	24 0	22 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	12 0	12 0				
	Mysore { Wholesale	28 1	29 3	28 1	21 2	24 1	19 3	72 0	72 0	72 0	8 4	8 7	9 5	7 8 0	6 0 0	15 0 0	
	Mysore { Retail ...	27 7	28 8	27 5	21 0	23 1	18 7	65 0	65 0	65 0	8 3	8 3	9 4				
	Hassan { Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 0 0	5 0 0	. 15 0 0	
	Hassan { Retail ...	32 5	31 5	45 0	23 0	22 0	16 0	150 0	150 0	150 0	10 0	9 5	8 0				
	Shimoga { Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0 0	6 0 0	20 0 0	
	Shimoga { Retail ...	28 0	40 0	44 0	17 0	20 0	14 0	360 0	480 0	400 0	9 0	9 0	12 0				
	Kadur { Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8 0	7-0 to 9-0	25-0 to 30-0	
	Kadur { Retail ...	32 0	32 0	32 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	60 0	60 0	60 0	8 0	8 0	10 0				
	Chitaldroog { Wholesale	50 4	52 7	52 0	...	...	22 5	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 5	4 0 0	4-0 to 5-0	15-0 to 25-0	
	Chitaldroog { Retail ...	44 0	42 2	48 0	24 0	27 0	22 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0	10 0				
	Coorg { Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Coorg { Retail ...	22 8	24 6	33 6	17 4	18 5	13 9	91 6	110 0	110 0	8 4	8 8	9 9	...	...	...	
Rajpootana.	Jaipur ...	...	...	...	18 2	20 0	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 8	...	...	...	...	
	Kishengurh ...	...	...	...	21 8	20 12	...	...	...	...	42 0	42 0	...	...	...	...	
	Alwar ...	...	...	...	26 0	26 8	26 8	...	...	...	25 0	24 0	22 0	...	...	...	
	Bhurtpur (City) ...	27 0	27 4	15 12	26 8	26 8	27 8	100 0	100 0	...	...	23 0	19 0	3 12 0	4 0 0	6-8 to 8-0	
	Kerowli (City) ...	21 0	23 12	16 8	23 2	24 0	21 4	160 0	160 0	200 0	30 0	30 0	27 12	3 12 0	4 0 0	6 0 0	
	Ajmir ...	...	...	...	19 12	20 4	18 10	85 0	85 0	110 0	36 8	35 0	40 0	4 0 0	6 0 0	12-8 to 18-11	
	Deolic Cantonment ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Erinpura ...	...	...	...	21 8	20 0	15 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	12 0 0	
	Sirohi ...	...	...	...	23 0	21 0	17 0	240 0	240 0	200 0	60 0	60 0	50 0	6 0 0	5-0 to 8-0	10-0 to 25-0	
	Aboo ...	...	...	...	16 4	16 4	14 14	100 0	100 0	100 0	36 0	36 0	36 0	8 0 0	6-0 to 12-0	12-0 to 30-0	
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Meywar ...	...	...	...	19 8	19 8	16 0	165 0	165 0	165 0	20 5	25 0	26 9	...	...	...	
	Banswarra (Meywar Agency)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Marwar ...	...	...	...	14 6	15 13	...	70 0	70 0	...	50 0	50 0	...	...	...	...	
	Bikaneer ...	...	...	...	15 0	16 0	...	90 0	90 0	...	65 0	70 0	...	...	...	...	
	Bundi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	32 0	33 0	30 0	5 10 0	6 0 0	6-9 to 18-12	
	Kota ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	120 0	25 0	25 0	26 0	15 0 0	...	7 8 0	
	Tonk ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	170 0	165 0	125 0	35 4	36 0	35 0	...	...	...	
	Jhallawar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80 0	90 0	...	26 8	27 0	...	...	...	
	Shahpoora ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	40 0	40 0	35 0	...	4 11 0	9-6 to 11-11-6	
Central India.	Indore ...	...	...	...	18 4	18 4	14 2	96 0	96 0	106 8	8 0	9 0	9 6	6 0 0	6 0 0	12-0 to 15-0	
	Gwalior ...	...	...	...	17 5	18 2	16 1	109 8	109 8	109 8	11 7	12 4	12 14	4 0 0	5 0 0	12 0 0	
	Goona ...	...	...	...	21 4	22 0	22 4	160 0	220 0	160 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	4-0 to 5-0	4-0 to 5-0	12-0 to 15-0	
	Rutlam ...	...	...	...	22 8	22 8	18 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 12	10 12	11 8	5 0 0	6 0 0	12 0 0	
	Baghelkhund (Sutna) ...	...	...	...	31 0	32 8	19 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	7 4	4 8 0	5 8 0	9 8 0	

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

C

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

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

YEAR.	FROM 1ST TO 30TH APRIL.									
	BENGAL.		INLAND CUSTOMS.		MADRAS.		BOMBAY.		TOTAL.	
	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.
	Tons.	£	Tons.	£	Tons.	£	Tons.	£	Tons.	£
1871-72 ...	13,542	120,037	18,792	136,778	22,021	120,005	13,896	68,689	68,251	445,509
1872-73 ...	18,686	165,627	21,771	159,349	21,903	119,465	16,601	82,062	78,961	526,503
1873-74 ...	17,486	154,992	21,598	153,139	19,097	104,116	17,801	87,998	75,982	500,240
1874-75 ...	16,384	145,213	17,615	123,802	18,359	100,150	16,551	81,814	68,909	450,979
1875-76 ...	15,789	136,316	19,426	140,283	19,873	111,905	17,944	88,701	73,032	477,205
AVERAGE ...	16,378	144,437	19,840	142,670	20,251	111,128	16,558	81,852	78,027	480,087

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

YEAR.	FROM 1ST APRIL TO 31ST MAY.									
	BENGAL.		INLAND CUSTOMS.		MADRAS.		BOMBAY.		TOTAL.	
	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.
	Tons.	£	Tons.	£	Tons.	£	Tons.	£	Tons.	£
1871-72 ...	34,132	302,536	35,503	258,861	40,607	221,383	29,249	144,585	139,491	927,365
1872-73 ...	41,786	370,383	41,575	304,770	38,915	212,243	39,044	193,078	161,820	1,080,474
1873-74 ...	35,246	312,405	41,014	293,326	37,645	205,290	43,454	214,739	157,359	1,025,760
1874-75 ...	37,907	333,070	35,231	248,825	32,554	178,018	38,237	189,013	143,929	948,926
1875-76 ...	35,316	300,270	40,580	282,530	37,341	208,642	40,993	202,637	154,230	994,079
AVERAGE ...	36,877	323,733	38,781	277,662	37,412	205,115	38,196	188,810	151,266	995,320

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

Return showing the Quantities of Cotton exported from the several Ports of India to British and Foreign Countries during the month of June 1875.

NAMES OF PORTS IN INDIA WHENCE COTTON IS EXPORTED.	United Kingdom. Cwt. lbs.	Austria. Cwt. lbs.	Belgium. Cwt. lbs.	France. Cwt. lbs.	Holland. Cwt. lbs.	Italy. Cwt. lbs.	Russia. Cwt. lbs.	Mauritius. Cwt. lbs.	Ceylon. Cwt. lbs.	Straits Settlements. Cwt. lbs.	China, Hong-Kong. Cwt. lbs.	TOTAL. Cwt. lbs.
BENGAL ... Calcutta	2,078 0					1,384 0		33 0			9,719 0	13,214 0
Chittagong												
Balasore												
Cuttack												
Pooree												
MADRAS ... Coconada, Godavery Dist. ...	3,080 40											3,080 40
Ports of Kistna do. ...												
Tuticorin, Tinnevelly do. ...	15,159 108	4,500 0			9,000 106	11,831 26			0 66			40,492 82
Beypore, Malabar do. ...												
Ports of Tanjore do. ...												
Ports of Madura do. ...												
Ports of Vizagapatam do. ...												
Ports of South Arcot do. ...												
Madras	45,800 100	1,071 48	1,928 64	3,214 32		2,008 104					2,089 32	56,113 44
Ganjam												
BOMBAY AND SINDH ... Bombay	464,145 0	34,147 0		12,372 0		25,904 0					6,685 0	543,253 0
Kurrachee	3,066 0	175 0		1,400 0							13,714 0	18,355 0
Carwar	24,500 56						47,027 0					71,527 56
Vingorla												
Viziadroog												
BURMA ... Akyab												
Rangoon	16,422 28									897 28		17,319 56
Moulmein												
Tavoy												
Kyouk Phyoo												
Ports in the Ramree District ...												
TOTAL ...	574,252 108	39,893 48	1,928 64	16,986 32	9,000 106	41,127 130	47,027 0	33 0	0 66	897 28	32,207 32	763,355 54

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

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. XXII OF 1875.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending		Total from 1st January		Total increase in 1875.	Total decrease in 1875.
		6th June 1874.	5th June 1875.	to 6th June 1874.	to 5th June 1875.		
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Last 11 days of June 1875	East Indian, Main ...	7,86,197	4,97,681	1,86,40,926	1,29,02,228	...	57,38,698
Ditto ...	Ditto, Jubbulpoor	61,774	86,364	12,78,171	10,48,355	...	2,29,816
26th June 1875	Eastern Bengal ...	59,290	37,941	16,47,808	12,27,070	...	4,20,738
12th ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhund	41,725	61,388	8,22,820	13,02,036	4,79,716	...
First 3 days of July 1875	Sindh, Punjab, & Delhi	1,52,591	95,952	37,96,584	29,90,181	...	8,06,403
19th June 1875	Madras ...	1,23,938	1,25,816	24,77,689	26,85,598	2,07,909	...
19th ditto	South Indian ...	18,983	19,309	3,95,682	4,07,163	11,481	...
26th ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	3,99,686	3,44,096	1,15,22,605	1,19,72,828	4,50,223	...
26th ditto	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India ...	1,49,204	1,53,626	33,01,654	35,19,786	2,18,132	...
	TOTAL ...	17,93,388	13,72,173	4,38,83,439	3,80,55,245	...	58,28,194
	State.						
First 3 days of July 1875	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	2,811	2,751	47,888	47,228	...	660
Ditto ...	Nulhatee ...	1,667	1,381	40,353	39,222	...	1,131
Last 4 days of June 1875	Rajpootana ...	11,595	33,787	1,63,122	7,24,565	5,61,443	...
19th June 1875	Holkar ...	1,632	11,153	22,097*a*	1,53,756	1,31,659	...
12th ditto	Khamgaon ...	287	2,063	23,628	35,460	11,832	...
12th ditto	Oomraotee ...	361	1,915	20,579	38,483	17,904	...
12th ditto	Wardha Valley ...	992	729	16,097*a*	22,100	6,003	...
12th ditto	Nizam's ...	...	7,457	...	1,95,607	1,95,607	...
12th ditto	Tirhoot ...	...	2,613	...	38,963*b*	38,963	...
5th ditto	Punjab Northern ...	...	3,388	...	29,149*c*	29,149	...
12th ditto	TOTAL ...	19,345	67,237	3,33,764	13,24,533	9,90,769	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	18,12,733	14,39,410	4,42,17,203	3,93,79,778	...	48,37,425

(*a*) Total receipts from 1st February to 6th June 1874.

(*b*) Total receipts from 11th January to 5th June 1875.

(*c*) Total receipts from 12th April to 5th June 1875.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL KHARIF IN THE PUNJAB UP TO 31st MAY 1875.

CANAL DIVISION.	WATER DISTRIBUTED DURING MAY 1875. Depth in Canal at Regulating Gauge. Full supply.	Actual throughout.	Gross Consumption. C. ft. per second. Estimated full supply.	Actual average throughout.	NAVIGATION RETURN CANAL. Principal Items of Traffic. Up.	Down.	LAND IRRIGATED (APPROXIMATE). Zillah.	Acres.	RAINFALL. Average.	During months.	CHIEF CROPS (APPROXIMATE). Name.	Area in acres.	REMARKS.
Bári Doáb Canal. 1st Division	4·90	3·61	3,073·60	780·76	...	...	Gurdáspur...	5,277	0·93	1·10	Cotton ...	19,588	The result of the irrigation on the Bári Doáb Canal compares favorably with that of the corresponding season of the past year.
2nd Divn. Main Branch, Lower	4·60	3·49		912·92			Amritsar ...	13,251	...	...	Rice ...	576	
2nd Divn. Lahore Branch ...	4·30	2·59		475·77			Lahore ...	21,305	0·87	1·30	Sugarcane ...	7,328	
											Others ...	12,341	
Total B. D. Canal ...	...	...	3,073·60	...	...	...	...	39,833	...	...	...	39,833	
Corresponding period of last year ...	...	...	3,073·60	...	...	...	...	27,004	...	...	...	27,004	
Western Jamná Canals. Karnál Division ...	4·33	4·19	2,546·00	5·53	...	172,142 kurris, bullies, logs, &c., and 12,638 maunds of fire-wood, &c.	Ambála ...	273	...	...	Cotton ...	37,964	364·83 cubic feet per second passed out of the Budha Khera escape on the Western Jamná Canal. The result of the present season as compared with that of the corresponding period of the preceding year, shews an increase in area irrigated of 12,263 acres.
Delhi ,, ...	4·40	4·68		526·60			Karnál ...	6,046	0·646	1·49	Rice ...	60	
Hansi ,, ...	8·80	8·20		818·00			Delhi ...	16,076	...	...	Sugarcane ...	26,831	
,, Bulla Head ...	8·00	7·90		257·00			Rohtak ...	25,426	...	...	Others ...	10,005	
							Hissár ...	17,194	...	...			
							Jhínd ...	9,669	...	...			
							Bikáner ...	79	...	...			
							Kulsia State	97	...	...			
Total W. J. Canals ...	...	...	2,546·00	...	...	172,142	...	74,860	...	...	...	74,860	
Corresponding period of last year ...	...	...	2,546·00	...	...	188,256	...	62,597	...	...	...	62,597	
Inundation Canals. Upper Satlaj Division ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lahore ...	300	...	...			The rivers being lower than in the corresponding month of last year, the irrigation is less on the canals supplied from inundation.
Lower Satlaj and Chináb ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Montgomery	4,700	...	...	[Detail not obtainable for want of establishment.]	...	
Indus Canals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Multán ...	42,983	...	...			
							Derah Gázi Khán ...	11,955	...	...			
Total Inundation Canals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	59,938	...	...	...	59,938	
Corresponding period of last year ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	73,327	...	...	...	73,327	
Delhi and Gurgáon Works ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total Delhi and Gurgáon Works ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Corresponding period of last year ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
PERENNIAL CANALS—GRAND TOTAL ...	...	...	...	...	...	172,142	...	114,693	...	...	...	114,693	
Ditto—Corresponding period of last year ...	...	...	...	...	...	188,256	...	89,601	...	...	...	89,601	

W. BROADFOOT, *Captain, R. E.,*
Asst. Secy. to Govt., Punjab, P. W. D., Irrign. Branch.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL KHARIF IN THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES UP TO 31st MAY 1875.

CANAL DIVISIONS.	WATER DISTRIBUTED DURING MAY 1875. Depth in Canal at Regulating Gauge in feet. Full supply.	Actual average throughout.	Gross Consumption, cubic feet per second. Allotted discharge.	Actual average throughout.	Total Area of Irrigation during Current Fasl.
Ganges Canal. Northern ...	10·00	9·61	740	911	12,436
Meerut ...	8·30	7·73	969	730	29,554
Anupshahr ...	6·80	...	700	599	19,641
Bulandshahr ...	7·35	7·10	972	830	28,510
Aligarh ...	5·50	5·21	994	702	42,585
Etawah ...	4·80	2·4	771	834	43,422
Cawnpore ...	6·20	4·09	958	815	35,782
Total Ganges Canal ...	...	...	6,104	5,421	211,930
Eastern Jumna Canal ...	5·20	4·33	1,250	1,272	37,480
Dun Canals ...	...	...	...	49	2,470
Rohilkhand Canals	...	...	...	230	2,921
Bundelkhand Irrigation Works	...	...	...	...	295
1st Division, Agra Canal ...	...	...	...	...	428
2nd do. do. ...	...	...	...	...	551
Grand Total ...	...	...	...	...	256,075

NAVIGATION RETURNS, GANGES CANAL. Principal Items of Traffic.

Nature of Traffic.	Up. Mds.	Up. No.	Down. Mds.	Down. No.	Total Up and Down. Mds.	Total Up and Down. No.
Grains :—						
Wheat ...	...	...	3,703	...	3,703	...
Gram ...	...	...	323	...	323	...
Rice ...	2,063	...	701	...	2,764	...
Paddy or Dhan ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bejhar or mixed Grain...	...	...	142	...	142	...
Dal ...	...	...	146	...	3,323	...
Juar ...	3,177	...	...	...	...	...
Bajra ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maize (or Indian Corn)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	5,240	...	5,015	...	10,255	...
Cotton ...	...	...	5,068	...	5,068	...
Oil-seeds ...	40	...	13,517	...	13,557	...
Salts ...	780	...	13,271	...	14,051	...
Metals ...	10,000	...	2,815	...	12,815	...
Building Materials ...	11,556	...	31,725	...	43,281	...
Firewood ...	1,400	...	18,990	...	20,390	...
Bamboos ...	...	142,500	...	379,766	...	522,266
Timber ...	...	3,228	...	46,794	...	50,012
Miscellaneous	8,353	252	15,330	13	23,683	265
Live-stock ...	...	7	...	88	...	95
Grand Total	37,369	145,987	105,731	326,661	143,100	572,638
Total during corresponding period of last year.	47,613	5,935	220,941	1,826,538	268,554	1,832,493
Increase ...	...	140,052	...	...	...	...
Decrease ...	10,244	...	115,210	1,499,877	125,454	1,259,855

LAND IRRIGATED (APPROXIMATE). RAINFALL.

Zila.	Acres.	Total from 1st April to 31st May 1875.	Average of ten previous years for the same period.
Saharanpur ...	15,121	0·5	1·3
Muzaffarnagar ...	32,008	0·9	1·0
Meerut ...	51,767	0·9	1·1
Bulandshahr ...	32,006	0·2	1·1
Aligarh ...	28,351	...	·8
Muttra ...	217	0·2	·9
Agra ...	5,443	...	1·2
Etah ...	4,388	0·3	·8
Mainpuri ...	15,742	1·3	·9
Fatehgarh ...	8,136	0·4	·9
Etawah ...	23,481	...	·8
Cawnpore ...	33,303	0·1	·7
Dehra Dun ...	2,470	4·3	2·3
Bijnor ...	456	0·5	1·1
Tarai ...	260	0·2	1·9
Bareilly ...	2,205	...	1·9
Jhansi ...	151	0·2	·3
Hamirpur ...	144	...	·3
Delhi ...	...	...	...
Gurgaon ...	426	...	...
Total ...	256,075	...	...
Total for the same period last year	260,242	...	...
Decrease ...	4,167	...	...

REMARKS.

Ganges Canal.—Mean volume of water passing through Solani aqueduct... 5,801 Cub. ft. per sec.

Volumes discharged :— Cub. ft. per sec.
Cawnpore Division Tail ... 215
Etawah ,, Escapes ... 158
,, ,, Tail ... ...
,, ,, Escapes ... 7
380

Balance expended ... 5,421

Steady demand for indigo and sugar-cane crops. Heavy storms with easterly winds.

Eastern Jumna Canal.—Steady demand throughout the month, area under sugar-cane smaller than last year, the frost having damaged seed.

Dun Canals.—No remarks.

Rohilkhand Canals.—No remarks.

Traffic.—Steady decline in the grain traffic both up and down, as also a general falling off in other items except oil-seed and salt.

Allahabad,
The 24th June 1875.

G. H. D. WALKER,
Asst. Secy. to Govt., N. W. P., P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

Comparative Statement of Sea Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue) for the first three months of the official year 1875-76, and of the previous four years.

FOR THE MONTHS OF APRIL, MAY AND JUNE.

	1871-72.		1872-73.		1873-74.		1874-75.		1875-76.	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
BENGAL ... Gross	19,40,373	5,48,953	19,03,500	5,73,158	17,48,782	3,93,770	19,56,191	3,63,238	22,98,408	4,45,322
BENGAL ... Nett	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
BOMBAY ... Gross	10,99,543	1,06,497	13,27,971	1,09,943	11,12,315	1,06,595	11,33,757	1,03,763	14,87,063	2,48,638
BOMBAY ... Nett	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SINDH ... Gross	50,987	32,742	48,026	78,938	45,211	29,446	41,886	25,938	57,885	67,089
SINDH ... Nett	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
MADRAS ... Gross	3,84,331	3,49,520	4,30,500	2,80,979	4,40,447	3,45,740	4,56,490	2,92,160	4,60,580	3,18,931
MADRAS ... Nett	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
B. BURMA ... Gross	1,46,723	6,71,345	2,18,450	12,05,069	2,14,417	11,35,140	2,96,415	8,79,725	2,21,082	15,07,390
B. BURMA ... Nett	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ... Gross	36,21,957	17,09,057	39,28,447	22,48,077	35,61,172	20,10,691	38,84,739	16,64,824	45,25,018	25,87,370
TOTAL ... Nett	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

	1871-72.		1872-73.		1873-74.		1874-75.		1875-76.	
	Total.	Total.	Total.	Total.	Total.	Total.	Total.	Total.	Total.	Total.
BENGAL ... Gross	24,89,326	24,76,658	19,03,500	24,76,658	21,42,552	3,93,770	19,56,191	3,63,238	23,19,429	22,98,408	4,45,322	27,43,730
BENGAL ... Nett	24,67,957	24,45,461	...	...	21,21,134	...	...	...	22,85,595	22,89,378	4,35,823	27,25,201
BOMBAY ... Gross	12,06,040	14,37,914	13,27,971	14,37,914	12,18,910	1,06,595	11,33,757	1,03,763	12,37,520	14,87,063	2,48,638	17,35,701
BOMBAY ... Nett	10,76,064	12,76,426	...	...	11,24,206	...	...	...	11,24,336	14,82,662	2,44,460	17,27,122
SINDH ... Gross	83,729	1,26,964	48,026	1,26,964	74,657	29,446	41,886	25,938	67,824	57,885	67,089	1,24,974
SINDH ... Nett	83,420	1,26,629	...	...	74,129	...	...	...	67,273	55,774	66,211	1,21,985
MADRAS ... Gross	7,33,851	7,11,479	4,30,500	2,80,979	7,86,187	3,45,740	4,56,490	2,92,160	7,48,650	4,60,580	3,18,931	7,79,511
MADRAS ... Nett	7,27,081	7,01,222	...	...	7,76,478	...	...	...	7,40,128	4,58,373	3,18,345	7,76,718
B. BURMA ... Gross	8,18,068	14,23,509	2,18,450	12,05,069	13,49,557	11,35,140	2,96,415	8,79,725	11,76,140	2,21,082	15,07,390	17,28,472
B. BURMA ... Nett	8,14,670	14,02,588	...	...	13,12,954	...	...	...	10,99,349	2,19,029	14,48,970	16,67,999
TOTAL ... Gross	53,31,014	61,76,524	39,28,447	22,48,077	55,71,863	20,10,691	38,84,739	16,64,824	55,49,563	45,25,018	25,87,370	71,12,388
TOTAL ... Nett	51,69,192	59,62,326	...	...	54,08,901	...	...	...	53,16,686	45,05,216	25,13,809	70,19,025

N. B.—The nett collections on Imports and Exports for years prior to 1875-76 cannot be separately given, as in the Returns furnished by Local Governments Refunds and Drawbacks on Imports and Exports are not distinguished.

A. O. HUME,
Secretary.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

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

YEAR.	FROM 1st APRIL TO 30th JUNE 1875.									
	BENGAL.		INLAND CUSTOMS.		MADRAS.		BOMBAY.		TOTAL.	
	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.
	Tons.	£	Tons.	£	Tons.	£	Tons.	£	Tons.	£
1871-72 ...	59,035	523,270	45,743	322,962	58,035	316,440	38,088	188,272	200,901	1,350,944
1872-73 ...	64,595	572,543	60,777	432,464	54,521	297,383	49,814	246,240	229,707	1,548,130
1873-74 ...	59,180	524,552	58,958	414,645	55,345	301,883	52,078	257,370	225,561	1,498,400
1874-75 ...	65,887	574,082	54,751	366,774	50,273	274,978	46,488	229,800	216,899	1,445,634
1875-76 ...	62,005	521,435	61,121	415,934	56,278	315,026	52,768	260,840	232,172	1,513,235
AVERAGE ...	62,040	543,176	56,270	390,555	54,890	301,132	47,847	236,504	221,048	1,471,368

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

GOVERNMENT

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE,

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus sorghum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus sorghum.* Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus sorghum.* Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata.* Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata.* Corresponding fortnight of 1874.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Madras.	Ganjam ...	14 7	17 7	11 1	...	...	...	17 8	17 8	17 8	19 6	21 2	26 1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Vizagapatam ...	15 0	15 0	12 0	...	...	...	12 3	12 3	12 3	14 7	14 7	13 6	21 6	21 6	25 9	21 8	23 8	23 8
	Godavery ...	11 7	14 4	10 8	...	...	...	19 8	20 8	16 8	21 0	22 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kistna ...	14 7	14 7	14 7	...	...	...	18 6	18 6	16 2	19 6	19 6	17 9	...	21 8	25 0	...	...	...
	Nellore ...	12 6	12 6	12 6	...	...	...	14 3	14 3	13 9	16 0	16 0	17 0	31 4	33 6	26 9	...	...	...
	Cuddapah ...	14 7	14 7	12 5	...	...	...	15 1	14 4	11 5	16 6	16 6	12 4	22 9	22 9	20 5	29 0	29 0	25 4
	Bellary ...	15 4	14 9	13 9	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	11 2	14 6	14 6	14 0	22 7	22 7	28 8	22 6	21 6	28 2
	Kurnool ...	13 3	13 6	14 0	...	...	...	13 8	14 2	11 4	15 4	16 4	12 1	20 5	20 9	27 4	...	20 0	25 0
	Madras ...	11 0	10 6	10 3	...	...	...	13 0	13 6	11 2	13 7	14 8	12 0	23 8	23 4	17 5	20 5	20 5	17 9
	Chingleput ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 7	15 0	12 0	13 6	16 6	12 4	...	...	17 3	...	...	...
	North Arcot ...	No re	turn re	ceived	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	South Arcot ...	10 9	11 7	10 1	...	...	...	15 2	15 7	13 5	15 7	16 6	14 0	...	...	20 2	22 3	23 9	21 6
	Tanjore ...	11 0	10 3	8 8	...	...	...	14 9	16 2	12 4	...	...	12 5	...	20 7	...	23 6	23 6	21 2
	Trichinopoly ...	11 9	11 9	10 6	...	...	...	15 1	15 1	11 9	15 6	15 6	12 3	25 2	22 4	22 4	22 9	24 1	20 3
	Madura ...	10 9	10 9	9 7	...	...	...	14 3	15 1	10 5	15 2	15 6	11 0	34 0	24 3	...	29 4	29 4	21 3
	Tinnevelly ...	9 3	9 3	8 0	...	...	...	10 5	10 5	7 5	12 1	12 1	9 1	...	...	...	18 3	18 3	13 1
	Coimbatore ...	11 7	12 4	11 7	...	...	...	11 3	12 1	10 9	12 2	13 0	11 4	23 5	21 2	18 8	22 9	24 3	21 4
	Nilgiris ...	11 4	11 4	8 5	...	...	...	9 6	9 6	8 0	10 4	10 4	8 8	15 4	16 9	15 4	14 0	12 6	14 0
	Salem ...	13 3	14 1	11 8	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	13 2	15 8	14 9	14 1	31 8	31 8	19 1	27 5	26 1	20 3
	South Canara ...	11 2	12 0	7 7	...	...	...	9 7	9 7	9 7	13 7	13 7	13 7	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Malabar ...	8 6	8 6	11 0	...	...	...	12 5	13 0	11 3	13 4	13 8	12 1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay.	Bombay ...	12 9	12 9	...	...	...	...	7 7	7 7	8 4	11 2	11 2	14 2	20 4	20 2	21 4	16 11	16 6	18 0
	Ahmedabad ...	18 0	18 0	...	26 11	29 0	29 0	7 4	7 4	7 0	11 2	11 2	11 0	20 0	21 5	20 0	20 8	20 12	21 4
	Kaira ...	13 15	13 15	...	26 11	26 11	...	8 14	8 14	...	10 11	11 7	...	16 0	20 0	...	16 7	16 6	...
	Surat ...	12 13	13 6	13 6	13 6	13 6	7 6	7 2	7 6	...	9 4	9 4	12 4	18 8	18 8	16 6	14 13	16 6	16 6
	Broach ...	13 0	13 0	14 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	...	16 0	16 0	...
	Tanna ...	11 0	11 0	12 0	15 0	16 0	14 0	7 0	7 0	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	17 0
	Kolaba ...	11 5	11 5	11 6	...	...	...	7 10	7 10	7 10	11 6	11 6	11 6	20 14	20 14	...	19 0	19 0	...
	Khandesh (Dhulia) ...	16 10	15 15	...	...	...	...	8 7	8 7	...	11 4	11 4	...	28 12	28 12	...	22 0	21 9	...
	Nasik ...	17 5	17 5	...	8 1	8 1	...	5 15	5 15	...	11 14	11 14	...	28 0	28 0	...	22 8	22 8	...
	Ahmadnagar ...	16 11	17 6½	...	...	...	...	8 13½	9 0½	9 0	9 7½	9 14½	...	33 11	33 11	...	25 15	25 15½	30 0
	Poona ...	13 13	13 13	...	10 3	10 3	...	10 7	10 7	...	11 10	11 10	...	27 3	27 3	...	20 11	20 11	...
	Sholapur ...	18 9	17 3	19 15	23 3	...	28 0	12 13	12 13	12 5	14 4	13 14	14 13	26 12	26 12	36 8	24 14	26 3	29 12
	Kaladgi ...	20 3	21 3	17 0	...	...	...	12 4	10 10	10 0	12 15	11 13	10 8	24 9	23 9	23 0	22 15	22 12	25 0
	Satara ...	17 6	18 0	...	...	...	...	9 9	9 9	...	11 7	11 7	...	23 15	23 15	...	21 15	23 4	...
	Belgaum ...	18 10	19 4	16 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 7	...	17 0	17 3	15 0	18 14	18 14	22 0	20 0	19 13	22 0
	Dharwar ...	26 0	26 3	20 0	...	...	...	12 14	13 0	...	19 8	19 6	...	25 10	26 4	...	26 10	26 0	...
	Ratnagiri ...	8 6	9 0	10 5	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	11 8	12 3	12 3	14 6	...	...	15 0	15 9	15 9	16 14
	Kanara (Karwar) ...	14 0	14 0	13 8	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	12 0	12 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	16 0	19 0
	Panch Mahals (Godhra) ...	13 0	13 0	10 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	9 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	25 0	25 0	26 0	18 0	19 0	24 0
	Aden ...	...	9 5	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	...	...	8 0	...	...	14 14	...	...	12 7	...
	Asirgarh ...	...	16 4	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	...	...	12 0	...	...	29 0	...	...	30 0	...
	Baroda ...	12 0	11 14½	...	18 4	18 2½	...	7 1	7 1½	...	10 0	10 3½	...	17 10½	19 5½	...	16 4	15 5	...
	Disa ...	19 2½	19 6	15 10	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	6 8	9 4	9 4	7 8	32 0	33 14	19 0	31 14½	36 0	19 4
	Nimach ...	13 4	13 12	...	19 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	...	15 12	16 8	...	15 0	15 0	...
	Nasirabad ...	17 3½	17 5	15 6½	22 13½	22 15½	19 4½	7 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	22 0	21 7½	13 7½	19 0	19 2	12 0
	Rajkot ...	14 12	15 8	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	...	10 0	10 0	...	23 8	23 0	...	...	...	...
	Upper Sind Frontier ...	No re	turn re	ceived	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Karachi ...	13 10	13 10	13 5	26 0	25 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	19 0	19 0	18 0
	Haidarabad ...	No re	turn re	ceived	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shikarpur ...	18 0	16 12	17 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	10 0	10 0	13 5	14 8	14 8	16 0	24 8	24 8	22 0	26 8	26 8	32 0
	Thur and Parkur ...	21 0	20 4	15 8	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	12 8	20 0	20 0	...	18 0	18 0	17 0
	Western Districts.																		
Bengal.	Burdwan ...	17 8a	18 0	13 4	20 8	21 0	16 0	14 8	14 8	11 12	15 0	15 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bancoorah ...	18 12b	18 12	12 12	24 0	24 0	21 0	15 12	15 12	10 10	16 8	16 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Beerbhoom ...	21 0c	21 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	10 0	18 12	18 12	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Midnapore ...	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	13 5	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hooghly ...	17 0d to 18 0	19 0 to 20 0	12 0	25 0e to 37 0	26 0 to 32 0	16 0 to 19 0	9 0 to 10 0	9 0 to 10 0	9 8 to 10 0	14 0 to 15 8	16 0 to 15 8	13 8 to 14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Howrah ...	17 0	17 0	13 0	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	10 8	15 8	15 4	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Central Districts.																		
	Calcutta ...	15 8	17 4	13 0	27 0e	27 0	16 0	10 0	10 8	9 0	13 0	14 4	11 4	20 0	20 0	12 0	...	...	...
	24-Pergunnahs ...	17 0e to 20 0	17 0 to 20 0	10 8 11 10	26 0e to 32 0	26 10 to 32 0	16 0	8 0f to 13 5	8 0 to 13 5	8 4 10 0	13 4 to 14 8	14 9 to 13 15	11 0 to 11 10½	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nuddea ...	18 5	18 5	13 5	32 0	32 0	...	14 0	15 0	11 0	16 0	17 4	12 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jessore ...	17 0g	17 12	11 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Moorshedabad ...	21 0h	23 0	14 0	40 0e	40 0	17 0 to 19 0	12 0e to 18 0	12 0 to 18 0	9 0 to 10 8	16 0 to 16 0	16 0	11 8	...	...	32 0e	...	14 0	

e In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 18 to 22-12 seers, barley 32 to 35 seers, best rice 13 to 17-8 seers, common rice 15 to 20 seers, and gram 20 to 27 seers, per rupee.
b In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 18 to 21 seers, barley 29 to 40 seers, best rice 13 to 14 seers, common rice 16-8 to 19 seers, maize 20 to 30 seers, and gram 16 to 19 seers, per rupee.
c In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 21 to 28 seers, barley 20 seers, best rice 13 to 21 seers, common rice 18 to 22-8 seers, and gram 16 to 25 seers, per rupee.

OF INDIA.

AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

India for the 1st half of July 1875.

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum, miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
35 2	35 2	41 0	23 3	26 6	40 0	388 8	388 8	323 7	13 8	13 8	13 8	Ganjam ...	Madras.	
24 2	24 2	26 3	23 4	25 7	38 6	97 2	97 2	97 2	14 0	14 0	14 0	Vizagapatam ...		
36 4	38 2	30 9	26 2	33 6	39 9	243 3	243 0	161 3	18 7	18 7	18 7	Godavery ...		
35 3	35 3	35 3	23 9	23 9	34 2	129 3	129 3	129 3	17 5	17 5	18 4	Kistna ...		
33 9	33 9	28 2	23 9	24 4	24 4	74 5	74 5	77 3	17 0	17 0	17 0	Nellore ...		
28 5	28 5	26 2	24 9	25 8	23 2	243 0	243 0	243 0	16 2	15 3	16 2	Cuddapah ...		
27 2	27 2	33 9	26 3	25 8	29 1	97 2	97 2	97 2	16 1	16 1	15 5	Bellary ...		
20 6	20 6	23 2	22 5	22 9	24 0	202 2	202 2	173 5	14 4	14 0	14 4	Kurnool ...		
22 6	23 3	22 9	19 0	20 1	21 3	93 5	93 5	60 1	18 2	18 2	17 9	Madras ...		
22 6	21 9	23 3	19 1	20 3	21 8	93 3	97 2	97 2	18 6	18 6	18 6	Chingleput ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No re	turn re	ceived	North Arcot ...		
23 0	24 6	19 1	22 4	26 5	20 1	235 7	218 7	247 9	18 4	16 2	19 3	South Arcot ...		
27 0	27 2	24 2	21 9	21 9	18 4	194 4	194 4	194 4	15 2	16 6	15 6	Tanjore ...		
27 5	27 5	22 3	24 6	24 6	18 5	157 9	157 9	145 8	15 4	15- 4	16 2	Trichinopoly ...		
31 0	31 0	24 8	26 7	27 6	19 6	132 2	131 2	124 4	17 8	17 8	17 3	Madura ...		
19 2	19 2	15 1	17 2	17 2	15 6	76 8	76 8	66 6	15 5	15 5	15 5	Tinnevelly ...		
23 5	23 5	22 0	25 5	23 8	19 5	121 5	121 5	121 5	12 5	12 5	14 7	Coimbatore ...		
15 8	17 3	15 8	17 4	19 1	13 3	121 5	121 5	139 0	11 0	12 9	11 0	Nilgiris ...		
28 5	30 0	25 5	27 5	26 7	18 9	160 4	155 5	150 2	16 5	17 4	14 6	Salem ...		
21 6	21 1	21 1	16 2	15 1	13 1	85 0	85 0	72 9	14 0	14 0	16 0	South Canara ...		
21 9	21 9	18 2	21 0	21 0	16 8	97 2	97 2	97 2	14 4	14 4	17 1	Malabar ...		
14 1	14 1	...	18 2	17 11	15 12	68 4	68 4	75 0	14 2	14 2	14 2	Bombay ...	Bombay.	
...	...	...	20 0	21 5	20 0	80 0	80 0	100 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	Ahmedabad ...		
...	...	...	17 1	17 12	...	80 0	106 11	...	16 13	16 13	...	Kaira ...		
...	...	...	14 1	14 13	11 12	92 8	101 12	111 0	14 13	13 6	12 4	Surat ...		
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	14 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	16 0	16 0	...	Broach ...		
17 0	17 0	17 0	15 0	15 0	...	64 0	64 0	64 0	14 0	14 0	15 0	Tanna ...		
24 11	24 11	...	15 3	15 3	...	130 0	130 0	140 0	18 3	18 3	...	Kolaba ...		
...	...	...	16 4	16 4	...	150 0	150 0	150 0	13 6	13 14	...	Khandesh (Dhulia) ...		
32 3	32 3	...	19 14	19 14	...	128 0	...	...	12 12	12 12	...	Nasik ...		
...	...	...	24 4½	25 15½	21 0	106 10½	106 10½	100 0	12 1½	12 1½	...	Ahmadnagar ...		
...	...	...	19 9	19 9	...	95 0	95 0	...	13 6	13 6	...	Poona ...		
...	...	...	28 15	24 6	17 8	97 0	86 8	100 0	13 2	13 14	13 8	Sholapur ...		
...	...	...	19 0	18 8	12 8	140 0	140 0	66 3	11 7	11 2	13 0	Kaladgi ...		
...	...	...	24 11	24 0	...	145 10	145 10	...	13 1	12 6	...	Satara ...		
26 13	28 8	26 0	17 12	18 6	13 8	150 0	151 10	150 0	14 7	15 2	16 0	Belgaum ...		
31 2	32 0	32 0	20 0	18 4	...	92 12	92 12	...	14 14	15 7	16 0	Dharwar ...		
23 6	23 6	23 6	16 6	16 6	13 4	9 Bdls.	9 Bdls.	10 Bdls.	18 4	16 15	15 10	Ratnagiri ...		
22 0	24 0	24 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	213 0	213 0	213 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	Kanara (Karwar) ...		
36 0	36 0	36 0	32 0	32 0	24 0	200 0	200 0	13 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	Panch Mahals (Godhra) ...		
...	...	...	...	9 5	...	...	71 3	...	...	32 0	...	Aden ...		
...	...	...	...	23 0	...	...	120 0	...	...	13 0	...	Asirgarh ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29 0	...	...	30 0	...	Baroda ...		
...	...	...	16 15	17 8	...	77 0	96 8	...	15 5	15 5	...	Disa ...		
...	...	...	22 5	21 12	17 4	150 0	150 0	150 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	Nimach ...		
...	...	...	16 8	16 8	...	140 0	140 0	...	30 0	30 0	...	Nasirabad ...		
...	...	...	21 13½	21 14½	19 12	100 0	100 0	100 0	45 0	45 0	40 0	Rajkot ...		
...	...	...	15 0	16 8	...	40 0	40 0	...	64 0	64 0	...	Upper Sind Frontier ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No re	turn re	ceived	Karachi ...		
9 0	9 0	9 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	108 0	120 0	140 0	59 0	61 0	60 0	Haidarabad ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No re	turn re	ceived	Shikarpur ...		
27 0	27 0	27 0	20 0	18 0	20 0	240 0	320 0	240 0	36 0	40 0	36 0	Thur and Parkur ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	120 0	32 0	32 0	32 0			
												Western Districts.	Bengal.	
...	...	...	21 0	21 0	16 0	200 0	200 0	100 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Burdwan ...		
...	...	...	19 8	19 0	13 12	480 0	480 0	440 0	8 8	8 8	7 12	Bancoorah ...		
...	...	...	21 0	21 0	13 0	220 0	220 0	240 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Beerbhoom ...		
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	12 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Midnapore ...		
...	...	...	20 0 to 23 0	24 0	13 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Hooghly ...		
...	...	...	21 0	26 0	15 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	Howrah ...		
												Central Districts.		
...	...	...	20 0	22 0	15 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Calcutta ...		
...	...	...	19 0	19 0	13 5	105 0	105 0	120 0	8 12	8 12	9 0	24-Pergunnahs ...		
...	...	...	26 5	26 5	15 12	100 0	120 0	120 0	8 10½	8 10½	8 10½	Nuddea ...		
...	...	...	23 0	25 8	13 5	120 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Jessore ...		
...	...	...	30 0	32 0	16 8	120 0	130 0	120 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Moorshedabad ...		

d In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 17 to 21 seers, best rice 9 to 16 seers, common rice 14 to 18 seers, and gram 16 to 25 seers, per rupee.
e In the interior only.
f In the interior prices range as follow:—Best rice 7-12 to 8 seers, common rice 12-4 to 16 seers, and gram 20 to 23 seers, per rupee.
g In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 9 to 23 seers, best rice 13-12 to 19 seers, common rice 15 to 22 seers, and gram 11 to 26 seers, per rupee.
h In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 21 to 25 seers, common rice 17 to 21 seers, and gram 25 to 32 seers, per rupee.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 1st half of July 1875 —continued.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Corresponding fortnight of 1874.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Bengal—continued.	*Central Districts*—contd.																		
	Dinagepore ...	17 0	17 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	11 0	19 0	22 0	9 8	24 12	26 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Maldah ...	25 0	26 0	14 0	45 0	45 0	17 0	18 0	19 0	10 0	19 0	20 0	13 8	...	...	...	30 0	30 0	14 0
	Rajshahye ...	20 10 to 24 6	20 10 to 24 0	12 12 to 13 8	41 4	41 4	18 0	17 4 to 18 0	18 0	8 4	18 12	19 8 to 20 4	12 12 to 13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rungpore ...	29 15	25 8	11 4	...	...	...	9 6¼	9 0	8 0	18 0	18 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bograh ...	15 0	14 0	12 0	10 0	10 0	...	9 12	10 8	6 12	24 0	24 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pubna ...	22 8	22 8	14 4	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	8 0	19 8	18 12	12 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Darjeeling ...	8 0	8 0	6 0	8 0	4 0	7 0	4 0	4 0	6 0	11 0	12 0	7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jalpáiguri ...	13 7	13 7	8 0	...	...	...	13 7	13 7	8 0	24 0	24 7	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Eastern Districts.																		
	Dacca ...	16 0*j*	14 8	11 4	32 0	30 0	20 0	17 0	15 4	12 0	20 0	17 8	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Furreedpore ...	18 0*k*	18 0	13 0	25 0	30 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	18 0	17 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Backergunge ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mymensing ...	16 0*l*	18 0	10 0	...	...	...	15 0	16 0	9 8	19 0	21 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chittagong ...	14 0*m*	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Noakhally ...	...	...	...	...	...	...*n*	13 0	13 0	10 0	19 0	20 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tipperah ...	13 5	13 15	10 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	10 0	21 0	21 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	11 0	15 3	15 3	12 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hill Tipperah ...	9 5	9 5	...	...	...	...	16 0	15 2	10 0	18 0	20 0	13 3	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Behar.																		
	Patna ...	25 0	26 0	17 4	34 0	35 0	19 12	10 8	10 4	12 0	23 0	23 0	16 0	25 0	18 0	19 12	...	...	..
	Gya ...	26 8*o*	25 0	11 12	37 8	37 0	16 0	11 0	11 0	8 7	22 8	22 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shahabad ...	19 0 to 20 0	17 0 to 18 0	14 0	30 0	29 0	18 0	15 0	14 0	12 0	17 8	17 8	14 0	28 0	30 0	18 0	...	....	...
	Mozufferpore ...	20 0*p*	20 0	12 0	30 0	29 0	17 0	10 0	9 0	7 0	14 0	15 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sarun ...	22 0	23 8	15 8	30 0	31 8	22 0	9 0	9 0	7 4	21 0	21 0	13 8	35 0	36 0	20 0	...	...	...
	Chumparun ...	24 0*q*	24 0	12 8	34 0	35 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	17 8	18 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Monghyr ...	22 0	23 1	16 8	36 7	36 7	23 1	14 7	12 6	8 4	17 8	16 8	12 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bhaugulpore ...	18 15	22 1	15 2	41 10	44 3	18 15	20 3	18 15	11 6	21 7	22 11	12 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Purneah ...	30 0	30 0	13 0	40 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	10 0	22 0	22 0	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	18 0*r*	17 0	10 0	24 0	22 0	...	16 0	16 0	9 0	18 0	18 0	11 8	...	...	...	35 0	35 0	12 0
	Orissa.																		
	Cuttack ...	17 1	21 0	13 2	...	...	...	14 7	17 1	17 1	21 0	22 5	24 15	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pooree ...	14 7	14 7	11 13	...	...	...	18 6	18 6	21 0	23 10	23 10	26 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Balasore ...	18 0	18 0	11 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	22 0	24 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chota Nagpore—South-West Frontier Agency.																		
	Hazáribágh ...	22 0	22 0	11 0	30 0	28 0	12 0	11 0	10 0	9 0	21 0	20 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lohardugga ...	19 8	20 0	11 8	27 0	30 0	17 0	20 0	20 0	14 0	22 0	24 0	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Singbhoom ...	18 0	18 0	12 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	24 0	24 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Maunbhoom ...	17 0*t*	17 0	10 8	16 to 30*e*	16 to 30	20 to 30	13 0	14 0	9 0	20 0	20 0	13 8	...	...	...	16 0*e*	16 0	40 0
Assam.	Sylhet ...	12 0	13 0	10 0	14 0	14 0	9 0	9 8	10 8	12 4	12 6	14 0	14 14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cachar ...	10 10	10 0	8 14	...	...	...	10 10	12 4	13 5	15 4	16 0	15 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Goálpárá ...	26 0	22 0	13 0	...	...	...	8 0	11 8	9 0	11 0	13 8	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gáro Hills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kámrúp ...	16 0	25 0	17 0	...	...	...	10 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	16 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Darrang ...	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	13 0	13 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nowgong ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sibságar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	6 0	16 0	16 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lakhimpur ...	8 0	8 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khásí & Jaintiá Hills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	7 0	3 0	7 8	8 8	5 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nága Hills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	4 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
N. W. Provinces.	Dehra Dún ...	21 0	21 0	18 8	33 0	33 0	27 0	12 8	12 8	10 8	16 0	16 0	13 0	20 0	...	13 0	24 0	24 0	16 0
	Saháranpur ...	23 2	23 3	21 9	32 5	36 10	31 4	9 3	9 2	8 10	16 3	15 1	11 12	23 11	24 11	15 1	21 9	23 11	17 4
	Muzaffarnagar ...	23 10	25 5	23 2	37 6	38 8	24 2	6 1	6 1	6 1	18 8	18 8	11 0	24 8	28 2	22 0	17 10	22 0	17 10
	Meerut ...	22 2½	22 12	21 1½	31 6	32 0½	27 3½	6 8	6 4	6 12	15 0	16 0	13 0	22 14	21 2	17 0	25 0	25 0	18 0
	Bulandshahr ...	23 8	23 8	22 0	31 0	31 8	29 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	15 0	14 8	12 0	20 0	24 0	18 0	27 0	27 0	16 0
	Aligarh ...	23 0	23 8	20 0	29 8	30 8	24 8	7 0	7 0	6 8	16 0	16 0	11 8	21 0	21 0	16 0	18 0	17 0	15 8
	Kumaun ...	12 12	12 8	12 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	10 0	10 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...

t In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 13 to 16 seers, best rice 10 to 20 seers, common rice 17 to 22 seers, and gram 8 to 16 seers, per rupee.
j In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 32 seers, barley 40 seers, best rice 16 to 19 seers, common rice 20 seers, and gram 32 seers per rupee.
k In the interior prices range as follow : —Wheat 26 seers, barley 40 seers, best rice 8 seers, common rice 18 to 19 seers, and gram 12 to 13 seers per rupee.
l In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 13 to 30 seers, best rice 9 to 17-12 seers, common rice 17 to 21 seers, and gram 10 to 21 seers per rupee.
m In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 19 to 31 seers, and common rice 21 to 23 seers, per rupee.
n In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 14 to 24 seers, common rice 18 to 26 per rupee.
o In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 22-8 to 29 seers, barley 35 to 42-8 seers, best rice 13-12 to 21 seers, common rice 20 to 27 seers, and gram 26 to 37-8 seers, per rupee.

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Verugu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nagiee) *Panicum, Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
...	...	...	21 0	16 8	13 4	180 0	200 0	180 0	8 0	7 12	7 4	*Central Districts*—contd. Dinagepore ...	Bengal—continued.	
...	...	...	25 0	25 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Maldah ...		
...	...	...	27 3	26 4	13 8 to 15 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	8 0	7 15½	7 4	Rajshahye ...		
...	...	...	12 1	12 12	15 0	107 0	107 0	107 0	7 8	7 8	7 6	Rungpore ...		
...	...	...	15 0	15 8	12 0	67 8	67 8	67 8	7 8	7 8	7 4	Bograh ...		
...	...	...	26 4	26 4	15 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 4	8 4	7 10	Pubna ...		
8 0	8 0	5 8	8 0	8 0	6 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	Darjeeling ...		
...	...	...	13 3	13 3	9 5	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 0	6 6	5 6	Jalpáiguri ...		
												Eastern Districts.		
...	...	...	19 0	14 0	14 0	100 0	100 0	80 0	8 14	8 14	8 0	Dacca ...		
...	...	...	15 0	20 0	14 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 8	Furreedpore ...		
...	...	...	18 0	18 0	13 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Backergunge ...		
...	...	...	13 0	13 8	12 8	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	7 8	Mymensing ...		
...	...	...	11 8	11 0	11 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 8	9 0	7 4	Chittagong ...		
...	...	...	11 8	11 0	11 0	280 0	280 0	280 0	7 8	7 8	6 0	Noakhally ...		
...	...	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	7 12	Tipperah ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	240 0	240 0	320 0	8 0	8 0	6 4	Chittagong Hill Tracts ...		
...	...	...	10 6	10 0	8 8	...	...	...	8 0	7 2	7 2	Hill Tipperah ...		
												Behar.		
...	...	...	29 0	30 0	20 0	140 0	140 0	150 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Patna ...		
35 0*e*	35 0	15 0	26 8	26 0	14 0	160 0	160 0	180 0	7 8	7 8	6 4	Gya ...		
...	...	...	29 0	29 0	19 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Shahabad ...		
25 0*e* to 32 0	25 0 to 32 0	16 0 to 25 0)	22 0	23 0	16 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	7 4	7 4	6 8	Mozufferpore ...		
36 0	26 0	19 0	28 0	28 0	20 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	Sarun ...		
36 0	37 0	16 0	28 0	26 0	15 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	6 4	Chumparun ...		
...	...	...	29 4	29 4	19 9	147 0	147 0	147 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Monghyr ...		
...	...	...	28 2	27 12	17 0	151 8	151 8	151 8	8 3	8 3	7 9	Bhaugulpore ...		
...	...	...	20 0	20 0	14 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 0	7 8	6 12	Purneah ...		
30 0*e*	...	...	18 0	17 0	13 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	7 8	7 8	7 0	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...		
												Orissa.		
36 9	19 7	17 1	15 12	15 12	26 4	200 0	200 0	200 0	12 0	11 0	10 10	Cuttack ...		
...	...	...	15 12	15 12	21 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0	10 8	Pooree ...		
...	...	...	13 0	13 0	12 0	160 0	160 0	280 0	8 8	8 8	7 8	Balasore ...		
												Chota Nagpore—South-West Frontier Agency.		
36 0	36 0	20 0	24 0	24 8	13 0	240 0	260 0	240 0	7 4	7 0	6 0	Hazáribágh ...		
40 0	40 0	26 0	24 0	22 0	14 8	180 0	180 0	160 0	6 8	6 8	5 4	Lohardugga ...		
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	13 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	6 0	6 0	5 8	Singbhoom ...		
...	...	...	17 0	17 0	11 0	260 0	280 0	280 0	7 8	7 8	6 12	Maunbhoom ...		
...	...	...	18 4	18 0	11 8	107 0	107 0	107 0	8 8	8 8	7 12	Sylhet ...	Assam.	
...	...	...	11 6	10 10	10 10	64 0	64 0	64 0	8 0	8 0	7 7	Cachar ...		
...	...	...	13 0	10 0	10 0	110 0	120 0	128 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Goálpárá ...		
...	...	...	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	5 5	5 5	...	Gáro Hills ...		
...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Kámrúp ...		
...	...	...	6 6	6 6	5 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 8	6 8	5 8	Darrang ...		
...	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	5 4	Nowgong ...		
...	...	...	9 0	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	6 0	6 8	5 8	Sibságar ...		
...	...	...	10 0	9 0	9 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 0	6 0	6 8	Lakhimpur ...		
...	...	...	6 8	6 8	...	120 0	120 0	160 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	Khásí and Jaintiá Hills ...		
...	...	...	4 0	4 0	5 8	40 0	40 0	40 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	Nága Hills ...		
...	...	...	23 0	23 8	21 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 12	9 0	9 0	Dehra Dún ...	N.-W. Provinces.	
...	...	...	29 2	30 11	26 15	129 0	129 0	129 0	8 5	8 10	8 0	Saháranpur ...		
...	...	...	29 11	32 18	27 8	132 0	132 0	132 0	...	...	...	Muzaffarnagar ...		
...	...	...	27 2½	28 0	25 0	110 0	110 0	105 0	9 8	9 8	9 8	Meerut ...		
...	...	...	28 8	29 0	26 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 4	10 4	9 8	Bulandshahr ...		
...	...	...	29 0	29 0	25 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	10 4	10 4	10 0	Aligarh ...		
...	...	...	14 8	14 8	14 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	Kumaun ...		

p In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 19 to 25 seers, barley 27 to 30 seers, best rice 8-8 to 19 seers, common rice 16 to 23 seers, maize 17-8 to 30 seers, and gram 23 to 30 seers, per rupee.
q In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 21 to 27-12 seers, barley 31 to 61-8 seers, best rice 11 to 17-12 seers, common rice 15 to 21-12 seers, lesser millet 15 to 30 seers, maize 23 to 35 seers, and gram 21 to 30 seers, per rupee.
r In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 12 to 27 seers, barley 40 to 45 seers, best rice 16 to 24 seers, common rice 20 to 27 seers, bulrush millet 40 to 50 seers, maize 24 to 30 seers, and gram 16 to 28 seers, per rupee.
n In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 16 to 19 seers, best rice 15 to 21 seers, common rice 18 to 23 seers, and gram 15 to 19 seers, per rupee.

Prices Current of Food-Grains throughout India for the 1st half of July 1875 —continued.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces	Districts	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus sorghum*. Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus sorghum*. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata*. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata*. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
N. W. Provinces —*contd.*	Garhwál ...	21 4	21 4	20 0	22 8	22 8	22 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	13 0	13 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bijnor ...	21 0	21 10	20 4	31 15	31 8	27 0	11 9	12 4	9 0	14 10	14 10	10 2	22 8	24 12	14 10	23 10	25 3	15 12
	Moradabad ...	19 6	20 10	18 7	31 14	32 8	25 15	8 12	10 0	8 2	16 14	16 14	11 9	22 8	18 12	15 0	25 0	25 0	15 0
	Budaun ...	23 1½	23 11½	17 11½	30 9½	31 12½	22 12½	9 9	9 9½	9 9½	16 12½	15 9½	12 0	12 0	... 18	0 15	9½ 15	0	16 12½
	Bareilly ...	20 0	21 4	17 8	33 12	33 12	23 12	6 4	6 4	6 9	16 4	16 14	11 4	15 0	26 4	15 0	17 8	18 12	13 12
	Sháhjahánpur ...	24 4	26 4	19 2	38 12	38 12	25 14	7 8	7 8	8 0	18 12	19 0	13 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tarái Pergunnahs ...	23 12	22 8	18 12	42 8	42 8	27 8	10 0	10 0	8 12	18 12	17 8	11 4	12 8	15 0	...	20 0	15 0	...
	Muttra ...	21 8	20 0	18 0	26 0	26 0	26 8	7 0	7 0	7 8	14 8	14 8	11 0	21 0	23 0	19 0	20 0	25 0	14 0
	Agra ...	19 13½	19 11½	16 4½	25 1½	25 1	23 0½	6 0	6 0	6 0	11 8	11 8	9 8	22 6	24 1	17 0	23 5	24 0	13 3½
	Farukhabad ...	21 0	22 8	16 8	27 8	33 6	20 10	7 3	7 3	7 3	15 2	15 6	11 11	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mainpuri ...	22 0	22 4	18 8	27 8	27 12	20 8	6 0	6 0	7 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Etáwah ...	18 8	19 8	17 0	23 0	23 8	21 0	6 8	6 8	6 0	13 0	13 8	12 8	22 0	24 0	19 8	22 0	24 0	17 0
	Etah ...	23 4	23 8	19 8	31 0	30 0	24 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jalaun ...	20 8	21 0	18 0	22 0	22 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	14 0	14 0	11 0	23 0	23 0	16 8	22 0	22 0	16 0
	Jhánsi ...	18 3	19 0	16 14½	26 4	28 4	21 2	8 0	9 8	9 4	14 0	15 0	12 9	23 8	23 8	15 6	20 10	21 0	15 5
	Lalitpur ...	19 8	20 0	20 4	28 0	28 8	26 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	12 0	12 4	11 0	24 0	25 0	20 0	...	...	...
	Cawnpore ...	22 8	24 0	17 8	29 0	30 0	21 8	10 0	9 0	8 8	16 0	15 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Fatehpur ...	21 4	22 12	16 12	26 0	27 0	19 0	9 0	9 8	8 0	20 8	21 8	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bánda ...	20 12	20 8	16 0	22 8	21 8	17 12	8 14	8 14	11 4	17 4	17 0	12 4	22 8	22 8	...	21 8	21 8	...
	Allahabad ...	18 8	19 8	14 12	25 8	27 4	18 0	8 0	8 8	6 12	16 8	19 0	13 0	30 0	27 0	...	25 0	25 8	...
	Hamírpur ...	20 0	20 0	15 12	23 0	24 12	17 0	9 8	9 8	7 0	14 12	14 12	10 4	21 4	22 8	16 4	22 8	21 4	15 12
	Jaunpur ...	25 6	23 4	16 15	34 9	31 12	21 8	7 12	7 12	10 9	19 12	19 1	12 0	25 6	21 8	...	21 3	19 12	11 4
	Gorakhpur ...	28 14	28 14	14 7	42 0	48 12	17 8	16 10	16 10	9 3	21 14	21 0	11 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Basti ...	28 12	29 6	13 7	40 0	40 0	18 12	11 4	10 10	7 8	18 12	19 6	9 1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Azamgarh ...	26 9	25 7	15 8	34 11	33 15	20 10	11 13	11 13	8 14	18 7	17 11	10 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mirzapur ...	20 0	20 0	15 0	26 0	26 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	16 0	16 0	11 0	26 0	28 0	20 0	24 0	26 0	18 0
	Benares ...	21 0	20 8	15 12	28 5	28 6	19 15	8 6	10 8	7 14	14 11	14 11	9 7	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ghazipur ...	18 10	18 10	14 13	28 5	28 5	19 5	7 1½	7 1½	6 7	18 0	18 0	12 4	25 12	25 12	19 5	24 6	23 2	16 12
Panjab.	Delhi ...	20 0	22 0	20 0	27 8	29 0	27 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	9 0	22 0	23 0	24 0	25 0	25 0	17 8
	Gurgáon ...	20 0	20 0	21 0	28 0	29 0	29 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	22 0	23 0	20 0	24 0	25 0	19 0
	Karnál ...	23 0	24 8	23 8	36 0	37 0	36 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	20 0	21 0	24 0	16 0	20 0	10 0
	Hissár ...	20 0	21 0	18 8	25 0	28 0	25 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	21 0	22 0	24 0	23 0	23 0	23 0
	Rohtak ...	20 8	20 0	19 0	26 4	28 0	26 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	23 0	23 0	21 0	21 8	23 0	20 0
	Sirsa ...	21 0	21 8	22 0	30 0	31 0	30 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 8	11 0	26 0	26 0	24 0	25 0	25 8	24 0
	Umballa ...	24 0	24 8	23 0	34 0	35 0	30 0	...	...	...	12 8	14 0	11 0	26 0	23 0	21 0	20 0	25 0	16 0
	Ludhiána ...	25 0	25 8	24 0	38 0	35 8	31 8	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	10 0	31 0	29 0	22 0	25 0	25 0	22 0
	Simlá ...	17 0	18 0	17 0	21 0	26 0	23 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 8	11 0	...	...	...	16 0	15 0	16 0
	Jullundur ...	25 8	26 0	25 8	48 0	42 0	35 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	36 0	36 0	32 0	20 0	20 0	16 0
	Hushiárpúr ...	No re	turn re	ceived	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No re	turn re	ceived.
	Kángra ...	20 0	20 0	20 0	28 0	29 0	30 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Amritsar ...	24 8	25 0	26 0	35 4	37 0	35 8	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	11 8	37 0	37 8	25 8	27 4	27 4	19 8
	Siálkot ...	23 0	22 8	23 8	32 0	30 0	37 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	25 0	29 0	20 0	27 0	29 0	20 0
	Gurdáspúr ...	23 0	24 8	23 0	36 0	37 0	35 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	11 8	27 0	27 0	17 8	26 0	25 0	19 8
	Lahore ...	25 0	24 8	25 12	38 0	37 0	36 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	12 0	32 0	31 0	24 0	24 0	26 0	27 0
	Ferozepore ...	23 12	24 8	23 0	35 0	37 0	40 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	12 0	25 0	26 0	18 0	20 0	19 0	18 0
	Gujránwála ...	28 0	28 8	24 0	32 0	36 0	31 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	11 8	22 8	28 0	26 8	34 0	28 8	29 8
	Ráwalpindi ...	30 8	31 0	24 0	38 0	40 0	35 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	8 0	32 0	34 8	17 0	39 0	40 0	17 0
	Jhelum ...	27 0	24 8	24 8	44 0	40 0	32 0	...	...	...	13 0	12 0	11 0	32 0	29 0	20 0	32 0	32 0	20 0
	Gujrát ...	29 8	30 0	25 8	42 0	43 0	40 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	34 0	40 0	24 0	37 0	40 0	21 0
	Shahpúr ...	19 8	20 0	18 4	26 8	29 0	26 8	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	27 0	26 0	23 0	27 0	29 0	16 0
	Mooltan ...	24 0	23 0	23 0	30 0	32 0	32 8	...	...	...	10 0	9 0	11 0	20 0	22 0	16 0	32 0	32 0	23 0
	Jhang ...	22 0	23 0	20 0	29 0	29 0	28 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Montgomery ...	22 0	23 0	22 0	30 0	30 0	28 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	14 0	22 0	23 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0
	Muzaffargarh ...	35 0	37 8	26 8	52 8	52 8	42 8	...	...	...	6 4	6 4	7 8	55 0	70 0	41 4	50 0	57 8	41 4
	Dera Ismail Khán ...	22 8	22 8	20 15	36 4	36 4	30 0	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	20 0	31 14	33 7	35 0	36 4	36 4	20 0
	Dera Ghazi Khán ...	53 12	56* 4	41 4	75 0	75 0	62 8	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	7 8	42 8	60 0	40 0	62 8	62 8	32 8
	Bannú ...	24 11	26 10	23 6	37 1	40 5	40 15	...	...	...	18 10	18 10	13 0	31 3	33 13	22 12	36 6	35 1	24 11
	Pesháwar ...	33 2	32 8	28 1	53 9	56 2	51 0	...	...	...	17 14	17 14	15 15	40 13	40 13	31 14	45 14	45 14	35 11
	Kohát ...	24 8	26 0	17 0	37 0	38 0	36 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	14 0	26 0*	27 0*	29 0*	24 0	25 0	19 12
Oudh.	Lucknow ...	24 0	24 12	17 12	30 0	30 0	21 8	7 0	7 0	6 0	17 8	18 0	13 8	33 0	34 0	20 0	22 8	22 8	17 0
	Unáo ...	24 8	24 12	17 0	28 0	28 15	20 0	11 0	11 0	8 0	17 8	18 0	13 0	16 0	20 0	...	16 0	19 0	...
	Bára Banki ...	24 0	24 8	17 0	34 0	34 0	20 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	18 0	16 0	11 0	26 0	26 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	12 0
	Sítápur ...	28 0	30 8	20 0	38 0	42 0	25 0	9 0	9 0	7 12	17 0	17 8	13 0	...	16 0	...	...	...	...
	Hardui ...	24 14	26 0	17 6	32 13	36 8	23 7	6 9	6 9	6 9	15 0	15 0	10 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kheri ...	32 4	33 0	20 0	45 0	45 0	26 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	22 8	22 8	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Fyzabad ...	26 9	26 4	15 2	33 13	34 12	19 10	13 1	13 1	8 12	18 11	18 15	12 2	...	...	...	17 0	17 4	15 0
	Bharaich ...	34 0	35 0	15 8	50 0	64 0	22 8	10 0	10 0	8 0	19 0	21 0	10 8	36 0	36 0	17 0	...	...	...
	Gonda ...	31 6	31 8	15 6	41 0	48 0	20 10	20 0	20 4	11 2	20 6	20 10	11 4	33 0	36 8	17 12	17 4	17 8	18 4
	Rái Barelí ...	25 8	25 8	17 12	30 0	32 8	22 0	21 0	21 4	13 0	22 8	22 8	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sultánpur ...	24 0	25 0	16 8	34 0	34 0	22 0	10 0	10 0	8 8	22 0	22 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	16 8	16 0	16 0	14 0
	Pratábgarh ...	26 4	25 8	17 5	36 2	35 8	21 8	22 5	18 0	10 10	23 2	22 8	13 5	...	...	...	...	...	...

Provinces	Districts	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragú, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Remarks
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
N. W. Provinces —*contd.*	Garhwál ...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	6 4	6 4	6 0	
	Bijnor ...	...	...	...	25 14	25 5	23 1	135 0	135 0	112 8	...	...	...	
	Moradabad ...	...	...	...	25 15	27 8	23 0	112 8	112 8	112 8	0 0	9 6	9 6	
	Budaun ...	...	...	...	27 14½	30 9½	21 0	192 0	192 0	192 0	9 0	8 11½	8 6½	
	Bareilly ...	...	...	...	26 4	28 2	19 11	125 0	125 0	125 0	9 6	9 6	8 7	
	Sháhjahánpur ...	...	...	...	30 12	31 0	20 4	155 0	150 0	162 8	8 12	8 8	8 8	
	Tarái Pergunnahs ...	...	...	...	25 0	25 0	21 4	200 0	200 0	160 0	8 12	8 12	8 0	
	Muttra ...	...	...	...	26 8	26 4	28 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	11 0	11 8	11 0	
	Agra ...	...	...	...	23 13	24 10	23 3½	80 0	80 0	80 0	9 12	9 12	8 8	
	Farukhabad ...	...	...	...	26 2	27 8	19 4	158 2	158 2	158 2	8 12	8 12	8 10	
	Mainpuri ...	...	...	...	25 8	24 12	22 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	
	Etáwah ...	...	...	...	21 8	22 8	21 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	
	Etah ...	...	...	...	27 0	27 8	24 8	140 0	140 0	140 0	9 0	9 8	9 8	
	Jalaun ...	...	...	...	25 0	25 0	21 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	...	...	...	
	Jhánsi ...	...	...	...	20 0	21 1	18 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	9 0	9 0	
	Lalitpur ...	...	...	...	24 4	24 0	23 12	240 0	240 0	240 0	7 0	7 0	6 12	
	Cawnpore ...	...	...	...	26 0	27 8	20 0	140 0	160 0	140 0	9 8	9 0	9 4	
	Fatehpur ...	...	...	...	26 8	29 0	22 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 4	8 12	8 8	
	Bánda ...	...	...	...	26 0	25 8	21 0	171 4	171 4	163 0	11 4	11 4	10 8	
	Allahabad ...	...	...	...	26 0	27 4	19 0	120 0	100 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	8 4	
	Hamírpur ...	...	...	...	23 0	23 8	18 12	140 0	140 0	120 0	...	...	...	
	Jaunpur ...	...	...	...	31 12	31 1	19 12	197 12	197 12	169 8	8 1	8 1	7 8	
	Gorakhpur ...	...	...	...	32 2	33 4	14 14	150 0	150 0	150 0	6 12	6 6	6 12	
	Basti ...	...	...	...	31 4	31 4	15 0	150 0	160 0	160 0	6 9	6 9	6 9	
	Azamgarh ...	...	...	...	26 9	26 9	17 0	177 0	177 0	177 0	6 14	6 14	6 14	
	Mirzapur ...	...	...	...	26 0	27 0	21 0	80 0	80 0	150 0	7 8	8 0	8 0	
	Benares ...	...	...	...	24 2	25 3	18 6	120 0	130 0	100 0	6 4	6 4	6 5	
	Ghazipur ...	...	...	...	29 10	29 10	19 5	180 4	180 4	154 8	7 6	7 6	7 1½	
Panjab.	Delhi ...	...	...	...	25 0	25 0	26 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	8 4	8 4	7 12	
	Gurgáon ...	...	...	...	24 0	25 8	27 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	
	Karnál ...	...	...	...	31 0	32 0	32 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 4	8 0	8 0	
	Hissár ...	...	...	...	26 0	28 0	26 8	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	
	Rohtak ...	...	...	...	24 0	28 8	26 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	7 0	7 0	
	Sirsa ...	...	...	...	30 0	31 0	32 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	40 0	40 0	35 0	
	Umballa ...	...	...	...	34 0	34 0	32 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 4	8 12	
	Ludhiána ...	...	...	...	32 0	33 0	31 0	90 0	90 0	95 0	9 8	9 12	9 0	
	Simlá ...	...	...	...	19 0	20 0	20 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	7 8	8 0	7 0	
	Jullundur ...	...	...	...	31 0	32 0	33 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	9 8	9 8	9 0	
	Hushiárpúr ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No re	turn re	ceived.	
	Kángra ...	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	23 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	
	Amritsar ...	...	...	...	28 4	28 4	33 4	105 0	110 0	110 0	10 0	10 2	9 12	
	Siálkot *a* ...	...	...	...	24 0	25 8	25 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	
	Gurdáspúr *c* ...	...	...	...	32 0	33 0	38 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 4	9 8	9 0	
	Lahore ...	...	...	...	28 0	29 0	34 0	110 0	120 0	95 0	10 0	10 0	9 12	
	Ferozepore ...	...	...	...	31 0	34 0	32 0	140 0	140 0	120 0	10 4	10 4	9 12	
	Gujránwála ...	...	...	...	28 0	29 0	40 0	110 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0	9 12	
	Ráwalpindi *a* ...	...	...	...	34 0	36 0	34 8	120 0	110 0	110 0	9 12	10 4	10 4	
	Jhelum ...	...	...	...	32 8	31 0	22 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	
	Gujrát *a* ...	...	...	...	29 0	28 12	31 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 8	10 8	
	Shahpúr *d* ...	...	...	...	41 0	41 0	36 8	320 0	320 0	320 0	11 8	11 8	11 0	
	Mooltan ...	...	...	...	27 0	36 8	24 8	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 12	10 12	10 12	
	Jhang ...	...	...	...	28 8	29 0	28 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	10 4	10 8	10 10	
	Montgomery ...	...	...	...	29 0	29 0	26 0	220 0	200 0	220 0	9 4	9 4	9 0	
	Muzaffargarh *f* ...	...	...	...	28 0	28 0	26 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	
	Dera Ismail Khán *e* ...	...	...	...	42 8	50 0	38 12	100 0	100 0	112 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	
	Dera Ghazi Khán ...	...	...	...	31 14	32 8	25 0	150 0	150 0	150 0	31 4	31 4	30 0	
	Bannú *d* ...	...	...	...	56 4	60 0	61 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	
	Pesháwar *a* ...	...	...	...	33 2	34 7	29 14	110 0	117 0	110 0	59 13	59 13	58 8	
	Kohát ...	...	...	...	40 13	40 13	35 11	153 0	178 0	153 0	102 0	102 0	102 0	
	Hazárá ...	...	...	...	29 0	29 0	17 0	160 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	
Oudh.	Lucknow ...	34 0	35 0	25 0	27 0	29 0	19 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	
	Unáo ...	...	...	...	28 0	28 11	20 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 12	8 8	
	Bára Banki ...	34 0	34 0	24 0	29 0	30 0	19 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	
	Sítápur ...	...	...	24 0	33 0	34 0	22 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 12	9 0	7 12	
	Hardui ...	...	...	...	30 6	32 0	19 0	192 0	192 8	192 8	8 0	8 0	7 1	
	Kheri ...	...	...	27 8	35 0	36 0	22 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	7 8	8 0	6 8	
	Fyzabad ...	...	...	...	30 7	31 9	17 14	140 0	160 0	120 0	8 4	8 3	7 12	
	Bharaich ...	42 0	45 0	16 0	38 0	44 0	17 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	
	Gonda ...	40 4	38 8	19 8	37 5	37 12	16 10	170 0	170 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	
	Rái Barelí ...	...	34 0	...	33 0	33 0	22 8	200 0	200 0	180 0	8 4	8 4	7 12	
	Sultánpur ...	40 0	40 0	20 0	33 8	34 0	20 12	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 2	
	Pratábgarh ...	36 12	30 2	19 7	33 14	35 8	21 0	213 0	200 0	197 0	8 0	8 0	6 5	

References.

a. Nearly stationary.
b. Barley falling.
c. Gram rising.
d. Jowár rising.
e. Bájra, Jowár and gram rising.
f. The Deputy Commissioner, Muzaffargarh, recently reported that the entries under head of "barley" for the fortnights ending 31st May and 15th June 1875, were incorrectly shown.

* Maize or Indian-corn.

Description of Lesser Millets.

Jowár Small.

Sawan and Kodon.

Kodon.

Sawán, Kodon and Murwa, mixed.

Sawán.

Urhur and Birra.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 1st half of July 1875—concluded.

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Corresponding fortnight of 1874.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Central Provinces.	Nagpur	23 0	23 0	21 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	13 12	13 12	15 0	35 0	35 0	38 0	...	...	...
	Bhandara	23 12	25 0	22 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	30 0	30 0	32 0	...	...	...
	Chanda	23 6	23 6	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 8	15 8	16 4	31 3	32 5	47 5	...	...	...
	Wardha	27 0	28 0	22 4	...	...	...	9 0	8 0	8 8	12 0	12 0	12 0	48 0	44 0	35 0	...	...	...
	Balaghat	24 0	24 0	20 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jubbulpore	...	28 0	...	...	25 0	...	...	13 0	...	...	17 0	...	...	33 0	...	...	16 0	...
	Saugor	21 0	20 4	20 12	...	27 0	...	8 8	8 8	7 0	13 0	12 8	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Damoh	24 8	25 0	22 0	...	40 0	...	17 0	17 0	11 12	18 0	18 0	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Seoni	36 0	36 0	30 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	24 0	24 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mandla	31 0	30 0	20 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	11 0	18 0	18 0	13 0	...	...	25 0	...	...	...
	Betul	27 0	27 0	23 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	13 0	...	...	24 0	...	...	...
	Chindwara	30 0	30 0	26 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	36 0	36 0	36 0	...	...	...
	Hoshangabad	19 8	19 8	18 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Narsinghpur	24 8	25 0	19 0	...	...	...	12 0	13 0	9 0	14 8	16 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nimar	16 14	16 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 12	12 4	...	28 2	26 6	...	28 2	26 4	...
	Raipur	46 0	46 0	40 0	...	...	...	21 0	22 0	20 0	38 0	34 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sambalpur	21 0	21 0	16 0	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	28 0	31 8	28 0	35 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bilaspur	40 0	40 0	49 0	...	...	...	28 0	28 0	36 0	44 0	44 0	48 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Upper Godavery	...	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	...	...	13 0	...	...	50 0	48 0	...	...	...
Haidrabad Assigned Districts.	Secunderabad	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bolarum																		
	Chudderghat																		
	Oomraotee	22 0	22 0	16 0	13 0	14 0	14 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	12 0	44 0	44 0	34 0	26 0	26 0	23 0
	Akola	22 0	22 0	17 0	...	...	...	8 0	7 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	44 0	42 0	30 0	32 0	32 0	28 0
	Elichpur	22 0	21 0	17 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	40 0	38 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	26 0
	Buldana	20 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	11 0	13 0	40 0	40 0	30 0	38 0	38 0	28 0
	Woon	24 0	23 0	19 0	17 0	16 0	14 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	12 0	12 0	56 0	62 0	42 0	11 0	11 0	10 0
	Bassim	23 5	24 0	21 5	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 0	13 0	13 5	13 5	51 0	51 0	51 0	37 0	40 0	22 5
Mysore and Coorg.	Bangalore { Wholesale	12 2	12 5	11 2	12 7	13 5	11 2	11 5	11 5	10 2	15 2	15 0	12 7	25 0	25 0	24 5	...	...	...
	Bangalore { Retail	11 7	12 0	10 7	12 2	13 0	10 7	11 0	11 0	10 0	14 7	14 5	12 2	24 0	24 0	23 5	...	...	...
	Kolar { Wholesale	...	...	...	11 3	11 3	10 1	17 7	17 7	14 5	20 3	21 1	15 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kolar { Retail	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	9 9	17 4	17 4	14 2	20 0	20 6	15 1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Túmkúr { Wholesale	12 5	12 5	12 5	12 5	12 5	12 5	16 0	17 0	13 0	19 0	19 0	14 5	22 0	25 0	24 0	...	...	...
	Túmkúr { Retail	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	12 5	18 0	18 0	14 0	21 0	24 0	22 0	...	...	...
	Mysore { Wholesale	12 7	10 4	10 4	...	...	...	11 7	11 4	11 4	12 5	12 3	12 3	31 4	...	...	...	...	...
	Mysore { Retail	12 5	10 2	9 8	...	...	...	11 5	11 2	11 0	12 3	12 1	12 1	30 4	...	...	...	...	17 3
	Hassan { Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 6
	Hassan { Retail	12 0	11 5	12 5	12 5	12 5	13 5	13 7	13 7	12 5	14 7	14 7	13 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shimoga { Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shimoga { Retail	12 0	12 0	9 0	14 0	15 0	10 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	28 0	30 0	32 0	...	...	...
	Kadur { Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kadur { Retail	12 0	12 0	9 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	13 0	14 0	15 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chitaldroog { Wholesale	19 0	19 6	12 2	17 5	20 4	14 8	...	...	12 6	...	...	...	...	42 4	42 6	...	...	35 5
	Chitaldroog { Retail	18 0	18 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	15 0	40 0	40 0	35 0	40 0	40 0	30 0
	Coorg { Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Coorg { Retail	8 5	8 3	8 2	8 8	8 4	8 8	10 4	10 7	9 1	14 1	15 4	16 2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajpootana.	Jaipur	16 8	15 4	...	23 0	21 0	...	6 11	6 10	...	9 8	9 8	....	21 8	22 0	...	20 0	19 0	...
	Kishengurh	16 0	16 4	...	22 0	22 8	...	7 0	7 4	...	9 8	8 4	...	21 0	22 4	...	20 0	19 8	...
	Alwar	20 8	21 0	20 0	28 0	29 0	28 0	6 10	6 10	7 8	10 0	10 0	8 0	28 8	30 8	22 0	28 0	28 0	16 0
	Bhurtpur (City)	20 8	21 0	18 12	26 8	28 0	27 0	8 0	8 0	6 12	8 12	8 12	7 8	25 0	23 0	17 0	26 0	24 0	14 0
	Kerowli (City)	17 13	17 13	16 11	23 12	23 12	21 14	11 4	11 4	8 12	12 8	12 8	10 0	25 0	25 0	16 4	21 14	21 14	15 10
	Ajmir	15 14	15 2	14 7	22 14	21 14	19 0	5 0	5 0	4 0	8 4	8 0	7 12	20 2	22 0	13 0	18 0	18 5	11 8
	Deolie Cantonment	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Erinpura	17 12	17 12	15 8	30 0	30 0	21 8	...	...	...	9 4	9 4	7 0	25 0	25 0	18 0	29 0	30 0	18 0
	Sirohi	18 0	18 0	16 0	35 0	35 0	21 0	...	...	...	11 0	12 0	10 0	40 0	40 0	20 0	32 0	32 0	21 0
	Aboo	15 8	15 12	14 10	21 0	22 0	18 12	...	...	...	8 4	8 4	7 8	...	...	...	25 8	24 0	18 0
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar	27 0	28 0	24 0	38 0	36 0	34 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Meywar	15 10	15 4	14 9	21 0	20 12	19 5	...	...	...	9 12	9 6	7 13	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Banswarra (Meywar Agency)	25 0	26 0	24 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 0	7 8	15 0	15 0	13 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Marwar	15 10	15 0	...	21 4	22 8	...	5 0	5 0	...	7 3	7 8	...	20 0	21 4	...	20 5	20 10	...
	Bikaneer	13 14	15 0	...	15 12	15 12	...	7 8	7 0	...	10 0	10 2	...	18 0	16 8	...	16 14	16 14	...
	Bundi	19 0	19 4	15 8	27 0	28 0	20 8	7 8	7 8	8 0	8 8	8 8	9 0	24 0	25 0	21 0	...	...	...
	Kota	17 12	18 5	18 0	...	...	...	8 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	22 8	24 0	21 0	...	...	...
	Tonk	18 4	18 0	16 9	27 0	27 8	21 13	6 0	6 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	28 0	28 12	17 9	...	...	...
	Jhallawar	15 0	15 8	16 0	25 0	18 12	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	18 8	18 0	19 0	...	...	...
	Shahpoora	17 4	17 12	15 11	22 8	23 0	21 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	9 8	9 8	10 0	20 0	20 0	18 2	18 0	17 0	14 8
Central India.	Indore	14 8	14 8	13 8	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	20 0	21 0	24 0	20 0	21 0	24 0
	Gwalior	14 6	14 10	12 12	19 3	19 3	15 9	6 14	6 14	6 0	8 15	8 11	6 14	16 11	17 13	13 11	15 9	16 15	11 14
	Goona	17 0	19 0	18 12	20 0	20 0	16 0	10 4	10 4	7 0	12 0	12 0	8 4	20 8	23 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	16 0
	Rutlam	14 14	15 4	14 0	...	...	...	9 2	9 0	8 4	13 7	12 12	12 8	20 4	20 0	21 4	19 1	20 0	18 0
	Baghelkhund (Sutna)	27 0	26 0	17 8	32 8	32 8	...	8 0	8 0	7 8	22 0	22 0	15 0	...	...	16 0	20 0	20 0	...

Provinces.	Districts.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee) *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Remarks.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
Central Provinces.	Nagpur	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	22 0	120 0	150 0	120 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	
	Bhandara	...	...	...	26 0	25 0	25 0	...	...	...	9 8	9 4	9 0	
	Chanda	...	...	...	26 3	27 6	26 3	480 0	360 0	400 0	7 8	7 3	7 8	
	Wardha	...	...	...	21 0	25 0	18 8	160 0	160 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	
	Balaghat	...	...	...	27 0	30 0	25 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	
	Jubbulpore	...	30 0	...	...	35 0	...	...	140 0	...	...	8 12	...	
	Saugor	...	...	...	25 0	25 0	22 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	7 0	7 0	6 12	
	Damoh	...	...	...	32 8	34 0	28 0	240 0	280 0	360 0	7 8	7 12	6 14	
	Seoni	...	...	...	34 0	30 0	32 0	260 0	260 0	260 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	
	Mandla	27 0	32 0	19 0	45 0	45 0	30 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	7 0	7 0	6 8	
	Betul	28 0	25 0	20 0	27 0	27 0	22 8	280 0	280 0	240 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	
	Chindwara	21 0	21 0	23 0	32 0	32 0	28 0	200 0	200 0	240 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	
	Hoshangabad	...	...	...	29 0	29 12	23 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	
	Narsinghpur	36 0	36 0	27 8	35 0	35 0	22 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	6 0	6 0	6 4	
	Nimar	...	...	...	21 12	21 12	...	160 0	160 0	...	11 4	11 4	...	
	Raipur	...	...	...	42 0	40 0	40 0	100 0	100 0	...	7 0	7 8	7 8	
	Sambalpur	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	
	Bilaspur	90 0	90 0	100 0	40 0	40 0	46 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	7 8	8 0	6 0	
	Upper Godavery	...	...	...	...	28 0	...	...	1,440 0	...	...	10 0	...	
Haidrabad Assigned Districts.	Secunderabad	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			
	Bolarum													
	Chudderghat													
	Oomraotee	...	...	...	22 0	23 0	17 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	
	Akola	8 8	9 8	12 0	23 0	23 0	19 0	106 12	106 12	64 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	
	Elichpur	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	16 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	
	Buldana	...	...	...	23 0	23 0	23 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	
	Woon	...	...	...	27 0	25 0	22 0	275 0	300 0	225 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	
	Bassim	22 0	20 5	14 0	28 0	27 0	21 5	90 0	90 0	64 0	9 0	8 5	8 5	
Mysore and Coorg.	Bangalore { Wholesale	33 0	33 7	35 0	20 2	21 2	17 5	...	...	...	13 0	13 5	13 2	
	Bangalore { Retail	32 0	32 7	34 0	20 0	20 7	17 2	72 0	72 0	72 0	12 5	13 0	13 0	
	Kolar { Wholesale	41 2	42 2	37 6	26 3	27 7	18 5	...	...	...	14 6	14 9	14 6	
	Kolar { Retail	40 7	41 2	37 1	25 7	27 4	18 3	172 4	172 4	172 4	14 3	14 6	14 3	
	Túmkúr { Wholesale	56 5	58 0	58 0	24 0	24 0	21 0	180 0	180 0	182 0	13 0	12 0	13 0	
	Túmkúr { Retail	54 5	56 0	56 0	23 0	23 0	20 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	12 0	11 0	12 0	
	Mysore { Wholesale	30 4	28 1	28 7	23 1	21 2	19 8	72 0	72 0	72 0	8 5	8 4	9 8	
	Mysore { Retail	29 3	27 7	28 3	22 0	21 0	19 3	65 0	65 0	65 0	8 3	8 3	9 6	
	Hassan { Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Hassan { Retail	31 5	32 5	44 0	24 2	23 0	16 7	150 0	150 0	150 0	9 5	10 0	9 5	
	Shimoga { Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Shimoga { Retail	28 0	28 0	44 0	17 0	17 0	15 0	360 0	360 0	400 0	9 0	9 0	11 0	
	Kadur { Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Kadur { Retail	28 0	32 0	32 0	18 0	16 0	14 0	60 0	60 0	60 0	9 0	8 0	9 0	
	Chitaldroog { Wholesale	45 5	50 4	54 1	23 5	...	22 8	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	9 0	
	Chitaldroog { Retail	44 0	44 0	49 0	22 0	24 0	22 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	
	Coorg { Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Coorg { Retail	22 2	22 8	35 1	17 8	17 4	14 6	73 2	91 6	110 0	8 7	8 4	9 4	
Rajpootana.	Jaipur	...	...	...	19 4	18 2	...	...	...	...	19 0	18 0	...	
	Kishengurh	...	...	...	21 0	21 8	...	...	...	...	40 0	42 0	...	
	Alwar	...	...	...	26 0	26 0	28 0	...	...	...	25 0	25 0	23 0	
	Bhurtpur (City)	26 2	27 0	16 8	25 12	26 8	27 8	100 0	100 0	...	28 8	28 0	17 0	
	Kerowli (City)	21 4	21 0	16 8	22 12	23 2	21 14	160 0	160 0	200 0	30 0	30 0	27 12	
	Ajmir	...	...	...	19 6	19 8	18 10	85 0	85 0	110 0	35 0	36 8	37 8	
	Deolie Cantonment	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			
	Erinpura	...	...	...	21 8	21 8	15 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	
	Sirohi	...	...	...	22 0	23 0	17 0	240 0	240 0	200 0	60 0	60 0	50 0	
	Aboo	...	...	...	16 0	16 4	15 2	100 0	100 0	100 0	36 0	36 0	36 0	
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 Pie*	6 Pie*	9 Pie*	12 0	12 0	12 0	
	Meywar	...	...	...	20 5	19 8	19 4	165 0	165 0	165 0	20 5	20 5	28 9	
	Banswarra (Meywar Agency)	...	...	...	30 0	30 0	24 0	...	...	...	11 4	12 8	11 0	
	Marwar	...	...	...	14 6	14 6	...	70 0	70 0	...	50 0	50 0	...	
	Bikaneer	...	...	...	10 4	15 0	...	90 0	90 0	...	67 8	65 0	...	
	Bundi	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	30 0	32 0	28 0	
	Kota	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	120 0	23 0	25 0	24 0	
	Tonk	...	...	...	...	...	...	168 0	170 0	120 0	35 0	35 4	32 0	
	Jhallawar	...	...	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	80 0	26 8	26 0	...	
	Shahpoora	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	38 0	40 0	32 0	
Central India.	Indore	...	...	...	20 0	18 4	15 0	96 0	96 0	96 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	
	Gwalior	...	...	...	17 0	17 5	15 11	100 6	109 8	109 8	10 9	11 7	12 14	
	Goona	...	...	...	20 8	24 0	22 4	180 0	200 0	180 0	17 0	17 4	17 0	
	Rutlam	...	...	...	22 10	22 8	18 12	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 9	10 12	11 4	
	Baghelkhund (Sutna)	...	...	...	31 12	31 0	19 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	

* Per man's load.

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

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

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

Nº 32. CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 14, 1875. Register No. 75.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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

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

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

ABSTRACT SHEWING THE RESULT OF EMIGRATION FROM THE PORT OF CALCUTTA DURING JUNE 1875.

No. 1.—*As to Age and Sex.*

	MAURITIUS.			REMARKS.
	M.	F.	TOTAL.	
Under 2 years	8	12	20	No emigration took place to the West Indies, Natal, and Mauritius during May last.
From 2 to 10 years	12	5	17	
„ 10 to 20 „	56	16	72	
„ 20 to 30 „	147	44	191	No emigration took place to the West Indies and Natal during this month.
„ 30 to 40 „	67	18	85	
„ 40 to 50 „	4	2	6	
Above 50 years	...	...	...	
TOTAL ...	294	97	391	

No. 2.—*As to place whence Emigrants came to Calcutta for embarkation.*

Orissa	...	...	...	No emigration took place to the West Indies, Natal, and Mauritius during May last..
Western Bengal	3	1	4	
Central „	...	1	1	
Eastern „	1	...	1	
Behar	105	51	156	No emigration took place to the West Indies and Natal during this month.
N. W. Provinces	119	29	148	
Oudh	51	12	63	
Central India	3	...	3	
Punjab	2	...	2	
Nepal	3	1	4	
Miscellaneous, Madras and Bombay ...	7	2	9	
GRAND TOTAL ...	294	97	391	

No. 3.—*As to Caste and Religion.*

HINDOOS: Brahmins and high castes ...	46	8	54	No emigration took place to the West Indies, Natal, and Mauritius during May last.
HINDOOS: Agriculturists	84	11	95	
HINDOOS: Artizans	20	13	33	
HINDOOS: Low castes	118	55	173	No emigration took place to the West Indies and Natal during this month.
Mussulmans	25	10	35	
Christians	1	...	1	
TOTAL ...	294	97	391	

MEMO.	M.	F.	Total.
1. Hindoos ...	268	87	255
2. Mussulmans ...	25	10	35
3. Christians ...	1	...	1
GRAND TOTAL ...	294	97	391

SIMLA,
The 3rd August 1875.

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

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

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

Nº 33.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 21, 1875. {Register No. 75.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. XXIII OF 1875.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending 13th June 1874.	For week ending 12th June 1875.	Total from 1st January to 13th June 1874.	Total from 1st January to 12th June 1875.	Total increase in 1875.	Total decrease in 1875.
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
17th July 1875	East Indian, Main ...	7,52,359	4,86,560	1,93,93,286	1,33,88,788	...	60,04,498
17th ditto ...	Ditto, Jubbulpoor	58,099	34,891	13,36,270	10,83,246	...	2,53,024
10th ditto	Eastern Bengal ...	50,806	44,246	16,98,614	12,71,316	...	4,27,298
19th June 1875	Oudh and Rohilkhund	42,235	57,736	8,64,556	13,59,773	4,95,217	...
17th July 1875	Sindh, Punjab, & Delhi	1,95,516	1,34,692	39,92,100	31,24,873	...	8,67,227
3rd ditto	Madras ...	1,12,067	1,26,964	25,89,754	28,12,561	2,22,807	...
10th ditto	South Indian ...	17,559	19,460	4,13,240	4,26,623	13,383	...
17th ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	3,47,161	3,47,877	1,18,69,766	1,23,20,705	4,50,939	...
10th ditto	Bombay, Baroda, & Central India ...	1,13,692	1,39,512	34,15,346	36,59,298	2,43,952	...
	TOTAL ...	16,89,494	13,91,938	4,55,72,932	3,94,47,183	...	61,25,749
	State.						
17th July 1875	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	1,505	1,618	49,392	48,847	...	545
17th ditto ...	Nulhatee ...	1,831	1,444	42,184	40,666	...	1,518
17th ditto ...	Rajpootana ...	11,292	33,597	1,74,414	7,58,163	5,83,749	...
First 8 days of July 1875	Holkar ...	1,550	8,503	23,647*a*	1,62,260	1,38,613	...
26th June 1875	Khamgaon ...	250	3,434	23,878	38,894	15,016	...
26th ditto ...	Oomraotee ...	374	3,170	20,953	41,653	20,700	...
For 3 days ending 15th ditto	Wardha Valley ...	994	656	17,092*a*	22,756	5,664	...
26th ditto	Nizam's ...	...	7,640	...	2,03,248	2,03,248	...
5th ditto	Tirhoot ...	...	...	...	38,963*b*	38,963	...
26th ditto	Punjab Northern ...	...	4,008	...	33,156*c*	33,156	...
	TOTAL ...	17,796	64,070	3,51,560	13,88,606	10,37,046	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	17,07,290	14,56,008	4,59,24,492	4,08,35,789	...	50,88,703

(*a*). Total receipts from 1st February to 13th June 1874.
(*b*). Total receipts from 11th January to 5th June 1875, after which the line was closed.
(*c*). Total receipts from 12th April to 12th June 1875.

No. XXIV of 1875.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending		Total from 1st January		Total increase in 1875.	Total decrease in 1875.
		20th June 1874.	19th June 1875.	to 20th June 1874.	to 19th June 1875.		
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
17th July 1875	East Indian, Main ...	7,06,468	4,55,271	2,00,99,754	1,38,44,059	...	62,55,695
17th ditto ...	Ditto, Jubbulpoor	53,787	33,749	13,90,057	11,16,995	...	2,73,062
10th ditto ...	Eastern Bengal ...	43,563	43,394	17,42,177	13,14,710	...	4,27,467
19th June ...	Oudh and Rohilkhund	44,563	51,632	9,09,119	14,11,405	5,02,286	...
17th July ...	Sindh, Punjab, & Delhi	1,65,230	1,02,449	41,57,330	32,27,322	...	9,30,008
3rd ditto ...	Madras ...	1,03,833	1,30,836	26,93,589	29,43,397	2,49,808	...
10th ditto ...	South Indian ...	18,644	19,744	4,31,884	4,46,368	14,484	...
17th ditto ...	Great Indian Peninsula	2,28,340	2,87,424	1,20,98,105	1,26,08,130	5,10,025	...
10th ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India ...	72,989	1,03,592	34,88,335	37,62,889	2,74,554	...
	Total ...	14,37,417	12,28,091	4,70,10,350	4,06,75,275	...	63,35,075
	State.						
17th July 1875	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	1,664	1,630	51,057	50,477	...	580
17th ditto ...	Nulhattee ...	1,607	1,746	43,791	42,412	...	1,379
17th ditto ...	Rajpootana ...	11,923	35,644	1,86,337	7,93,807	6,07,470	...
First 3 days of July 1875...	Holkar ...	1,888	7,675	25,534*a*	1,69,934	1,44,400	...
26th June ...	Khamgaon ...	1115	184	23,989*c*	39,078	15,089	...
26th ditto ...	Oomraotee ...	302	529	21,255	42,182	20,927	...
For 3 days ending 15th June 1875	Wardha Valley ...	152*b*	120*d*	17,244*e*	22,876*f*	5,632	...
26th ditto ...	Nizam's ...	...	7,908	...	2,11,155	2,11,155	...
5th ditto ...	Tirhoot ...	...	...	...	38,963*g*	38,963	...
26th ditto ...	Punjab Northern ...	...	3,818	...	36,975*h*	36,975	...
	Total ...	17,647	59,254	3,69,207	14,47,859	10,78,652	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	14,55,064	12,87,345	4,73,79,557	4,21,23,134	...	52,56,423

(*a*). Total receipts from 1st February to 20th June 1874.
(*b*). Receipts for 14th June 1874.
(*c*). Total receipts from 1st January to 14th June 1874, after which the line was closed.
(*d*). Receipts for three days ending 15th June 1875.
(*e*). Total receipts from 1st February to 14th June 1874, after which the line was closed.
(*f*). Total receipts from 1st January to 15th June 1875, after which the line was closed.
(*g*). Total receipts from 11th January to 5th June 1875, after which the line was closed.
(*h*). Total receipts from 12th April to 19th June 1875.

No. XXV of 1875.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending		Total from 1st January		Total increase in 1875.	Total decrease in 1875.
		27th June 1874.	26th June 1875.	to 27th June 1874.	to 26th June 1875.		
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
24th July 1875	East Indian, Main	8,30,371	4,12,658	2,09,30,124	1,42,56,718	...	66,73,406
24th ditto ...	Ditto, Jubbulpoor	2,27,230	26,650	16,17,287	11,43,645	...	4,73,642
17th ditto ...	Eastern Bengal ...	50,383	48,214	17,92,560	13,62,924	...	4,29,636
Last 4 days of June	Oudh and Rohilkhund ...	37,200	45,403	9,46,319	14,56,808	5,10,489	...
24th July ...	Sindh, Punjab, & Delhi ...	1,54,744	1,20,000	43,12,074	33,47,321	...	9,64,753
10th ditto ...	Madras ...	1,19,531	1,35,294	28,13,118	30,78,692	2,65,574	...
10th ditto ...	South Indian ...	18,100	12,609	4,49,985	4,58,977	8,992	...
24th ditto ...	Great Indian Peninsula ...	2,05,693	2,56,777	1,23,03,798	1,28,64,906	5,61,108	...
17th ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda, & Central India ...	2,08,368	76,170	36,96,701	38,39,059	1,42,358	...
	Total ...	18,51,620	11,33,775	4,88,61,966	4,18,09,050	...	70,52,916
	State.						
24th July 1875	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	2,971	3,201	54,028	53,678	...	350
24th ditto ...	Nulhattee ...	2,271	1,334	46,062	43,747	...	2,315
17th ditto ...	Rajpootana ...	14,353	32,940	2,00,689	8,26,746	6,26,057	...
10th ditto ...	Holkar ...	1,757	8,277	27,292*a*	1,78,212	1,50,920	...
26th June ...	Khamgaon ...	...	156	23,989*b*	39,234	15,245	...
26th ditto ...	Oomraotee ...	250	529	21,505	42,711	21,206	...
	Wardha Valley ...	...	...	17,244*c*	22,877*d*	5,633	...
26th June ...	Nizam's ...	...	7,842	...	2,18,997	2,18,997	...
	Tirhoot ...	...	...	...	38,963*e*	38,963	...
26th June ...	Punjab Northern ...	...	4,007	...	40,982*f*	40,982	...
	Total ...	21,602	58,286	3,90,809	15,06,147	11,15,338	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	18,73,222	11,92,061	4,92,52,775	4,33,15,197	...	59,37,578

(*a*). Total receipts from 1st February to 27th June 1874.
(*b*). Total receipts from 1st January to 14th June 1874, after which the line was closed.
(*c*). Total receipts from 1st February to 14th June 1874, after which the line was closed.
(*d*). Total receipts from 1st January to 15th June 1875, after which the line was closed.
(*e*). Total receipts from 11th January to 5th June 1875, after which the line was closed.
(*f*). Total receipts from 12th April to 26th June 1875.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

KHURREEF SEASON 1875, COMMENCING ON THE 1st JUNE 1875.

Irrigation Operations of Lower Bengal during the Month of June 1875.

Circle.	District.	Canal.	Supply of water in the Canals.		Rice Irrigation.				Sugarcane and other Perennial Crop Irrigation.		Rainfall.		Remarks.
			Estimated full discharge in cubic feet per second.	Average discharge in cubic feet per second throughout the month.	Area leased on or before the 1st June 1875.	Area leased subsequent to the 1st June 1875 and up to the 1st of the month.	Area leased during the month.	Total area leased up to date (total of columns 6, 7, & 8).	Area leased up to the 1st of the month.	Area leased during the month.	Inches during month.	Inches during Khurreef Season.	Average of ten previous years for the same period.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	15	16	17	
Orissa ...	Cuttack ...	Kendrapara High Level, Section I.	1,269	129·30	3,119	...	2,070	5,189	111	1	8·02	11·63	12·08	(*a*). The details of column 13 are— Acres. At the rate of Re. 1 10,869 Ditto of Re. 3 11 Total 10,620
		Tolduadah Matchgong	675	122·40	2,533	...	2,455	4,988	29					
			1,300	38·156	304	...	...	304	73	...				
			660	28·91	139	...	...	139	47	...				
		Total of the month ...	...	...	6,095	...	4,525	10,620	259	1	10·08	18·64		
		Total of the corresponding month of previous year ...	...	...	15,662	...	2,808	18,470	174	2	12·08	18·64		
South-Western.	Midnapore ...	Midnapore ...	675	361·50	15,206	8,708	14,232	38,146	...	...	11·13	11·12	11·63	(*b*). The area leased up to the end of the last month was 25,600 Ditto ditto during the month under report 18,476 Total 44,076
	Howrah ...	Panchkoorah	300	47·31	...	1,686	4,244	5,930	...	...	7·01	7·01	5 years. 8·88	
		Total of the month ...	...	...	15,206	10,394	18,476	44,076	...	...	11·13	11·12	11·63	But every one of these leases, with the exception of one, has been granted at the lower rate on application made up to 30th April 1875. The lease at the penalty rate covers 275 acres.
		Total of the corresponding month of previous year ...	...	...	22,646	...	20,586	43,232	...	...	3·99	7·01	3·99	
		Grand Total of the month ...	...	...	20,869	13,162	20,546	54,696	259	1	11·13	11·12	11·63	
		Grand Total of the corresponding month of previous year ...	...	...	38,308	...	23,394	61,702	174	2	3·99	7·01	3·99	

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

FORT WILLIAM,
The 24th July 1875.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

Return showing the Quantities of Cotton exported from the several Ports of India to British and Foreign Countries during the month of July 1875.

Names of Ports in India whence Cotton is exported.		United Kingdom.	Austria.	Belgium.	Quantities of Cotton exported to												Totals.	
					France.		Italy.		Eastern Coast of Africa.		Ceylon.		China, Hong-Kong.		Straits Settlements.			
		Cwt. lbs.	Cwt. lbs.	Cwt. lbs.	Cwt.	lbs.	Cwt.	lbs.	Cwt.	lbs.	Cwt.	lbs.	Cwt.	lbs.	Cwt.	lbs.	Cwt.	lbs.
Bengal	Calcutta	2,210 0	178 0	...	...		1,451	0	...		...		13,856	0	...		17,695	0
	Balasore	...	...	...	...		...		...		...		...		...		...	
	Chittagong	...	...	...	...		...		...		...		...		...		...	
	Cuttack	...	...	...	...		...		...		...		...		...		...	
	Pooree	...	...	...	...		...		...		...		...		...		...	
Madras	Madras	49,248 24	1,741 8	6,482 16	5,142	96	2,142	96	...		...		1,258	104	...		66,016	8
	Beypore, Malabar District	...	...	...	...		...		...		...		...		...		...	
	Coconada, Godavery District	13,107 16	...	...	...		...		...		...		...		...		13,107	16
	Ganjam	...	...	...	...		...		...		...		...		...		...	
	Ports of Kistna District	10,133 4	...	...	...		...		...		...		...		...		10,133	4
	Ports of Madura do.	...	...	...	...		...		...		...		...		...		...	
	Ports of South Arcot District	...	...	...	...		...		...		...		...		...		...	
	Ports of Tanjore do.	...	...	...	...		...		...		...		...		...		...	
	Ports of Vizagapatam do.	...	...	...	267	96	8,187	20	...		0	23	...		...		34,601	3
	Tuticorin, Tinnevelly do.	25,063 72	1,082 16	...	13,790	0	6,527	0	227	0	...		5,492	0	...		153,243	0
Bombay and Sindh	Bombay	125,737 0	1,470 0	...	...		...		...		...		16,551	0	...		16,576	0
	Carwar	...	...	...	...		...		...		...		...		...		...	
	Kurrachee	25 0	...	...	...		...		...		...		...		2,399	0	8,647	0
	Vingorla	...	...	...	...		...		...		...		...		...		...	
	Viziadroog	...	...	...	...		...		...		...		...		...		...	
B. Burma	Rangoon	6,248 0	...	...	...		...		...		...		...		...		...	
	Akyab	...	...	...	...		...		...		...		...		...		...	
	Kyouk Phyoo	...	...	...	...		...		...		...		...		...		...	
	Moulmein	...	...	...	...		...		...		...		...		...		...	
	Tavoy	...	...	...	...		...		...		...		...		...		...	
	Ports in the Ramree District	...	...	...	...		...		...		...		...		...		...	
Total		231,772 4	4,471 24	6,482 16	19,200	80	18,308	4	227	0	0	23	37,157	104	2,399	0	320,018	31

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

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SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

№ 34.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 28, 1875. {Register No. 75.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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

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

No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the Gazette of India *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* Calcutta Gazette, *will be included in the* Supplement. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* Gazette *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

(TELEGRAPH).

Abstract of Foreign Traffic for the Month of April 1875.

Class of Messages.	Route. West. Via Teheran. No.	Indian Value.	Via Turkey. No.	Indian Value.	Persian Gulf. No.	Indian Value.	Via Suez. No.	Indian Value.	East. Via Amur. No.	Indian Value.	Via Madras. No.	Indian Value.	Native Burma. No.	Indian Value.	Total. No.	Indian Value.
		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.
INDIAN.																
Sent ...	1,318	8,474 10	51	206 4	75	417 6	1,711	9,709 7	...	...	297	1,683 5	302	552 6	3,754	21,043 6
Received ...	1,201	6,629 15	51	257 8	144	1,108 12	1,466	7,586 9	...	...	312	1,760 10	236	451 4	3,410	17,794 10
Total ...	2,519	15,104 9	102	463 12	219	1,526 2	3,177	17,296 0	...	...	609	3,443 15	538	1003 10	7,164	38,838 0
TRANSIT.																
East to West	154	1,136 2	...	...	...	...	1,018	6,606 9	...	...	...	...	a1	9 5	1,173	7,752 0
West to East	252	1,671 10	29	128 14	...	...	857	5,352 14	1	4 3	...	...	...	...	1,189	7,152 9
West to West	...	...	b1	4 3	c1	4 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	8 6
Total ...	406	2,807 12	30	128 1	1	4 3	1,875	11,959 7	1	4 3	...	...	1	9 5	2,314	14,912 15
														Grand Total...	9,478	53,750 15

a From N. Burma to Europe *vid* Suez. b From Aden to Bussorah. c From Aden to Bushahr.

Abstract of Foreign Traffic with India by the Indo-European and Red Sea routes for the Month of April 1875.

Route.		Number of Messages by each Route (exclusive of transit). To India.	From India.	Total.	Percentage of Number. To India.	From India.	Total.
Indo-European	*Vid* Teheran	1,201	1,318	2,519	41·97	41·77	41·86
	„ Turkey	51	51	102	1·78	1·62	1·70
	Persian Gulf *vid* Kurrachee	144	75	219	5·03	2·38	3·64
Red Sea ...	*Vid* Suez	1,466	1,711	3,177	51·22	54·23	52·80
	Total ...	2,862	3,155	6,017	100·00	100·00	100·00

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

CIVIL WORKS.

Irrigation.

REVENUE REPORT OF IRRIGATION WORKS IN THE PUNJAB FOR THE YEAR 1873-74.

No. 198—213 I, dated Simla, the 3rd July 1875.

READ—

Letter from the Government of the Punjab, Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, No. 5071 I. dated 22nd December 1874, forwarding a copy of the Revenue Report of Irrigation Works in the Punjab for the year 1873-74, and of the Resolution of that Government reviewing the same.

OBSERVATIONS.—The submission of this report is nearly a month behind time. The delay is attributed to the non-receipt of the statements of accounts from the Controller's Office in time to be used by the Superintending Engineers in the preparation of their reports. The Accountant General, Public Works Department, will be instructed to report on the cause of the delay.

2. The operations of the year having been reviewed in detail by the local Government, only the general results and a few points requiring attention will be noticed here.

3. In the abstract of general financial results annexed to the Chief Engineer's report there are some errors which will be separately remarked on. The correct figures will be found in the two accompanying statements, the first of which shows the results according to the actual cash receipts during the year, and the second according to the assessments for the year. The amounts shown as "indirect" or enhancements of land revenue due to the irrigation will probably be subject to alterations on account of remissions of demands and other causes, which will not, however, materially affect the general financial results. From the above statements it appears that—

	£
On the whole the total capital outlay on Irrigation Works in the Punjab to the end of 1873-74 has amounted to	2,684,279
Of this amount, the sum spent on canals under construction is ...	798,182
Leaving as the capital outlay on works in operation, including the Madhopoor workshops	1,886,097
The net return derived by Government from these works by direct receipts from water-rates and miscellaneous items of income, and after deduction of working expenses during 1873-74, and after providing for an adjusting charge of £29,109 for the Madhopoor Workshops, is	48,555
And the increased land revenue due to the works is reported to amount to	96,856
The result being a net profit of	145,411

or 7·72 per cent. on the capital outlay—a decrease of 1·14 per cent. from the result of the previous year. This is due to an increase in the capital outlay of £108,317 and a decrease in the net receipts of £5,962.

4. The decrease in the receipts is accounted for by a diminution of the area irrigated during the year, the causes of which are shown to be in the case of the permanent canals a fairly abundant rainfall generally, and in one instance also to a temporary decrease of cultivation owing to a revision of the land revenue being in progress; and on the inundation canals to an exceptionally unfavorable condition of the rivers, which rose late and fell early—contingencies to which works of this nature are occasionally liable.

5. On the Western Jumna Canal the decrease in the last two years below the average is very marked, owing mainly, it would appear, to the disturbing influence of the land settlement operations; which however is not likely to continue long. Unsatisfactory as the result is as regards the canal finances, it is not, as remarked by the Chief Engineer, an unmitigated evil, the effect being

most beneficial in many instances to the land which required rest after years of continuous cultivation and over-irrigation.

6. The Baree Doab Canal, though not up to the standard to be expected from it, still shows an area of 3,350 acres in excess of the previous year. The income from water power on this canal, it is satisfactory to observe, is rapidly increasing,—having reached the sum of Rs. 34,204 in the year under review, or more than double the return from this source two years ago.

7. Of the inundation canal series, the Upper Sutlej shows the largest decrease. In addition to the causes affecting all these works equally, the introduction of new water-rates and system of assessing for the first time during the year under review tended to lessen the area irrigated from this series.

8. On the whole, considering the adverse influences at work during the year, the results are fairly satisfactory.

ORDER.—Ordered, that copies of this Resolution and of the Report be forwarded to the Secretary of State, and to the Financial and Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce Departments for information.

Ordered also, that copies of the Resolution be forwarded to the Government of the Punjab, and the several other* local Governments and Administrations in the Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, for information, and to the Accountant General, Public Works Department, for the purpose indicated in para. 1.

* Madras.
Bombay.
Bengal.
North-West Provinces.
Oudh.
Central Provinces.
British Burmah.
Mysore and Coorg.
Hyderabad.
Central India.
Rajpootana.

Ordered further, that this Resolution, the Resolution of the local Government, and extracts of the Chief Engineer's Report, be forwarded to the Home Department for publication in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

C. H. DICKENS, *Colonel, R. A.*,
Secretary to the Government of India.

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL RESULTS OF IRRIGATION WORKS IN THE PUNJAB, BASED

		Works in operation.					
		Western Jumna Canal.	Delhi and Gurgaon Irrigation Works.	Baree Doab Canal.	Lower Sutlej and Chenab Inundation Canals.	Upper Sutlej Inundation Canal.	Indus Inundation Canal.
CAPITAL ACCOUNT. (Without Interest).		£	£	£	£	£	£
For the year	Ordinary ...	141	...	724	—49	—21	20
	Extraordinary ...	22,383	...	29,142	...	...	...
	Contributions ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Capitalisation of land revenue ...	...	2	255	...	...	6
	Total ...	22,524	2	30,121	—49	—21	26
To end of year	Ordinary ...	231,389	18,338	1,153,167	10,471	40,706	43,756
	Extraordinary ...	102,828	...	221,656	...	3,565	...
	Contributions ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Capitalisation of land revenue ...	...	2	255	...	...	6
	Total ...	334,217	18,340	1,375,078	10,471	44,271	43,762
REVENUE ACCOUNT. Gross Revenue.							
For the year	Direct ...	100,329	548	66,857	†11,324 825	†15 7,374	7,493
	Indirect ...	37,256	2,453	18,845	21,330	(a)	16,972
	Total ...	137,585	3,001	85,702	33,477	7,389	24,465
To end of year	Direct ...	1,843,022	5,282	692,029	173,648	67,472	52,517
	Indirect ...	1,408,201	52,531	297,420	341,278	41,868	178,848
	Total ...	3,251,223	57,763	989,449	514,926	109,340	231,365
Working Expenses.							
During year	...	37,297	1,413	34,609	16,399	11,704	15,806
To end of year ...	...	794,591	20,970	494,380	226,089	122,033	174,926
Net Revenue.							
For the year	Direct ...	63,032	—865	32,248	—4,252	—4,315	—8,313
	Indirect ...	37,256	2,453	18,845	21,330	...	16,972
	Total ...	100,288	1,588	51,093	17,078	—4,315	8,659
To end of year	Direct ...	1,048,431	—15,738	197,649	—52,441	—54,561	—122,409
	Indirect ...	1,408,201	52,531	297,420	341,278	41,868	178,848
	Total ...	2,456,632	36,793	495,069	288,837	—12,693	56,439
SIMPLE INTEREST ACCOUNT. (Including interest while work was under construction.)							
For the year	...	14,475	827	61,178	471	1,993	1,968
To end of year ...	...	350,498	21,009	792,653	6,170	28,888	22,776
DIFFERENCE BETWEEN NET REVENUE AND CHARGE FOR INTEREST.							
For the year	Direct ...	48,557	—1,692	—28,930	—4,723	—6,308	—10,281
	Indirect ...	37,256	2,453	18,845	21,330	...	16,972
	Total ...	85,813	761	—10,085	16,607	—6,308	6,691
To end of year	Direct ...	697,933	—136,747	—595,004	—58,611	—83,449	—145,185
	Indirect ...	1,408,201	52,531	297,420	341,278	41,868	178,848
	Total ...	2,106,134	15,784	—297,584	282,667	—41,581	33,663

NOTE.—The amounts shown as the indirect revenue are subject to alteration.
* £2,563 on account of over-debit in accounts for 1867-68 is written back.
† Amount of contributions and statute labor shown here under "Revenue," and charged per contra under "Working expenses."

ON THE ACTUAL CASH RECEIPTS FOR AND UP TO THE END OF THE YEAR 1873-74.

		Canals under Construction.							
Shahpoor and Shahiwal Canals.	Total.	Sirhind Canal.	Swat River Canal.	Special Survey, Derajat Canal.	Special Survey, Lower Baree Doab Canal.	Total.	Total	Madhopoor Workshops.	Grand Total.
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
...	815	...	...	13,902	...	13,902	14,717	—27,148	—12,431
...	51,525	88,168	1,253	—9,283	7,147	87,285	138,810	...	138,810
...	...	48,946	..	...	...	48,946	48,946	...	48,946
...	263	6,088	...	...	...	6,088	6,351	...	6,351
...	52,603	143,202	1,253	4,619	7,147	156,221	208,824	—27,148	181,676
2,122	1,499,949	3,453	495	17,129	11,196	32,273	1,532,222	57,836*	1,590,058
...	328,049	480,483	6,489	1,677	16,679	505,328	833,377	...	833,377
...	...	254,493	...	...	...	254,493	254,493	...	254,493
...	263	6,088	...	...	...	6,088	6,351	...	6,351
2,122	1,828,261	744,517	6,984	18,806	27,875	798,182	2,626,443	57,836	2,684,279
548	195,311	..	...	...	...	...	195,311	3,534	198,845
...	96,856	...	...	...	...	...	96,856	...	(b)96,856
548	292,167	...	...	...	...	...	292,167	3,534	295,701
2,214	2,836,134	...	...	...	...	...	2,836,134	3,534	2,839,668
...	2,320,146	...	...	...	...	...	2,320,146	...	(b)2,320,146
2,214	5,156,280	...	...	...	...	...	5,156,280	3,534	5,159,814
419	117,647	...	...	...	...	...	117,647	32,643	150,290
1,685	1,834,674	...	...	...	...	...	1,834,674	32,643	1,867,317
129	77,664	...	...	...	...	...	77,664	—29,109	48,555
...	96,856	...	...	...	...	...	96,856	...	(b)96,856
129	174,520	...	...	...	...	...	174,520	—29,109	145,411
529	1,001,460	...	...	...	...	...	1,001,460	—29,109	972,351
...	2,320,146	...	...	...	...	...	2,320,146	...	(b)23,20,146
529	3,321,606	...	...	..	...	...	3,321,606	—29,109	3,292,497
95	81,007	20,724	296	766	1,124	22,910	103,917	—17,697	86,220
291	1,222,285	48,898	581	1,858	3,085	54,422	1,276,707	7,173	1,283,880
34	—3,343	—20,724	—296	—766	—1,124	—22,910	—26,253	—11,412	—37,665
...	96,856	...	..	...	...	...	96,856	...	(b)96,856
34	93,513	—20,724	—296	—766	—1,124	—22,910	70,603	—11,412	59,191
238	—220,825	—48,898	—581	—1,858	—3,085	—54,422	—275,247	—36,282	—311,529
...	2,320,146	...	...	...	...	...	2,320,146	...	(b)2,320,146
238	2,099,321	—48,898	—581	—1,858	—3,085	—54,422	2,044,899	—36,282	2,008,617

(a). In the Finance accounts the amount shown in this column as revenue due to the Upper Sutlej Inundation Canal was £6,354, but it has since been explained by the Government of the Punjab that the amount was erroneous.
(b). The correction of the entry in (a) causes a difference of £6,354 between these amounts and the amount shown in the Finance accounts.

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL RESULTS OF IRRIGATION WORKS IN OPERATION IN THE PUNJAB FOR AND TO THE END OF THE YEAR 1873-74, THE REVENUE ACCOUNT BEING BASED ON THE ASSESSMENTS OF YEAR 1873-74.

Works in operation.	Capital.		Gross assessments for 1873-74.		Working expenses.	Profit or Loss.				Percentage of Profit or Loss on Capital at beginning of year.				Acres irrigated.
						Direct.		Direct and indirect.		Direct.		Direct with indirect		
	To end of 1872-73.	To end of 1873-74.	Direct.	Direct with indirect.		Profit.	Loss.	Profit.	Loss.	Profit.	Loss.	Profit.	Loss.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.					
Western Jumna Canal ...	31,16,931	33,42,159	8,51,896	12,24,459	3,72,982	4,78,914	...	8,51,477	...	15·36	...	27·32	...	311,747
Delhi and Gurgaon Works ...	1,83,385	1,83,410	7,607	32,135	14,129	...	6,522	18,006	...	...	3·56	9·82	...	16,533
Baree Doab Canal ...	1,34,49,568	1,37,50,775	6,65,114	8,53,560	3,46,066	3,19,028	...	5,07,474	...	2·37	...	3·77	...	232,146
Upper Sutlej Canals ...	4,42,919	4,42,710	81,380	81,380	1,17,034	...	35,654	...	35,654	...	8·05	...	8·05	65,233
Lower Sutlej and Chenab Canals ...	1,05,197	1,04,709	1,21,472	3,34,771	1,63,993	...	42,521	1,70,778	...	...	40·42	162·34	...	197,064
Indus Canals	4,37,359	4,37,613	50,516	2,20,234	1,58,060	...	1,07,543	62,175	...	...	24·58	14·21	...	163,020
Shahpur Canals ...	21,221	21,221	5,335	5,335	4,187	1,148	...	1,148	...	5·41	...	5·41	...	4,080
TOTAL 1873-74 ...	1,77,56,580	1,82,82,597	17,83,320	27,51,874	11,76,470	7,99,090	1,92,240	16,11,058	35 654	...	...	...	...	989,823
ADD—Madhopoor Workshops ...	8,75,471	5,78,366	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,86,32,051	1,88,60,963	...	...	...	6,06,850	...	15,75,404	...	3·42	...	8·45	...	...

Proceedings of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab and its Dependencies, in the Public Works Department,—No. 5032 *I., dated* 21*st December* 1874.

Read—

Revenue Report for 1873-74 by Chief Engineer, Irrigation Works, with enclosures.

RESOLUTION.—The expenditure brought to account during the year has added a sum of Rs. 13,23,819 to the capital debit of the works under the control of the Irrigation Department, including such as are yielding income, and those under construction which now yield no revenue, but excluding such portions of the Sirhind Canal as are debitable to Native States. The sum expended on account of these States amounts to Rs. 25,44,921. If to the above interest charges be added, the Controller's account shows that the Capital Account of Government Irrigation Works in the Punjab has been increased by Rs. 21,86,025, and that it amounted at the end of the year to Rs. 3,85,90,349, or a little short of four millions sterling. Including interest, the portion of the increase debitable to the Government works yielding income amounted to Rs. 13,36,083.

2. Canal water was in less demand than usual; and the area of irrigation in the districts watered by the Western Jamna Canal was intentionally diminished in the erroneous hope of evading the operation of the revised assessment of land revenue. The result has been that 164,315 acres less were irrigated in 1873-74 than in 1872-73. The principal falling off has been in the irrigation under Inundation Canals; but that is due to the fact that during 1872-73 this was exceptionally high. In 1873-74 it returned nearly to its normal amount; whereas the irrigation under permanent canals, which in 1872-73 had fallen very much below its average, fell again to the extent of 36,723 acres in 1873-74.

3. The net revenue credited to the canals during the year, including the owner's rate, amounted to Rs. 15,75,404, which is about 8·45 per cent. on the capital expended to the end of 1872-73. When interest is added, however, the capital debit is increased from Rs. 1,77,56,580 to Rs. 3,05,05,460 for canals yielding income. Of this latter amount the net revenue is only about 5·35 per cent. It is to be noted, however, that as yet the "owner's rate" has not been fully credited to the canals. In canals which may hereafter be constructed the realization of "owner's rate" for irrigated lands will prevent much of the excessive accumulation of interest, by which the Capital Account of the irrigation works in this province has been so greatly enlarged.

4. The rainfall and areas irrigated during the past eight years were as follow:—

Series of Canals.	1866-67.	1867-68.	1868-69.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.
Rainfall.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
Western Jamna Canal ...	37·53 to 7·8	68·4 to 22·9	31·5 to 8·7	30·97 to 6·5	47·77 to 14·5	70·17 to 10·7	46·56 to 20·2	49·9 to 12·5
Delhi and Gurgaon Irrigation Works	41·7 „ 17·0	37·2 „ 20·6	20·1 „ 11·4	22·9 „ 13·6	19·1 „ 12·9	27·8 „ 8·5	30·4 „ 20·4	44·6 „ 34·0
Bári Doáb Canal ...	33·35 „ 10·30	64·82 „ 15·72	32·32 „ 4·45	33·57 „ 19 35	47·92 „ 8·24	66·35 „ 9·33	53·23 „ 18·87	55·29 „ 17·87
L. Sutlaj & Chináb Inundation Canals	2·47 „ 1·35	10·58 „ 3·27	8·6 „ 3·4	15·0 „ 6·07	7·32 „ 1·9	5·24 „ 0·71	9·16 „ 3·53	8·10 „ 2·59
Upper Satlaj Inundation Canals ...	6·7 „ 3·6	11·2 „ 8·6	9·9 „ 6·2	17·3 „ 11·10	11·7 „ 4·2	7·78 „ 3·0	19·18 „ 10·80	9·82 „ 6·5
Indus Inundation Canals ...	8·2 „ 3·2	15·92 „ 8·76	9·0 „ 0·63	10·85 „ 0·96	6·5 „ 1·4	3·0 „ 1·3	14·20 „ 2·50	8·1 „ 0·7
Area irrigated.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Permanent Canals...	675,592	593,492	786,713	730,470	741,917	731,455	580,616	543,893
Inundation „ ...	324,945	431,674	376,270	530,940	464,299	431,749	573,522	445,930
TOTAL ...	1,000,537	1,025,166	1,162,983	1,261,410	1,206,216	1,163,204	1,154,138	989,823

5. The most remarkable feature in this statement is the simultaneous diminution in the rainfall and in the areas watered by Inundation Canals in the southern portions of the province. This is due to the fact that this kind of irrigation being imperfect and uncertain, the lands watered by it are partly dependent upon rainfall, by which, when plentiful, its deficiencies are supplied. The case is different under permanent canals wherever rainfall is also not very small. There a plentiful rain is a rival of the canals, though not a completely successful one in any portion of the plains of the Punjab.

6. Owing to the diminution in the area irrigated, the working expenses are not so low as they would have been if the area had not fallen below its average.

7. As usual, the Western Jamna Canal brings in a handsome return in 32·17 per cent., credit being taken for the "owner's rate." The Lower Satlaj and Chináb Inundation Canals bring in a net revenue of no less than 162·34 per cent. on the capital expended, excluding accumulated interest. On the total capital, including interest accumulated, the net returns are for the Western Jamna Canal 15·5 per cent., and for the Lower Satlaj and Chináb Inundation Canals 105 per cent.

WESTERN JAMNA CANAL.

8. The area of irrigation on this canal is less than that of the previous year by 40,074 acres, mainly due to the reduction in the cotton crop and partly in wheat crop. The former reduction is chiefly to be attributed to the state of the market, the latter to the rainfall during

the rabbi season being sufficient, without much aid from irrigation, to mature the crops. The areas of the principal crops irrigated during the last six years were as follow:—

Principal crops.	1868-69.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Sugarcane	38,435	45,126	39,877	31,325	40,566	42,068
Rice	33,491	46,705	45,863	32,974	43,144	43,818
Cotton	74,875	80,093	98,446	100,951	96,131	54,806
Wheat	209,980	177,300	182,072	181,573	93,600	86,355
TOTAL ...	356,781	349,224	366,258	346,823	273,441	227,047

9. The area under wheat has, it will be seen, fallen from 209,980 acres in 1868-69 to 86,355 acres in 1873-74, the greatest reduction having been from 181,573 in 1871-72 to 93,600 in 1872-73. It appears, however, from the last year's Revenue Report that there was an equally sudden rise from 100,937 acres in 1867-68 to 209,980 in 1868-69, due, no doubt, to an increased demand during the scarcity in the neighbouring districts during the latter year. There has been a marked increase in the area under indigo, which amounted to 12,165 acres.

10. The duty obtained from the water this year was small, owing to an abundant supply and a limited demand for water.

11. The outstanding balance of collections was reduced from Rs. 3,30,394 to Rs. 1,81,555, which is satisfactory.

12. There has been a reduction in the working expenses, as compared with the previous year, from Rs. 4,01,178 to Rs. 3,72,982.

DELHI AND GURGAON WORKS.

13. With the "owner's rate" these works, which have hitherto appeared to be maintained at a loss, now shew a gain. The area irrigated has increased from 11,087 acres in 1872-73 to 16,533 in 1873-74. This is chiefly due to a more plentiful supply of rain, upon which these works, situated in a very dry district, depend.

UPPER BARI DOAB.

14. The net revenue from this canal, direct and indirect, amounts to 3·77 per cent. of the capital expended, excluding accumulated interest, and about 2·29 per cent. on the capital, including accumulated interest. The capital on which the former percentage is calculated is greater by Rs. 2,58,280 than that on which the percentage for 1872-73 was calculated, owing to expenditure on the Sobráon and Kasúr Branches which did not yield income.

15. The areas irrigated during the past five years were as follow:—

	1869-70.	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Kharif	115,524	88,643	76,412	96,718	100,913
Rabbi	118,403	190,567	210,658	132,078	131,233
Total ...	233,927	279,210	287,070	228,796	232,146

16. Owing partly to the abundant and seasonable rain, and probably also to the state of the market, there has been but a small increase in the area irrigated. This, it will be seen by the next table, has taken place in sugarcane, rice and cotton, the area under wheat having slightly diminished. The latter, as under the Western Jamna Canal, fluctuates considerably from year to year.

Principal crops.	1868-69.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Sugarcane	9,811	11,623	6,904	6,287	9,170	10,305
Rice	41,256	76,709	24,535	11,598	29,100	32,882
Cotton	8,205	11,671	10,640	20,387	24,879	27,868
Wheat	175,619	87,399	156,375	167,214	99,417	94,731
Total ...	234,891	187,402	198,544	205,486	162,566	165,786

17. The area irrigated per cubic foot per second utilized appears less than it was last year. Colonel Brownlow has pointed out, moreover, that the figures which have hitherto been given by the Executive Engineer as representing this area need correction. His attention is being directed to this matter, which is important from a statistical point of view.

18. The mill rents, an increase in which was noticed in last year's Revenue Report, have again increased. In the last two years this item of revenue has more than doubled. It is satisfactory to note that there is reason to expect that it will continue to increase.

19. The balance of unrealized revenue has this year been reduced by Rs. 6,930.

INUNDATION CANALS.

UPPER SATLAJ SERIES.

20. During 1873-74 new rates of assessment were introduced, and the measurements for assessment were for the first time conducted by the Patwáris or Village Accountants. The supply of water was also unusually low. The result of these several causes has been a diminution in the area irrigated, and a small decrease in the income. With an average area of irrigation, and with the new rates, the income will exceed the outlay, and the financial results of these canals will appear in a more favorable light than they have done hitherto.

LOWER SATLAJ AND CHINAB SERIES.

21. Including "owner's rate" the net revenue for the year 1873-74 has amounted to Rs. 1,70,778, or 162·34 per cent. on capital, excluding interest accumulated. Of the capital, including accumulated interest, the net revenue amounts to 105 per cent.

22. The areas in acres irrigated during the last six years were as follow:—

	1868-69.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Kharif	142,849	157,504	133,365	127,472	149,143	108,528
Rabbi	56,614	85,590	68,671	60,993	93,361	88,536
Total ...	199,463	243,094	202,036	188,465	242,504	197,064

23. The increase of the previous year has, it will be seen, been nearly lost again in 1873-74. There was a decrease in all crops, except wheat, owing to a short supply during the kharíf season.

24. The cost of maintenance during the last three years has been—

	Rs.
For 1871-72	0·76
„ 1872-73	0·67
„ 1873-74	0·83

The increase in the last year is due to the area irrigated having been less than it was in the previous year.

INDUS SERIES.

25. Including the share of the land revenue due to the canals, the net income amounts to Rs. 62,175, or nearly 14·2 per cent. on the capital, excluding accumulated interest, or 9·65 per cent. on the capital, including accumulated interest.

26. The areas in acres irrigated during the last five years were as follow:—

	1869-70.	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Kharif	103,207	125,186	104,872	132,818	115,590
Rabbi	25,970	49,156	39,462	47,319	47,430
Total ...	129,177	174,342	144,334	180,137	163,020

27. There has been a decrease in the year of 17,117 acres, of which 15,751 are on the lands producing millets; the differences in wheat, cotton, indigo and rice, are trifling. Since 1870 the area under indigo has nearly doubled, while that under rice has been reduced by 36 per cent. The variations in the other crops mentioned above have been small as between the two years 1870 and 1873.

SHAHPUR CANALS.

28. The area irrigated by these two canals was 4,079 acres, or 366 acres less than in 1872-73. The net income amounted to Rs. 1,148, or 5·41 per cent. of the capital debited against the canals.

By order of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor,

P. O'CONNELL, COLONEL, R. E.,
Offg. Joint-Secy. to Govt. Punjab, P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

CHIEF ENGINEER'S REVIEW OF REVENUE REPORTS FOR 1873-74.

WESTERN JAMNA CANAL CIRCLE.

WESTERN JAMNA CANAL.

1. The debit to Capital, exclusive of interest, was increased by Rs. 2,25,228. Of this, the expenditure on works was as follows:—

	Rs
Jamna dam and head works	75,317
New distributaries	10,944
Surveys	724
New pipe tiles	5,808
Land for Superintending Engineer's office	9
Jagadhri chauki and Pandoe nallah	3,265
TOTAL ...	96,067

The remainder consists of charges for establishment and tools and plant, and balances of suspense accounts.

2. REVENUE ACCOUNT CURRENT.

EXPENDITURE.	Rs.	RECEIPTS.	Rs.
Extensions and improvements ...	694	Water-rate on irrigation	8,10,302
Maintenance and repairs	1,11,465	Miscellaneous	41,594
Plantations	8,003		
Compensation	1,313		
Establishment—Executive	1,92,419		
Direction	55,937		
Tools and Plant	3,151		
Total ...	3,72,982		
Balance, profit @ 15·36 per cent. on Capital, Rs. 31,16,931	4,78,914		
GRAND TOTAL ...	8,51,896	GRAND TOTAL	8,51,896
		Land Revenue irrigated	3,72,563

3. The profit for the year therefore amounts to Rs. 4,78,914, or 15·36 per cent. on the capital debit at beginning of the year without taking the enhanced land revenue into consideration; adding this the income becomes Rs. 8,51,477, or 27·32 per cent. on the capital.

4. The results for the past three years are as follow :—

		1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
INCOME	Water-rates on irrigation ...	10,83,758	9,03,116	8,10,302
	Miscellaneous	*47,552	*47,782	41,594
	TOTAL ...	11,31,310	9,50,898	8,51,896
EXPENDITURE	Works, &c.	98,749	1,43,762	1,24,628
	Establishment—Executive ...	*2,28,211	2,05,540	1,92,419
	Direction ...	*49,494	51,876	55,935
	TOTAL ...	3,76,454	4,01,178	3,72,982
PERCENTAGE ON CAPITAL FROM NET	Direct income	27·04	18·44	15·36
	Direct plus indirect ...	53·07	30·95	27·32

* Corrected as per Financial Results.

5. The unsatisfactory decrease is due to the diminished area irrigated: the expenditure being Rs. 28,196 less than during the previous year.

6. The areas in acres irrigated during the year 1873-74 and the four preceding years were as follow :—

	Kharif.	Rabbi.	Total.
1869-70	234,464	262,078	496,542
1870-71	218,535	244,172	462,707
1871-72	187,647	256,738	444,385
1872-73	202,371	149,450	351,821
1873-74	171,630	140,117	311,747

7. The Superintending Engineer, in the 34th paragraph of his report, attributes the decrease of irrigation to an increased and unseasonable rain-fall, and to the fact that the settlement operations were in progress in the Karnál, Delhi and Rohtak Districts. The kharif crop has suffered from the Zamíndárs not sowing cotton, owing to the price not giving them a sufficient return.

8. An examination of the statement of rain-fall during the year 1873-74 will show that, except in the Rohtak and Hissár Districts, the fall was considerably greater than that in the previous year, which in turn was above the average, especially in the districts where there is most irrigation. The season may therefore be fairly considered singularly unfavorable.

9. A very great part of the decrease may also be attributed to the disturbing influence caused by the revision of settlements. As noted by the Superintending Engineer, large numbers of villages resigned the canal water, and threw their land out of cultivation, in order that they might be lightly assessed. This was duly reported, and the settlement and canal officers were authorized to explain to the leading men that they would gain nothing by the course they had adopted, because it was intended to assess all the land as unirrigated (baráni), and to impose an owner's rate in lieu of the enhancement of land revenue due to the presence of the canal water. This has already to some extent had the desired effect, half of the villages having applied to be re-admitted to the privilege of using canal water.

10. The decrease of irrigation on this account is by no means an unmitigated evil, though the canal has thereby lost revenue. The land in most instances urgently required a rest to recover from the exhaustion consequent on over-cropping, and the evils resulting from over-irrigation have been somewhat checked.

11. The following figures are abstracted from Form No. VII which accompanies Colonel Fulton's report, and from previous Revenue Reports, and show the areas irrigated of the four principal crops for the last six years:—

Principal crops.	1868-69.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Sugarcane	38,435	45,126	39,877	31,325	40,566	42,068
Rice	33,491	46,705	45,863	32,974	43,144	43,818
Cotton	74,875	80,093	98,446	100,951	96,131	54,806
Wheat	209,980	177,300	182,072	181,573	93,600	86,355
Total ...	356,781	349,224	366,258	346,823	273,441	227,047
Other crops ...	130,097	147,318	96,449	97,562	78,380	84,700
GRAND TOTAL ...	486,878	496,542	462,707	444,385	351,821	311,747

12. From this it is manifest that the most striking decrease during the year is in cotton. On reference to the "Report on cotton cultivation in the Punjab," it is ascertained that the unseasonable rains in the Karnál and Hissár Districts prevented the cultivators from sowing as much as usual. It is further reported that the market was dull, and the prices not so good as during the previous year. That in the Barwálla and Bhiwáni Tahsíls with 70 acres sown, the produce was *nil*; the best outturn being in the Hánsi Pargannah, the result being attributed to the presence of canal water.

13. The increase in the cultivation of indigo is remarkable: 12,165 acres being irrigated in the year under review, as compared with 6,489 acres in 1872-73, and 3,937 acres in 1871-72.

14. The area irrigated by—

	Acres.	*Per cent.*
Overflow was	272,424	87·39
Lift	39,323	12·61
Total ...	311,747	100·00

15. For the last three years the percentages were—

	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.
Overflow	90·73	88·08	87·39
Lift	9·27	11·92	12·61

16. The area of double-cropped land was 30,935 acres, leaving 280,812 as the aggregate area to which water was supplied during the year. The percentages for the past three years were—

	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.
Of aggregate area measured in both seasons	13·50	11·17	9·92
Of land to which water was supplied during the year ...	15·61	12·57	11·02

17. The duty obtained from the water is calculated as in previous years—

	Kharif.	Rabbi.
	Acres.	Acres.
Total area irrigated	171,630	140,117
Deduct above Dádupur	3,312	3,961
Irrigation below Regulating Head	168,318	136,156
	Cubic feet per second.	Cubic feet per second.
Average supply entering at Dádupúr	2,035	2,287
Deduct loss at Escapes	288	525
Supply utilized	1,747	1,762

18. The area in acres irrigated per cubic foot per second of average supply for the past three years was as follows :—

		1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.
KHARIF	On total discharge at head	94	89	82
	On supply utilized	102	105	96
RABBI	On total discharge at head	109	71	60
	On supply utilized	114	85	77

19. The duty per cubic foot obtained this year is small. The reasons for this are explained by Superintending Engineer in his 52nd para. to be, that water was everywhere plentiful and therefore not economically used, and that, in order to have the level of the canal water sufficiently high to irrigate the upper parts, a considerably larger supply had to be kept up than was necessary. In certain cases when, owing to rainfall, the cultivators closed their water-courses, the canal banks had to be cut to prevent their bursting in places where the damage to cultivation would have been serious.

20. The average water-rate per acre for the three past years was as follows:—

	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Kharíf	2·46	2·92	3·07
Rabbi	2·17	2·09	2·03

21. The water-rate per cubic foot of supply utilized was—

	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Kharíf	316	311	301
Rabbi	279	183	161

22. The maintenance charges for the year were—

Whole canal ... ... Rs. 372982 / Acres 311747 = Rs. 1·20.

Repairs, distributaries ... Rs. 18461 / Acres 311747 = Rs. 0·06.

For the last three years the rates were—

	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Maintenance, whole canal	0·85	1·14	1·20
Repairs, distributaries	0·07	0·09	0·06

These figures do not call for special remarks. As the Superintending Engineer remarks, the establishment charges do not vary much, whether the year is a good or bad one for irrigation, so that the rate of maintenance per acre increases as the area irrigated decreases.

23. The state of the collections at the close of the year was as follows:—

	Balance from previous year.	Rabbi, 1872-73.	Kharíf, 1873-74.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Demands	3,27,356	2,99,670	5,16,220	11,43,246
Realizations	3,27,371	2,99,655	3,34,665	9,61,691
Balance unrealized	—15	+ 15	1,81,555	1,81,555

The balance unrealized is therefore Rs. 1,81,555, while last year the outstandings were Rs. 3,30,394. This is so far satisfactory as showing an improvement on the previous year. A reference, however, to the table in paragraph 63 of Superintending Engineer's report shows a reprehensible delay in forwarding the demand statements for the kharíf to the Deputy Commissioners in the Karnál and Hánsi Divisions. The dates fixed by the rules are, 15th December for the kharíf statements, and 15th June for the rabbi. The measuring work was especially dilatory in the Hánsi Division. The Superintending Engineer's attention was directed to this at the time, and steps were taken which will, it is believed, result in an improved rate of work next year.

24. Field maps are being prepared by the officers employed on the revision of settlement; when these are ready, a further improvement in the punctuality of despatching the demand statements will be effected.

DELHI AND GURGAON IRRIGATION WORKS.

25. The Capital Account amounts to Rs. 1,83,410, having been increased during the year by Rs. 25 on account of capitalization of the rent of land taken up for work.

26. REVENUE ACCOUNT CURRENT.

EXPENDITURE.	Rs.	RECEIPTS.	Rs.
Maintenance and repairs	4,311	Water-rate on irrigation	6,586
Plantations	411	Miscellaneous	1,021
Compensation	5		
Establishment—Executive	7,973	Total ...	7,607
Direction	1,253	Balance, loss @ 3·56 per cent. on capital of Rs. 1,83,385	6,522
Tools and plant	176		
GRAND TOTAL ...	14,129	GRAND TOTAL ...	14,129
		Land revenue irrigated	24,528

27. The results from direct income, and direct plus indirect income, for the past three years, were as follow:—

		1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
INCOME	Water-rate on irrigation	3,173	4,455	6,586
	Miscellaneous	*2,011	*1,203	1,021
		5,184	5,658	7,607
EXPENDITURE ...	Works, &c.	4,120	3,104	4,903
	Establishment—Executive	6,795	7,220	7,973
	Direction	607	639	1,253
		11,522	10,963	14,129
PERCENTAGE ON CAPITAL FROM NET	Direct income	—3·44	—2·89	—3·56
	Direct plus indirect	9·89	10·48	9·82

* Corrected as per financial results.

There is, therefore, an increased income of Rs. 1,947, which is simply due to the increased rain fall, the supply of these reservoirs being immediately dependent on it. The same cause, however, produced increased expenditure on repairs and maintenance—the floods of July and August breaching five of the bunds.

28. An error is apparent in the amount debited to "Direction" during 1873-74 in Controller's Revenue Account of these works, it being almost double the sum charged during the past year. A reference has been made to Controller on the subject, and the error will be corrected in the accounts of current year.

29. The area irrigated was in acres—

	Kharíf.	Rabbi.	Total.
Total from tanks and jhils	684	15,849	16,533
Of this—			
The tanks contributed			8,652
Najafgarh and Chandani jhils			7,881

The area in—

	Acres.
1871-72 was	7,794
1872-73 „	11,087
1873-74 „	16,533

30. Of the total area irrigated during the year, there were 13,423 acres of wheat, 3 of cotton, 2,970 of miscellaneous crops, and 137 of grass. The cotton crop throughout the Gurgáon District failed almost entirely from too much rain having fallen; the outturn per acre being quoted in the "Report on cotton cultivation" as 16 pounds of cleaned cotton, while during the previous year it amounted to 106 pounds.

UPPER BARI DOAB CIRCLE.

BARI DOAB CANAL.

31. The capital debit to this canal, exclusive of interest, was increased by Rs. 3,01,207; of this, the expenditure on works was as follows:—

	Rs.
Rávi weir and head-works	24,396
Main line	13,886
Main branch, upper	1,003
Kasúr branch	83,586
Subráon branch	72,544
Water-course heads, main branch, lower	7,811
„ „ Lahore branch	2,053
TOTAL ...	2,05,279
Deduct write back on account of remodelling main branch, upper ...	347
Balance	2,04,932

The remainder consists of charges for tools and plant, establishment and balance of suspense accounts, and capitalization of abatement of land revenue.

The aggregate capital debit, excluding interest, at the close of the year, amounted to Rs. 1,37,50,775, and including interest Rs. 2,31,34,468.

32. REVENUE ACCOUNT CURRENT.

EXPENDITURE.		RECEIPTS.	
	Rs.		Rs.
Extensions and improvements... ...	3,774	Occupiers' rates	6,12,844
Maintenance and repairs	1,26,531	Miscellaneous	52,270
Plantations	8,517		
Establishment—Executive	1,52,630		
Direction	46,718		
Tools and plant	7,816		
Profit and loss	100		
	3,46,086		
Balance, profit @ Rs. 2·37 per cent. on capital, Rs. 1,34,49,568	3,19,028		
TOTAL ...	6,65,114	TOTAL ...	6,65,114
		Owners' rates	1,88,446

33. The owners' rate assessed by the canal officers for both crops amounted to Rs. 1,79,388, to which Rs. 9,058 were added for the kharíf crop of 1873-74 by the civil officers on account of resumed jághír lands which are liable to water-advantage-rate and to *cháhi* lands which have given up well-irrigation and have used canal water, making the total for both crops Rs. 1,88,446.

34. The details of the assessments are as follow :—

						Rs.	
317	acres @ Re.	1	8	0 per acre	... ...	476	
2,109	„ „	1	4	0 „	... ...	2,615	
26,018	„ „	1	2	0 „	... ...	29,068	
83,062	„ „	1	0	0 „	... ...	83,062	
72,537	„ „	0	12	0 „	Half rates on *do-fasli* lands.	54,403	
29	„ „	0	12	0 „	... ...	22	
859	„ „	0	10	0 „	... ...	533	
4,616	„ „	0	9	0 „	... ...	2,579	
10,542	„ „	0	8	0 „	... ...	5,271	
3,625	„ „	0	6	0 „	... ...	1,359	
203,714							1,79,388
Additions made by civil officers, as explained above							9,058
					TOTAL		1,88,446
Deduct—Remissions to jághírdárs						15,326	
On account *cháhi* lands						10,069	
„ other causes						3,146	
							28,541
					Net balance		1,59,905

The remissions shown above are only for the kharíf crop; the charges for the rabbi not being leviable till the ensuing year.

The average rate per acre is Re. 0·88.

35. The total assessments and remissions up to the end of the year under review are as follow :—

		Rs.
Total assessments to end of 1872-73, as per para. 26 of Revenue Report for that year		15,29,411
Assessed for 1873-74		1,88,446
Additions made by civil officers in rabbi, 1872-73, on account of *cháhi* lands		11,689
TOTAL ...		17,29,546
Deduct—Remissions to end of 1872-73	Rs. 4,17,852	
Remissions in 1873-74, as per Appendix E. of Superintending Engineer's report ...	„ 1,22,027	
		5,39,879
Net balance realizable		11,89,667

The total remissions therefore granted from the water-advantage-rate amount to Rs. 1,22,027; of this Rs. 38,720 and Rs. 23,767 are on account of assessments on *jághír* and *cháhi* lands, Rs. 9,412 due to other causes; the balance, Rs. 50,128, being on account of arrears on crops previous to the kharíf of 1868-69. The sanction to this remission is contained in Secretary to Government, Punjab, Civil Department, No. 894, dated 16th June 1873, to Secretary to Financial Commissioner.

36. The Revenue Account shows a profit of Rs. 2·37 per cent. from direct income; that is, all income, save that from the "owners' rate;" adding the latter the percentage rises to

Rs. 3·77. These results are very nearly the same as those for the previous year, as will be seen from the following table, in which the income and expenditure for three years are shown :—

		1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
INCOME	Occupiers' rates	6,72,884	5,93,785	6,12,844
	Miscellaneous	36,428	32,908	52,270
	TOTAL ...	7,09,312	6,26,693	6,65,114
EXPENDITURE	Works, &c.	1,38,146	1,13,244	1,46,738
	Establishment—Executive ...	1,66,587	1,65,052	1,52,630
	Direction ...	43,250	37,406	46,718
	TOTAL ...	3,47,983	3,15,702	3,46,086
PERCENTAGE ON CAPITAL FROM NET	Direct income	2·84	2·36	2·37
	Direct plus indirect	4·81	3·83	3·77

37. A reference to the Report for the previous year will show that the figures used in the above table differ considerably from those in the similar return for 1872-73. Those now used are taken from the Statements of Financial Results published under the authority of the Government of India.

38. The Capital on which the percentage for the year is calculated, is increased by Rs. 2,58,280 as compared with that in 1872-73.

39. The expenditure—charges on works, &c., are Rs. 33,494 more than those of the previous year, caused mainly by the outlay on repairs during the closure of January and February 1874, and by the adjustment of an old outstanding due to the Mádhopur Workshops. The decrease of Rs. 12,422 in the cost of Executive Establishment is mainly due to the transfer of Officers to Bengal to assist in the famine works there. The increase of Rs. 9,312 under "Direction" is due to the income and expenditure during the year being Rs. 9,64,482, against Rs. 9,04,989 during previous year.

40. There is again a large increase in miscellaneous revenue, which is highly satisfactory, as it mainly consists of mill-rent, an item only now beginning to assume importance, but which, with proper attention, is one capable of very considerable extension. The income from this source is, for the year under review, Rs. 34,204; the increase, however, during the last two years is no less than Rs. 18,495, or, in other words, the revenue from mill-rent has more than doubled itself during the last two years. With care, and with attention to the wants of the public, especially near Amritsar, there can be no doubt but that revenue from the use of water-power may be largely increased at a moderate outlay; and the attention of the Superintending Engineer will be directed to this important matter.

41. **The areas irrigated for the past five years, in acres, are—**

	Kharíf.	Rabbi.	Total.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1869-70	115,524	118,403	233,927
1870-71	88,643	190,567	279,210
1871-72	76,412	210,658	287,070
1872-73	96,718	132,078	228,796
1873-74	100,913	131,233	232,146

Considering that the rain-fall was abundant and seasonable, it is satisfactory to observe that the irrigation has not suffered in consequence, there being a small increase of 3,350 acres in comparison with last year.

42. The following figures are collected in the same way as was previously done for the Western Jamna Canal, and show the areas irrigated of the four principal crops for the last six years :—

Principal crops.	1868-69.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.
Sugarcane	9,811	11,628	6,994	6,287	9,170	10,305
Rice	41,256	76,709	24,535	11,698	29,150	32,882
Cotton	8,205	11,671	10,640	20,287	24,879	27,868
Wheat	175,619	87,899	156,875	167,214	99,417	94,731
Total ...	234,891	187,402	198,544	205,486	162,566	165,786
Other crops ...	64,948	46,525	80,666	81,584	66,230	66,360
GRAND TOTAL ...	299,839	233,927	279,210	287,070	228,796	232,146

43. Doubtless the favorable rains allowed the wheat ploughings and sowings to be managed without canal water, and we have accordingly an unfavorable return as regards this crop. The figures are encouraging as regards sugarcane; and cotton and rice appear to be slowly recovering the check which resulted from the enhanced rate imposed a few years ago. The latter fact is not entirely a matter of congratulation: the crop is one requiring a

lavish expenditure of water to bring it to maturity, which, if saved and sent down the canal to the districts with smaller rain-fall, would yield a far higher return.

44. The proportion of flow to lift irrigation for the past three years is as detailed below:—

	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.
Overflow	89·33	89·92	89·98
Lift	10·67	10·08	10·02

45. The area of double-cropped (or *do-fasli*) land was 24,672 acres during the year under review, while for 1872-73 it was 14,996 acres only. This increase, as Colonel Brownlow points out with great justness, is likely to damage the land from over-cropping, and should, it is considered, be discouraged. At present it is somewhat encouraged by charging only half owners' rates on the *do-fasli* lands.

46. The average water-rates for the past three years were—

	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Kharíf, per acre	2·64	3·16	3·25
Rabbi, do.	2·06	2·17	2·17

47. The value of the cubic foot per second of water-supply utilized was as follows:—

	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Kharíf	109·3	250·9	150·1
Rabbi	248·0	239·9	201·1

These values do not include the water advantage rate or owners' rate, nor the miscellaneous revenue, but only occupiers' rates.

48. The supply of water in the river appears to have been sufficient throughout the year to meet the demand. Colonel Brownlow, in the 16th para. of his report, shows conclusively that the figures regarding the volumes of water discharged by various channels—in the Revenue Report of 1872-73 and in Executive Engineer's Reports—are utterly unreliable, and that no confidence can be placed in them. The matter is of great importance, and is receiving full attention from Colonel Brownlow. In making his deductions, the Superintending Engineer has very properly eliminated the doubtful discharges.

49. The duty obtained from the water during the past five years is detailed below:—

	1869-70.		1870-71.		1871-72.		1872-73.		1873-74.	
	Kharíf.	Rabbi.	Kharíf.	Rabbi.	Kharíf.	Rabbi.	Kharíf.	Rabbi.	Kharíf.	Rabbi.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Total entering at head	47·70	80·20	37·07	94·71	34·73	108·25	47·90	79·28	40·24	82·43
Utilized	67·40	90·60	52·39	98·53	41·42	111·28	79·70	110·43	46·40	92·87

50. The maintenance charges for the past three years, per acre irrigated, are as follow:—

	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total current charges	1·21	1·38	1·45
Rajbaha repairs	0·13	0·17	0·16

51. The cost of assessments was slightly greater than during the previous year, caused by sickness among the measuring establishment of the 2nd Division. Commendable punctuality in forwarding the demand statements to Deputy Commissioners is observed.

52. The state of water-rate collections was as follows:—

	Balance from 1872-73.	Rabbi, 1872-73.	Kharíf, 1873-74.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Demands	34,607	2,84,850	3,26,051	6,45,508
Realizations	33,137	2,76,159	3,06,976	6,16,302
Balance at close of year	1,470	8,661	19,075	29,206

This is again an improvement on the results of the previous year.

53. The state of the collections of owner's rate is shown below:—

	Balance of assessment from 1865-66 to 1867-68.	Balance of assessment from 1867-68 to Kharíf, 1872-73.	Rabbi, 1872-73.	Kharíf, 1873-74.	Grand Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total demands	56,038	10,729	1,16,009	92,339	2,75,115
Deduct remissions	50,128	113	43,245	28,541	1,22,027
Net demands	5,910	10,616	72,764	63,798	1,53,088
Realizations	...	10,505	71,149	57,233	1,38,887
Balance unrealized at close of year	5,910	111	1,615	6,565	14,201

Which, too, is satisfactory; only Rs. 14,201 remaining unrealized.

LOWER SATLAJ AND CHINAB INUNDATION CANALS.

54. The capital was decreased during the year by Rs. 488 on account of a write back; the total Capital to end of the year, exclusive of interest, being Rs. 1,04,709, and including interest Rs. 1,66,407.

55. The Revenue Account corrected is as follows:—

Expenditure.	Rs.	Receipts.	Rs.
Extensions and improvements	1,402	Water-rate	679
Maintenance and repairs	33,066	Miscellaneous	7,550
Plantations	626	Expenditure from Fine Fund	23,708
Establishment—Executive	35,236		31,937
Direction	3,942		
Tools and plant	186	Value of statute labor	89,535
	74,458	Total	1,21,472
Value of statute labor	89,535	Balance, loss @ 40·42 per cent. on capital of Rs. 1,05,197	42,522
Grand Total ...	1,63,993	Grand Total ...	1,63,993
		Land revenue irrigated	2,13,299

The result, therefore, of the operations during the year is a loss of Rs. 42,521, or 40·42 per cent. on the capital, if the enhancement of land revenue due to the canals be neglected; taking this into consideration, we have a profit of Rs. 1,70,778, or 162·34 per cent.

56. The income of the last three years, excluding the value of statute labor, was as follows:—

	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Miscellaneous revenue and water-rate	5,510	7,916	8,229
Drawn from Fine Fund	11,167	31,965	23,708

The increase in miscellaneous revenue is mainly due to the sale of grass.

57. The expenditure on maintenance during the past three years, excluding the statute labor, was as follows:—

	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Works defrayed from Imperial Funds	7,577	4,132	11,572
„ „ Fine Fund	11,167	31,965	23,708
Establishment	35,865	37,991	39,178
Total ...	54,609	74,088	74,458

The only point requiring remark is the excess on works paid from Imperial Funds. A reference to the Superintending Engineer's report shows that this excess appears more than it really is, owing to a write-back of Rs. 4,116, which were wrongly charged in 1866-67. The excess, then of this year over the previous one is reduced to Rs. 3,324, and is owing to extensive repairs to the Chinab bunds.

58. The abstract of expenditure from Fine Fund is as follows:—

	Rs.
Repairs and silt clearance	22,821
Improving banks	749
Making a regulator	138
Total ...	23,708

59. The number of statute laborers present, and the defaulters, during the ast three years was as follows—

	Present.	Absent.
1871-72	537,117	72,878
1872-73	512,358	73,199
1873-74	451,759	55,586

The percentage of absentees was smaller somewhat than during the previous two seasons.

The value of the statute labor for the year is estimated by Superintending Engineer to be Rs. 1,69,410 at the current rates of payment.

60. The cost of maintenance per acre for the past three years has been—

	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.
Total charges, in rupees	1,44,144	1,63,623	1,63,993
Area irrigated, in acres	1,88,465	2,42,504	1,97,064
Per acre irrigated, rupees	0·76	0·67	0·83

The increased percentage is simply due to the decreased area irrigated, which was caused by the late rising of the Satlaj and Chinâb rivers.

61. The following table gives the irrigated area for the last five years :—

	Kharíf.	Rabbi.	TOTAL
1869-70	157,504	85,590	243,094
1870-71	133,365	68,671	202,036
1871-72	127,472	60,993	188,465
1872-73	149,143	93,361	242,504
1873-74	108,528	88,536	197,064

62. A statement of the areas of the principal crops for the past six years is given in Superintending Engineer's 14th para. The most remarkable feature in it is the gradual decrease in the cultivation of indigo. As anticipated by Colonel Crofton in the 55th para. of his review of last year's (1872-73) operations, this decrease has continued ; it was attributed to the want of a good market for the produce. A reference to the table showing the estimated value of the crops shows that, while in 1872-73 the price of indigo was Rs. 60 per maund, in 1873-74 it had risen to Rs. 70. Doubtless, if the demand increases and the season be favorable for irrigation, the cultivation will again increase, though possibly it may not equal the extent of cultivation which it reached in 1868-69.

63. There is a satisfactory increase in wheat cultivation. It is believed that some wheat was exported from Sindh and the lower parts of the Punjab to France. This might be verified, if thought advisable, by reference to the returns of exports from Kurrachee.

64. The proportion of overflow to lift for the last three years in acres, was—

	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.
Over flow	83·6	80·9	77·7
Lift	16·4	19·1	22·3

65. The percentages of double-cropped lands for the last three years were—

	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.
On aggregated area measured in both seasons	2·27	2·54	4·22
Area to which water was supplied during year	2·92	2·61	4·40

66. The Superintending Engineer has observed the want of the details of discharges of these canals, and has promised to supply the deficiency if possible. An interesting comparison can then be instituted between the duty got out of the water here and in other localities watered by Inundation Canals.

LOWER BARI DOAB CIRCLE.

UPPER SATLAJ INUNDATION CANALS.

67. The Capital debit of these Canals, exclusive of interest, was decreased by Rs. 209, on account of write-backs in the Suspense Account.

The Capital debit at the close of the year, exclusive of interest, amounted to Rs. 4,42,710, and including interest to Rs. 7,31,590.

68. REVENUE ACCOUNT CURRENT.

	Rs.		Rs.
Extensions and improvements	1,436	Water-rate on irrigation	76,423
Maintenance and repairs	59,385	Miscellaneous	3,368
Plantations	552	Contributions	1,436
Establishment—			*153
Executive	31,842		81,380
Direction	23,217		
Tools and Plant	602	Balance, loss at 8·05 per cent. on Capital of Rs. 4,42,919	35,654
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,17,034	GRAND TOTAL ...	1,17,034

* Omitted in receipts for 1868-69.

Of the sum entered above as "Water-rate on irrigation" the greater portion, Rs. 73,178 is stated by the Controller to be on account of the Montgomery District, and therefore is Fluctuating *Land* Revenue credited to the Canals, in accordance with the orders of the Government of India, No. 803, dated 29th September 1873, Department Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce.

69. The areas irrigated for the last five years are as follow :—

	Kharíf.	Rabbi.	TOTAL.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1869-70	81,220	67,704	148,924
1870-71	59,828	17,242	77,070
1871-72	64,213	22,830	87,043
1872-73	74,904	60,446	135,350
1873-74	33,935	31,298	65,233

The area irrigated is less than half that of the previous year; the supply of water was unusually small; new rates were introduced; and the measurements for assessment were, for the first time, conducted by the Patwárís or Village Accountants. Considering these facts, the decrease in irrigation ceases to be a matter of surprise.

70. Notwithstanding the smallness of the area irrigated, the income is not proportionately diminished, while the average rate per acre is the largest yet realized. To approximate to an avèrage income an average area of irrigation must be taken : for this purpose the average of the four years commencing with 1869-70 and ending with 1872-73, which is 112,097 acres, multiplied by Re. 1-2-10, the average rate per acre—*vide* para. 34 of Mr. Palmer's report—gives an average income of Rs. 1,31,947. This income is Rs. 14,913 more than the expenditure in 1873-74, and would show that a profit of 3¼ per cent. might be expected on an average.

71. The following table gives the detail of the demands, collections and balances, with explanation of the latter :—

Fluctuating Land Revenue to be credited to Canals in the Montgomery District.

Tahsíl.	Crop.	Demand.	Collection.	Balance.	REMARKS.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Dipálpur ...	Kharíf ...	35,787 8 10	34,707 2 7	1,080 6 3	Rs. 1,020-0-5 nominal on account of villages whose term of settlement has not expired. Rs. 60-5-10 in train of liquidation.
	Rabbi ...	20,382 15 2	18,978 7 4	1,404 7 10	Rs. 435-15-3 nominal on account of villages whose term of settlement has not expired. Rs. 968-8-7 in train of liquidation.
Pák Pattan ...	Kharíf ...	7,753 2 1	7,599 15 1	153 3 0	Nominal on account of villages whose term of settlement has not expired.
	Rabbi ...	2,269 0 5	2,261 11 4	7 5 1	Ditto ditto ditto.
	TOTAL ...	66,192 10 6	63,547 4 4	2,645 6 2	

From this table we find that the actual credit to the canals will probably be Rs. 64,576-2-9, of which Rs. 63,547-4-4 has already been collected. Of the total demand, Rs. 1,616-7-9 has to be remitted, or to write more accurately, is not properly due, as it falls on villages whose term of settlement has not yet expired. These are doubtless the same villages to which Mr. Palmer refers in the 43rd para. of his report. It appears that their leases will expire on dates varying from 1883 to 1887.

72. The result of the year's operations is a loss of Rs. 35,654, or 8 per cent. on the capital, an unsatisfactory one, but owing directly to the unusually small area irrigated during the year. As shown in para. 70, it is justifiable to expect better results in future.

73. A considerable increase in Revenue Establishment is required, and will of course tend to reduce the income; this matter will, however, form the subject of a separate letter or application to the Government of India, and it is unnecessary here to do more than mention it.

74. The average duty of the water for the past two years is shown below :—

	1872-73.	1873-74.
	Acres.	Acres.
Kharíf	38	32·2
Rabbi	79	110·0

75. The proportions of overflow to lift for the past three years were—

	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.
Overflow	89·15	90·26	81·89
Lift	10·85	9·74	18·11

76. For the past three years the income and expenditure were as follows :—

	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Income—			
Water-rates	56,231	62,707	76,423
Miscellaneous	* 4,815	3,158	3,368
Contributions	1,788	1,205	1,589
TOTAL ...	62,834	67,070	81,380
Expenditure—			
Works	* 86,681	61,554	61,975
Establishment—Executive	35,319	35,544	31,842
Direction	27,226	27,863	23,217
TOTAL ...	1,49,226	1,24,961	1,17,034
Maintenance charges per acre irrigated	1·71	0·92	1·79

* Corrected as per Financial Results.

77. The state of the water-rate collections was as follows:—

	Balance on 1st April 1873.	Rabbi, 1872-73.	Kharif, 1873-74.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Demands	237	27,168	45,625	73,030
Realizations	...	27,168	41,764	68,932
Balance on 1st April 1874 ...	237	...	3,861	4,098

The uncollected balance is somewhat larger than that of the previous year. This may partly be attributed to delay in completing the assessments, which, as previously stated, were made by the village patwáris for the first time.

The experiment was not successful: it is being repeated again with a promise of better results, but at present it would be premature to express an opinion for or against the system.

DERAJAT CIRCLE.

Indus Inundation Canals.

78. The Capital debit, exclusive of interest, was increased during the year by Rs. 254, Rs. 197 of which is due to the Suspense Account and Rs. 57 to capitalization of rent of land.

The total debit at the close of the year, exclusive of interest, amounted to Rs. 4,37,613, and including interest to Rs. 6,65,377.

79. Revenue Account Current.

Expenditure.	Rs.	Receipts.	Rs.
Extensions and improvements	11,895	Contribution for Silt clearance ...	45,000
Maintenance and repairs	80,047	Miscellaneous	5,516
Plantations	4,647		50,516
Establishment—			
Executive	38,575	Balance, loss @ 24·58 per cent. on Capital of Rs. 4,37,539	1,07,543
Direction	22,082		
Tools and Plant	513		
Profit and Loss	300		
Grand Total ...	1,58,059	Grand Total ...	1,58,059
		Land Revenue irrigated	1,69,718

80. The income and expenditure for the past three years were as follow:—

	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Income—			
Clearance rate	55,874	71,846	45,000
Miscellaneous	2,805*	6,312*	5,516
Total ...	58,640	78,158	50,516
Expenditure—			
Works	1,04,281	1,31,219	97,402
Establishment—			
Executive	35,064	33,849	38,575
Direction	18,481	15,396	22,082
Total ...	1,57,826	1,80,464	1,58,059
Maintenance charges per acre irrigated	1·09	0·99	0·97

* Corrected as per Financial Results.

The general result is an apparent loss of Rs. 1,07,543, or 24·58 per cent. on the Capital, adding the share of land revenue due to the Canals, which, as in the case of the Upper Satlaj Canals, is this year for the first time properly ascertained, we have a *profit* of Rs. 62,175; or very nearly 14·2 per cent.

81. The share of land revenue to be credited to these canals was originally fixed at the recent settlement to be Rs. 1,71,599; it has been, however, subsequently reduced to the figures above used in the Revenue Account. Arranged by Tahsíls the sums are as follow:—

	Rs.
Tahsíl Dera Ghazee Khan	1,13,512
„ Jámpur	39,421
„ Rajunpore	16,785
Total ...	1,69,718

These figures are fixed in accordance with the orders contained in the Resolution by the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor in the Foreign Department, No. 18, dated 2nd January 1874. The proportion of income to be credited to the canals was, along with other matters regarding the administration of these canals, communicated to the Government of India in this Office letter No. 988 I, dated 17th March 1874, supplemented by this Office No. 2313, dated 18th June 1874, and duly approved. It is unnecessary here to repeat the sanctioned procedure.

82. The decrease in expenditure on maintenance is mainly due to the embankments having stood well and not suffered from floods.

83. The area of irrigation for the past five years, and the rainfall at Dera Ghazee Khan, are given in the following table:—

	1869-70	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73	1873-74.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Kharif	103,207	125,186	104,872	132,818	115,590
Rabbi	25,970	49,156	39,462	47,319	47,430
Total ...	129,177	174,342	144,334	180,137	163,020
	Inches	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*
Rainfall	10·85	6·50	3·00	7·70	8·10

The area irrigated during the year is 17,117 acres less than that of the previous year, which was the largest on record. The decrease was in the kharíf crop, and was due to the unfavorable state of the river during the months of June and July.

84. In paragraph 7 of Mr. Garbett's report the areas of the principal crops irrigated are given. The uniformity during four years is somewhat remarkable; the only change of any importance being the decrease in rice cultivation as compared with that in the year 1870.

85. The discharges of the River Indus are given in Superintending Engineer's 20th paragraph. They are higher than those of the two previous years, but more nearly agree with those observed in 1870-71. The figures are—

	December.	January.
1870-71	24,883·51	22,650·93
1871-72	21,219·87	18,656·75
1872-73	21,878·26	20,780·90
1873-74	24,031·62	24,370·53

86. The area under flow and lift irrigation for the past five years was—

	Overflow.	Lift.	Total.	Percentage	
				Overflow.	Lift.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.		
1869-70	109,232	19,945	129,177	84·56	15·44
1870-71	156,876	17,466	174,342	90·00	10·00
1871-72	128,807	15,527	144,334	89·24	10·76
1872-73	165,002	15,135	180,137	91·60	8·40
1873-74	150,370	12,650	163,020	92·24	7·76

87. The cost of measurements and preparation of demand statements is slightly greater than in 1872-73; the detail is given by the Superintending Engineer in paras. 14 and 15 of his report.

88. The sum of Rs. 45,000 is credited to the canals in lieu of the former clearance rate; it is fixed for a term of five years, after which it will be reconsidered and, if necessary, altered. In order to obtain data for such alteration, the Lieutenant-Governor has directed that the statistics detailed in Mr. Garbett's 16th para. be compiled. The experience of a few years will show whether the Canal Department loses by the arrangement.

SHAHPUR CANALS.

89. There was no addition to Capital during the year.

90. Revenue Account Current.

Expenditure.	Rs.	Receipts.	Rs.
Maintenance	4,000	Water-rates on irrigation	5,335
Establishment—Direction	187		
	4,187		
Balance, profit @ 5·41 per cent. on capital of Rs. 21,221	1,148		
Grand Total ...	5,335	Grand Total ...	5,335

91. The área irrigated was 4,080 acres—a decrease of 365 acres as compared with the previous year. The maintenance charges remain unchanged.

The average water-rate was $\frac{5335}{4080}$ = Rs. 1·37.

The rate of maintenance $\frac{4187}{4080}$ = Rs. 1·02.

92. The management of these canals is vested in the Deputy Commissioner of Shahpur. They were purchased by Government from the local and municipal funds but the charge is too small at present for the formation of a separate division for their management.

* * * *

97. The following statement shows the expenditure on all the new works from which no return is yet realizable:—

Western Jamna Canal.

		Rs.	Rs.
Total as per Capital Account		2,25,228	
Deduct works on old portion of canal—			
Land for Superintending Engineer's Office ...	Rs. 9		
Jagádhri chauki and Pandoe nallah	„ 3,265		
	„ 3,274		
Executive Establishment at 10 per cent.	„ 327		
		3,601	
			2,21,627

	BARI DOAB CANAL.		Rs.	
Total as per Capital Account				3,01,207
Deduct works on old portion of canal—				
Irrigation outlets		Rs.	9,864	
Iron-work for falls and bridges, Main Line and Main Branch Upper		„	14,889	
			24,753	
Executive establishment at 10 per cent.		„	2,475	
				27,228
				2,73,979
SIRHIND CANAL				9,39,098
SWAT RIVER CANAL PROJECT				12,525
SPECIAL SURVEYS, DERAJAT				46,185
„ „ LOWER BARI DOAB				71,472
	TOTAL ...			15,64,886

98. The estimated value of the crops irrigated duirng the year was as follows:—

	Rs.
Western Jamna Canal	1,33,44,137
Delhi and Gurgáon Irrigation Works	5,85,923
Bári Doáb Canal	37,61,458
Lower Satlaj and Chinab Inundation Canals	30,49,241
Upper Satlaj Inundation Canals	5,81,111
Indus Inundation Canals	50,37,936
Sháhpur Canals	25,000
Total ...	2,63,84,806

99. The cost of making the annual assessments of irrigation rate, per 100 acres, was as follows:—

SERIES OF CANALS.	Chain or Map.	MEASUREMENTS.		DEMAND STATEMENTS.		TOTAL.		Average, both crops.
		Kharif.	Rabbi.	Kharif.	Rabbi.	Kharif.	Rabbi.	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Western Jamna Canal ..	Chain	1·84	2·14	0·37	0·55	2·21	2·69	2·45
Delhi and Gurgáon Irrigation Works.	„	2 34	1·35	0·87	0·83	3·21	2·18	2·69
Bári Doáb Canal ...	„	1·91	1·57	1·52	1·56	3·19	2·49	2·84
	Map	1·33	0·57					
Lower Satlaj and Chináb Inundation Canals.	Chain	1·73	...	...	...	1·73	...	1·73
Upper Satlaj Inundation Canals	„	0·99	1·83	0·29	0·40	1·28	2·23	1·75
Indus Inundation Canals ...	„	1·59	...	0·24	...	1·83	...	1·83

100. The following statement shows the rainfall and area irrigated by permanent and inundation canals for the last eight years :—

SERIES OF CANALS.	1866-67.	1867-68.	1868-69.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.
RAINFALL.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
Western Jumna canal... ...	37·53 to 7·3	68·4 to 22·9	31·5 to 8·7	30·97 to 6·5	47·77 to 14·5	70·17 to 10·7	40·56 to 20·2	49·9 to 12·5
Delhi and Gurgáon irrigation works...	41·7 „ 17·0	37·2 „ 20·6	20·1 „ 11·4	22·9 „ 12·6	19·1 „ 12·9	27·8 „ 8·5	30·4 „ 20·4	44·6 „ 34·0
Bári Doab canal ...	33·85 „ 10·30	64·82 „ 15·72	32·82 „ 4·45	33·57 „ 19·35	47·92 „ 8·24	65·35 „ 9·33	53·23 „ 18·87	55·29 „ 17·87
L. Satlaj & Chináb inundation canals	2·47 „ 1·35	10·58 „ 3·27	8·6 „ 3·4	15·0 „ 6·07	7·32 „ 1·9	5·24 „ 0·71	9·16 „ 3·53	8·10 „ 2·59
Upper Sutlaj inundation canals ...	6·7 „ 3·6	11·2 „ 8·6	9·9 „ 6·2	17·3 „ 11·10	11·7 „ 4·2	7·78 „ 3·0	19·18 „ 10·80	9·89 „ 6·5
Indus inundation canals ...	8·2 „ 3·2	15·92 „ 8·70	9·0 „ 0·62	10·85 „ 0·96	6·5 " 1·4	3·0 „ 1·3	14·20 „ 2·50	8·1 „ 0·7
AREA IRRIGATED.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Permanent canals...	675,592	593,492	786,713	730,470	741,917	731,455	580,616	543,893
Inundation „ ...	324,945	431,674	376,270	530,940	464,299	431,749	573,522	445,930
TOTAL ...	1,000,537	1,025,166	1,162,983	1,261,410	1,206,216	1,163,204	1,154,138	989,823

101. The season, as explained in the remarks about the Western Jamna and Bári Doáb canals, was a singularly unfavorable one for irrigation; in addition, the revision of settlement in the districts watered by the former canal affected irrigation injuriously. The area irrigated by inundation canals is a fairly average one, while the financial results, owing to the exhibition of a proper share of land revenue in part of the country watered by the Upper Satlaj series, and by the canals on the Deráját, are satisfactory.

* * * *

104. By great exertions this report has been written only a week later than last year's. The delay was caused by the non-receipt of the Controller's figures in time to be used by Superintending Engineers, who were therefore obliged to use the figures supplied by Executive Engineers and in consequence time and labor have been expended in this office in altering and reconciling them with those afterwards supplied by the Controller.

The probable delay on this account was brought to the notice of Government of India, and permission asked to delay the submission of this report. The reply (Secretary to Government of India, Public Works Department, No. 536 I, dated 31st August 1874) was to the effect that the Controller must in future supply the figures as correctly as possible in proper time, leaving discrepancies to be adjusted after closing his books, the date for which, under the orders of the Supreme Government, has been postponed till the 15th July.

* * * *

STATEMENT SHOWING COST OF MEASURING THE CROPS, AND THE RATE PER 100 ACRES, FOR THE YEAR 1873-74 AS COMPARED WITH 1872-73.

DIVISIONS.	By chain or map.	KHARIF.						RABBI.					
		1873-74.			1872-73.			1873-74.			1872-73.		
		Area.	Cost.	At 100 acres.	Area.	Cost.	At 100 acres.	Area.	Cost.	At 100 acres.	Area.	Cost.	At 100 acres.
BARI DOAB CANAL.													
1st Division	Map	17,111	242 10 7	1·42	13,930	224 3 8	1·61	10,969	164 1 2	1·49	8,893	175 8 0	1·97
2nd „	Chain	24,514	469 0 0	1·91	22,350	405 2 8	1·81	27,311	429 7 0	1·57	27,357	414 3 1	1·51
	Map	59,288	775 12 4	1·31	60,438	554 1 11	0·92	92,953	631 0 0	0·67	95,828	694 15 8	0·73
WESTERN JUMNA CANAL.													
Karnál Division	Chain	15,129	266 3 8	1·76	14,297	271 9 5	1·90	14,679	186 12 0	1·27	16,200	187 0 6	1·15
Hánsi	„	96,052	1,679 0 7	1·75	112,907	1,187 2 0	1·05	90,046	1,984 9 7	2·2	74,432	1,652 14 0	2·22
Delhi	„	60,449	1,212 0 8	2·00	75,167	1,312 5 9	1·74	35,392	832 14 4	2·35	58,817	1,279 0 10	2·17
Delhi and Gurgáon Irrigation Works ...	„	684	15 12 0	2·34	2,108	24 14 8	1·18	15,849	215 3 2	1·35	8,979	61 14 8	0·69
Upper Satlaj Inundation Canals ...	„	33,935	335 1 9	0·99	74,904	1,544 5 3	2·06	31,298	572 9 8	1·83	60,446	972 11 2	1·61
Lower Satlaj and Chináb Inundation Canals...	„	108,528	1,880 8 2*	1·73	149,143	2,533 3 9	1·69	88,536	1,534 1 8*	1·73	93,361	1,585 2 3	1·69
Indus Inundation Canals	„	115,590	1,843 0 0	1·59	132,818	1,959 0 0	1·47	47,430	757 0 0	1·59	47,319	698 0 0	1·47

* Kharif ...	1,880 8 2	
Rabbi ...	1,534 1 8	
	3,414 9 10	I. P. WESTMORLAND, *Captain R. E.,*
Paid during 1873-74 ...	1,338 10 9	
„ 1874-75 ...	2,075 15 1	*Controller Public Works Accounts, Punjab.*
	3,414 9 10	

No. II.

CAPITAL ACCOUNT OF IRRIGATION WORKS IN THE PUNJAB FOR THE YEAR 1873-74.

DETAIL OF MAIN HEADS OF OUTLAY.

	Ordinary.			Extraordinary.			Contributions.			Total.		
	Previous.	1873-74.	Total.	Previous.	1873-74.	Total.	Previous.	1873-74.	Total.	Previous.	1873-74.	Total.
Western Jumna Canal.												
Works	20,73,727	3,785	20,77,512	3,09,079	92,282	4,01,361	...	...	...	23,82,806	96,067	24,78,873
Establishment	2,08,490	711	2,09,201	4,65,512	89,415	5,54,927	...	...	...	6,74,002	90,126	7,64,128
Tools and Plant	3,523	...	3,523	10,739	9,083	19,822	...	...	...	14,262	9,083	23,345
Fluctuations in Suspense Balances ...	26,735	—3,069	23,666	19,468	33,159	52,627	...	...	...	46,203	30,090	76,293
Total ...	23,12,475	1,427	23,13,902	8,04,798	2,23,939	10,28,737	...	...	...	31,17,273	2,25,366	33,42,639
Deduct amount of receipts on Capital Account.	...	23	23	342	115	457	...	...	...	342	138	480
	23,12,475	1,404	23,13,879	8,04,456	2,23,824	10,28,280	...	...	...	31,16,931	2,25,228	33,42,159
Add on account of simple interest ...	32,69,975	1,04,125	33,74,100	90,257	40,623	1,30,880	...	...	...	33,60,232	1,44,748	35,04,980
Do. do. capitalized abatement of Land Revenue.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	55,82,450	1,05,529	56,87,979	8,94,713	2,64,447	11,59,160	...	...	...	64,77,163	3,69,976	68,47,139
Delhi and Gurgaon Irrigation Works.												
Works	1,75,530	...	1,75,530	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,75,530	...	1,75,530
Establishment	7,843	...	7,843	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,843	...	7,843
Tools and Plant	12	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	12
Fluctuations in Suspense Balances ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deduct amount of receipts on Capital Account.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1,83,385	...	1,83,385	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,83,385	...	1,83,385
Add on account of simple interest ...	2,01,819	8,268	2,10,087	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,01,819	8,268	2,10,087
Do. do. capitalized abatement of Land Revenue.	...	25	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	25
GRAND TOTAL ...	3,85,204	8,293	3,93,497	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,85,204	8,293	3,93,497
Bari Doab Canal.												
Works	92,96,683	14,431	93,11,114	11,83,930	1,90,501	13,74,431	...	...	...	1,04,80,613	2,04,932	1,06,85,545
Repairs	1,510	...	1,510	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,510	...	1,510
Establishment	16,62,472	494	16,62,966	4,96,337	1,24,238	6,20,575	...	...	...	21,58,809	1,24,732	22,83,541
Tools and Plant	4,29,971	...	4,29,971	39,255	1,994	41,249	...	...	...	4,69,226	1,994	4,71,220
Profit and Loss	42,833	...	42,833	427	...	427	...	...	...	43,260	...	43,260
Fluctuations in Suspense of Balances	90,959	—7,682	83,277	2,10,194	—23,590	1,86,604	...	...	...	3,01,153	—31,272	2,69,881
Total ...	1,15,24,428	7,243	1,15,31,671	19,30,143	2,93,143	22,23,286	...	...	...	1,34,54,571	3,00,386	1,37,54,957
Deduct amount of receipts on Capital Account.	...	...	...	5,003	1,726	6,729	...	...	...	5,003	1,726	6,729
	1,15,24,428	7,243	1,15,31,671	19,25,140	2,91,417	22,16,557	...	...	...	1,34,49,568	2,98,660	1,37,48,228
Add on account of simple interest ...	85,90,310	5,18,602	91,08,912	1,81,604	93,177	2,74,781	...	...	...	87,71,914	6,11,779	93,83,693
Do. do. capitalized abatement of Land Revenue.	...	2,547	2,547	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,547	2,547
GRAND TOTAL ...	2,01,14,738	5,28,392	2,06,43,130	21,06,744	3,84,594	24,91,338	...	...	...	2,22,21,482	9,12,986	2,31,34,468
Upper Satlaj Inundation Canals.												
Works	3,46,376	...	3,46,376	31,728	...	31,728	...	...	...	3,78,104	...	3,78,104
Establishment	41,574	...	41,574	3,921	...	3,921	...	...	...	45,495	...	45,495
Tools and Plant	12,922	...	12,922	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,922	...	12,922
Fluctuations in suspense Balances ...	6,398	—209	6,189	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,398	—209	6,189
Total ...	4,07,270	—209	4,07,061	35,649	...	35,649	...	...	...	4,42,919	—209	4,42,710
Deduct amount of receipts on Capital Account.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	4,07,270	—209	4,07,061	35,649	...	35,649	...	...	...	4,42,919	—209	4,42,710
Add on account of simple interest ...	2,64,016	18,321	2,82,337	4,939	1,604	6,543	...	...	...	2,68,955	19,925	2,88,880
Do. do. capitalized abatement of Land Revenue.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	6,71,286	18,112	6,89,398	40,588	1,604	42,192	...	...	...	7,11,874	19,716	7,31,590
Lower Satlaj and Chinab Inundation Canals.												
Works	93,399	175	93,574	...	...	...	...	...	...	93,399	175	93,574
Establishment	10,441	20	10,461	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,441	20	10,461
Tools and Plant	625	...	625	...	...	...	...	...	...	625	...	625
Fluctuations in suspense Balances ...	733	—683	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	733	—683	50
Total ...	1,05,198	—488	1,04,710	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,05,198	—488	1,04,710
Deduct amount of receipts on Capital Account.	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
	1,05,197	—488	1,04,709	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,05,197	—488	1,04,709
Add on account of simple interest ...	56,988	4,710	61,698	...	...	...	...	...	...	56,988	4,710	61,698
Do. do. capitalized abatement of Land Revenue.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,62,185	4,222	1,66,407	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,62,185	4,222	1,66,407

CAPITAL ACCOUNT—DETAIL OF MAIN HEADS OF OUTLAY —*continued.*

	Ordinary.			Extraordinary.			Contributions.			Total.		
	Previous.	1873-74.	Total.	Previous.	1873-74.	Total.	Previous.	1873-74.	Total.	Previous.	1873-74.	Total.
Indus Inundation Canals.												
Works	3,79,322	...	3,79,322	...	...	...	63,616	...	63,616	4,42,938	...	4,42,938
Establishment	55,658	...	55,658	...	...	...	...	...	...	55,658	...	55,658
Tools and Plant	670	...	670	...	...	...	...	...	...	670	...	670
Fluctuations in suspense Balances ...	1,709	197	1,906	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,709	197	1,906
Total ...	4,37,359	197	4,37,556	...	...	...	63,616	...	63,616	5,00,975	197	5,01,172
Deduct amount of receipts on Capital Account.	...	...	...	...	...	...	63,616	...	63,616	63,616	...	63,616
	4,37,359	197	4,37,556	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,37,359	197	4,37,556
Add on account of simple interest ...	2,08,083	19,681	2,27,764	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,08,083	19,681	2,27,764
Do. do. capitalized abatement of Land Revenue.	...	57	57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57	57
GRAND TOTAL ...	6,45,442	19,935	6,65,377	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,45,442	19,935	6,65,377
Shahpur Canals.												
Works	20,780	...	20,780	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,780	...	20,780
Establishment	441	...	441	...	...	...	...	...	...	441	...	441
Tools and Plant	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fluctuations in Suspense Balances ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	21,221	...	21,221	...	...	...	...	...	...	21,221	...	21,221
Deduct amount of receipts on Capital Account.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	21,221	...	21,221	...	...	...	...	...	...	21,221	...	21,221
Add on account of simple interest ...	1,958	955	2,913	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,958	955	2,913
Do. do. capitalized abatement of Land Revenue.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	23,179	955	24,134	...	...	...	...	...	...	23,179	955	24,134
Sirhind Canal.												
Works	3,111	...	3,111	28,17,133	—3,17,706	24,99,427	14,30,538	-1,61,886	12,68,652	42,50,782	—4,79,592	37,71,190
Establishment	28,619	...	28,619	8,84,678	2,03,120	10,87,798	5,10,854	1,29,376	6,40,230	14,24,151	3,32,496	17,56,647
Tools and Plant	2,666	...	2,666	50,573	8,97,220	9,47,793	27,676	4,55,565	4,83,241	80,915	13,52,785	14,33,700
Profit and Loss	131	...	131	...	...	...	88	...	88	219	...	219
Fluctuations in Suspense Balances ...	...	...	...	1,89,856	1,04,745	2,94,601	94,037	69,711	1,64,648	2,84,793	1,74,456	4,59,249
Total ...	34,527	...	34,527	39,42,240	8,87,379	48,29,619	20,54,093	4,92,766	25,56,859	60,40,860	13,80,145	74,21,005
Deduct amount of receipts on Capital Account.	...	...	...	19,088	5,690	24,778	8,624	3,313	11,937	27,712	9,003	36,715
	34,527	...	34,527	39,23,152	8,81,689	48,04,841	20,55,469	4,89,453	25,44,922	60,13,148	13,71,142	73,84,290
Add on account of simple interest ...	19,085	1,553	20,638	2,62,658	2,05,685	4,68,343	...	...	...	2,81,743	2,07,238	4,88,981
Do. do. capitalized abatement of Land Revenue.	...	...	...	...	57,408	57,408	...	3,478	3,478	...	60,886	60,886
GRAND TOTAL ...	53,612	1,553	55,165	41,85,810	11,44,782	53,30,592	20,55,469	4,92,931	25,48,400	62,94,891	16,39,266	79,34,157
Swat River Canal.												
Works	402	...	402	357	...	357	...	...	...	759	...	759
Establishment	4,553	...	4,553	51,535	12,530	64,065	...	...	...	56,088	12,530	68,618
Tools and Plant	...	...	...	474	49	523	...	...	...	474	49	523
Fluctuations in Suspense Balances ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	4,955	...	4,955	52,366	12,579	64,945	...	...	...	57,321	12,579	69,900
Deduct amount of receipts on Capital Account.	...	...	...	8	54	62	...	...	...	8	54	62
	4,955	...	4,955	52,358	12,525	64,883	...	...	...	57,313	12,525	69,838
Add on account of simple interest ...	476	223	699	2,371	2,743	5,114	...	...	...	2,847	2,966	5,813
Do. do. capitalized abatement of Land Revenue.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	5,431	223	5,654	54,729	15,268	69,997	...	...	...	60,160	15,491	75,651
Special Survey Derajat Canals.												
Works	3,225	3,170	6,395	1,324	— 1,324	...	...	...	...	4,549	1,846	6,395
Establishment	28,613	1,34,736	1,63,349	1,06,551	— 89,784	16,767	...	...	...	1,35,164	44,952	1,80,116
Tools and Plant	427	1,222	1,649	901	— 901	...	...	...	...	1,328	321	1,649
Fluctuations in Suspense Balances ...	...	16	16	911	— 911	...	...	...	...	911	— 895	16
Total ...	32,265	1,39,144	1,71,409	1,09,687	— 92,920	16,767	...	...	...	1,41,952	46,224	1,88,176
Deduct amount of receipts on Capital Account.	...	128	128	89	— 89	...	...	...	...	89	39	128
	32,265	1,39,016	1,71,281	1,09,598	— 92,831	16,767	...	...	...	1,41,863	46,185	1,88,048
Add on account of simple interest ...	6,342	12,241	18,583	4,573	— 4,573	...	...	...	...	10,915	7,668	18,583
Do. do. capitalized abatement of Land Revenue.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	38,607	1,51,257	1,89,864	1,14,171	— 97,404	16,767	...	...	...	1,52,778	53,853	2,06,631

CAPITAL ACCOUNT—DETAIL OF MAIN HEADS OF OUTLAY—*concluded.*

	Ordinary.			Extraordinary.			Contributions.			Total.		
	Previous.	1873-74.	Total.	Previous.	1873-74.	Total.	Previous.	1873-74.	Total.	Previous.	1873-74.	Total.
Special Survey Lower Bari Doab Canal.												
Works	12,251	...	12,251	2,646	4,893	7,539	...	...	...	14,897	4,893	19,790
Repairs	172	...	172	...	...	...	...	...	...	172	...	172
Establishment	97,857	...	97,857	90,805	66,901	1,57,706	...	...	...	1,88,662	66,901	2,55,563
Tools and Plant	1,681	...	1,681	439	941	1,380	...	...	...	2,120	941	3,061
Fluctuations in Suspense Balances ...	...	...	...	1,431	— **1,235**	196	...	...	...	1,431	— **1,235**	196
Total ...	1,11,961	...	1,11,961	95,321	71,500	1,66,821	...	...	...	2,07,282	71,500	2,78,782
Deduct amount of receipts on Capital Account.	...	...	...	4	28	32	...	...	...	4	28	32
	1,11,961	...	1,11,961	95,317	71,478	1,66,789	...	...	...	2,07,278	71,472	2,78,750
Add on account of simple interest ...	15,184	5,039	20,223	4,425	6,198	10,623	...	...	...	19,609	11,237	30,846
Do. do. capitalized abatement of Land Revenue.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,27,145	5,039	1,32,184	99,742	77,670	1,77,412	...	...	...	2,29,887	82,709	3,09,596
Madhopur Workshops.												
Works	2,31,902	21,996	2,53,898	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,31,902	21,996	2,53,898
Establishment	8,465	— **8,465**	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,465	— **8,465**	...
Tools and Plant	4,88,266	— **70,388**	3,92,251	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,88,266	— **70,388**	3,92,251
	*— **25,627**									*— **25,627**		
Profit and Loss	2,32,107	**—2,32,107**	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,32,107	**—2,32,107**	...
Fluctuations in Suspense Balances ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	9,60,740	**—2,88,964**	6,46,149	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,60,740	**—2,88,964**	6,46,149
	— **25,627**									— **25,627**		
Deduct amount of receipts on Capital Account.	85,269	— **17,486**	67,783	...	—	...	...	...	...	85,269	— **17,486**	67,783
	8,75,471	**—2,71,478**	5,78,366	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,75,471	**—2,71,478**	5,78,366
	— **25,627**									— **25,627**		
Add on account of simple interest ...	2,41,912	**—1,70,177**	71,735	6,792	— **6,792**	...	...	...	...	2,48,704	**—1,76,969**	71,735
Do. do. capitalized abatement of Land Revenue.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	10,91,756	**—4,41,655**	6,50,101	6,792	— **6,792**	...	...	...	...	10,98,548	**—4,48,447**	6,50,101

I. P. Westmorland, *Captain, R. E.,*
Controller, P. W. Accounts, Punjab.

* *Vide* Accountant General's, Public Works Department, letter No. 69 I, dated 7th May 1874.

WESTERN JAMNA CANAL CIRCLE.

WESTERN JAMNA CANAL.

REVENUE RETURN, 1873-74.—**Form No. VII.**

Statement of Areas of Crops Irrigated, and Estimated Value of Produce, during the Year 1873-74.

Names of Crops.	Karnal Division.							Hansi Division.							Delhi Division.							Whole Year.
	Flow.	Lift.	Total.	Produce per acre.	Total estimated produce.	Rate per rupee.	Total value.	Flow.	Lift.	Total.	Produce per acre.	Total estimated produce.	Rate per rupee.	Total value.	Flow.	Lift.	Total.	Produce per acre.	Total estimated produce.	Rate per rupee.	Total value.	Total value of produce.
Kharif, 1873.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	M. S. C.	Mds.	M. S. C.	Rs.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	M. S. C.	Mds.	M. S. C.	Rs.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	M. S. C.	Mds.	M. S. C.	Rs.	Rs.
Class I—																						
Gardens	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,373	235	2,608	...	...	Rs. 80 per acre.	2,08,640	2,08,640
Sugarcane	766	81	847	13 0 0	11,011	0 11 8	38,299	11,799	345	12,144	32 0 0	3,88,544	0 12 0	12,95,147	28,229	848	29,077	34 0 0	9,88,618	0 12 0	32,95,393	46,28,839
Total ...	766	81	847	...	11,011	...	38,299	11,799	345	12,144	...	3,88,544	...	12,95,147	30,602	1,083	31,685	...	9,88,618	...	35,04,033	48,37,479
Class II—																						
Cereals—Rice	9,817	56	9,873	14 0 0	1,38,250	0 16 0	3,45,625	20,947	7	20,954	23 0 0	4,81,965	0 12 0	16,06,550	12,989	2	12,991	25 0 0	3,24,775	0 25 0	5,19,640	24,71,815
Miscellaneous—Vegetables ...	25	52	77	80 0 0	6,160	0 20 0	12,320	100	111	211	80 0 0	16,880	2 0 0	8,440	384	46	430	...	...	Rs. 50 per acre.	21,450	42,210
Chillies ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	109	220	329	80 0 0	26,320	0 24 0	43,867	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43,867
Singhara, Water-nuts ...	68	...	168	19 0 0	3,192	0 20 0	6,384	27	...	27	80 0 0	2,160	2 0 0	1,080	141	...	141	80 0 0	11,280	1 0 0	11,280	18,744
Melons	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	17	32	80 0 0	2,560	2 0 0	1,280	23	14	37	80 0 0	2,960	1 0 0	2,960	4,240
Drugs—Tobacco ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	8 0 0	24	0 8 0	120	25	3	28	10 0 0	280	0 8 0	1,400	1,520
Total ...	10,010	108	10,118	...	1,47,602	...	3,64,329	21,199	357	21,556	...	5,29,909	...	16,61,337	13,562	65	13,627	...	3,39,295	...	5,56,730	25,82,896
Class III—																						
Fibres—Cotton	511	643	1,154	6 0 0	6,924	0 2 12	1,00,713	41,404	1,439	42,843	4 0 0	1,71,372	0 3 0	22,84,960	10,403	406	10,809	3 0 0	32,430	0 3 0	4,32,400	28,18,073
Dyes—Indigo	1,272	54	1,326	0 4 0	133	Rs. 3 per seer.	15,960	10,312	94	10,406	0 5 3	1,349	0 0 8	1,07,920	426	7	433	7 0 0	3,031	Rs. 45 per md.	1,36,395	2,60,275
Oil-seeds—Toria	26	59	85	4 0 0	340	0 22 0	618	9	10	19	12 0 0	228	0 26 0	350	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	968
Fodders—Lucerne grass ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	94	49	143	40 0 0	5,680	2 20 0	2,272	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,272
Total ...	1,809	756	2,565	...	7,397	...	1,17,291	51,819	1,592	53,411	...	1,78,629	...	23,95,502	10,829	413	11,242	...	35,461	...	5,68,795	30,81,588
Class IV—																						
Cereals—Maize	294	8	302	8 0 0	2,416	0 29 0	3,332	157	149	306	28 0 0	7,038	0 32 0	8,797	41	6	47	20 0 0	940	0 30 0	1,253	13,382
Jowar (great millet) ...	95	16	111	7 0 0	777	0 29 0	1,051	4,866	432	5,298	19 0 0	1,00,662	0 32 0	1,25,827	2,313	68	2,381	10 0 0	23,800	0 30 0	31,733	1,58,614
Mundwa	35	20	55	5 0 0	275	1 0 0	275	17	7	24	12 0 0	288	0 35 0	329	73	10	83	12 0 0	996	0 25 0	1,594	2,198
Bajra (Spiked millet) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	168	16	184	19 0 0	3,506	0 26 0	5,394	81	4	85	12 0 0	1,020	0 30 0	1,360	6,754
Kangni (Italian millet)..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	13	18 0 0	234	0 18 0	520	56	9	65	5 0 0	325	0 20 0	650	1,170
Gwar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	596	31	627	12 0 0	7,524	0 38 0	7,920	67	3	70	22 0 0	1,540	0 26 0	2,369	10,289
Chena	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	19 0 0	19	0 31 0	24	9	1	10	12 0 0	120	0 20 0	240	264
Mixed grains ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	18 0 0	54	0 32 0	67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	67
Carried over ...	424	44	468	...	3,468	...	4,661	5,820	636	6,456	...	1,19,325	...	1,48,873	2,640	101	2,741	...	28,741	...	39,199	1,92,738
	12,585	945	13,530	...	1,66,010	...	5,19,919	84,817	2,294	87,111	...	10,97,082	...	53,51,986	54,993	1,561	56,554	...	13,63,374	...	46,29,558	1,05,01,463

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Names of Crops.	Karnal Division.							Hansi Division.							Delhi Division.							Whole Year.
	Flow.	Lift.	Total.	Produce per acre.	Total estimated produce.	Rate per rupee.	Total value.	Flow.	Lift.	Total.	Produce per acre.	Total estimated produce.	Rate per rupee.	Total value.	Flow.	Lift.	Total.	Produce per acre.	Total estimated produce.	Rate per rupee.	Total value.	Total value of produce.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	M. S. C.	Mds.	M. S. C.	Rs.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	M. S. C.	Mds.	M. S. C.	Rs.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	M. S. C.	Mds.	M. S. C.	Rs.	Rs.
Brought forward ...	12,585	945	13,530	...	1,66,010	...	5,19,919	84,817	2,294	87,111	...	10,07,082	...	53,51,986	54,993	1,561	56,554	...	13,63,374	...	46,29,558	1,05,01,463
	424	44	468	...	3,468	...	4,661	5,820	636	6,456	...	1,19,325	...	1,48,878	2,640	101	2,741	...	28,741	...	39,199	1,92,738
Class IV—concluded.																						
Oil-seeds—Til	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	4	33	9 0 0	297	0 12 0	990	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	990
Pulses—Mash, Oord ...	5	...	5	4 0 0	20	0 22 0	36	87	...	87	18 0 0	1,566	0 22 0	2,847	22	...	22	12 0 0	264	0 25 0	422	3,305
Mung	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	18 0 0	36	0 32 0	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45
Mote	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	2	36	18 0 0	648	0 32 0	810	46	1	47	10 0 0	470	0 20 0	940	1,750
Lobia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	12 0 0	24	0 20 0	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48
Fibres—Hemp	50	...	50	5 0 0	250	0 10 0	1,000	132	12	144	12 0 0	1,728	0 8 0	8,640	20	2	22	5 0 0	110	0 10 0	440	10,080
Fodder—Country grass ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	...	37	60 0 0	2,220	5 0 0	444	444
Fallow lands	...	1,076	1,076	...	...	...	...	...	2,181	2,181	...	...	...	...	...	1,026	1,026	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	479	1,120	1,599	...	3,738	...	5,697	6,105	2,836	8,941	...	1,23,624	...	1,62,258	2,765	1,130	3,895	...	31,805	...	41,445	2,09,400
Total Kharif, 1873 ...	13,064	2,065	15,129	...	1,69,748	...	5,25,616	90,922	5,130	96,052	...	12,20,706	...	55,14,244	57,758	2,691	60,449	...	13,95,179	...	46,71,003	1,07,10,863
Rabbi, 1873-74.																						
Class I—																						
Sugarcane	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	1	14	34 0 0	476	0 12 0	1,587	1,587
Gardens	127	33	160	...	...	Rs. 80 per acre.	12,880	795	187	982	...	...	Rs. 80 per acre.	78,720	39	2	41	...	...	Rs. 80 per acre.	3,360	94,960
Total ...	127	33	160	...	...	...	12,880	795	187	982	...	...	...	78,720	52	3	55	...	476	...	4,947	96,547
Class II—																						
Drugs—Tobacco	27	40	67	9 0 0	603	0 8 0	3,015	341	711	1,052	8 0 0	8,416	0 8 0	42,080	1	7	8	10 0 0	80	0 8 0	440	45,535
Poppy	5	2	7	2 0 0	14	0 8 0	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70
Spices—Ajwain, *Ptychotis* ...	16	...	16	4 0 0	64	0 8 0	320	118	53	171	5 0 0	855	0 9 0	3,800	84	1	85	6 0 0	510	0 8 0	2,550	6,670
Dhania, Coriander-seed....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	292	452	744	70 0 0	52,080	0 20 0	1,04,160	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,04,160
Hollown	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	16	70 0 0	1,120	0 13 0	3,446	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,446
Chillies	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	5	70 0 0	350	0 25 0	560	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	560
Saunfani-seed ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	5 0 0	5	4 0 0	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Vegetables—Singhara, (water-nuts)... ...	13	...	13	19 0 0	247	0 20 0	494	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	494
Carrots	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70	91	161	80 0 0	1,288	2 0 0	6,440	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,440
Methi, *Trigonella* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	524	61	585	5 0 0	73	0 20 0	1,790	351	58	409	40 0 0	1,636	0 8 0	8,180	19,880
Melons	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	85	49	134	80 0 0	10,720	2 0 0	5,360	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,360
Onions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93	116	209	80 0 0	2,790	3 0 0	5,573	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,530
Garlic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	5	70 0 0	3	0 20 0	700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	700
Miscellaneous	44	26	70	80 0 0	5,600	0 20 0	11,200	60	74	134	80 0 0	10,500	2 0 0	5,280	221	42	263	...	...	Rs. 50 per acre.	13,050	29,530
Total ...	105	68	173	...	6,628	...	15,099	1,601	1,616	3,217	...	1,16,981	...	1,89,089	657	108	765	...	2,226	...	24,220	2,28,408
Class III—																						
Fodder—Oats	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	306	101	407	40 0 0	16,280	2 0 0	8,140	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,140
Lucerne grass ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	119	82	201	50 0 0	10,050	2 20 0	4,020	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,020
Cereals—Wheat	4,525	1,950	6,475	16 0 0	1,03,600	0 19 8	2,12,513	52,786	5,085	57,871	8 0 0	4,62,976	0 22 8	8,23,068	20,008	2,001	22,009	20 0 0	4,40,120	0 22 0	8,00,218	18 35,799
Barley	1,231	256	1,487	19 0 0	28,234	0 30 0	37,645	2,942	781	3,723	9 0 0	3,507	0 32 8	41,239	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	78,884
Gram	857	18	875	17 0 0	14,875	0 29 0	20,169	9,209	52	9,261	9 0 0	83,349	0 29 8	1,13,015	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,33,184
Chena	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	2	20	15 0 0	300	0 30 0	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	400
Mixed grains—Barley and gram .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,403	49	1,452	9 0 0	13,068	0 31 0	16,865	4,744	106	4,850	20 0 0	97,000	0 27 0	1,43,704	1,60,569
Do. and Mussoor ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	112	...	112	9 0 0	1,008	0 30 0	1,344	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,344
Wheat and gram..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,214	2	2,216	9 0 0	19,944	0 26 0	30,683	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30,683
Oil seeds—Toria	2	...	2	7 0 0	14	0 22 0	25	10	4	14	12 0 0	168	0 20 0	336	12	1	13	8 0 0	104	0 15 0	277	638
Mustard... ...	6	14	20	7 0 0	140	0 18 8	303	277	34	311	8 0 0	2,488	0 22 0	4,523	6	3	9	8 0 0	72	0 15 0	192	5,018
Linseed	29	...	29	4 0 0	116	0 12 0	387	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	387
Pulses—Masur	447	25	472	12 0 0	5,664	0 30 0	7,552	693	21	714	28 0 0	19,992	0 28 0	28,560	31	14	45	10 0 0	450	0 20 0	900	37,012
Peas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	13	30 0 0	390	0 20 0	780	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	780
Dyes—Safflower	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	11	1 0 0	11	0 2 0	220	2	...	2	1 0 0	2	0 2 0	40	260
Vegetable—Methi, *Trigonella* ...	91	42	133	7 0 0	931	0 25 0	1,489	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,489
Total ...	7,188	2,305	9,493	...	1,53,574	...	2,80,083	70,113	6,213	76,326	...	6,33,531	...	10,73,193	24,803	2,125	26,928	...	5,37,748	...	9,45,331	22,98,647
Class IV—																						
Fodder	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Charri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	386	77	463	60 0 0	27,660	3 0 0	9,220	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,220
Country grass	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	...	42	60 0 0	2,460	5 0 0	492	492
Serabi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,973	7,973	...	...	...	...	...	7,261	7,261	...	...	...	...	...
Fallow lands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,085	1,085	...	...	...	...	...	341	341	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	386	9,135	9,521	...	27,660	...	9,220	42	7,602	7,644	...	2,460	...	492	9,712
Class V—																						
Fallow lands	4,811	42	4,853	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Rabbi, 1873-74 ...	12,231	2,448	14,679	...	1,60,102	...	3,08,062	72,895	17,151	90,046	...	7,78,172	...	13,50,222	25,554	9,838	35,392	...	5,42,910	...	9,74,990	26,33,274
Total Khabif, 1873 ...	13,064	2,065	15,129	...	1,69,748	...	5,25,616	90,922	5,130	96,052	...	12,20,706	...	55,14,244	57,758	2,691	60,449	...	13,95,179	...	46,71,003	1,07,10,863
GRAND TOTAL, 1873-74 ...	25,295	4,513	29,808	...	3,29,850	...	8,33,678	1,63,817	22,281	1,86,098	...	19,98,878	...	68,64,466	83,312	12,529	95,841	...	19,38,089	...	56,45,993	1,33,44,137
GRAND TOTAL, 1872-73 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,48,79,049

WESTERN JAMNA CANAL CIRCLE.

WESTERN JAMNA CANAL.

REVENUE RETURN, 1873-74.—Appendix A.

STATEMENT OF THE AREA IRRIGATED IN EACH CIVIL DISTRICT AND NATIVE STATE, WITH THE AMOUNT OF WATER-RATE ASSESSED IN CASH, REMISSIONS AND FREE GRANTS, AND FEES PAYABLE TO LAMBARDARS AND PATWARIS.

British Districts or Native States.	Canal Divisions and Civil Districts.	Number of villages irrigated.	AREA IRRIGATED IN ACRES. Class I. Tot.	Class I. Dal.	Class II. Tot.	Class II. Dal.	Class III. Tot.	Class III. Dal.	Class IV. Tot.	Class IV. Dal.	Class V. Tot.	Class V. Dal.	Total. Tot.	Total. Dal.	(GRAND TOTAL).	AMOUNT OF WATER-RATE. Class I. Tot.	Class I. Dal.	Class II. Tot.	Class II. Dal.	Class III. Tot.	Class III. Dal.	Class IV. Tot.	Class IV. Dal.	Class V. Tot.	Class V. Dal.	Total. Tot.	Total. Dal.	(GRAND TOTAL).	REMISSIONS AND FREE GRANTS. Area in acres.	Amount.	Net to be realized by Deputy Commrs.	CHARGES FOR COLLECTION. Fees payable to Lambardars.	Fees payable to Patwaris.	Total.	Water-advantage-rate.
	Kharif, 1872.																																		
British State	Umballa District	59	428	99	2,466	38	234	...	629	81	317	61	10,409	218	10,627	1,134	436	2,738	2,738	8,575	8,575	2,052	1,13,900	...	3,392	2,262	5,654	3,436	38,186
Ditto	Karnal do.	143	6,250	1,886	54,640	277	21,120	1,800	1,815	1,577	788	1,675	1,05,321	5,030	1,13,951	1,157	38,186	16	51	1,157,961	4,702	3,159	7,861	40,693
Ditto	Delhi do.	194	21,980	2,461	31,617	64	9,559	266	3,680	963	2,208	993	1,54,207	3,754	1,57,961	1,811	40,693	...	...	1,28,220	3,845	1,941	5,786	40,003
Ditto	Rohtak do.	102	13,549	425	12,292	7	42,496	168	3,654	935	2,103	834	1,26,688	1,532	1,28,220	1,177	40,003	...	...	65,470	1,944	1,301	3,245	29,135
Ditto	Hissar do.	53	673	17	15,630	617	41,162	1,278	6,148	1,068	2,383	1,061	62,490	2,289	65,470	2,233	29,135	...	...	48,514	2,491	...	2,491	20,162
Native State	Jhind	68	60	12	4,393	41	30,428	641	745	561	22	46	45,929	1,165	49,514	951	20,162	...	...	65	...	2	2	35
Ditto	Bikaner	8	...	...	...	3	31	...	12	4	...	...	...	22	65	13	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL KHARIF	645	43,167	5,027	1,34,345	1,062	1,45,030	4,143	15,583	5,089	5,811	26	5,10,786	15,321	5,26,111	16,738	1,71,630	8,626	2,754	5,17,485	16,376	9,257	25,633	1,71,630
	Rabbi, 1873-74.																																		
British State	Umballa District	45	51	1	119	34	7,321	3	2	...	623	...	8,316	41	8,357	136	9,886	3,695	3,693	7,893	...	...	...	20	3,967	129	4,096	1,71,744	9,886	1,71,630
Ditto	Karnal do.	144	240	60	1,301	826	37,625	7,998	5,696	2	4,188	26	44,812	13,044	58,716	3,539	38,186		2					11,065	34,827	3,539	38,366							
Ditto	Delhi do.	175	60	2	1,204	105	30,023	3,327	6,414	2,031	2,837	1,051	31,559	7,423	39,011	1,811	40,693							6,952	35,852	1,811	38,426	40,003	1,177	40,003	1,177	2,233	3,410	29,135
Ditto	Rohtak do.	102	162	39	714	39	55,833	769	312	1,051	1,387	607	57,874	3,451	61,325	1,177	40,003							3,171	25,342	1,177	26,519	29,135	2,233	29,135	2,233	951	3,184	20,162
Ditto	Hissar do.	56	162	6	2,400	2,612	56,813	5,316	296	1,337	2	...	60,324	9,409	69,924	2,233	29,135							6,027	26,474	2,233	28,707	20,162	951	20,162	951	13	964	35
Native State	Jhind	90	1,135	421	600	156	41,814	911	312	40	2	...	45,893	2,695	48,593	951	20,162							2,137	19,204	951	20,155	35	13	35	13	...	13	...
Ditto	Bikaner	8	1	1	1	83	104	33	709	40	26	...	145	119	264	13	35							70	19,204	13	19,274	1,71,630	9,886	1,71,630	9,886	1,296	11,182	1,40,117
	TOTAL RABBI ...	620	1,135	1,509	44,771	630	2,29,733	15,865	16,738	4,811	26	2,47,128	37,063	2,84,191	3,695	7,895	2,754	8,626	5,17,485	16,376	9,257	25,633	1,71,630	29,457	1,10,660	9,257	1,19,917	1,40,117	29,457	1,10,660	9,257	1,296	10,553	1,40,117
	Kharif, 1873.																																		
British State	Karnal Division	128	766	81	10,010	108	1,909	756	479	1,120	...	...	13,064	2,065	15,129	1,134	436	2,738	2,738	8,575	8,575	2,052	1,13,900	...	3,392	2,262	5,654	3,436	38,186						
Ditto	Hansi do.	250	11,799	343	21,119	357	61,819	1,692	6,106	2,836	...	...	90,822	6,130	96,952	1,157,961	38,186	16	51	1,157,961	4,702	3,159	7,861	40,693											
Ditto	Delhi do.	283	30,502	1,383	13,262	65	10,928	413	2,765	1,130	...	...	57,736	2,691	60,449	1,811	40,693							1,941	34,852	1,811	36,663	40,003	1,177	40,003	1,177	2,233	3,410	29,135
	TOTAL KHARIF ...	645	43,167	1,509	44,771	630	64,457	2,761	9,349	5,086	...	...	1,61,744	9,886	1,71,630	3,539	38,186							4,788	38,426	3,539	41,965	29,135	2,233	29,135	2,233	951	3,184	20,162
	Rabbi 1873-74.																																		
British State	Karnal Division	111	127	33	115	68	7,186	2,805	398	9,135	...	...	12,231	2,448	14,679	1,811	40,693							2,691	34,852	1,811	36,663	40,003	1,177	40,003	1,177	2,233	3,410	29,135
Ditto	Hansi do.	207	796	187	1,601	1,616	70,113	6,213	6,106	7,602	...	...	90,822	17,151	90,048	1,177	40,003							3,171	25,342	1,177	26,519	29,135	2,233	29,135	2,233	951	3,184	20,162
Ditto	Delhi do.	242	52	3	657	108	24,903	2,125	2,765	1,130	...	...	57,736	2,691	60,449	2,233	29,135							2,137	19,204	2,233	21,341	20,162	951	20,162	951	13	964	35
	TOTAL RABBI ...	620	975	223	2,373	1,792	1,02,104	10,643	16,737	4,811	26	2,47,128	37,063	2,84,191	3,695	7,895	2,754	8,626	5,17,485	16,376	9,257	25,633	1,71,630	29,457	1,10,660	9,257	1,19,917	1,40,117	29,457	1,10,660	9,257	1,296	10,553	1,40,117
	GRAND TOTAL	1,265	44,141	1,732	47,144	2,422	1,66,561	13,404	26,086	9,897	26	4,94,914	74,126	5,69,002	7,390	15,790	5,508	17,252	10,34,970	32,752	18,514	51,266	3,43,260	58,914	2,21,320	18,514	2,39,834	2,80,234	58,914	2,21,320	18,514	2,592	21,106	2,80,234

WESTERN JAMNA CANAL.

DELHI AND GURGAON IRRIGATION WORKS.

REVENUE RETURN, 1873-74.—**Form No. VII.**

STATEMENT OF AREAS OF CROPS IRRIGATED, AND ESTIMATED VALUE OF PRODUCE, IN 1873-74.

NATURE OF CROP.	Flow.	Lift.	TOTAL.	Produce per acre.	Total estimated produce.	Average rate in Bazár per rupee.	Total value of produce.
KHARIF.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Rs.
Class II.—							
Miscellaneous—							
Water-nuts (Singhárá) ...	36·38	...	36·38	80 0 0	2,910 16 0	1 0 0	2,910
Class III.—							
Fibres—Cotton ...	2·78	...	2·78	3 0 0	8 14 0	0 3 0	112
Class IV.—							
Cereals—							
Spiked millet (Bájrá) ...	281·59	...	281·59	24 0 0	6,758 6 0	0 30 0	9,011
Large millet (Jowár) ...	244·94	...	244·94	24 0 0	5,878 22 0	0 30 0	7,838
Pulses—Mote ...	73·85	...	73·85	20 0 0	1,477 0 0	0 25 0	2,363
Arhar ...	6·53	...	6·53	10 0 0	65 13 0	0 20 0	131
Miscellaneous—							
Jowár	2·93	...	2·93	22 0 0	64 18 0	0 26 0	99
Fodder-Grass (country) ...	35·11	...	35·11	60 0 0	2,106 24 0	5 0 0	421
TOTAL ...	644·95	...	644·95	...	16,350 3 0	...	19,863
TOTAL KHARIF ...	684·11	...	684·11	...	19,268 33 0	...	22,885
RABBI.							
Class II.—							
Miscellaneous—							
Vegetables	112·77	8·03	120·80	...	...	50/ per acre	6,040
Spices—Dhaniah ...	9·78	2·03	11·81	5 0 0	59 2 0	0 8 0	295
Ajwáin ...	2·33	...	2·33	12 0 0	27 38 0	0 10 0	112
Drugs—Tobacco ...	7·13	1·31	8·44	5 0 0	42 8 0	0 10 0	169
TOTAL ...	132·01	11·37	143·38	...	129 8 0	...	6,616
Class III.—							
Cereals—							
Wheat	13,211·00	211·94	13,422·94	20 0 0	2,68,458 32 0	0 22 0	4,88,107
Gram	2,115·65	42·10	2,157·75	20 0 0	43,155 0 0	0 26 0	66,392
Oil-seeds—							
Sarú	4·14	...	4·14	15 0 0	62 4 0	0 10 0	248
TOTAL ...	15,330·79	254·04	15,584·83	...	3,11,675 36 0	...	5,54,747
Class IV.—							
Oil-seeds—Tarnah ...	10·74	3·50	14·24	10 0 0	142 16 0	0 15 0	380
Pulses—Arhar ...	3·93	...	3·93	10 0 0	39 12 0	0 20 0	79
Fodder-Grass (country) ...	101·35	...	101·35	60 0 0	6,081 0 0	5 0 0	1,216
Fallow lands	1·45	...	1·45	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	117·47	3·50	120·97	...	6,262 28 0	...	1,675
TOTAL RABBI ...	15,580·27	268·91	15,849·18	...	3,18,067 32 0	...	5,63,038
GRAND TOTAL ...	16,264·38	268·91	16,533·29	...	3,37,336 25 0	...	5,85,923

UPPER BARI DOAB CIRCLE.

BARI DOAB CANAL.

REVENUE RETURN, 1873-74.—FORM No. VII.

STATEMENT OF ACRES OF CROPS IRRIGATED, AND ESTIMATED VALUE OF PRODUCE, FOR THE YEAR 1873-74.

NATURE OF CROPS.	1st DIVISION BARI DOAB CANAL.		2nd DIVISION.		TOTAL.		GRAND TOTAL.	Produce per acre.	TOTAL ESTIMATED PRODUCE.	Average rate in Bázár per rupee.	TOTAL VALUE.
	Flow.	Lift.	Flow.	Lift.	Flow.	Lift.					
KHARIF, 1873-74.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Rs.
Class I.—											
Sugarcane	4,806	58	4,976	465	9,782	523	10,305	26 0 0	2,67,930 0 0	0 14 0	7,65,515
TOTAL ...	4,806	58	4,976	465	9,782	523	10,305	...	...	...	7,65,515
Class II.—											
Gardens	...	...	100	10	100	10	110	...	66 per acre.	...	7,260
Rice	9,868	1	22,659	354	32,527	355	32,882	23 0 0	7,26,286 0 0	0 32 0	9,07,857
TOTAL ...	9,868	1	22,759	364	32,627	365	32,992	...	...	...	9,15,117
Class III.—											
Orchards	51	...	821	58	872	58	930	...	66 per acre.	...	61,380
Fibres—Cotton	1,034	30	23,881	2,923	24,915	2,953	27,868	9 0 0	2,50,812 0 0	0 10 0	62,704
Hemp	...	...	122	14	122	14	136	3 0 0	408 0 0	0 9 0	1,613
Oil seeds—Til	...	...	234	48	234	48	282	2 0 0	484 0 0	0 13 0	1,258
Miscellaneous vegetables	...	...	956	337	956	337	1,293	...	36 per acre.	...	46,548
TOTAL ...	1,085	30	26,014	3,380	27,099	3,410	30,509	...	...	...	1,73,503
Class IV.—											
Jowár (great millet)	1,235	28	5,738	615	6,973	643	7,616	17 0 0	44,472 0 0	0 34 0	52,552
Kangni (Italian millet)	...	...	516	150	516	150	666	20 0 0	13,320 0 0	0 32 0	16,650
Maize (Indian corn)	...	...	9,451	1,871	9,451	1,871	11,322	28 0 0	3,17,016 0 0	0 32 0	3,96,270
Miscellaneous crops	...	...	6,547	138	6,547	138	6,685	15 0 0	1,00,275 0 0	0 32 0	1,25,344
Fallow lands	...	...	792	26	792	26	818	0/12/0 & 0/6/0 per acre		...	460
TOTAL ...	1,235	28	23,044	2,800	24,279	2,828	27,107	...	...	...	5,91,276
TOTAL KHARIF, 1873-74 ...	16,994	117	76,793	7,009	93,787	7,126	1,00,913	...	...	...	24,45,411

RABBI, 1873-74.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Rs.
Class I.—											
Sugarcane	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	26 0 0	26 0 0	0 14 0	75
TOTAL ...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	75
Class II.—											
Gardens	65	1	104	...	169	1	170	...	66 per acre.	...	11,154
Rice	...	...	50	29	50	29	79	...	...	0 32 0	57
TOTAL ...	65	1	154	29	219	30	249	...	...	...	11,211
Class III.—											
Orchards	...	...	807	57	807	57	864	...	66 per acre.	...	57,024
Wheat	3,514	62	76,919	14,236	80,433	14,298	94,731	20 0 0	18 94,620 0 0	0 27 0	7,01,727
Barley	2,501	...	1,639	168	4,140	168	4,308	14 0 0	60,312 0 0	1 0 0	60,312
Oil seeds—Linseed	...	...	4	...	4	...	4	1 20 0	6 0 0	0 18 0	13
Saru, *Sinapis Juncea* ...	...	...	443	188	443	188	631	5 0 0	3,155 0 0	0 23 0	5,461
Dyes—Safflower	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drugs and spices—Poppies ...	...	...	568	105	568	105	673	3 0 0	2,019 0 0	0 4 0	20,190
Tobacco ...	...	...	...	4	...	4	4	35 0 0	140 0 0	0 10 0	560
Tukhmbalanga ...	...	...	2,819	255	2,819	255	3,074	15 0 0	46 110 0 0	0 30 0	1,537
Miscellaneous vegetables ...	...	...	539	221	539	221	760	...	36 per acre.	...	27,396
TOTAL ...	6,015	62	83,738	15,234	89,753	15,296	1,05,049	...	...	...	8,74,220
Class IV.—											
Gram	4,824	2	4,387	53	9,211	55	9,266	18 0 0	1,66,788 0 0	0 35 0	1,90,615
Massúr	...	...	380	7	380	7	387	5 0 0	1,935 0 0	0 32 0	1,419
Fodder—Singi (*Medicago*) ...	...	...	13,322	666	13,322	666	13,988	...	14 per acre.	...	1,95,832
Fallow lands	...	...	22	...	22	...	22	0/12/0 & 0/6/0 per acre.		...	12
Miscellaneous crops	...	...	2,180	91	2,180	91	2,271	15 0 0	34,080 0 0	0 32 0	42,603
TOTAL ...	4,824	2	20,291	817	25,115	819	25,934	...	...	...	4,30,541
TOTAL RABBI, 1873-74 ...	10,904	65	1,04,184	16,080	1,15,088	16,145	1,31,233	...	...	...	13,16,047
GRAND TOTAL BOTH CROPS ...	27,898	182	1,80,977	23,089	2,08,875	23,271	2,32,146	...	...	...	37,61,458

UPPER BARI DOAB CIRCLE.

BARI DOAB CANAL.

REVENUE RETURN, 1873-74.—**Appendix B.**

STATEMENT SHOWING THE AREA IRRIGATED IN EACH CIVIL DISTRICT AND NATIVE STATE, COMPARED IN EACH CANAL DIVISION WITH THE AMOUNT OF WATER-RATE ASSESSED IN CASH, REMISSIONS AND FREE GRANTS, AND WATER-ADVANTAGE RATE. FEES PAYABLE TO LAMBARDARS AND PATWARIS, AND WATER-ADVANTAGE RATE.

Canal Districts and Native States.	Districts.	Nature of Crops and Canal Divisions.	Number of villages.	Area irrigated in acres.														Water-rate.										Remissions and Free Grants.		Net amount to be realized.	Fees on Collection.			Water-advantage rate.
				Class I.		Class II.		Class III.		Class IV.		Total.						Class I.		Class II.		Class III.		Class IV.		Total.								
				Flow.	Lift.	Flow.	Lift.	Flow.	Lift.	Flow.	Lift.	Flow.	Lift.	Grand Total.	Remissions and Free Grants.			Flow.	Lift.	Flow.	Lift.	Flow.	Lift.	Flow.	Lift.	Grand Total.	Area.	Amount.		Fees to Lambardars.	Fees to Patwaris.	Total.	
	Gurdaspur	Kharif, 1873-74. 1st Division B. D. C.	273	4,906	58	9,598	1	1,085		1,235	30	16,824	89	16,913	47	236		80,470	234	1,810	37	1,810	21	80,236	234	80,470	47	236		80,234	2,409	1,603	4,012	19,509
	,,	2nd ditto	55	240	13	1,048		80		440	12	1,820	25	1,845				9,737	65	73	15	5,389	2	9,737	65	9,737				9,737	370	97	467	2,260
		Total	328	5,146	71	11,416	2	1,165	30	1,675	42	18,644	114	18,758				90,207	299	1,883	52	7,199	23	89,973	299	90,207				89,971	2,779	1,700	4,479	21,769
	Umritsar	2nd Division B. D. C.	377	3,281	234	14,460	122	8,361	675	9,677	610	35,782	1,611	37,393	34	91		1,25,765	2,257	8,644	844	14,189	434	1,23,473	2,257	1,25,765	34	91		1,25,674	3,592	2,223	5,815	23,603
	Lahore	Ditto ditto	291	1,455	218	6,751	241	2,693	2,193	2,190	369	13,558	5,332	18,890				1,10,039	6,222	19,126	1,629	19,126	1,629	1,03,817	6,222	1,10,039				1,12,713	3,214	1,607	4,821	33,004
		Total Kharif	996	9,782	523	32,627	365	12,219	2,898	13,302	1,021	68,984	5,032	74,016	81	327		3,29,985	8,778	29,653	2,112	35,782	2,112	3,19,977	8,805	3,29,985	81	327		3,29,358	9,494	5,530	15,024	83,291
	Gurdaspur	Rabbi, 1873-74. 1st Division B. D. C.	244	...	...	65	1	6,015	62	4,824	2	10,904	65	10,969	40	101		21,326	77	5,899	2	21,246	2	21,246	77	21,326	40	101		21,225	637	421	1,061	9,295
	,,	2nd ditto	58	...	...	8	13	1,667	133	779	25	2,454	171	2,625	...	...		6,591	167	1,186	19	6,575	216	6,591	167	6,591	...	...		6,591	151	82	233	2,196
		Total	302	...	...	73	14	7,682	195	5,603	27	13,358	236	13,594	40	101		26,917	244	7,085	21	26,821	296	26,917	244	26,816	40	101		26,816	788	506	1,294	12,031
	Umritsar	2nd Division B. D. C.	380	...	1	113	10	42,176	3,494	13,066	369	55,376	3,873	59,249	50	129		1,30,367	4,867	39,560	14,854	1,29,367	14,854	1,30,138	4,867	1,30,138	50	129		1,30,138	3,702	2,347	6,049	43,406
	Lahore	Ditto ditto	280	...	...	35	6	39,960	11,607	6,426	423	46,351	12,036	58,390	...	...		2,685	...	2,685	...	2,685	...	1,26,975	...	1,26,975	...	...		1,26,975	3,607	2,299	5,906	40,670
		Total Rabbi	662	1	...	219	30	89,753	15,296	35,115	819	1,15,088	16,145	1,31,233	90	230		2,84,169	5,288	54,330	14,876	2,84,356	19,909	2,83,929	5,288	2,83,929	90	230		2,83,929	7,997	5,162	13,159	96,107
		Grand Total	1,958	9,783	523	32,846	395	1,01,972	18,194	48,417	1,840	1,84,072	21,177	2,05,249	171	557		6,14,154	14,066	83,983	16,988	1,18,138	34,021	6,03,906	14,093	6,14,154	171	557		6,12,287	17,491	10,692	28,173	1,79,388
		1st Division Bari Doab Canal.																															
		Kharif, 1873-74	...	4,906	58	9,598	1	1,085	30	1,235	30	16,824	89	16,913	47	236		80,470	234	1,810	37	1,810	21	80,236	234	80,470	47	236		80,234	2,409	1,603	4,012	19,509
		Rabbi, 1873-74	...	240	13	1,048	...	80	12	440	12	1,820	25	1,845	...	...		9,737	65	73	15	5,389	2	9,737	65	9,737	...	...		9,737	370	97	467	2,260
		Total	578	5,146	71	10,646	2	1,165	42	1,675	42	18,644	114	18,758	47	236		90,207	299	1,883	52	7,199	23	89,973	299	90,207	47	236		89,971	2,779	1,700	4,479	21,769
		2nd Division Bari Doab Canal.																															
		Kharif, 1873-74	...	723	466	4,976	1	1,085	30	1,235	30	8,516	497	9,013	34	91		1,25,765	2,257	8,644	844	14,189	434	1,23,473	2,257	1,25,765	34	91		1,25,674	3,592	2,223	5,815	23,603
		Rabbi, 1873-74	...	718	1	154	241	6,751	2,693	2,190	369	12,308	2,833	15,141	...	...		1,10,039	6,222	19,126	1,629	19,126	1,629	1,03,817	6,222	1,10,039	...	...		1,12,713	3,214	1,607	4,821	33,004
		Total	1,441	4,977	467	22,913	1,726	1,09,752	18,614	48,335	3,617	1,90,977	23,089	2,14,066	81	327		3,29,985	8,778	29,653	2,112	35,782	2,112	3,19,977	8,805	3,29,985	81	327		3,29,358	9,494	5,530	15,024	83,291
		Grand Total	1,958	9,783	523	32,846	395	1,01,972	18,706	49,394	3,645	1,84,072	21,177	2,05,249	171	557		6,14,154	14,066	83,983	16,988	1,18,138	34,021	6,03,906	14,093	6,14,154	171	557		6,12,287	17,491	10,692	28,173	1,79,388
				10,306		33,241		1,37,553		53,041																							

	Kharif.	Rabbi.
	Rs.	Rs.
For Lahore City Rajbaha	2,500	2,510
Miscellaneous water-rate	174	108
	2,674*	2,618†

UPPER BARI DOAB CIRCLE.

LOWER SATLAJ AND CHINAB INUNDATION CANALS.

REVENUE RETURN, 1873-74.—**Form No. VII.**

CLASSIFIED STATEMENT OF CROPS IRRIGATED, WITH ESTIMATED VALUE OF PRODUCE, DURING 1873-74.

Nature of Crops.	Area irrigated. Flow.	Lift.	Total.	Produce per acre.	Estimated produce.	Average rate in bazár per rupee.	Total value of produce.
	Area in acres.			M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	
KHARIF CROP.							
Class I.—							
Sugarcane	2,911	212	3,123	16 0 0	49,976 0 0	0 10 3	19,598
Class II.—							
Rice	6,242	105	6,347	10 0 0	63,476 0 0	0 32 0	79,945
Gardens	346	364	710	Rs. 200 per acre.	...	...	1,42,081
TOTAL ...	6,588	469	7,057	...	...	...	2,22,026
Class III.—							
Cotton	14,828	6,851	21,682	2 0 0	43,364 0 0	0 9 8	1,82,546
Hemp	2	14	16	5 0 0	80 0 0	0 10 0	320
Dyes, Drugs, and Spices { Indigo ...	25,785	1,856	27,641	0 12 0	8,292 0 0	Rs. 70 per md.	5,80,440
{ Chillies ...	2	4	6	6 0 0	36 0 0	0 5 0	288
Oil seeds—Till	4,411	1,281	5,692	6 0 0	34,152 0 0	0 11 0	1,26,950
Vegetables	14	69	83	Rs. 34 per acre.	...	...	2,822
TOTAL ...	45,042	10,078	55,120	...	...	...	8,93,366
Class IV.—							
Jowar	22,211	12,038	34,249	6 0 0	2,05,500 0 0	0 27 0	3,06,712
Bajra	4,256	2,696	6,952	5 0 0	34,760 0 0	0 25 0	55,789
Kangni	22	26	48	5 0 0	240 0 0	0 26 0	367
Maize	23	70	93	10 0 0	930 0 0	0 22 8	1,650
Miscellaneous ...	1,541	345	1,886	About Rs. 7 per acre.	...	...	14,011
TOTAL ...	28,053	15,175	43,228	...	...	...	3,78,529
TOTAL KHARIF ...	82,594	25,934	1,08,528	...	...	...	15,13,519
RABBI CROP.							
Class III.—							
Wheat	50,397	12,991	63,388	9 0 0	5,70,492 0 0	0 21 0	10,78,437
Barley	595	298	893	9 0 0	8,037 0 0	0 26 8	1,216
Dyes, Drugs and Spices { Tobacco ...	70	57	127	8 0 0	1,016 0 0	0 14 12	2,140
{ Poppies ...	3	3	6	6 0 0	36 0 0	0 1 4	1,142
Mustard	145	13	158	5 0 0	790 0 0	0 14 12	2,139
Turnips	11,567	3,465	15,032	Rs. 25 per acre.	...	...	3,75,800
Vegetables	10	24	34	„ 90 „ „	...	...	2,380
Carrots	6	4	10	„ 30 „ „	...	...	300
TOTAL ...	62,793	16,855	79,648	...	...	...	14,63,554
Class IV.—							
Gram	2,407	246	2,653	6 0 0	15,918 0 0	0 22 0	28,895
Miscellaneous	3,711	842	4,556	About Rs. 9 per acre.	...	...	43,273
Fallow lands	1,590	89	1,679	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	7,713	1,177	8,888	...	...	...	72,168
TOTAL RABBI ...	70,504	18,032	88,536	...	...	...	15,35,722
GRAND TOTAL, BOTH CROPS	1,53,098	43,966	1,97,064	...	...	...	30,49,241

DERAJAT CIRCLE.

INDUS INUNDATION CANALS.

REVENUE RETURN, 1873-74.—**Form No. VII.**

STATEMENT OF AREAS OF CROPS IRRIGATED, AND ESTIMATED VALUE OF PRODUCE, DURING THE YEAR 1873-74.

NATURE OF CROP.	AREA IRRIGATED. Flow.	AREA IRRIGATED. Lift.	TOTAL.	Produce per acre.	TOTAL PRODUCE.	Average rate per rupee.	TOTAL VALUE OF PRODUCE.	REMARKS.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Rs. A. P.	
KHARIF.								
Class I.—								
Sugarcane	16·95	.....	16·95	80 0 0	1,356 0 0	2 0 0	678 0 0	
Class II.—								
Gardens	342·82	18·25	361·07	30 0 0	10,832 4 0	0 20 0	21,664 3 2	
Cereals—Rice	8,344·98	5·57	8,350·55	12 0 0	1,00,206 24 0	0 11 0	3,64,387 10 2	
TOTAL ...	8,687·80	23·82	8,711·62	...	.....	...	3,86,051 13 4	
Class III.—								
Fibres—Cotton	25,646·89	2,198·64	27,845·53	2 0 0	55,691 2 6	0 2 4	9,90,063 4 5	
Dyes—Indigo	18,897·15	111·94	19,009·09	0 20 0	9,504 21 12	0 12 0	5,06,909 0 0	
„ Mehndi	15·16	.....	15·16	1 0 0	15 6 6	0 7 0	86 10 0	
Drugs and Spices—(Chillies)	29·07	4·67	33·74	4 0 0	134 38 6	0 4 0	1,349 9 6	
Oil seed—(*Til, Sesamum*)	1,293·13	105·84	1,398·97	5 0 0	6,994 34 0	0 9 0	31,099 3 7	
Miscellaneous—Vegetables	317·94	68·41	386·35	30 0 0	11,590 20 0	0 35 0	13,246 4 6	
TOTAL ...	46,199·34	2,489·50	48,688·84	...	.....	...	15,42,754 0 0	
Class IV—								
Cereals—Jowár (great millet)	28,455·12	6,239·07	34,694·19	10 0 0	3,46,941 36 0	0 28 0	4,95,631 4 6	
Bájrá (spiked do.)	11,958·64	1,695·09	13,653·73	10 0 0	1,36,537 12 0	0 22 0	2,48,249 10 2	
Sawánk	358·63	47·75	406·38	10 0 0	4,063 32 0	0 20 0	8,127 9 7	
China	172·92	127·19	300·11	5 0 0	1,500 22 0	0 12 0	5,001 13 4	
Pulses—Moth	147·97	3·52	151·49	6 0 0	908 37 9	0 20 0	1,817 14 0	
Mung	141·02	1·98	143·00	6 0 0	858 0 0	0 17 0	2,018 13 2	
Grass	7,859·83	145·21	8,005·04	100 0 0	8,00,504 0 0	2 20 0	3,20,201 9 7	
Waste	663·62	154·65	818·27	...	.....	...	.....	
TOTAL ...	49,757·75	8,414·46	58,172·21	...	.....	...	10,81,048 10 4	
TOTAL KHARIF ...	1,04,661·84	10,927·78	1,15,589·62	...	.....	...	30,10,532 7 8	
RABBI.								
Class III—								
Cereals—Wheat	41,088·22	1,549·67	42,637·89	16 0 0	6,82,206 9 9	0 15 0	18,19,216 10 2	
Oil-seed, Sarson (*Sinapis Campestris*)	2,444·65	0·13	2,444·78	8 0 0	19,558 9 9	0 15 0	52,155 4 10	
Dyes, Drugs and Spices—Poppies	0·64	19·11	19·75	5 0 0	98 30 0	0 1 4	316 0 0	
Tobacco	1,006·90	70·51	1,077·41	10 0 0	10,774 4 0	0 4 0	1,07,741 0 0	
Miscellaneous—Vegetables	343·01	83·54	426·55	50 0 0	21,327 20 0	1 0 0	21,327 8 0	
TOTAL ...	44,883·42	1,722·96	46,606·38	...	.....	...	20,00,756 7 0	
Class IV—								
Pulses—Gram	330·78	...	330·78	20 0 0	6,615 24 0	0 22 0	12,028 5 9	
Mutter (Peas)	493·38	...	493·38	20 0 0	9,867 24 0	0 27 0	14,618 10 8	
TOTAL ...	824·16	...	824·16	...	.....	...	26,647 0 5	
TOTAL RABBI ...	45,707·58	1,722·96	47,430·54	...	.....	...	20,27,403 7 5	
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,50,369·42	12,650·74	1,63,020·16	...	.....	...	50,37,935 15 1	

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

[RAILWAYS.]

EARNINGS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS DURING THE HALF-YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER 1874.

No. I.

GENERAL RESULTS.

Railways.	Mean Mileage open.	Train Mileage.	Earnings.	Expenses.	Net Earnings.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Madras	858	957,623	29,48,829	19,77,273	9,71,556
South Indian	186	162,852	5,05,197	2,97,371	2,07,826
Great Indian Peninsula	1,266½	1,644,380	74,98,045	50,98,305	23,99,740
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India	428¼	422,138	20,06,793	14,34,581	5,72,212
East Indian, Main Line	1,280	2,871,860	1,34,88,322	53,70,838	81,17,484
„ Jubbulpore Line	223¼	218,278	8,49,369	4,80,937	3,68,432
Eastern Bengal	158¼	276,653	19,37,299	9,95,119	9,42,180
Oudh and Rohilkhund	510	310,714	10,51,286	7,27,483	3,23,803
Punjab and Delhi	553¾	554,007	29,47,150	21,41,755a	8,05,395
Sindh	105¼	75,740			
Calcutta and South-Eastern (State)	28	18,380	43,654	36,512	7,142
Nulhatee (State)	27¼	16,647	38,086	30,337	7,749
Rajpootana, Delhi District (State)	90	60,287	1,51,659	1,21,889	29,770
„ Agra „ „	128	75,156	2,57,096	1,83,889	73,207
Khamgaon *b* „	...	...	...	...	...
Oomraotee *b* „	...	...	...	...	...
Holkar „	37	22,771	72,796	55,123	17,673
Wurdah Valley *c* „	18	836	3,872	10,219	−6,347
Nizam's *b* „	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	5,928	7,688,622	3,37,99,458	1,89,61,631	1,48,37,822

a.—Exclusive of rain damage repairs amounting to Rs. 80,589-13-4 for the half-year.

b.—Accounts not received.

c.—The line was open for public traffic from 21st November to 31st December 1874.

No. II.

SUMMARY OF EARNINGS.

Railways.	Coaching.	Goods.	Electric Telegraph.	Steam Boat.	Sundries.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Madras	11,99,779	16,37,263	11,669	...	1,00,118	29,48,829
South Indian	2,83,751	2,08,065	3,155	...	10,226	5,05,197
Great Indian Peninsula	22,01,269	51,52,891	16,224	...	1,27,661	74,98,045
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India	10,11,602	9,36,543	11,518	...	47,130	20,06,793
East Indian, Main Line	39,51,704	91,09,986	25,143	76,827	3,24,662	1,34,88,322
„ Jubbulpore Line	3,43,104	4,34,950	1,577	...	69,738	8,49,369
Eastern Bengal	5,10,360	11,37,242	2,838	2,23,185	63,674	19,37,299
Oudh and Rohilkhund	5,74,989	4,59,772	2,705	...	13,820	10,51,286
Punjab and Delhi	9,89,858	11,36,646	5,443	3,41,731	1,11,946	29,47,150
Sindh	61,093	2,87,628			9,805	
Calcutta and South-Eastern (State)	26,041	10,709	128	...	6,776	43,654
Nulhatee (State)	22,436	15,036	583	...	31	38,086
Rajpootana, Delhi District (State)	59,913	70,488	572	...	20,686	1,51,659
„ Agra „ „	89,164	1,59,107	1,804	...	7,021	2,57,096
Khamgaon *a* „	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oomraotee *a* „	...	...	...	...	...	...
Holkar „	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wurdah Valley „	24,688	44,156	357	...	3,595	72,796
Nizam's *a* „	817	2,685	...	...	370	3,872
	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	1,13,50,568	2,08,03,167	83,716	6,44,743	9,17,259	3,37,99,453

a.—Accounts not received.

No. III.

DETAIL OF COACHING TRAFFIC.

Railways.	Passengers. First Class. Mileage fare.	First Class. Receipts.	First Class. Number.	Fourth or lowest Class. Mileage fare.	Fourth or lowest Class. Receipts.	Fourth or lowest Class. Number.	Total. Receipts.	Total. Number.	Season Tickets. Number.	Miscellaneous comprising parcels, luggage, &c. Receipts.	Total. Receipts.	Deductions.	Net Total.
	Pies.	Rs.		Pies.	Rs.		Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Madras	15·00	8,57,373	292,029	2·0	1,18,790	1,402,588	10,92,368	1,694,617	96	1,515	11,99,779	...	11,99,779
South Indian	12·00	...	769,817	2·0	2,60,897	778,082	2,72,612a	1,547,899	1	25	11,111	...	2,83,751
Great Indian Peninsula	18·00	4,68,829	253,330	2·0	1,53,883	1,536,709	19,13,792	1,789,039	47,080b	5,020	2,82,457	...	22,01,269
Bombay, Baroda and C. India ...	15·00	...	1,293,883	3·0	9,82,200	1,537,709	19,13,792	2,831,592	47,080b	5,020	2,82,457	...	22,01,269
East Indian, Main Line ...	18·00	1,70,958	1,738,352	3·0	8,41,122	1,834,286	9,23,765	3,572,638	2,364	17,001	10,11,612	10½	10,11,602
„ Jubbulpore Line ...	18·00	8,741	2,586,573	3·0	29,57,743	2,845,576	35,08,375	5,432,149	4,651	19,926	4,23,646	24½	39,51,704
Eastern Bengal ...	18·00	1,09,625	104,986	3·0	2,13,420	111,005	2,68,837	215,991	...	...	74,267	...	3,43,104
Oudh and Rohilkhund ...	12·00	...	537,061	3·0	2,99,852	745,871	4,48,917	1,282,932	1,296	8,350	53,093	...	5,10,360
Punjab and Delhi ...	18·00	16,942	1,017,320c	2·0	5,02,327c	1,026,396	5,28,882	2,043,716	...	...	46,107	...	5,74,989
Sindh	15·00	...	1,007,356	3·0	7,33,150	1,038,477	8,62,762	2,045,833	...	...	1,27,096	...	9,89,858
Calcutta and South-Eastern(State)	14·40	...	32,686	3·62	44,048	34,985	53,036	67,671	...	...	8,057	...	61,093
Nulhatee (State) ...	28·00	...	...	2·67	24,414c	202,727	25,376	202,727	...	...	665	...	26,041
Rajpootana, Delhi District (State)	10·51d	...	201,130c	4·57	15,227	30,906	18,644	232,036	...	...	3,792	...	22,436
„ Agra „	10·98d	1,755	28,448	1·30d	43,676	57,024	59,431	260,484	2	63	2,825	...	62,319
Khamgaon (State) f „	...	11,275	215,365	2·02d	77,993	246,929	89,268	462,294	2	60	6,040	...	95,368
Oomraotee f „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Holkar „	12·00e	...	...	2·25e	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wurdah Valley (State) ...	18·00	...	54,317	3·0	20,035	66,259	22,008	120,576	...	2,680	24,688	...	24,688
Nizam's f „	...	104	30,625	...	464	2,315	735	32,940	...	82	817	...	817
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	...	16,45,602	...	...	71,45,358	12,022,902	1,00,80,195	23,914,520	55,492	51,960	12,18,666	1,13,50,821	253	1,13,50,568

a.—Includes Rs. 382 derived from the conveyance of Troops by Special Trains.
b.—Irrecoverable outstandings.
c.—Called "Upper Class" and "Lower Class;" but as the fares charged nearly correspond with those charged for 2nd and 4th Classes, they are exhibited under these heads.
d.—Average mileage fare.
e.—Average fare per mile on 40 miles.
f.—Accounts not received.
g.—Equivalents of season tickets.

No. IV.

DETAIL OF GOODS TRAFFIC.

Railways.	Railway Materials for Construction. Ton-miles.	Receipts.	Minerals. Ton-miles.	Receipts.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Deductions.	Net Total.
		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Madras	181,129	6,030	...	...	11,708	16,37,263	...	16,37,263
South Indian	589,109	19,239	...	...	905	2,08,065	...	2,08,065
Great Indian Peninsula	436,531	19,281	...	...	2,01,901a	51,52,891	...	51,52,891
Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	234,396	9,767	160,498	4,380	2,01,901a	51,52,891	...	51,52,891
East Indian, Main Line	565,499	11,764	40,174,344	12,42,716	21,041	91,09,986	55b	9,36,543
„ Jubbulpore Line	8,897	114	309,496	8,675	292	4,34,950	1,075b	91,09,986
Eastern Bengal	36,100	1,053	369,791	17,345	3,162	11,37,242	...	4,34,950
Oudh and Rohilkhund	603,839	17,972	24,751	736	3,952	4,59,772	...	11,37,242
Punjab and Delhi	...	...	1,650,324	55,223	3,105	11,36,646	...	4,59,772
Sindh	...	...	...	...	918	2,87,628	...	11,36,646
Calcutta and South-Eastern (State)	...	...	...	...	323	10,709	...	2,87,628
Nulhatee (State)	...	2	...	...	323	10,709	...	10,709
Rajpootana, Delhi District (State)	258,273	12,000	...	4,754	157	15,036	...	15,036
„ Agra „	449,436	16,129	...	...	187	70,488	...	70,488
Khamgaon (State) d „	...	...	...	...	328	1,59,107	...	1,59,107
Oomraotee d „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Holkar „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wurdah Valley (State)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nizam's d „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	3,385,509	1,14,621	42,768,526	13,33,829	2,94,280	2,08,04,297	1,130	2,08,03,167

a.—Between Dadur Junction and Jubbulpore, and Rs. 1,54,417 were realized from the carriage of sheep, &c.
b.—Irrecoverable outstandings. | *c*.—Accounts not received.

Railways.	General Merchandise. Ton-miles.	Receipts.	Military Stores. Ton-miles.	Receipts.	Total.	Deductions.	Net Total.
		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Madras	29,321,213	15,77,175	...	...	...	...	...
South Indian	3,365,932	1,87,758	525,172	1,263	...	...	...
Gre at Indian Peninsula	68,553,981	48,34,557	1,012,682	...	...	...	...
Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	12,726,229	8,52,087	276,040	...	...	...	...
East Indian, Main Line	151,984,919	74,53,847	4,971,874	...	...	...	...
„ Jubbulpore Line	8,490,029	4,17,072	105,587	...	...	...	...
Eastern Bengal	17,508,887	11,10,953	64,857	...	...	...	...
Oudh and Rohilkhund	7,795,498	4,21,550	218,560	...	...	...	...
Punjab and Delhi	19,064,184	10,01,110	882,198	...	...	...	...
Sindh	4,474,561	2,64,157	259,498	...	...	...	...
Calcutta and South-Eastern (State)	292,024	10,386	...	2	...	...	...
Nulhatee (State)	132,985	10,123	...	14	...	...	...
Rajpootana, Delhi District (State)	788,224	58,299	...	...	...	...	...
„ Agra „	1,891,706	1,42,650	...	...	...	...	...
Khamgaon (State) d „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oomraotee d „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Holkar „	441,214	40,650	26,640	...	...	...	...
Wurdah Valley (State)	48,751	2,683	...	...	...	...	...
Nizam's d „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	326,860,337	1,83,86,057	8,344,387	...	...	...	...

a.—Of this amount, Rs. 1,57,416 were for charges incurred on account of haulage charges between Dadur Junction and Jubbulpore, and Rs. 47,265 were realized from the carriage of cattle and sheep, &c.
b.—Of this amount, Rs. 47,265 were realized from the carriage of cattle and sheep, &c.

No. V.
SUMMARY OF EXPENSES.

Railways.	Maintenance of Way, Works and Stations.	Locomotive Expenses.	Carriage and Wagon Expenses.	Traffic Expenses.	General Charges.	Steam Boat Service.	Special and Miscellaneous Expenses.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Madras	6,30,366	6,64,179	1,51,398	3,03,395	1,91,037	...	36,898*	19,77,273
South Indian	61,034	1,36,733	26,405	45,094	27,263	...	842	2,97,371
Great Indian Peninsula	9,50,362 *a*	18,71,539	7,26,481	8,90,000	4,83,777	..	1,76,146 *b*	50,98,305
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	3,16,763	4,52,609	1,50,384	2,55,200	2,31,961	..	27,664	14,34,581
East Indian, Main Line	10,78,286	15,72,966	5,22,068	13,47,191	7,04,087	43,317	1,02,923	53,70,838
„ Jubbulpore Line	1,02,251	1,78,413	49,963	77,936	62,873	...	9,501	4,80,937
Eastern Bengal	1,87,682	1,88,367	85,864	2,17,451	1,30,688	1,38,443	46,624 *c*	9,95,119
Oudh and Rohilkhund	1,97,012	2,01,671	49,169	1,54,240	1,19,638	...	5,753	7,27,483
Punjab and Delhi	2,76,882	5,10,532	1,17,651	2,49,013	2,61,637	3,93,639	45,082 *d*	21,41,755
Sindh	1,02,922	1,22,744	19,608	42,045				
Calcutta and South-Eastern (State)	7,146	17,226	1,385	5,232	5,219	...	304	36,512
Nulhatee (State)	8,209	9,652	2,869	5,510	3,966	...	131	30,337
Rajpootana, Delhi District (State)	31,061	48,522	5,443	21,562	15,301	...	...	1,21,889
„ Agra „ „	66,792	51,459	4,125	28,807	32,706	...	...	1,83,889
Khamgaon (State) *e*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oomraotee „ *e*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Holkar „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wurdah Valley (State)	11,187	16,854	4,093	14,477	8,462	...	50	55,123
Nizam's (State) *e*	3,810	1,870	2,595	1,678	566	...	...	10,219
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	40,31,765	60,45,036	19,19,501	36,58,831	22,79,181	5,75,399	4,51,913	1,89,61,631

* Exclusive of Rs. 2,695 charged to Fire Insurance Fund.

a.—The actual expenditure under this head was Rs. 13,54,779, as a sum of Rs. 3,02,606 was charged to "Permanent Way Materials Renewal Fund," and Rs. 1,01,811 to "Extraordinary Casualties to Works Fund," *vide* Statement No. VI.
b.—This is exclusive of Rs. 2,865 charged to Fire Insurance Fund. | *c*.—Includes a contribution to the "Flotilla Reserve Fund" | *d*.—Exclusive of Rs. 155 charged to Fire Insurance Fund. | *e*—Accounts not received.

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

Railways.	General Superintendence.	Maintenance and Renewal of Permanent Way and Works.	Other Items.	Total.	Deductions.	Net Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Madras	1,19,302	4,99,062	12,002	6,30,366	...	6,30,366
South Indian	11,729	49,108	343	61,180	146 *a*	61,034
Great Indian Peninsula	2,45,370	10,49,236	60,173 *b*	13,54,779	4,04,417 *c*	9,50,362
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	87,117	2,18,241	11,405	3,16,763	...	3,16,763
East Indian, Main Line	2,38,817	9,23,411	10,418	12,02,646	1,24,360 *d*	10,78,286
„ Jubbulpore Line	35,598	61,811	8,580	1,05,989	3,738 *e*	1,02,251
Eastern Bengal	52,849	1,54,422	3,220	2,11,491	23,809 *f*	1,87,682
Oudh and Rohilkhund	66,369	1,23,442	7,201	1,97,012	...	1,97,012
Punjab and Delhi	88,686	1,86,910	1,286	2,76,882	...	2,76,882
Sindh	8,802	91,951	2,169	1,02,922	...	1,02,922
Calcutta and South-Eastern (State)	821	6,272	53	7,146	...	7,146
Nulhatee (State)	24 *g*	7,898	287	8,209	...	8,209
Rajpootana, Delhi District (State)	8,556	21,512	993	31,061	...	31,061
„ Agra „ „	6,990	59,557	245	66,792	...	66,792
Khamgaon (State) *h*	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oomraotee „ *h*	...	...	...	...	...	...
Holkar „	2,931	7,180	1,076	11,187	...	11,187
Wurdah Valley (State)	1,253	2,280	277	3,810	...	3,810
Nizam's (State) *h*	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	9,75,214	34,62,293	1,19,728	45,88,235	5,56,470	40,31,765

a.—Value of stores returned to stock. | *b*.—Of this amount Rs. 31,175 were for charges incurred on account of repairs of ballast wagons. | *c*.—Of this amount Rs. 3,02,606 were charged to Permanent Way Renewal Fund, and Rs. 1,01,811 to Extraordinary Casualties to Works Fund. | *d*.—Of this amount Rs. 11,184 were for Gain on Stores. Rs. 122 for unpaid salaries, Rs. 1,13,038 for value of stores returned to stock, and Rs. 16 for Fire Insurance Fund. | *e*—Of this amount Rs. 3,337 were for value of stores returned to stock. Rs. 94 for unpaid salaries and Rs. 307 for Fire Insurance Fund.
f.—Of this amount Rs. 12,914 were for replacement of ballast and renewal of sleepers and Rs. 10,895 for value of stores returned to stock. | *g*.—Office expenses. | *h*.—Accounts not received.

No. VII.
DETAIL OF LOCOMOTIVE EXPENSES.

Railways.	General Superintendence.	Wages of Drivers and Firemen, Fuelling, Cleaning Engines, &c.	Fuel.	Water, Oil, Tallow, and other Stores.	Maintenance and Renewal of Locomotive Engines and Machinery.	Other items.	Total.	Deductions.	Net Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Madras	62,794	1,00,069	2,94,900	27,420	1,78,996	...	6,64,179	...	6,64,179
South Indian	18,191	17,999	73,058	3,686	23,799	...	1,36,733	...	1,36,733
Great Indian Peninsula	1,35,773	3,98,077	8,01,506	1,12,954	4,21,921	1,308 *a*	18,71,539	...	18,71,539
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	46,294	79,752	2,26,904	22,486	75,652	1,521	4,52,609	...	4,52,609
East Indian, Main Line	1,89,623	5,84,461	2,41,367	1,07,753	4,71,017	100	15,94,321	21,355 *b*	15,72,966
„ Jubbulpore Line	16,547	50,685	66,830	9,651	34,759	...	1,78,472	59 *c*	1,78,413
Eastern Bengal	24,185	56,687	61,694	13,690	32,111	...	1,88,367	...	1,88,367
Oudh and Rohilkhund	15,129	64,811	67,299	13,374	38,653	2,405	2,01,671	...	2,01,671
Punjab and Delhi	44,061	1,28,983	1,97,495	18,262	1,12,995	14,884 *e*	5,16,680	6,148 *d*	5,10,532
Sindh	10,048	16,295	14,226	10,327	70,109	1,439	1,22,744	...	1,22,744
Calcutta and South-Eastern (State)	2,255	2,137	5,547	1,024	6,117	146	17,226	...	17,226
Nulhatee (State)	1,479	741	3,067	579	3,786	...	9,652	...	9,652
Rajpootana, Delhi District (State)	3,192	12,965	25,154	2,345	4,866	...	48,522	...	48,522
„ Agra „ „	4,557	15,984	21,841	4,232	4,845	...	51,459	...	51,459
Khamgaon (State) *f*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oomraotee „ *f*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Holkar (State)	3,241	4,998	3,317	1,646	3,345	307	16,854	...	16,854
Wurdah Valley (State)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,570
Nizam's (State) *f*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	5,77,369	15,34,644	21,04,205	3,49,429	14,83,271	22,110	60,71,028	27,562	60,45,036

a.—This amount was for charges incurred on account of conservancy of Byculla Workshop. | *b*.—Of this amount Rs. 19,039 were for credits received for work done in workshops for other Departments, Rs. 1,464 for unpaid salaries, and Rs. 852 for amounts debited to the "Fire Insurance Fund." | *c*.—Of this amount Rs. 39 were for credits received for work done in workshop for other Departments, Rs. 9 for unpaid salaries and Rs. 11 for value of stores returned to stock. | *d*.—Charged to Locomotive Renewal Fund. | *e*.—Of this amount Rs. 14,788 were charged for hire of locomotives. | *f*.—Accounts not received.

No. VIII.
DETAIL OF CARRIAGE AND WAGON EXPENSES.

Railways.	General Superintendence.	Repairs and Renewals of Vehicles and Machinery.	Cleaning and Oiling.	Other items.	Total.	Deductions.	Net Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Madras	14,015	1,08,995	27,042	1,346	1,51,398	...	1,51,398
South Indian	4,169	19,434	2,833	...	26,436	31 *a*	26,405
Great Indian Peninsula	36,459	5,93,164	96,858	...	7,26,481	...	7,26,481
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	18,651	1,11,358	17,334	3,041	1,50,384	...	1,50,384
East Indian, Main Line	38,858	4,45,584	41,932	92	5,26,466	4,398 *b*	5,22,068
„ Jubbulpore Line	3,004	41,416	5,543	...	49,963	...	49,963
Eastern Bengal	15,870	71,575	8,505	13	95,963	10,099 *c*	85,864
Oudh and Rohilkhund	4,890	38,698	4,927	654	49,169	...	49,169
Punjab and Delhi	8,531	89,465	21,656	...	1,19,652	2,001 *d*	1,17,651
Sindh	2,061	14,045	3,502	...	19,608	...	19,608
Calcutta and South-Eastern (State)	...	1,193	192	...	1,385	...	1,385
Nulhatee (State)	...	2,361	508	...	2,869	...	2,869
Rajpootana, Delhi District (State)	2,431	2,314	698	...	5,443	...	5,443
„ Agra „ „	1,361	1,486	1,278	...	4,125	...	4,125
Khamgaon (State) *e*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oomraotee „ *e*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Holkar (State)	...	3,312	781	...	4,093	...	4,093
Wurdah Valley (State)	...	Details	not furnished.	...	...	...	2,595
Nizam's (State) *e*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1,50,300	15,44,400	2,33,589	5,146	19,33,435	16,529	19,19,501

a.—Credit received for work done in workshop for other Departments. | *b*.—Of this amount Rs. 4,352 were for credits received for work done in workshops for other Departments and Rs. 46 for unpaid salaries.
c.—Charged to Fire Insurance Fund for renewal of 5 cylindrical wagons destroyed by fire in 1869. | *d*.—Charged for Fire Insurance Fund. | *e*.—Accounts not received.

No. IX.

DETAIL OF TRAFFIC EXPENSES.

Railways.	Printing, stationery, and tickets.	Charges for delivery and collection of goods.	Payments to other lines for hire of vehicles, mileage of foreign stock, &c.	Other items, including clothing.	Total.	Deductions.	Net Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Madras	17,310	...	8,926	9,105	3,03,395	...	3,03,395
South Indian	2,879	...	15,157	257	45,094	...	45,094
Great Indian Peninsula	30,576	67,768	64,884	29,031	8,90,000	...	8,90,000
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	11,956	36,053	9,314*a*	3,005	2,55,200	...	2,55,200
East Indian, Main Line	40,074	...	1,37,565*c*	29,071	13,49,494	2,303*d*	13,47,191
,, Jubbulpore Line	2,284	...	1,308	41,738	1,10,020	32,984*f*	77,936
Eastern Bengal	5,264	...	32	1,800	2,17,451	...	2,17,451
Oudh and Rohilkhund	2,554	...	13,470	2,533	1,54,210	...	1,54,210
Punjab and Delhi	13,392	...	27,095	1,874	2,49,013	...	2,49,013
Sindh	3,057	1,315	...	66	42,045	...	42,045
Calcutta and South-Eastern (State)	404	10	...	134	5,232	...	5,232
Nulhatee (State)	373	1,415	...	298	5,510	...	5,510
Rajpootana, Delhi District (State)	1,333	2,524	...	493	21,562	...	21,562
,, Agra ,, ,, ...	892	6,598	...	508	28,807	...	28,807
Khamgaon (State)*g* ,, ,, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oomraotee ,,*g*	...	1,197	5,310	78	14,477	...	14,477
Holkar ,, ...	725	...	...	...	...	...	1,678
Wurdah Valley (State)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nizam's ,,*g*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	1,33,073	1,16,880	3,03,561	1,20,591	36,02,440	35,287	35,58,831

a.—Of this amount Rs. 6,239 were for toll on Carnac Bunder traffic. | *b.*—These items include 2,41,227-13-11 paid to Messrs. Bird & Co. for handling goods. | *c.*—Of this amount Rs. 28,072 were for hire of vehicles and Rs. 1,29,492 for mileage of foreign stock. | *d.*—Of this amount Rs. 414 were for value of stores returned to stock and Rs. 1,889 for unpaid salaries. | *e.*—This includes Rs. 5,248-5-8 paid to M essrs. Bird & Co. for handling goods. | *f.*—This includes Rs. 32,784, being the hire of vehicles charged in excess in 1873, reserved from last half-year's Revenue Account for deduction in this. | *g.*—Accounts not received.

No. X.

DETAIL OF GENERAL CHARGES.

Railways.	General Superintendence.	Station Staff.	Train Staff.	Fuel, lighting, water and general stores.	Police.	Electric Telegraph.	Other items.	Total.	Home Expenditure.	Indian Management.	Deductions.	Net Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Madras	55,442	1,30,088	33,301	49,223	12,502	35,910	660	1,91,037	33,977	1,07,988	...	1,91,037
South Indian	5,884	16,024	3,508	1,435	187	3,729	...	27,263	5,118	18,229	...	27,263
Great Indian Peninsula	93,930	3,02,178	2,27,338	74,295	77,601	1,08,508	5,333	4,83,777	45,976	2,46,359	...	4,83,777
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	35,851	1,24,928	16,672	16,321	33,178	22,663	2,037	2,31,961	40,014	1,34,069	...	2,31,961
East Indian, Main Line	1,47,107*b*	7,18,685*b*	1,87,279	69,713	61,732	1,61,880	39,725	7,08,229	58,134	3,86,758	4,142*a*	7,04,087
,, Jubbulpore Line	3,994	42,192*c*	15,546	3,858	7,110	22,077	1,821	62,887	3,576	27,473	146	62,873
Eastern Bengal	24,923	1,49,533	20,537	15,362	15,603	20,887	2,677	1,30,688	22,512	69,009	...	1,30,688
Oudh and Rohilkhund	15,319	88,885	16,515	14,934	4,955	33,419	158	1,19,638	7,037	49,069	...	1,19,638
Punjab and Delhi	35,778	1,11,277	38,833	20,764	25,283	32,674	228	2,61,637	36,545	1,66,707	...	2,61,637
Sindh	7,334	22,463	5,160	2,650	361	809	36	5,219	...	4,013	...	5,219
Calcutta and South-Eastern (State)	1,091	2,819	561	213	...	545	11	3,966	...	3,410	...	3,966
Nulhatee (State)	1,208	1,740	211	185	...	545	33	15,801	...	10,619	...	15,301
Rajpootana, Delhi District (State)	3,399	9,553	3,230	1,030	11,311	3,905	18	32,706	...	12,700	...	32,706
,, Agra ,, ,, ...	4,526	10,911	4,042	1,330	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khamgaon (State)*c* ,, ,, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oomraotee ,,*c*	...	413	4,794	528	528	545	7	8,462	...	4,013	...	8,462
Holkar ,, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	566	...	566	...	566
Wurdah Valley (State)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nizam's ,,*c*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	4,36,149	17,36,070	5,74,275	2,71,841	2,35,925	4,76,428	52,744	22,83,337	2,53,689	12,44,551	4,156	22,79,181

a.—Of this amount Rs. 3,852 were for value of stores returned to stock, and Rs. 310 for unpaid salaries. | *b.*—Value of stores returned to stock. | *c.*—Accounts not received.

No. XI.

STATEMENT OF ROLLING-STOCK CONSTRUCTED UP TO 31st DEC. 1874.

Railways.	Locomotives.	Vehicles. Coaching.	Goods, including Miscellaneous.	Brake-vans.	Total.
Madras	126	463	3,035	85	3,583
South Indian	25	80	369	15	464
Great Indian Peninsula	345	925	6,642	426	7,993
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India	85	215	2,765	61	3,041
East Indian, Main Line	478	721	5,627	224	6,572
,, Jubbulpore Line	40	86	884	46	1,016
Eastern Bengal	43	145	694	26	865
Oudh and Rohilkhund	62	296	873	36	1,205
Punjab and Delhi	131	386	2,161	68	2,615
Sindh	25	57	768	25	850
Calcutta and South-Eastern (State)	11	45	348	9	402
Nulhatee (State)	6	10	18	...	28
Rajpootana, Delhi District (State)	13	62	211	10	283
,, Agra ,, ,, ...	33	49	386	17	452
Khamgaon (State)*b*	...	...	...	...	...
Oomraotee ,, *b*	...	...	...	...	...
Holkar ,, ...	5	35	67	3	105
Wurdha Valley (State)*a*	...	...	...	...	...
Nizam's (State)*b*	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	1,428	3,575	24,848	1,051	29,474

a.—This line is worked with the rolling-stock of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
b.—Accounts not received.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

TRAFFIC REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT FOR THE YEAR 1874-75.

No. 94, dated Simla, the 25th June 1875.

From—Lieut.-Colonel R. MURRAY, Offg. Director General of Telegraphs in India,
To—The Secretary to the Government of India, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

I have the honour to submit Return of the number and value of State and Private Messages transmitted from each Division of this Department during the year 1874-75, showing the Collections on, and the Number of Inland and Foreign Messages separately. The Abstract in the margin exhibits in one view the percentage of increase and decrease in the number of paid Messages and Indian share of Collections under each head, as compared with those of the last year.

Class of Messages.	ACTUAL: Increase. Inland. No.	Inland. Amt. Rs.	Inland. Amt. A.	Foreign. No.	Foreign. Amt. Rs.	Foreign. Amt. A.	Net. No.	Net. Amt. Rs.	Net. Amt. A.	ACTUAL: Decrease. Inland. No.	Inland. Amt. Rs.	Inland. Amt. A.	Foreign. No.	Foreign. Amt. Rs.	Foreign. Amt. A.	Net. No.	Net. Amt. Rs.	Net. Amt. A.
State...	11,887	44,221	11	102	...	...	11,989	44,023	15	...	...	...	...	197	12	...	...	...
Private	66,279	55,625	2	13,655	33,797	13	79,934	89,423	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
							Net	1,33,446	14					Net		...	...	...

Class of Messages.	PERCENTAGE OF: Increase. Inland. No.	Inland. Amt.	Foreign. No.	Foreign. Amt.	Net. No.	Net. Amt.	Decrease. Inland. No.	Inland. Amt.	Foreign. No.	Foreign. Amt.	Net. No.	Net. Amt.
State...	18·19	20·75	8·47	...	18·01	19·63	...	...	1·75	...	...	...
Private	11·19	5·46	15·75	6·24	11·77	5·73	...	...	...	...	...	...
				Net	13·33	7·48				Net	...	...

The Return also shows the number and value of free Public News Messages transmitted, and the value of the free copies of Reuter's "Government and Press" Messages supplied to various Officials.

Abstracts of Foreign Traffic under heads of *Sent*, *Received* and *Transit*, and of the number of Messages sent and received by the *Indo-European*, *Turkish*, and *Red Sea* routes, respectively, are also appended.

Return of the Number and Value of Inland and Foreign Messages sent and of Foreign Messages "Received" and "Transit" during the year 1874-75, showing also the Increase and Decrease under each head on the figures for the previous year 1873-74.

Number of Paid Messages and Indian Share of Collections in 1874-75.

Divisions	Inland. State. No.	Inland. State. Value. Rs.	Inland. State. Value. A.	Inland. Private. No.	Inland. Private. Value. Rs.	Inland. Private. Value. A.	Foreign. State. No.	Foreign. State. Value. Rs.	Foreign. State. Value. A.	Foreign. Private. No.	Foreign. Private. Value. Rs.	Foreign. Private. Value. A.	Total. State. No.	Total. State. Value. Rs.	Total. State. Value. A.	Total. Private. No.	Total. Private. Value. Rs.	Total. Private. Value. A.	Grand Total. No.	Grand Total. Value. Rs.	Grand Total. Value. A.
Arrakan	402	1,107	0	5,680	14,364	13	...	...	...	555	3,898	9	402	1,107	0	6,235	18,263	5	6,637	19,370	5
Assam ...	4,736	14,085	10	11,374	17,598	8	4	27	0	85	271	15	4,740	14,112	10	11,459	17,868	7	16,199	31,981	1
Bellary...	1,320	4,016	12	19,331	26,442	8	...	...	...	99	331	2	1,320	4,016	12	19,430	26,773	10	20,750	30,790	6
Bengal...	20,635	75,452	10	1,45,599	2,40,247	2	491	5,689	14	13,409	83,460	8	21,126	81,142	8	1,59,008	3,23,707	10	1,80,134	4,04,850	2
Bombay	9,920	41,897	0	1,32,581	2,10,190	14	213	1,221	9	36 804	2,06,843	2	10,133	43,118	9	1,69,385	4,17,034	0	1,79,518	4,60,152	9
B. Burma	5,352	16,344	0	41,985	85,339	6	59	153	0	6,517	26,303	13	5,411	16,497	0	48,502	1,11,643	3	53,913	1,28,140	3
Ceylon ...	804	1,662	0	37,838	72,296	9	50	345	9	2,884	20,446	5	854	1,997	9	40,722	92,742	14	41,576	94,740	7
Dacca ...	924	3,275	5	10,078	20,867	14	...	...	...	119	502	2	924	3,275	5	10,195	21,370	0	11,121	24,645	5
Ganjam...	1,335	3,411	12	36,670	63,250	8	...	...	...	344	1,405	9	1,335	3,411	12	37,014	64,656	1	38,349	68,067	13
Indore ...	2,034	5,495	2	28,733	37,611	11	...	...	...	59	345	8	2,034	5,495	2	28,792	37,957	3	30,826	43,452	5
Madras...	3,613	10,618	10	52,616	87,234	13	25	199	8	19,793	1,22,908	1	3,638	10,817	2	72,409	2,10,142	14	76,047	2,20,960	0
Malabar	2,027	6,567	7	42,500	66,455	13	23	184	8	516	2,237	3	2,050	6,771	15	43,016	70,693	0	45,066	77,464	15
Nagpur..	1,927	5,896	0	13,505	17,070	4	1	2	6	27	81	11	1,928	5,898	6	13,532	17,151	15	15,460	23,050	5
Oudh and Rohilkand	3,282	11,394	12	10,730	14,639	5	...	...	...	169	575	2	3,282	11,394	12	10,899	15,214	7	14,181	26,609	3
Panjab...	13,625	38,710	1	41,173	56,646	4	28	283	4	492	1,664	3	13,653	38,993	5	41,655	58,310	7	55,308	97,303	12
Rajputana	1,912	6,000	10	11,881	16,505	10	...	...	...	28	89	10	1,912	6,000	10	11,909	16,595	4	13,821	22,595	14
Sindh ...	3,378	11,370	2	16,248	25,075	6	411	2,947	11	18,448	1,03,310	4	3,789	14,317	13	34,696	1,28,385	10	38,485	1,42,703	7
Total ...	77,226	2,57,314	13	6,58,5:2	10,73,835	3	1,305	11,063	5	1,00,338	5,74,674	11	78,531	2,68,369	2	7,58,860	16,48,509	14	8,37,391	19,16,878	0
News Free Messages																			7,364	93,606	8
Value of Free Copies of Messages to 'Government and Press'																			...	39,992	0
Grand Total ...																			8,44,755	20,55,476	8

Number of Paid Messages and Indian Share of Collections in 1873-74.

Divisions	Inland. State. No.	Inland. State. Value. Rs.	Inland. State. Value. A.	Inland. Private. No.	Inland. Private. Value. Rs.	Inland. Private. Value. A.	Foreign. State. No.	Foreign. State. Value. Rs.	Foreign. State. Value. A.	Foreign. Private. No.	Foreign. Private. Value. Rs.	Foreign. Private. Value. A.	Total. State. No.	Total. State. Value. Rs.	Total. State. Value. A.	Total. Private. No.	Total. Private. Value. Rs.	Total. Private. Value. A.	Grand Total. No.	Grand Total. Value. Rs.	Grand Total. Value. A.
Arrakan	325	934	5	5,612	15,380	1	...	...	...	526	4,105	2	325	934	8	6,138	19,485	3	6,463	20,419	11
Assam ...	2,824	7,889	10	8,996	15,159	7	...	...	...	61	253	11	2,824	7,889	10	9,057	15,413	2	11,881	23,302	12
Bellary...	2,099	8,008	8	19,778	30,545	7	14	79	13	160	654	9	2,113	8,088	5	19,938	31,200	0	22,051	39,288	5
Bengal...	12,930	46,471	11	1,15,107	2,06,999	7	195	2,467	10	10,906	76,654	10	13,125	48,939	5	1,26,073	2,83,654	1	1,39,198	3,32,593	6
Bombay	9,233	35,145	8	1,19,393	1,91,965	15	248	1,512	2	31,819	1,94,323	13	9,481	36,657	10	1,51,217	3,86,289	12	1,60,698	4,22,947	6
B. Burma	4,571	13,802	12	40,417	92,259	10	3	6	0	4,087	23,000	1	4,574	13,808	12	44,504	1,15,259	11	49,078	1,29,068	7
Ceylon ...	1,049	2,008	8	37,475	75,580	1	40	447	0	2,378	17,534	1	1,088	2,453	8	39,853	93,114	2	40,941	95,567	10
Dacca ...	709	2,234	7	9,178	20,699	12	...	...	...	126	622	15	709	2,234	7	9,304	21,322	11	10,013	23,557	2
Ganjam...	1,180	3,447	0	34,105	62,461	9	...	...	...	195	876	0	1,180	3,447	0	34,300	63,337	9	35,480	66,784	9
Indore ...	1,691	4,658	5	22,146	29,378	3	...	...	...	36	149	14	1,691	4,658	5	22,182	29,528	1	23,873	34,186	6
Madras...	3,039	9,138	0	48,089	83,873	11	16	118	0	20,273	1,21,293	3	3,055	9,256	0	68,362	2,05,171	14	71,417	2,14,427	14
Malabar	1,040	2,840	0	42,538	67,352	2	1	4	4	433	1,955	5	1,041	2,844	4	42,971	69,307	7	44,012	72,151	11
Nagpur..	1,900	5,680	0	14,216	21,836	7	1	2	6	33	149	6	1,870	5,682	6	14,249	21,985	13	16,119	27,668	3
Oudh and Rohilkand	2,652	7,930	4	8,857	12,906	12	5	262	8	97	388	7	2,657	8,192	12	8,954	13,295	3	11,611	21,487	15
Panjab...	14,783	45,950	5	37,746	50,365	7	230	2,036	12	359	1,613	10	15,012	47,987	1	38,105	51,979	1	53,117	99,966	2
Rajputana	1,747	5,697	8	10,078	14,706	13	4	19	13	22	82	0	1,751	5,717	5	10,100	14,790	13	11,851	20,508	2
Sindh ...	3,600	11,258	4	18,507	26,737	5	446	4,294	13	15,112	97,215	3	4,046	15,553	1	33,619	1,23,952	8	37,665	1,39,505	9
Total ...	65,339	2,13,693	2	5,92,243	10,18,210	1	1,203	11,251	1	86,683	5,40,876	14	66,542	2,24,344	3	6,78,926	15,59,086	15	7,45,468	17,83,431	2
News Free Messages																			5,777	98,157	4
Value of Free Copies of Messages to Government and Press' ...																			...	40,325	0
Grand Total ...																			7,51,245	19,21,913	6

Total Paid Messages.

	No.	Value.
Inland ...	7,35,746	13,31,150
Foreign ...	1,01,642	5,85,728

This Return includes eighty messages from the French and Portuguese Governments of Pondicherry and Goa and their Dependencies, which paid no tax to the Indian Telegraph Department.

Total Paid Messages.

	No.	Value.
Inland ...	6,57,582	12,31,303
Foreign ..	87,886	5,52,127

Increase and Decrease under each head on the figures for the previous year 1873-74.

Divisions	Increase. Inland. State. No.	Increase. Inland. State. Value. Rs.	Increase. Inland. State. Value. A.	Increase. Inland. Private. No.	Increase. Inland. Private. Value. Rs.	Increase. Inland. Private. Value. A.	Increase. Foreign. State. No.	Increase. Foreign. State. Value. Rs.	Increase. Foreign. State. Value. A.	Increase. Foreign. Private. No.	Increase. Foreign. Private. Value. Rs.	Increase. Foreign. Private. Value. A.	Increase. Total. State. No.	Increase. Total. State. Value. Rs.	Increase. Total. State. Value. A.	Increase. Total. Private. No.	Increase. Total. Private. Value. Rs.	Increase. Total. Private. Value. A.	Increase. Grand Total. No.	Increase. Grand Total. Value. Rs.	Increase. Grand Total. Value. A.
Arakan ...	77	172	8	68	...	...	...	...	...	29	...	...	77	172	8	97	...	...	174	172	8
Assam ...	1,912	6,196	0	2,378	2,437	1	4	27	0	24	18	4	1,916	6,223	0	2,402	2,455	5	4,318	8,678	5
Bellary ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal ...	7,705	28,990	15	30,492	33,247	11	296	3,222	4	2,443	6,805	14	8,001	32,203	3	32,935	40,053	9	40,936	72,256	12
Bombay ..	687	6,751	8	13,183	18,224	15	...	...	...	4,985	12,519	5	687	6,751	8	18,168	30,744	4	18,855	37,495	12
B. Burma	781	2,541	4	1,568	...	...	56	147	0	2,430	3,303	12	837	2,688	4	3,998	3,303	12	4,835	5,992	0
Ceylon ...	...	...	...	363	...	...	10	...	...	506	2,912	4	10	...	...	869	2,912	4	879	2,912	4
Dacca ...	215	1,040	14	900	168	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	215	1,040	14	900	168	2	1,115	1,209	0
Ganjam...	155	...	...	2,565	789	15	...	...	...	149	529	9	155	...	...	2,714	1,318	8	2,869	1,318	8
Indore ...	343	836	13	6,587	8,233	8	...	...	...	23	195	10	343	836	13	6,610	8,429	2	6,953	9,265	15
Madras ...	574	1,480	10	4,527	3,361	2	9	80	8	...	1,809	14	583	1,561	2	4,527	4,971	0	5,110	6,532	2
Malabar ..	987	3,747	7	...	1,103	11	22	180	4	53	281	14	1,009	3,927	11	83	1,385	9	1,092	5,313	4
Nagpur...	58	216	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58	216	0	...	...	...	58	216	0
Oudh and Rohilkand	630	3,464	8	1,873	1,732	9	...	...	...	72	186	11	630	3,464	8	1,945	1,919	4	2,575	5,383	12
Panjab ...	...	...	...	3,427	6,290	13	...	...	...	128	50	9	...	...	...	3,550	6,331	6	3,550	6,331	6
Rajputana	165	303	2	1,803	1,796	13	...	...	...	6	7	10	165	303	2	1,809	1,804	7	1,974	2,107	9
Sindh ...	...	111	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,336	6,095	1	...	111	14	3,336	6,095	1	3,336	6,206	15
Total ...	14,289	55,843	7	69,734	77,375	4	397	3,657	0	14,209	34,616	5	14,686	59,500	7	83,943	1,11,991	9	98,629	1,71,392	0
Net Increase (1874-75 as compared with 1873-74)	11,887	44,221	11	66,279	55,625	2	102	...	...	13,655	33,797	13	11,989	44,023	15	79,934	89,422	15	91,923	1,33,446	14

Divisions	Decrease. Inland. State. No.	Decrease. Inland. State. Value. Rs.	Decrease. Inland. State. Value. A.	Decrease. Inland. Private. No.	Decrease. Inland. Private. Value. Rs.	Decrease. Inland. Private. Value. A.	Decrease. Foreign. State. No.	Decrease. Foreign. State. Value. Rs.	Decrease. Foreign. State. Value. A.	Decrease. Foreign. Private. No.	Decrease. Foreign. Private. Value. Rs.	Decrease. Foreign. Private. Value. A.	Decrease. Total. State. No.	Decrease. Total. State. Value. Rs.	Decrease. Total. State. Value. A.	Decrease. Total. Private. No.	Decrease. Total. Private. Value. Rs.	Decrease. Total. Private. Value. A.	Decrease. Grand Total. No.	Decrease. Grand Total. Value. Rs.	Decrease. Grand Total. Value. A.
Arakan ...	...	...	...	...	1,015	5	...	...	...	...	206	9	...	...	...	...	1,221	14	...	1,221	14
Assam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bellary ...	779	3,991	12	447	4,102	15	14	79	13	61	323	7	793	4,071	9	508	4,426	6	1,301	8,497	15
Bengal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	290	9	...	...	...	35	290	9	...	...	...	35	290	
B. Burma	...	...	...	...	6,920	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,920	4	...	6,920	4
Ceylon ...	244	354	8	...	3,283	8	...	101	7	...	...	...	244	455	15	...	3,283	8	244	3,739	7
Dacca ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	120	13	...	...	...	7	120	13	7	120	13
Ganjam...	...	35	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	4	...	...	...	...	35	4
Indore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	480	...	...	...	...	...	480	...	...	480	...	...
Malabar ..	...	...	...	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	...	...	38	...	...
Nagpur...	...	...	...	711	4,766	3	...	...	...	6	67	11	...	...	...	717	4,833	14	717	4,833	14
Oudh and Rohilkand	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	262	8	...	...	...	5	262	8	...	...	...	5	262	8
Panjab ...	1,157	7,240	4	...	...	...	202	1,753	8	...	...	...	1,359	8,993	12	...	...	...	1,359	8,993	12
Rajputana	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	19	13	...	...	...	4	19	13	...	...	...	4	19	13
Sindh ...	222	...	..	2,359	1,661	15	35	1,347	2	...	...	...	257	1,347	2	2,259	1,661	15	2,516	3,009	1
Total ...	2,402	11,621	12	3,455	21,750	2	295	3,854	12	554	718	8	2,697	15,476	8	4,009	22,468	10	6,706	37,945	2

Note.—This Return does not include Collections other than those belonging to the Government of India.
The value of concessions in favour of *Press* messages during the year was Rs. 72,452-4; credit has not been taken for this amount.

Abstract of Foreign Traffic for the Year 1874-75.

CLASS OF MESSAGES.	ROUTE. WEST. Via Tehreran. No.	Indian Value. Rs.	A.	Via Turkey. No.	Indian Value. Rs.	A.	Persian Gulf. No.	Indian Value. Rs.	A.	Via Suez. No.	Indian Value. Rs.	A.	EAST. Via Amur. No.	Indian Value. Rs.	A.	Via Madras. No.	Indian Value. Rs.	A.	Native Burma. No.	Indian Value. Rs.	A.	TOTAL. No.	Indian Value. Rs.	A.
INDIAN.																								
Sent ...	14,802	1,00,390	3	541	2,399	11	674	4,239	10	16,492	92,859	4	54	423	10	3,242	18,170	9	2,537	4,645	4	38,342	2,23,128	3
Received ...	13,036	72,326	12	442	2,065	9	1,376	9,137	5	15,032	76,877	6	70	353	14	3,097	16,876	0	1,807	3,419	4	34,860	1,81,056	2
Total ...	27,838	1,72,716	15	983	4,465	4	2,050	13,376	15	31,524	1,69,736	10	124	777	8	6,339	35,046	9	4,344	8,064	8	73,202	4,04,184	5
TRANSIT.																								
East to West...	1,009	6,111	2	13	56	11	23	102	14	13,241	87,858	12	3	12	10	...	...	...	1	4	13	14,290	94,146	14
West to East...	2,894	17,497	14	434	2,163	3	35	159	11	10,748	67,387	9	4	16	13	...	...	...	5	35	3	14,120	87,260	5
West to West*	...	...	...	2	8	7	19	86	2	10	41	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	136	8
Total ...	3,903	23,609	0	449	2,228	5	77	348	11	23,999	1,55,288	4	7	29	7	...	...	...	6	40	0	28,441	1,81,543	11
GRAND TOTAL																						1,01,643	5,85,728	0

* Viâ Bombay and Kurrachee and *vice versâ*.

Abstract of Foreign Traffic with India by the Indo-European and Red Sea routes for the Year 1874-75.

ROUTE.		Number of Messages by each Route (exclusive of transit). To India.	From India.	Total.	Percentage of Number. To India.	From India.	Total.
Indo-European.	*Vid* Teheran ...	13,036	14,802	27,838	43·62	45·53	44·62
	„ Turkey ...	442	541	983	1·48	1·67	1·57
	Persian Gulf *viâ* Kurrachee ...	1,376	674	2,050	4·60	2·07	3·29
Red Sea ...	*Vid* Suez ...	15,032	16,492	31,524	50·30	50·73	50·52
	Total ...	29,886	32,509	62,395	100·00	100·00	100·00

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL KHARIF IN THE PUNJAB UP TO 30th JUNE 1875.

CANAL DIVISION.	WATER DISTRIBUTED DURING JUNE 1875. Depth in Cubic ft. Regulating Gauge. Full supply.	Actual throughout.	Gross Consumption. C. ft. per second. Estimated full supply.	Actual average throughout.	NAVIGATION (return Canal. Principal Items of Traffic. Up.	Down.	LAND IRRIGATED (APPROXIMATE). Zillah.	Acres.	RAINFALL. Average.	During month.	CHIEF CROPS (APPROXIMATE). Name.	Area in Acres.	REMARKS.
Bari Doab Canal. 1st Division, Main Branch, Lower	4·90	3·66	3073·60	688·86	...	...	Gurdáspur...	9,398	3·28	1·90	Cotton ...	24,955	There is a large increase apparent in the irrigation as compared with the corresponding period of last year, which is mainly due to the more sufficient fall of rain during the month under review.
2nd Div. Lahore Branch ...	4·60	3·46		944·37	...		Amritsar ...	20,906	...	...	Rice ...	5,548	
	4·30	2·65		528·11			Lahore ...	29,780	2·59	0·80	Sugarcane ...	7,552	
Total B. D. Canal ...	...	...	3073·60	...	...	...	...	60,174	...	...	Others ...	22,119	
Corresponding period of last year ...	...	...	3073·60	...	...	...	...	39,724	...	...	...	60,174	
Western Jamna Canals. Karnál Division	4·33	4·23	2546·00	359·22	238,397 kurris, bullies, logs, &c., and 58,286 maunds of fire-wood, &c.		...	39,724	...	...	...	39,724	
Delhi ,,	4·40	4·55		838·55			Ambála ...	354	3·78	0·17	Cotton ...	55,955	The same remarks as given for the Bári Doáb Canal also apply to this canal with equal force.
Hansi ,, Bulla Head	8·80	8·60		949·00			Karnál ...	11,273	...	...	Rice ...	8,748	
	8·00	7·90		257·00			Delhi ...	20,710	...	...	Sugarcane ...	27,105	
Total W. J. Canals ...	...	...	2546·00	...	...	...	Rohtak ...	29,705	...	...	Others ...	14,779	
Corresponding period of last year ...	...	...	2546·00	...	...	...	Hissár ...	27,599	...	...			
Indus Canals. Upper Sutlej Division ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Jhind ...	16,643	...	...			
Lower Sutlej and Chináb ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bikáner ...	120	...	...			
Indus ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kalsia State ...	183	...	...			
Total Inundation Canals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...		106,587	...	...	...	106,587	
Corresponding period of last year ...	...	...	...	...	...	...		88,385	...	...	...	88,385	
Delhi and Gurgáon Works ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lahore ...	1,000	...	...	Cotton ...	[Detail not obtainable for want of establishment.]	The rivers continued below their average height during the month of June, but have commenced rising since.
Total Delhi and Gurgáon Works ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Montgomery ...	19,000	1·96	0·05	Rice ...		
Corresponding period of last year ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Multán ...	77,295	...	...	Sugarcane ...		
PERENNIAL CANALS— GRAND TOTAL ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Derah Gázi Khán ...	38,508	...	...	Others ...		
Ditto—Corresponding period of last year ...	...	...	...	...	...	...		135,803	...	...	...	135,803	
								187,266	...	...	...		
								...	...	...	...		
								166,761	...	...	...	166,761	
								128,109	...	...	...	128,109	

W. BROADFOOT, *Captain, R. E.,*
Asst. Secy. to Govt., Punjab, P. W. D., Irrign. Branch.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 2nd half of July 1875.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus sorghum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus sorghum.* Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus sorghum.* Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillarius spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillarius spicata.* Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillarius spicata.* Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum, miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum, miliaceum, &c.* Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum, miliaceum, &c.* Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
Madras.	Ganjam	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ganjam	Madras.	
	Vizagapatam	15 0	15 0	12 0	...	...	...	12 3	12 3	12 3	14 7	14 7	13 6	21 6	21 6	25 9	21 8	21 8	23 8	24 2	24 2	26 3	23 4	23 4	38 6	97 2	97 2	97 2	14 0	14 0	14 0	Vizagapatam		
	Godavery	12 6	11 7	10 8	...	...	...	18 8	19 8	16 8	20 0	21 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	34 6	36 4	30 9	26 2	26 2	39 9	243 0	243 0	194 4	18 7	18 7	18 7	Godavery		
	Kistna	14 7	14 7	14 7	...	...	...	18 6	18 6	16 2	19 6	19 6	17 9	20 3	...	23 4	...	...	...	32 3	35 3	35 3	22 2	23 9	32 5	129 3	129 3	129 3	17 5	17 5	18 4	Kistna		
	Nellore	12 6	12 6	12 6	...	...	...	14 3	14 3	13 9	16 0	16 0	17 0	30 5	31 4	25 4	...	...	...	33 9	33 9	28 2	23 9	23 9	24 9	74 5	74 5	77 3	17 0	17 0	17 0	Nellore		
	Cuddapah	14 7	14 7	12 5	...	...	...	15 3	15 1	11 5	16 6	16 6	12 4	22 9	22 9	20 5	29 0	29 0	25 4	28 5	28 5	26 2	24 9	24 9	23 2	243 0	243 0	243 0	16 2	16 2	16 2	Cuddapah		
	Bellary	15 4	15 4	14 4	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	12 3	14 6	14 6	14 6	22 7	22 7	30 9	23 6	22 6	28 2	27 2	27 2	38 8	26 9	26 3	29 1	97 2	97 2	97 2	16 1	16 1	16 1	Bellary		
	Kurnool	13 3	13 3	14 0	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	11 4	15 0	15 4	12 9	21 6	20 5	27 4	...	...	25 0	20 6	20 6	23 2	21 7	22 5	24 7	199 3	202 2	186 6	14 4	14 4	14 0	Kurnool		
	Madras	11 0	11 0	10 3	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	11 6	13 7	13 7	12 8	23 8	23 8	17 8	20 5	20 5	17 9	22 6	22 6	23 3	19 0	19 0	20 5	93 5	93 5	73 9	18 2	18 2	18 2	Madras		
	Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 7	12 7	12 0	13 6	13 6	12 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 3	22 6	23 3	18 7	19 1	21 8	97 2	93 3	97 2	18 6	18 6	18 6	Chingleput		
	North Arcot	11 0	11 9	11 0	...	...	...	17 8	17 8	15 0	18 8	18 8	15 4	26 4	29 1	24 9	...	...	...	27 4	27 4	27 4	20 7	22 6	16 7	187 1	187 1	187 1	16 4	16 4	15 8	North Arcot		
	South Arcot	10 5	10 9	9 7	...	...	...	14 8	15 2	13 9	15 3	15 7	14 9	...	...	20 2	19 2	22 3	23 1	22 3	23 0	18 3	22 0	22 4	18 8	235 7	235 7	247 9	16 6	18 4	19 3	South Arcot		
	Tanjore	11 0	11 0	10 3	...	...	...	14 9	14 9	12 4	...	...	12 5	...	...	23 6	23 6	18 8	20 3	27 0	27 0	15 6	21 9	21 9	19 2	194 4	194 4	194 4	15 6	15 2	13 8	Tanjore		
	Trichinopoly	11 2	11 9	10 6	...	...	...	15 1	15 1	11 9	15 6	15 6	12 3	25 2	25 2	18 2	22 9	22 9	19 0	27 5	27 5	21 6	25 4	24 6	18 5	157 9	157 9	145 8	16 2	15 4	15 4	Trichinopoly		
	Madura	10 9	10 9	10 1	...	...	...	14 3	14 3	10 5	15 2	15 2	11 0	30 8	34 0	21 1	26 5	29 4	19 8	27 9	31 0	20 9	24 9	26 7	16 9	131 2	132 2	123 4	17 3	17 8	18 2	Madura		
	Tinnevelly	9 3	9 3	8 0	...	...	...	10 5	10 5	9 0	12 1	12 1	10 6	...	...	...	19 6	18 3	13 1	19 2	19 2	15 1	15 6	17 2	15 6	76 8	76 8	66 6	15 5	15 5	15 5	Tinnevelly		
	Coimbatore	11 7	11 7	11 7	...	...	...	11 3	11 3	10 9	12 2	12 2	11 4	22 0	23 5	20 4	21 4	22 9	21 4	23 5	28 5	22 0	27 2	25 5	19 5	121 5	121 5	121 5	12 5	12 5	14 7	Coimbatore		
	Nilgiris	11 4	11 4	8 5	...	...	...	8 8	9 6	8 0	9 6	10 4	8 8	16 9	15 4	15 4	12 6	14 0	15 4	16 6	15 8	15 8	18 3	17 4	13 3	121 5	121 5	121 5	11 0	11 0	11 0	Nilgiris		
	Salem	13 3	13 8	11 8	...	...	...	14 8	14 0	12 4	16 3	15 8	14 1	30 7	31 8	23 8	29 0	27 5	23 2	30 0	28 5	27 0	25 8	27 5	19 8	160 4	160 4	150 7	17 4	16 5	14 6	Salem		
	South Canara	10 3	11 2	6 0	...	...	...	10 2	9 7	10 7	13 7	13 7	13 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 1	21 6	21 1	16 2	16 2	13 6	72 9	85 0	60 7	14 0	14 0	16 0	South Canara		
	Malabar	9 4	8 6	10 8	...	...	...	13 4	12 5	11 3	14 2	13 4	12 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 2	21 9	18 2	21 0	21 0	16 8	97 2	97 2	97 2	14 4	14 4	17 1	Malabar		
Bombay.	Bombay	11 12	12 9	...	20 6	20 6	...	7 12	7 7	9 7	11 2	11 2	15 5	20 4	20 4	21 4	17 3	16 11	18 0	14 1	14 1	10 10	18 10	18 2	...	68 4	68 4	75 1	14 2	14 2	14 6	Bombay	Bombay.	
	Ahmedabad	16 14	18 0	14 4	26 11	26 11	29 0	7 4	7 4	7 0	11 0	11 2	11 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	19 6	20 8	...	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	18 0	80 0	80 0	100 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	Ahmedabad		
	Kaira	13 15	13 15	...	26 11	26 11	...	8 14	8 14	...	11 7	10 11	...	16 13	16 0	...	16 13	16 7	...	...	...	...	17 12	17 1	...	80 0	80 0	...	16 13	16 13	...	Kaira		
	Surat	12 13	12 13	...	13 6	13 6	...	7 2	7 2	...	9 4	9 4	...	16 6	18 8	...	14 1	14 13	...	...	...	...	14 1	14 1	...	92 8	92 8	...	14 13	14 13	...	Surat		
	Broach	13 0	13 0	14 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	15 0	15 0	13 0	64 0	64 0	58 0	14 0	14 0	15 0	Broach		
	Tanna	11 0	11 0	13 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	7 0	7 0	7 5	10 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	24 0	24 11	...	15 8	15 8	...	130 0	130 0	...	18 0	18 3	...	Kolaba		
	Kolaba	11 5	11 5	...	...	...	...	7 10	7 10	...	11 6	11 6	...	20 10	20 14	...	18 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	16 4	16 4	...	150 0	150 0	150 0	13 7	13 6	...	Khandesh (Dhulia)		
	Khandesh (Dhulia)	15 12	16 10	...	...	...	...	8 7	8 7	...	11 4	11 4	...	28 12	28 12	...	22 14	22 0	...	32 3	32 3	31 3	19 14	19 14	17 0	128 0	128 0	107 8	12 12	12 12	14 8	Nasik		
	Nasik	15 12	17 5	16 14	8 1	8 1	...	5 15	5 15	6 0	11 14	11 14	13 8	28 0	28 0	28 4	21 3	22 8	24 6	...	...	...	24 4½	24 4½	...	106 10½	106 10½	...	12 1½	12 1½	...	Ahmednagar		
	Ahmednagar	15 15	16 11	...	...	...	...	8 13½	8 13½	9 0	9 13½	9 7½	...	33 0	33 11	...	25 3½	25 15	...	...	...	...	19 9	19 9	...	95 0	95 0	...	13 6	13 6	...	Poona		
	Poona	13 13	13 13	...	10 3	10 3	...	10 7	10 7	...	11 10	11 10	...	27 3	27 3	...	20 11	20 11	...	...	...	...	22 12	23 15	...	97 0	97 0	100 0	13 8	13 2	...	Sholapur		
	Sholapur	18 1	18 9	...	...	...	23 3	13 15	12 13	...	15 3	14 4	...	28 0	26 12	...	28 7	24 14	...	...	...	...	18 8	19 0	13 0	140 0	140 0	...	11 4	11 7	13 0	Kuladgi		
	Kuladgi	20 3	20 3	18 0	...	...	...	11 11	12 4	10 0	12 15	12 15	10 8	23 9	24 9	29 0	28 12	22 15	28 0	24 0	24 0	24 11	...	...	...	130 0	145 10	...	13 1	13 1	...	Satara		
	Satara	16 0	17 6	...	...	...	...	8 14	9 9	...	10 11	11 7	...	23 15	23 15	...	21 15	21 15	...	26 9	26 13	26 0	17 7	17 12	14 8	150 0	150 0	150 0	14 0	14 7	16 0	Belgaum		
	Belgaum	18 8	18 10	16 0	...	...	...	15 12	16 0	15 0	16 12	17 0	15 8	19 0	18 14	22 0	20 0	20 0	34 0	32 0	31 2	32 0	19 0	20 0	13 8	92 12	92 12	92 12	15 8	14 14	16 0	Dharwar		
	Dharwar	24 3	26 0	20 12	...	...	...	12 7	12 14	12 0	20 2	19 8	16 0	24 5	25 10	24 0	24 14	26 10	22 0	28 6	23 6	23 6	16 6	16 6	...	9 Bdls.	9 Bdls.	10 Bdls.	16 15	18 4	15 10	Ratnagiri		
	Ratnagiri	8 6	8 6	10 5	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	12 3	12 3	14 6	...	...	...	15 0	15 9	15 9	16 14	22 0	22 0	24 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	213 0	213 0	213 0	13 0	13 0	8 0	Kanara (Karwar)		
	Kanara (Karwar)	14 0	14 0	13 8	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	12 0	12 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	20 0	...	36 0	36 0	36 0	32 0	32 0	24 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	13 0	13 0	14 0	Panch Mahals (Godhra)		
	Panch Mahals (Godhra)	11 0	13 0	14 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	9 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	25 0	25 0	24 0	19 0	18 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	9 5	...	...	71 3	...	...	32 0	...	Aden		
	Aden	...	9 5	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	...	...	8 0	...	...	14 14	...	...	12 7	...	...	...	...	23 0	23 0	...	160 0	160 0	...	12 0	12 0	...	Asirgarh		
	Asirgarh	16 4	16 4	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	12 0	12 0	...	27 0	27 0	...	28 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	16 15	16 15	...	77 8	77 0	...	15 8	15 5	...	Baroda		
	Baroda	12 1	12 0	...	18 6	18 4	...	6 14	7 1	...	9 3	10 0	...	15 12	17 10½	...	16 6	16 4	...	...	...	...	22 4	22 5	18 7½	150 0	150 0	150 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	Disa		
	Disa	19 8	19 2½	16 6½	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	6 8	8 15	9 4	7 8	32 0	32 0	20 6	31 8	31 14½	20 10	...	...	...	...	16 8	...	140 0	...	...	30 0	...	...	Nimach		
	Nimach	...	13 4	...	...	...	19 0	...	...	...	...	8 8	...	...	15 12	...	...	15 0	...	...	...	...	22 0	21 13½	20 2	100 0	100 0	100 0	45 0	45 0	40 0	Nasirabad		
	Nasirabad	17 2	17 3½	16 0	23 12	22 13½	19 15	7 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	22 0	22 0	13 10	21 4	19 0	12 5	...	...	...	15 8	15 0	...	40 0	40 0	...	64 0	64 0	...	Rajkot		
	Rajkot	15 0	14 12	...	...	...	...	5 0	6 0	...	10 0	10 0	...	23 0	23 8	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	28 0	28 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	35 0	32 0	32 0	Upper Sind Frontier		
	Upper Sind Frontier	20 0	21 8	20 0	23 0	23 0	24 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	13 8	13 8	16 0	27 0	27 0	32 0	21 8	20 0	32 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	16 0	18 0	17 0	118 0	108 0	135 0	60 0	59 0	60 0	Karachi		
	Karachi	13 10	13 10	13 5	26 0	26 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	17 0	20 0	23 0	19 0	19 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received				Haidarabad		
	Haidarabad	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 0	27 0	27 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	320 0	240 0	240 0	66 0	66 0	40 0	Shikarpur		
	Shikarpur	16 12	18 0	16 0	21 6	22 0	22 0	10 0	10 0	11 12	14 8	16 0	22 13	24 8	22 0	24 8	26 8	31 0	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	120 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	Thur and Parkur					
	Thur and Parkur	21 0	21 0	15 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	...	20 0	20 0	...	18 0	18 0	17 2														
	Western Districts.																																
Bengal.	Burdwan	17 0*a*	17 8	13 4	20 0	20 8	17 4	15 0	14 8	12 0	15 8	15 0	12 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	16 8	200 0	200 0	100 0	9 0	9 0	9 0				Burdwan	Bengal.	
	Bancoorah	18 12*b*	18 12	12 12	24 0	24 0	21 0	15 0	15 12	10 8	16 4	16 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 8	19 8	13 12	460 0	480 0	440 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	7 14			Bancoorah		
	Beerbhoom	21 0*c*	21 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	15 0	17 0	16 0	10 8	20 0	18 12	12 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	13 0	220 0	220 0	240 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 4			Beerbhoom		
	Midnapore	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	13 0	14 0	13 5	16 0	16 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 12	16 0	12 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	9 0	9 0	8 0				Midnapore		
	Hooghly	16 0*d*	17 0 to 18 0	12 8	25 0*e* to 32 0	25 0 to 37 0	16 0 to 19 0	9 0 to 10 0	9 0 to 10 0	8 8 to 10 12	13 0 to 13 8	14 0 to 16 0	13 0 to 15 8	15 0 to 18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0 to 23 0	20 0 to 23 0	14 0 to 14 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 8	8 8	8 0				Hooghly		
	Howrah	15 4	17 0	13 0	...	...	...	12 8	13 8	10 12	16 0	15 8	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	21 0	14 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	8 8				Howrah		
	Central Districts.																																
	Calcutta	13 8	15 8	13 0	27 0	27 0	16 0	9 8	10 0	9 0	13 0	13 0	11 4	20 0	20 0	12 0	...	...	...	22 0	20 0	15 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	8 0				Calcutta		
	24-Pergunnahs	14 0*e* to 17 4	17 0 to 20 0	10 8	20 0*e* to 26 0	to	to 16 0	8 0	8 0	8 4	14 8	13 4	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 8	19 0	13 5	105 0	105 0	120 0	8 12	8 12	9 0				24-Pergunnahs		
	Nuddea	16 13½	18 5	12 5	32 0	32 0	20 0	13 5	13 5	9 8	14 8	14 8	10 11½	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 5	26 5	15 8	100 0	100 0	110 0	8 14	8 10½	8 10½				Nuddea		
	Jessore	17 0*g*	17 0	12 4	26 8	...	...	14 0	14 0	11 0	17 0	16 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 0	23 0	14 0	160 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 0				Jessore		
	Moorshedabad	20 0*h*	21 0	13 0 to 14 0	40 0*e*	40 0	17 0 to 19 0	13 0*e* to 18 0	12 0 to 18 0	9 0 to 10 8	16 0	16 0	12 0	...	...	...	32 0*e*	32 0	14 0	30 0	30 0	17 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 8	8 8	8 8				Moorshedabad		

a In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 18 to 21 seers, barley 30 to 32 seers, best rice 12 to 16-8 seers, common rice 14-8 to 18-12 seers, and gram 22 to 26 seers, per rupee.
b In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 17-8 to 21 seers, barley 19 to 40 seers, best rice 12-8 to 17 seers, common rice 16-8 to 18 seers, maize 19 to 30 seers, and gram 15 to 19 seers, per rupee.
c In the interior prices rang follow :—Wheat 21 to 25-8 seers, barley 20 seers, best rice 13 to 21 seers, common rice 17 to 28 seers, and gram 21 to 24 seers, per rupee.
d In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 16 to 23 seers, best rice 8-8 to 13-8 seers, common rice 13 to 16 seers, and gram 16 to 28-8 seers, per rupee.
e In the interior only.
f In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 8 to 8-12 seers, common rice 13 to 16 seers, and gram 20 to 23-12 seers, per rupee.
g In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 6 to 33 seers, best rice 14 to 17 seers, common rice 16 to 20 seers, and gram 11 to 26 seers, per rupee.
h In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 18 to 25 seers, common rice 17 to 20-8 seers, and gram 24 to 31 seers, per rupee.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 2nd half of July 1875 —continued.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

PROVINCES.	DISTRICTS.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Corresponding fortnight of 1874.
	Central Districts—contd.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
	Dinagepore ...	18 8	17 0	11 0	17 8	16 0	11 0	17 0	19 0	11 0	22 0	24 12	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Maldah ...	25 0	25 0	14 0	47 0	45 0	17 0	18 0	18 0	10 0	19 0	19 0	11 12	...	...	...	30 0	30 0	14 0
	Rajshahye ...	19 11	20 10 to 24 6	12 12 to 13 8	37 8	41 4	18 0	16 0	17 4 to 18 0	8 4	18 12	18 12	12 12 to 15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rungpore ...	30 0	29 15	12 0	...	...	...	9 6½	9 6½	8 0	22 8	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bograh ...	15 0	15 0	10 8	9 0	10 0	...	9 8	9 12	6 12	22 0	24 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pubna ...	20 0	22 8	14 4	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	8 0	18 12	19 8	12 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Darjeeling ...	8 0	8 0	6 0	4 0	8 0	7 0	4 0	4 0	6 0	13 0	11 0	7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jalpáiguri ...	13 7½	13 7	8 0	...	...	...	13 3	13 7	8 0	20 0	24 0	11 2	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Eastern Districts.																		
	Dacca ...	17 0	16 0	11 0	30 0	32 0	20 0	17 0	17 0	11 0	20 0	20 0	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Furreedpore ...	18 0[2]	18 0	14 0	25 0	25 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	18 0	18 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Backergunge ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 8	16 0	13 0	18 0	20 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mymensing ...	14 0[m]	16 0	10 0	...	...	...	16 0	15 0	10 0	20 0	19 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chittagong ...	13 0[n]	14 0	12 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Noakhally ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8[o]	13 0	11 0	19 0	19 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tipperah ...	13 5[m]	13 5	10 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	10 0	22 0	21 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	11 0	15 3	15 3	12 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hill Tipperah ...	9 5	9 5	8 8	...	...	...	15 3	16 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	13 9	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Behar.																		
	Patna ...	26 0	25 0	16 12	34 0	34 0	19 12	11 0	10 8	12 0	23 8	23 0	14 0	25 8	25 0	19 12	...	...	..
	Gya ...	25 8[p]	26 8	11 8	37 0	37 8	16 0	11 0	11 0	8 8	22 8	22 8	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shahabad ...	19 8[q] to 20 8	20 8	14 0	29 8	29 0	18 0	14 0 to 15 0	14 8	12 0	18 0	18 0	14 0	27 0	28 0	18 0	23 0[e]	23 0	17 8
	Mozufferpore ...	20 0[r]	22 8	17 0	27 0	35 0	16 0	14 0	16 0	14 0	18 0	22 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sarun ...	20 8	22 0	15 8	31 0	30 0	21 0	9 0	9 0	7 4	21 0	21 0	14 0	35 0	35 0	20 0	...	...	...
	Chumparun ...	23 [illegible]	24 0	12 0	34 0	34 0	17 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	17 8	17 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Monghyr ...	17 8	22 8	16 8	36 7	36 7	23 1	13 6	14 7	8 4	17 8	17 8	13 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bhaugulpore ...	17 0[t]	18 15	15 2	37 14	41 10	18 15	17 11	20 3	11 6	21 7	21 7	12 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Purneah ...	28 0	30 0	13 0	38 0	40 0	...	18 0	20 0	10 8	20 0	22 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	18 0[u]	18 0	10 0	24 0	24 0	...	16 0	16 0	9 0	19 0	18 0	11 8	...	...	...	35 0	35 0	12 0
	Orissa.																		
	Cuttack ...	15 12	17 1	14 7	...	...	...	14 7	14 7	18 6	21 0	21 0	26 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pooree ...	14 7	14 7	11 13	...	...	...	15 12	18 6	17 1	21 0	23 10	26 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Balasore ...	14 0	18 0	12 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	27 0	22 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chota Nagpore—South-West Frontier Agency.																		
	Hazáribágh ...	22 8	22 0	11 0	27 0	30 0	13 0	12 0	11 0	9 0	20 0	21 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lohardugga ...	20 0	19 8	11 0	28 0	27 0	17 0	20 0	20 0	15 0	22 0	22 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Singbhoom ...	18 0	18 0	11 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	24 0	24 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Maunbhoom ...	17 0	17 0	11 0	16 to 30[e]	16 to 30	24 to 30	13 0	13 0	9 0	19 0	20 0	13 0	...	...	...	16 0[e]	16 0	40 0
	Sylhet ...	11 0	12 0	10 0	13 0	14 0	9 0	10 0	9 8	12 4	14 14	12 6	16 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cachar ...	11 2	10 10	8 14	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	12 4	14 8	15 4	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Goálpárá ...	26 0	26 0	13 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	14 0	11 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gáro Hills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kámrúp ...	20 0	16 0	9 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	14 0	13 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Darrang ...	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	11 8	13 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nowgong ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	10 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sibságar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	6 0	16 0	16 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lakhimpur ...	8 0	8 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khási & Jaintiá Hills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	5 0	8 0	7 8	8 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nága Hills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	4 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dehra Dún ...	21 0	21 0	18 8	33 0	33 0	27 0	12 8	12 8	10 8	16 0	16 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	13 0	24 0	24 0	16 0
	Saháranpur ...	21 9	23[s] 3	21 9	30 5	32 5	31 4	9 11	9 11	8 10	14 0	16 3	11 4	23 11	23 11	15 1	21 9	21 9	17 4
	Muzaffarnagar ...	22 9	23 10	22 4	35 3	37 6	34 2	6 1	6 1	14 5	13 3	11 0	28 10	24 3	22 0	17 10	17 10	17 10	17 10
	Meerut ...	21 3½	22 2½	20 13½	29 15	31 6	27 0	6 8	6 8	7 0	15 0	15 0	12 8	24 0	22 14	21 0	25 0	25 0	18 0
	Bulandshahr ...	23 0	23 8	21 8	29 0	31 0	29 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	15 0	15 0	11 0	22 0	20 0	20 0	27 0	27 0	16 0
	Aligarh ...	22 8	23 0	20 0	29 8	29 8	24 8	7 0	7 0	6 8	16 0	16 0	11 0	21 0	21 0	19 8	19 0	18 0	16 8
	Kumaun ...	12 12	12 12	12 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...

[d] In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 26 to 27 seers, best rice 12 to 16 seers, common rice 18 to 20 seers, and gram 8 to 13 seers, per rupee.
[j] In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 13 to 16 seers, best rice 10 to 20 seers, common rice 15 to 20 seers, and gram 8 to 13 seers, per rupee.
[k] In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 26 seers, barley 40 seers, best rice 8 seers, common rice 17 to 19 seers, and gram 20 to 30 seers, per rupee.
[l] In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 16 to 18 seers, common rice 18 to 20 seers, paddy 30 to 37-8 seers, and gram 13 to 20 seers per rupee.
[m] In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 12 to 20 seers, best rice 10 to 17 seers, common rice 17-12 to 21 seers, and gram 9 to 13 seers, per rupee.
[n] In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 10 to 21 seers, and common rice 21 to 23 seers, per rupee.
[o] In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 13 to 23 seers, and common rice 23 to 34 seers, per rupee.

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

PROVINCES.	DISTRICTS.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kevaru, Veragú, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nagiee) *Panicum, Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	REMARKS.
	Central Districts—contd.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
	Dinagepore ...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	13 4	200 0	180 0	170 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	
	Maldah ...	...	...	...	25 0	25 0	15 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	7 8	7 8	
	Rajshahye ...	...	...	...	26 4	27 3	15 0 to 16 8	240 0	240 0	240 0	8 0	8 0	7 4	
	Rungpore ...	...	...	...	12 2	12 1	15 0	107 0	107 0	133 0	7 8	7 8	7 6	
	Bograh ...	...	...	...	14 0	15 0	12 0	67 8	67 8	67 8	7 8	7 8	6 12	
	Pubna ...	...	...	...	24 0	26 4	15 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 4	8 4	8 0	
	Darjeeling ...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	6 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	
	Jalpáiguri ...	8 0	8 0	8 12	13 3	13 3	10 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 1	6 0	6 1	
	Eastern Districts.													
	Dacca ...	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	14 0	100 0	100 0	80 0	8 14	8 14	8 0	
	Furreedpore ...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	13 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 8	
	Backergunge ...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	13 8	100 0	100 0	120 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	
	Mymensing ...	...	...	...	14 8	13 0	13 4	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	7 12	
	Chittagong ...	...	...	...	12 0	11 8	12 0	140 0	120 0	120 0	8 12	8 8	7 4	
	Noakhally ...	...	...	...	11 0	11 8	11 0	280 0	280 0	280 0	7 4	7 8	6 0	
	Tipperah ...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	7 12	
	Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	240 0	240 0	320 0	8 0	8 0	6 4	
	Hill Tipperah ...	...	...	...	10 6	10 6	8 8	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 2	
	Behar.													
	Patna ...	...	...	...	29 0	29 0	19 12	140 0	140 0	150 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	
	Gya ...	35 0	35 0	15 0	26 8	26 8	13 4	160 0	160 0	180 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	
	Shahabad ...	...	...	...	29 0	30 0	19 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 4	8 0	
	Mozufferpore ...	27 0	30 0	17 8	21 0	25 0	19 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	7 0	
	Sarun ...	26 0	26 0	19 0	29 0	28 0	19 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	
	Chumparun ...	36 0	36 0	...	27 0	28 0	15 0	...	...	...	7 4	7 0	6 4	
	Monghyr ...	...	...	...	27 3	29 4	19 9	126 0	147 0	147 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	
	Bhaugulpore ...	28 0[t] to 30 0	28 0 to 35 0	13 8 to 15 0	25 4	28 2	17 0	151 8	151 8	151 8	8 3	8 3	7 9	
	Purneah ...	...	...	...	25 0	20 0	13 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 0	7 0	6 8	
	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	30 0[u]	30 0	...	18 0	18 0	13 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	
	Orissa.													
	Cuttack ...	36 12	39 6	17 1	15 12	15 12	25 1	200 0	200 0	200 0	14 7	12 0	9 0	
	Pooree ...	...	...	...	14 7	15 12	22 5	100 0	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	
	Balasore ...	...	...	...	11 0	13 0	11 0	160 0	160 0	280 0	8 8	8 8	7 8	
	Chota Nagpore—South-West Frontier Agency.													
	Hazáribágh ...	33 0	36 0	19 8	22 0	24 0	12 8	240 0	240 0	200 0	7 8	7 4	6 8	
	Lohardugga ...	40 0	40 0	24 0	22 0	24 0	14 0	180 0	180 0	160 0	6 8	6 8	5 8	
	Singbhoom ...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	13 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	6 0	6 0	5 8	
	Maunbhoom ...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	11 8	260 0	260 0	260 0	7 8	7 8	6 12	
	Sylhet ...	...	...	...	14 0	13 4	13 0	107 0	107 0	107 0	8 12	8 8	7 12	
	Cachar ...	...	...	...	12 4	11 6	11 2	64 0	64 0	64 0	8 0	8 0	7 4	
	Goálpárá ...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	10 0	105 0	110 0	128 0	8 8	8 0	8 0	
	Gáro Hills ...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	5 5	5 5	...	
	Kámrúp ...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	
	Darráng ...	...	...	...	6 6	6 6	6 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 0	5 4	
	Nowgong ...	...	...	...	8 0	6 0	8 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	5 8	
	Sibságar ...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	6 0	6 0	5 0	
	Lakhimpur ...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 0	6 0	5 0	
	Khási and Jaintiá Hills ...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	6 8	120 0	120 0	160 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	
	Nága Hills ...	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	...	40 0	40 0	80 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	
	Dehra Dún ...	...	...	...	23 0	23 0	21 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 12	8 12	9 0	
	Saháranpur ...	...	...	...	26 15	29 2	26 15	129 0	129 0	129 0	8 5	8 5	7 14	
	Muzaffarnagar ...	...	...	...	26 6	29 11	27 8	132 0	132 0	132 0	...	...	...	
	Meerut ...	...	...	...	25 10	27 2½	25 7	110 0	110 0	105 0	9 8	9 8	9 8	
	Bulandshahr ...	...	...	...	27 8	28 8	26 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 4	10 4	9 8	
	Aligarh ...	...	...	...	29 0	29 0	25 8	120 0	120 0	100 0	10 4	10 4	9 8	
	Kumaun ...	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	14 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	

[p] In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 23-8 to 29-8 seers, barley 36 to 42-8 seers, best rice 18-12 seers, common rice 20 to 27 seers, and gram 26-8 to 36 seers, per rupee.
[q] In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 21 to 25-8 seers, barley 28 to 32 seers, best rice 9 to 12 seers, common rice 19 to 20 seers, great millet 22 seers, maize, 27 seers, and gram 29 to 32 seers, per rupee.
[r] In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 15 to 24 seers, barley 18 to 33 seers, best rice 8-8 to 17 seers, common rice 15 to 21 seers, lesser millet 20-4 to 32 seers, maize 25 to 30 seers, and gram 20 to 27 seers, per rupee.
[s] In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 22 to 25 seers, barley 30 to 36 seers, best rice 11 to 13 seers, common rice 15 to 22 seers, lesser millet 15 to 30 seers, maize 26 to 28 seers, and gram 21 to 30 seers, per rupee.

Prices Current of Food-Grains throughout India for the 2nd half of July 1875 —continued.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus sorghum*. Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus sorghum*. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata*. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata*. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Verazú, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Verazú, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Verazú, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
N. W. Provinces—*contd.*	Garhwál	22 8	21 4	20 0	21 4	22 8	22 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	13 8	13 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...				10 0	10 0	10 0	240 0	200 0	160 0	5 15	6 4	6 0	Garhwál	N. W. Provinces—*contd.*	
	Bijnor	20 4	21 6	19 11	29 4	31 15	28 2	11 4	11 9	9 9	14 10	14 10	10 11	21 6	22 8	11 4	21 6	23 10	15 12				24 12	25 14	23 1	135 0	135 0	112 8	...	...	...	Bijnor		
	Moradabad	20 0	19 6	18 2	31 14	31 14	25 15	8 12	8 12	8 2	15 15	16 14	11 9	22 8	22 8	15 0	25 0	25 0	15 0				25 15	25 15	22 12	100 0	112 8	112 8	10 0	10 0	9 6	Moradabad		
	Budaun	22 10½	23 1½	16 15	30 0	30 9½	22 11½	9 9½	9 9	9 9½	16 12½	16 12½	12 9½	12 0	12 0	18 12½	15 14½	15 9½	16 12½				27 9½	27 14½	20 6	192 0	192 0	192 0	9 0	9 0	8 6½	Budaun		
	Bareilly	20 0	20 0	17 8	31 4	33 12	23 12	6 9	6 4	6 14	16 4	16 4	20 10	17 8	15 0	18 12	17 8	17 8	16 4				26 4	26 4	20 15	125 0	125 0	125 0	9 6	9 6	8 7	Bareilly		
	Sháhjahánpur	24 4	24 4	19 2	35 8	35 12	25 8	7 9	7 8	8 0	18 10	18 12	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...				27 4	30 12	20 8	160 0	155 0	160 0	8 8	8 12	8 8	Sháhjahánpur		
	Tarái Pergunnahs	22 8	23 12	19 4	42 8	42 8	27 8	10 0	10 0	8 12	17 8	18 12	12 8	18 12	12 8	...	20 0	20 0	...				25 0	25 0	21 4	200 0	200 0	160 0	8 12	8 12	8 12	Tarái Pergunnahs		
	Muttra	21 0	21 8	18 0	25 0	26 0	26 8	7 0	7 0	7 8	14 8	14 8	11 0	24 0	21 0	23 0	26 0	20 0	17 0				24 12	26 8	28 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	11 8	11 0	11 0	Muttra		
	Agra	19 6½	19 13½	17 1½	24 15	25 1½	23 10½	6 0	6 0	6 0	11 8	11 8	9 8	23 3	22 6	17 9	23 5	23 5	14 7½				23 9½	23 13	24 3½	80 0	80 0	80 0	9 12	9 12	8 8	Agra		
	Farukhabad	19 8	21 0	16 3	24 12	27 8	20 0	7 0	7 3	7 3	14 12	15 2	11 11	...	...	20 10	...	...	...				25 8	26 2	18 14	145 0	158 2	158 2	8 12	8 12	8 8	Farukhabad		
	Mainpuri	22 0	22 0	18 0	27 0	27 8	21 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...				25 0	25 8	21 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Mainpuri		
	Etáwah	19 8	18 8	17 8	23 0	23 0	21 0	6 8	6 8	6 0	13 0	13 0	12 8	22 0	22 0	19 8	22 0	22 0	17 0				21 0	21 8	21 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Etáwah		
	Etah	23 8	23 4	19 8	30 0	31 0	24 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...				26 0	27 0	24 8	120 0	140 0	140 0	9 8	9 0	9 8	Etah		
	Jalaun	20 8	20 8	18 0	22 0	22 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	10 0	23 0	23 0	16 8	22 0	22 0	16 0				25 0	25 0	21 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	...	...	...	Jalaun		
	Jhánsi	18 0	18 3	17 4	25 6	26 4	22 2	8 0	8 0	9 0	14 0	14 0	12 4	23 3	23 8	15 0	20 8	20 10	15 0				20 3	20 0	19 12	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	8 8	9 0	Jhánsi		
	Lalitpur	19 6	19 8	21 0	28 0	28 0	26 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	11 8	25 4	24 0	20 0	...	...	...				24 2	24 4	25 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	Lalitpur		
	Cawnpore	22 8	22 8	17 4	29 8	29 0	22 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	17 0	16 0	12 0	14 8	...	...	21 8	...	...				27 0	26 0	19 8	140 0	140 0	140 0	9 8	9 8	9 8	Cawnpore		
	Fatehpur	21 8	21 4	16 8	26 0	26 0	19 8	9 0	9 0	8 0	20 8	20 8	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...				26 12	26 8	22 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 4	8 4	8 8	Fatehpur		
	Bánda	21 0	20 12	16 4	23 0	22 8	18 4	8 14	8 14	11 6	17 8	17 4	12 4	22 8	22 8	...	21 8	21 8	...				27 0	26 0	21 8	170 0	171 4	163 0	11 4	11 4	10 8	Bánda		
	Allahabad*	18 12	18 8	14 8	26 0	25 8	18 0	8 0	8 0	6 8	16 4	16 8	12 0	27 8	30 0	17 8	25 8	25 0	17 8				26 4	26 0	19 0	100 0	120 0	110 0	8 8	8 0	7 12	Allahabad		
	Hamírpur	19 8	20 0	15 4	24 12	23 0	18 0	10 0	9 8	7 0	14 0	14 12	10 4	21 8	21 4	18 0	20 4	22 8	15 12				23 8	23 0	18 12	140 0	140 0	120 0	...	...	...	Hamírpur		
	Jaunpur	24 0	25 6	17 4	34 9	34 9	23 4	7 12	7 12	10 9	19 12	19 12	12 0	25 6	25 6	...	21 3	21 3	12 11				33 3	31 12	21 3	197 12	197 12	197 12	7 12	8 1	7 14	Jaunpur		
	Gorakhpur	28 14	28 14	14 7	42 0	42 0	17 8	15 12	16 10	9 5	21 14	21 14	11 6	...	...	...	...	...	...				34 2	34 2	14 7	160 0	150 0	150 0	6 12	6 12	6 12	Gorakhpur		
	Basti	28 12	28 12	14 6	40 0	40 0	18 12	12 8	11 4	7 8	18 12	18 12	9 6	...	...	...	...	...	...				31 4	31 4	15 0	150 0	150 0	160 0	6 14	6 9	6 9	Basti		
	Azamgarh	25 1	26 9	15 2	33 15	34 11	20 10	11 13	11 13	8 14	18 7	18 7	10 5	...	...	...	...	...	...				26 9	26 9	17 0	177 0	177 0	177 0	6 14	6 14	6 14	Azamgarh		
	Mirzapur	20 0	20 0	15 0	27 0	26 0	19 0	9 0	8 0	7 0	16 0	16 0	11 0	30 0	26 0	19 0	24 0	24 0	18 0				26 0	26 0	20 0	90 0	80 0	120 0	8 0	7 8	8 0	Mirzapur		
	Benares	21 0	21 0	15 4	28 5	28 5	18 14	8 6	8 6	7 6	14 11	14 11	9 7	...	...	...	...	...	...				24 2	24 2	18 6	120 0	120 0	100 0	6 13	6 4	6 5	Benares		
	Ghazipur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ghazipur		
Panjab	Delhi	20 8	20 0	20 0	27 0	27 8	27 8	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	9 0	22 0	22 0	25 8	24 0	25 0	19 0				24. 8	25 0	27 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	8 4	8 4	7 12	Delhi	Panjab.	
	Gurgáon	20 0	20 0	21 0	28 0	29 0	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	22 0	22 0	20 0	24 0	21 0	21 0				24 0	24 0	27 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	Gurgáon		
	Karnál	20 8	23 0	22 8	31 0	36 0	33 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	23 0	16 0	16 0	10 0				28 0	31 0	32 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 4	8 4	8 2	Karnál *a*		
	Hissár	20 0	20 0	20 0	24 0	25 0	27 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	20 0	21 0	25 0	23 0	23 0	25 0				24 0	26 0	27 0	90 0	100 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Hissár		
	Rohtak	19 8	20 0	19 8	24 0	26 4	26 3	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	20 0	23 0	21 12	21 8	21 8	20 4				24 0	24 0	27 4	120 0	120 0	120 0	7 0	9 0	8 8	Rohtak		
	Sirsa	21 0	21 0	20 8	31 0	30 0	30 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	11 0	25 0	26 0	18 0	25 0	25 0	25 0				30 0	30 0	30 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	40 0	40 0	42 0	Sirsa		
	Umballa	22 0	24 0	23 0	32 0	34 0	30 0	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	11 0	29 0	26 0	21 0	20 0	20 0	16 0				30 0	34 0	32 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	8 12	Umballa *a*		
	Ludhiána	25 0	25 0	23 8	37 0	38 0	32 0	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	10 0	33 0	31 0	23 0	22 0	25 0	22 0				31 0	32 0	31 8	90 0	90 0	95 0	9 8	9 8	9 0	Ludhiána		
	Simlá	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Simlá		
	Jullundur	25 0	25 0	25 4	40 0	48 0	36 0	...	...	...	12 0	10 0	10 0	36 0	36 0	30 0	20 0	20 0	16 0				30 0	31 0	33 8	120 0	120 0	100 0	9 8	9 8	9 8	Jullundur *b*		
	Hushiárpúr	26 0	26 0	26 0	40 0	40 0	32 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	12 0				32 0	32 0	34 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	9 8	9 8	9 4	Hushiárpúr		
	Kángra	19 0	20 0	21 0	27 0	28 0	28 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...				21 0	22 0	22 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Kángra		
	Amritsar	25 0	24 8	25 4	35 8	35 4	35 8	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	11 8	37 0	37 0	31 8	27 4	27 4	20 8				28 4	28 4	33 8	100 0	105 0	110 0	9 12	10 0	9 12	Amritsar		
	Siálkot	22 4	23 0	21 4	32 0	32 6	34 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	11 8	30 0	25 0	22 0	27 0	27 0	21 0				24 0	24 0	35 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 12	10 0	9 12	Siálkot *a*		
	Gurdáspúr	28 0	28 0	29 0	34 0	36 0	40 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	14 0	30 0	30 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0				30 0	32 0	38 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 4	9 0	Gurdáspúr		
	Lahore	23 8	23 0	30 0	34 0	36 0	38 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	11 8	31 0	27 0	23 0	20 0	26 0	20 0				27 0	28 0	36 0	120 0	110 0	105 0	9 12	10 0	9 8	Lahore *a*		
	Ferozepore	23 0	25 0	24 8	35 0	38 0	37 8	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	11 0	31 0	32 0	24 0	22 0	24 0	27 0				32 0	31 0	34 0	140 0	140 0	120 0	10 4	10 4	9 8	Ferozepore		
	Gujránwála	22 12	23 12	21 8	38 0	35 0	40 0	...	...	...	14 0	13 0	12 0	26 0	25 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	16 0				29 0	28 0	40 0	110 0	110 0	100 0	10 0	10 0	9 12	Gujránwála		
	Ráwalpindi	28 0	28 0	25 0	31 0	33 0	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	30 0	22 8	19 0	36 0	34 0	29 0				33 0	34 0	37 0	140 0	120 0	130 0	10 0	9 12	10 0	Ráwalpindi *c*		
	Jhelum	30 8	30 8	25 0	38 8	38 0	37 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	8 0	30 0	32 0	17 8	37 8	39 0	17 0				30 0	32 8	22 0	140 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Jhelum *d*		
	Gujrát	27 0	27 0	24 8	38 0	44 0	38 0	...	...	...	14 0	12 0	10 0	32 0	34 0	18 0	35 0	32 0	18 0				27 0	29 0	35 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 8	10 8	Gujrát *a*		
	Shahpúr	28 8	29 8	25 8	40 0	42 0	40 0	...	...	...	9 0	10 0	9 0	34 0	34 0	24 0	37 0	37 0	21 0				39 0	41 0	36 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	11 8	11 8	11 0	Shahpúr		
	Mooltan	19 0	19 8	18 0	26 0	26 0	27 8	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	27 0	27 0	21 0	27 0	27 0	12 8				26 0	27 0	25 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 12	10 12	10 12	Mooltan		
	Jhang	23 0	24 0	23 8	28 0	30 0	33 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	15 0	30 0	32 0	26 0				27 4	28 8	28 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	10 0	10 4	10 8	Jhang		
	Montgomery	22 0	22 0	21 0	29 0	29 0	28 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...				29 0	29 0	26 0	220 0	220 0	220 0	9 0	9 4	9 0	Montgomery		
	Muzaffargarh	22 0	22 0	20 0	28 0	30 0	28 0	...	...	...	12 0	14 0	14 0	26 0	22 0	20 0	27 0	20 0	22 0				24 0	28 0	22 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	Muzaffargarh		
	Dera Ismail Khán	31 4	35 0	25 0	50 0	52 8	40 0	...	...	...	6 4	6 4	7 8	52 8	55 0	37 8	50 0	50 0	37 8				42 8	42 8	35 0	100 0	100 0	112 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Dera Ismail Khán *a*		
	Dera Ghazi Khán	22 8	22 8	21 4	35 10	36 4	30 10	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	20 0	35 0	31 14	31 14	36 0	36 4	22 8				29 6	31 14	25 0	150 0	150 0	150 0	10 0	10 4	10 0	Dera Ghazi Khán *a*		
	Bannú	40 15	53 12	43 2	65 10	75 0	66 0	...	...	...	8 12	9 0	7 8	60 0	60 0	33 15	52 8	62 8	31 9				55 0	56 4	44 8	80 0	80 0	80 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	Bannú *e*		
	Peshawar	25 6	24 11	23 6	38 6	37 1	41 10	...	...	...	13 0	13 10	13 0	28 9	31 3	25 6	36 6	36 6	27 5				31 14	33 2	30 14	110 0	110 0	110 0	59 13	59 13	58 8	Peshawar		
	Kohát	31 4	33 2	29 5	51 0	53 9	53 9	...	...	...	17 14	17 14	15 15	40 13	40 13	31 14	43 6	45 14	35 11				38 4	40 13	37 0	153 0	153 0	153 0	102 0	102 0	102 0	Kohát		
	Hazárá	25 0	24 8	17 0	37 0	37 0	36 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	28 0*	26 0*	21 0*	32 0	24 0	19 12				29 0	29 0	17 0	140 0	160 0	130 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Hazárá *f*		
Oudh.	Lucknow	23 0	24 0	17 12	29 0	30 0	22 8	7 0	7 0	6 0	17 8	17 8	14 0	29 0	33 0	20 8	22 8	22 8	17 8				30 0	34 0	25 0	27 0	27 0	19 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	Lucknow	Oudh.	
	Unáo	22 0	24 8	17 0	26 0	28 0	20 0	8 0	...	7 8	14 0	...	11 0	...	16 0	...	16 0	...	...				26 8	28 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Unáo		
	Bára Banki	24 0	24 0	18 0	34 0	34 0	20 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	17 8	18 0	12 0	28 0	26 0	16 0	14 0	16 0	14 0				29 8	29 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Bára Banki		
	Sítápur	28 0	28 0	20 8	38 12	38 0	27 0	8 8	9 0	7 12	18 0	17 0	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	16 0				33 0	33 0	22 0	180 0	200 0	200 0	8 12	8 12	7 12	Sítápur		
	Hardui	22 8	24 14	17 6	31 0	32 13	23 7	9 0	6 9	6 9	14 10	15 0	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...				29 9	30 6	19 0	192 0	192 0	192 8	8 0	8 0	7 1	Hardui		
	Kheri	31 8	32 4	20 0	36 0	45 0	27 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	23 0	22 8	15 8	...	...	22 0	...	...	...				27 8	32 0	35 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	7 8	7 0	Kheri		
	Fyzabad	24 11	25 9	15 15	30 8	33 13	19 12	13 0	13 1	8 12	18 1	18 11	12 6	...	...	...	18 0	17 0	15 0				28 3	30 7	18 4	140 0	140 0	120 0	8 4	8 4	7 10	Fyzabad		
	Bharaich	32 0	34 0	15 8	42 0	50 0	24 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	19 0	19 0	11 8	36 0	36 0	17 0	...	...	...				37 0	38 0	17 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Bharaich		
	Gonda	28 2	31 6	16 0	40 0	41 0	21 12	19 12	20 0	11 9	19 14	20 6	12 4	32 6	33 0	17 12	17 4	17 4	13 4				33 0	33 0	23 8	200 0	200 0	180 0	8 4	8 4	8 0	Gonda		
	Rái Barelí	28 0	25 8	18 0	31 4	30 0	23 0	21 4	21 0	13 0	22 8	22 8	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...				33 0	33 8	20 13	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 2	Rái Barelí		
	Sultánpur	24 8	24 0	16 10	34 0	34 0	22 0	10 0	10 0	8 8	22 0	22 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	14 0				40 0	40 0	21 0	33 0	33 8	20 13	160 0	160 0	160 0	Sultánpur		
	Pratábgarh	26 8	26 4	17 1	36 5	36 2	21 0	18 4	22 5	10 8	23 0	23 2	13 13	...	...	...	...	...	...				37 2	36 1	18 2	35 6	33 14	20 8	218 0	213 0	200 0	Pratábgarh		

References.

a. Nearly stationary.
b. Barley rising.
c. Jowár falling.
d. Firewood falling.
e. Wheat, barley, bájra and gram rising.
f. Bájra falling.

* Maize or Indian-corn.

Description of Lesser Millets.

Peas, country.

*Sawán, Madua. †Sawán, Kodon.

‡ Kodon. § Madua.
Kodon, Lahra and Madua.

Sawán.

Birra.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 2nd half of July 1875—concluded.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces	Districts	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Corresponding fortnight of 1874.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Central Provinces.	Nagpur ...	19 0	23 0	21 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	13 12	15 4	34 0	35 0	29 3	...	...	...
	Bhandara ...	24 0	23 12	23 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	28 0	30 0	32 0	...	...	...
	Chanda ...	23 6	23 6	23 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 4	15 8	17 1	31 3	31 3	51 3	...	...	...
	Wardha ...	25 0	27 0	22 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	48 0	48 0	35 0	...	...	...
	Balaghat ...	24 0	24 0	20 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jubbulpore ...	24 0	27 0	19 8	20 0	23 0	17 0	12 0	13 0	10 0	15 0	16 0	12 0	28 0	32 0	18 0	15 0	15 0	12 0
	Saugor ...	21 0	21 0	21 8	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	7 0	12 8	13 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Damoh ...	23 12	24 8	24 0	...	...	...	16 0	17 0	11 8	20 0	18 0	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Seoni ...	34 0	36 0	30 0	...	...	...	10 0	11 0	10 0	24 0	24 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mandla ...	31 0	31 0	20 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	13 0	...	...	25 0	...	...	...
	Betul ...	27 0	27 0	23 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	13 0	...	...	24 0	...	...	...
	Chindwara ...	30 0	30 0	25 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	36 0	36 0	36 0	...	...	...
	Hoshangabad ...	19 8	19 8	18 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Narsinghpur ...	24 8	24 8	19 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	9 0	14 8	14 8	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nimar ...	16 0	16 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 12	10 12	...	28 2	28 2	...	...	...	...
	Raipur ...	48 0	46 0	42 0	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	20 0	33 0	38 0	34 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sambalpur ...	21 0	21 0	26 0	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	35 0	28 0	31 8	46 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bilaspur ...	40 0	40 0	49 0	...	...	...	28 0	28 0	38 0	40 0	44 0	48 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Upper Godavery ...	19 0	19 0	16 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	14 0	50 0	50 0	50 0	...	...	...
Haiderabad Assigned Districts.	Secunderabad ...	No return received																	
	Bolarum ...																		
	Chudderghat ...																		
	Oomraotee ...	20 0	20 0	16 0	14 0	13 0	14 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	44 0	44 0	34 0	26 0	26 0	22 0
	Akola ...	22 0	22 0	17 0	...	...	...	8 0	7 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	44 0	42 0	30 0	32 0	32 0	28 0
	Elichpur ...	22 0	22 0	17 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	40 0	40 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	26 0
	Buldana ...	19 0	20 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	13 0	36 0	40 0	38 0	35 0	38 0	32 0
	Woon ...	24 0	24 0	19 0	16 0	17 0	14 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	67 0	56 0	50 0	11 0	11 0	10 0
	Bassim ...	23 5	23 5	22 5	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	15 0	13 5	13 0	17 5	51 0	51 0	53 0	37 0	37 0	22 5
Mysore and Coorg.	Bangalore { Wholesale	12 7	12 2	11 5	13 5	12 7	11 7	11 5	11 5	10 5	15 0	15 2	12 7	26 0	25 0	25 0	...	...	...
	Bangalore { Retail ...	12 2	11 7	11 0	13 0	12 2	11 2	11 2	11 0	10 0	14 5	14 7	12 2	25 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	...
	Kolar ... { Wholesale	...	...	...	11 3	11 3	9 9	17 7	17 7	15 3	20 3	20 3	15 7	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kolar ... { Retail ...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	9 6	17 4	17 4	15 0	20 0	20 0	15 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Túmkúr ... { Wholesale	13 5	12 5	12 5	13 5	12 5	12 5	16 0	16 0	12 5	19 0	19 0	14 5	23 0	22 0	24 0	...	...	...
	Túmkúr ... { Retail ...	13 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	12 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	14 0	22 0	21 0	22 0	...	...	...
	Mysore ... { Wholesale	11 0	12 7	11 4	...	...	...	11 2	11 7	11 2	11 6	12 5	12 3	...	31 4	...	23 1	...	...
	Mysore ... { Retail ...	10 6	12 5	11 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 5	11 0	11 4	12 3	12 1	...	30 4	...	22 0	...	...
	Hassan ... { Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hassan ... { Retail ...	12 5	12 0	12 0	13 5	12 5	13 7	13 7	13 7	12 5	15 7	14 7	13 7	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shimoga ... { Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shimoga ... { Retail ...	12 5	12 0	9 0	13 5	14 0	10 0	11 5	11 0	13 0	16 7	16 0	16 0	25 2	28 0	33 0	...	...	...
	Kadur ... { Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kadur ... { Retail ...	12 0	12 0	9 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	13 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chitaldroog { Wholesale	19 3	19 0	12 0	17 3	17 5	14 5	...	...	12 5	...	...	...	40 6	...	37 8	...	...	31 0
	Chitaldroog { Retail ...	18 0	18 0	10 6	16 0	16 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	15 0	40 0	40 0	35 0	40 0	40 0	30 0
	Coorg ... { Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Coorg ... { Retail ...	8 7	8 5	7 4	8 6	8 8	8 4	10 1	10 4	9 6	14 1	14 1	15 1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajpootana.	Jaipur ...	16 8	16 8	...	23 0	23 0	...	7 0	6 11	...	9 8	9 8	...	22 0	21 8	...	21 0	20 0	...
	Kishengurh ...	17 0	16 0	...	23 0	22 0	...	7 0	7 0	...	8 12	9 8	...	20 0	21 0	...	18 0	20 0	...
	Alwar ...	20 0	20 8	20 8	27 8	28 0	27 4	6 8	6 10	7 8	10 0	10 0	8 0	29 8	28 8	22 0	26 8	28 0	15 0
	Bharatpur (City) ...	20 0	20 8	18 0	27 0	26 8	26 8	8 0	8 0	7 0	9 0	8 12	7 8	25 0	25 0	18 8	23 0	26 0	13 0
	Kerowli (City) ...	18 2	17 13	16 14	24 6	23 12	21 9	11 4	11 4	8 12	12 8	12 8	10 0	25 0	25 0	16 4	21 14	21 14	16 4
	Ajmir ...	16 0	15 14	15 3	22 14	22 14	20 0	5 0	5 0	4 0	8 4	8 4	7 12	19 8	20 2	13 8	19 0	18 0	11 8
	Deolie Cantonment ...	No return received																	
	Erinpura ...	19 0	17 12	16 8	33 0	30 0	22 0	...	...	...	9 4	9 4	7 0	25 0	25 0	18 0	20 0	29 0	18 0
	Sirohi ...	20 0	18 0	18 0	36 0	35 0	22 0	5 8	6 8	5 0	9 0	11 0	10 0	40 0	40 0	20 0	37 0	32 0	21 0
	Aboo ...	15 14	15 8	14 13	21 6	21 0	19 13	5 13	5 13	5 10	8 4	8 4	7 8	...	...	...	25 8	25 8	17 14
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar...	28 0	27 0	26 0	40 0	38 0	38 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Meywar ...	15 10	15 10	15 0	21 1	21 0	21 12	...	...	...	9 0	9 12	8 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Banswarra(MeywarAgency)	25 0	25 0	24 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	7 8	15 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Marwar ...	15 15	15 0	...	25 0	22 8	...	5 0	5 0	...	7 8	7 3	...	21 14	20 10	...	20 5	21 4	...
	Bikaneer ...	No return received																	
	Bundi ...	19 0	19 0	15 8	27 0	27 0	20 4	5 0	7 8	9 0	8 8	8 8	9 12	23 4	24 0	16 0	...	...	...
	Kota ...	17 12	17 12	17 8	...	...	...	9 0	8 0	9 0	10 0	9 0	10 0	22 8	22 8	21 12	...	...	...
	Tonk ...	17 4	18 4	16 12	27 0	27 0	21 12	6 0	6 0	5 0	9 0	8 0	7 0	26 0	28 0	19 0	...	...	...
	Jhallawar ...	15 0	15 0	16 8	25 0	25 0	19 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	18 0	18 8	20 0	...	...	...
	Shahpoora ...	17 0	17 4	15 14	22 12	22 8	18 1	7 8	7 8	7 8	8 8	9 8	10 0	18 8	20 0	17 12	18 0	18 0	14 8
Central India.	Indore ...	14 8	14 8	13 12	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	19 0	20 0	34 0	19 0	20 0	22 0
	Gwalior ...	14 1	14 6	12 9	18 4	19 3	15 9	6 14	6 14	6 0	8 15	8 15	7 1	16 7	16 11	14 1	16 7	15 9	12 7
	Goona ...	17 8	17 0	19 8	20 0	20 0	...	10 4	10 4	7 0	12 0	12 0	7 4	20 0	20 8	22 0	20 0	20 0	16 0
	Rutlam ...	15 0	14 14	14 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 2	8 4	12 12	12 7	12 8	20 0	20 4	21 12	18 8	19 1	18 8
	Baghelkhund (Sutna) ...	26 8	27 0	17 8	32 8	32 8	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	22 8	22 0	15 0	...	...	18 8	20 0	20 0	16 8

Provinces	Districts	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kayaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee) *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Remarks.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
Central Provinces.	Nagpur ...	...	...	...	23 8	24 0	22 9	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 4	10 0	9 8	
	Bhandara ...	...	...	...	24 0	26 0	25 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 8	9 8	
	Chanda ...	...	...	...	26 3	26 3	27 6	480 0	480 0	480 0	8 0	7 8	7 5	
	Wardha ...	...	...	...	22 0	21 0	18 0	120 0	160 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	
	Balaghat ...	...	...	...	27 0	27 0	25 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	
	Jubbulpore ...	22 8	29 0	30 0	35 0	35 8	22 8	140 0	140 0	140 0	8 4	8 4	8 4	
	Saugor ...	...	...	...	25 0	25 0	23 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	7 4	7 0	6 12	
	Damoh ...	...	...	...	32 8	32 8	29 0	280 0	240 0	360 0	7 0	7 8	6 12	
	Seoni ...	...	...	...	34 0	34 0	32 0	240 0	260 0	240 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	
	Mandla ...	32 0	27 0	19 0	45 0	45 0	30 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	7 0	7 0	6 0	
	Betul ...	23 0	23 0	20 0	26 0	27 0	23 0	280 0	280 0	280 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	
	Chindwara ...	21 0	21 0	23 0	32 0	32 0	30 0	200 0	200 0	240 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	
	Hoshangabad ...	...	...	...	29 0	29 0	24 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	
	Narsinghpur ...	32 8	36 0	28 0	35 0	35 0	22 0	160 0	200 0	160 0	6 0	6 0	6 4	
	Nimar ...	...	...	...	21 12	21 12	...	160 0	160 0	...	11 4	11 4	...	
	Raipur ...	...	...	...	44 0	42 0	36 0	88 0	100 0	...	7 4	7 0	7 8	
	Sambalpur ...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	24 0	120 0	120 0	200 0	7 0	10 0	6 8	
	Bilaspur ...	90 0	90 0	100 0	35 0	40 0	46 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	6 0	
	Upper Godavery ...	...	...	...	28 0	28 0	24 0	1,440 0	1,440 0	1,440 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	
Haiderabad Assigned Districts.	Secunderabad ...													
	Bolarum ...													
	Chudderghat ...													
	Oomraotee ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received				
	Akola ...	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	16 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	
	Elichpur ...	8 8	9 8	12 0	23 0	23 0	19 0	106 12	106 12	64 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	
	Buldana ...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	16 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	
	Woon ...	...	...	...	22 0	23 0	24 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	
	Bassim ...	21 0	22 0	13 5	27 0	28 0	22 5	90 0	90 0	64 0	9 0	9 0	8 5	
Mysore and Coorg.	Bangalore { Wholesale	...	...	...	33 2	33 0	34 7	29 7	20 2	16 2	...	...	...	
	Bangalore { Retail ...	...	...	...	32 2	32 0	33 7	20 2	20 0	16 0	72 0	72 0	72 0	
	Kolar ... { Wholesale	...	...	...	41 2	41 2	37 6	26 3	26 3	19 7	...	...	...	
	Kolar ... { Retail ...	...	...	...	40 7	40 7	37 1	25 7	25 7	19 4	172 4	172 4	172 4	
	Túmkúr ... { Wholesale	...	...	...	56 5	56 5	58 0	28 0	24 0	21 0	180 0	180 0	182 0	
	Túmkúr ... { Retail ...	...	...	...	54 5	54 5	56 0	22 0	23 0	20 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	
	Mysore ... { Wholesale	...	...	...	26 2	30 4	28 7	22 0	23 1	19 8	72 0	72 0	72 0	
	Mysore ... { Retail ...	...	...	...	25 6	29 3	28 3	21 4	22 0	19 3	65 0	65 0	65 0	
	Hassan ... { Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Hassan ... { Retail ...	...	...	...	31 5	31 5	35 5	23 0	24 2	16 7	150 0	150 0	150 0	
	Shimoga ... { Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Shimoga ... { Retail ...	...	...	...	29 2	28 0	46 0	18 7	17 0	16 0	360 0	360 0	400 0	
	Kadur ... { Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Kadur ... { Retail ...	...	...	...	28 0	28 0	32 0	18 0	18 0	14 0	60 0	60 0	60 0	
	Chitaldroog { Wholesale	...	...	...	45 0	45 5	56 0	23 3	23 5	...	...	...	...	
	Chitaldroog { Retail ...	...	...	...	44 0	44 0	50 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	
	Coorg ... { Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Coorg ... { Retail ...	...	...	...	22 7	22 2	32 8	17 4	17 3	14 6	91 6	73 2	110 0	
Rajpootana.	Jaipur ...	...	...	...	20 0	19 4	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	...	
	Kishengurh ...	...	...	...	20 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	40 0	40 0	...	
	Alwar ...	...	...	...	25 8	26 0	27 8	...	...	...	26 0	26 0	24 0	
	Bharatpur (City) ...	26 8	27 0	19 0	26 0	26 8	27 8	100 0	100 0	...	25 8	29 8	20 0	
	Kerowli (City) ...	20 4	21 4	16 0	23 2	23 12	21 9	160 0	160 0	200 0	30 0	36 0	27 6	
	Ajmir ...	...	...	...	19 13	19 5	19 8	85 0	85 0	110 0	35 0	35 0	37 8	
	Deolie Cantonment ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			
	Erinpura ...	...	...	...	25 0	21 8	15 12	200 0	200 0	200 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	
	Sirohi ...	...	...	...	23 0	22 0	18 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	60 0	60 0	50 0	
	Aboo ...	...	...	...	16 9	16 0	14 15	1 0 0	100 0	100 0	36 0	36 0	36 0	
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 Pie*	6 Pie*	9 Pie*	13 0	12 0	12 0	
	Meywar ...	...	...	...	20 0	20 5	16 8	165 0	165 0	165 0	20 5	20 5	27 5	
	Banswarra(MeywarAgency)	...	...	...	30 0	30 0	24 0	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	11 0	
	Marwar ...	...	...	...	14 6	14 6	...	70 0	70 0	50 0	50 0	...	...	
	Bikaneer ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			
	Bundi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 0	30 0	28 0	
	Kota ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	120 0	23 0	23 0	24 0	
	Tonk ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	165 0	168 0	110 0	36 0	35 0	31 0	
	Jhallawar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	...	27 0	26 8	...	
	Shahpoora ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	38 0	38 0	34 0	
Central India.	Indore ...	...	...	...	19 0	20 6	15 0	87 0	96 0	96 0	8 0	8 0	9 8	
	Gwalior ...	...	...	...	16 9	17 0	15 13	100 6	100 6	91 4	10 1	10 9	12 2	
	Goona ...	...	...	...	21 0	20 8	24 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	
	Rutlam ...	...	...	...	23 8	22 10	19 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 9	11 4	
	Baghelkhund (Sutna) ...	...	...	...	32 0	31 12	20 12	300 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	

* Per man's load.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

REPORT ON THE MILITARY OPERATIONS CARRIED ON IN THE NAGA HILLS, BY THE FORCE UNDER THE COMMAND OF COLONEL J. N. NUTTALL, C. B.

No. 42, dated Samaguting, the 30th April, 1875.

From—Captain John Butler, Political Agent, Nága Hills,
To—The Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

In compliance with the instructions contained in your letter No. 1063, dated the 6th instant, I have now the honour to submit the following full report on the military operations carried on in the Nága Hills with a view to the punishment of the tribes who were concerned in the terrible massacre * of Lieutenant Holcombe and his party at Ninú, on the 2nd February last, by the force under the command of Colonel J. N. Nuttall, C. B.

* A massacre at which in the incredibly brief space of a few minutes eighty men were most treacherously murdered, and fifty-one others wounded, out of a total of 197 all told.

2. You are already aware that I had just conducted the Western Nága Hills exploration expedition up from Samaguting, through Wokha, Núnkam, Lákhuti, and Assiringia to Déká Haimong, when I first received news of the sad disaster that had occurred to the Eastern expedition. On the 17th February, I received your letter, No. 12 T., of the 14th idem, intimating that the Chief Commissioner had been pleased to appoint me political officer, under the orders of the military officer in command of the field force which was about to enter the Eastern Nága Hills, with a view to punish the tribes concerned in the massacre, and directing me to proceed at once with my party to Búrúárcháli (near Jáipúr), there to assume charge of political affairs from Major W. C. S. Clarke, Deputy Commissioner of Lakhimpur.

3. On receipt of these instructions, I at once marched, *vid* the Nága villages of Náogáon and Kánching, to Názirah, in the Sibságar district. Thence I marched up the Dhúdoráli, through Towrok and Sápákoti to Búrúarcháli, which I reached on the 24th February, and at once assumed charge as political officer. The road between Sápákoti and Búrúárcháli was in a terribly bad state, consequently we felt the marches a good deal.

4. At Búrúárcháli I found Major Tulloch, with a detachment of the 44th Regiment, and learnt that measures had already been set on foot for the prompt collection of supplies. Huts were already built for the force expected.

5. Having received no letters since the date I left Názirah, and being anxious to ascertain the strength and nature of the force that was coming up, so as to have some idea of the work before me, and of the scale on which arrangements should be made, I determined to visit Dibrugarh. I was also anxious to learn who was to be the commander, in order that I might place myself under his orders and receive his instructions at once. Accordingly, on the 25th I went into Jáipúr. The following day I rode straight into Dibrugarh where I found the Chief Commissioner had already arrived. Here I learnt that Colonel Nuttall had been appointed to the command of the force. Having been furnished with a copy of the letter of instructions for the political conduct of the expedition (quoted in the margin), and having seen the Chief Commissioner and received his orders in person, I went over to Colonel Nuttall, and thoroughly discussed with him the nature of the work before us, and the whole question of our future operations.

No. 19 T. of 24th February 1875, from the Personal Assistant to the Chief Commissioner, to Colonel Nuttall, C. B.

6. I may here briefly explain that the duty we had to perform was, *to punish, as might be best possible, all the villages which joined in the treacherous massacre at Ninú, and to recover as many as possible of the arms and heads taken by the enemy.* The first and most difficult task, therefore, before us, was to ascertain exactly which were the villages implicated, for it must be remembered that the only information we possessed upon this point up to date was that contained in Captain Badgley's letters quoted in the margin. I considered that I should best obtain this information by quietly

No. A. of 7th February 1875.
No. 8 B. of 10th " "
No. 6 B. of 23rd " "

preceding the force by two days' march, that is to say, as far as Bor Mútan, where I felt sure I should be better able to glean more trustworthy intelligence than if I were to stay in the plains with the troops. Besides this, anxious as I was that no guilty village should get off, I was more anxious still that no innocent village should suffer. I saw that the only way to ensure this was to proceed on ahead with a sufficient escort, and ascertain all I could about the villages implicated, assuring the rest that they had nothing whatever to fear at our hands. As Colonel Nuttall fully concurred with me in the view I had taken, on the 27th I returned to Jáipúr. On the 28th, passing through Búrúárcháli, and having seen that all my arrangements there were complete, I moved camp to Halwa, a small village at the foot of the hills, about two miles west of Búrúárcháli.

7. Whilst at Jáipúr I received several deputations from the villages of Námsáng (or Lásá), Bordúár (or Lánú), and Dádam, and from them I elicited the fact that Ninú and several villages in its neighbourhood were all in the habit of visiting the plains through the Bordúár pass, but that they also had a road of their own. I may mention here, that long subsequently, on the occasion of my receiving a deputation from Voká, a village some eight or ten miles' march further in, and beyond Ninú, and within two miles, as the crow flies, of the Pátkái watershed (a village which I afterwards visited, and which has been entered on the map herewith attached), I was amused at one of the deputation being recognized by Shadhon, the Lakhimpur Agency Sheristadar, as a man who had been in the Dibrugarh court-house with reference to some case, a matter which the man at once acknowledged. I have deemed it right to record this here, as I believe that it has been said that "the offending tribes are inner Nágas, who have no communication with the plains," and because I am aware that it has long been generally believed, that no Nágas except those living along the border line of low hills ever visit the plains or know anything about us; whereas, I believe it will be found that the Nágas along the whole frontier, living within four or five days' journey from the plains, are in the habit of visiting us, and know, or rather fancy they know, a good deal about us. In illustration of this view, I may remark that the far distant "Nunkam Abor Peak" of the old north-east frontier maps turned out (on our visiting it this year) to be a fine large village, one of the leading villages of the Háttigoriá tribe, many of whom spoke Assamese, and told us that they regularly visited Assam *viá* Titabor. Whilst on this subject, I would invite attention to the concluding portion of a very old letter, No. 259 of 7th November, 1843, from the Political Agent of Upper Assam to the Agent to the Governor General, North-East Frontier, where the "*Nágas on the Patkai*" are mentioned as having been active in furnishing "information, guides, and porters" in the expedition against the Singphús. The Tiráp river therein alluded to rises due east of Nisá, and within some six or eight miles of it. Thus it would seem to appear that our intercourse with, and knowledge of, these tribes was much more constant, intimate, and cordial in those days than it has ever been since.

To return to my subject, these Bordúáriás and Námsángiás also informed me that the Ninú men were more or less allied to the Bánferá and Mútan lot. After much cross-examination, I managed to gather that they had heard that the villages concerned in the massacre were Ninú, Nisá, Káimoi, Lonkái, Káunhúá, Senúá and Niáonú, besides Khánú and Khásá, which they were not quite sure about. I then ordered the chiefs of Námsáng and Bordúár to furnish me with twenty good men, each party under a responsible chief, to accompany me for the purpose of acting as interpreters, scouts, guides, coolies, and in fact to do any and every kind of work that I might want at their hands. This order, although demurring to it a little at first, they finally carried out most cheerfully, the Námsáng Vángam himself accompanying me in person. The chief reason I had for taking these men on with me, was that I was confident they were all well acquainted with the country, and could give me every information about it if they liked. I knew they both cordially hated one another, Lánú and Lásá having been at constant feud for something like twenty years. I proposed to check the one's statements against the other, and be thus able, by also examining third parties, to ascertain the truth as nearly as possible. This is exactly what occurred.

8. On the 1st March I entered the hills, and, passing through the village of Khúlan-Mútan,* moved into Bor-Mútan.† There, after thorough search, scrambling down precipitous khuds, I finally determined upon pitching camp on a spot a little to the west of and just outside the village, where the slopes were gentle, where there was abundance of room to house any number of men, and abundance of good water. The Bor-Mútanias turned out most willingly and helped to build our huts, and, indeed, gave us every assistance that lay in their power during the whole time of our stay among them. The Khúlan-Mútanias did the same. I must not forget to mention here that both these two villages, together with Horú-Mútan, Bor-Bánsáng, and several other neighbouring villages, including (after some little delay) Bánferá, all sent in their quota of coolies, who were employed in pushing up stores from the plains to our camps at Bor-Mútan and Bor-Bánsáng.

* 2,150 feet above the sea-level.
† 2,650 „ „ „

9. On the evening of the 2nd March, Colonel Nuttall and Major Heathcote joined me. The latter left us again the following morning to supervise the arrangements for the final advance of the troops. For the greater part of that day I was occupied in receiving deputations from several of the neighbouring villages, which included a long palaver with the men of Bor-Bánsáng, who at first had sent in a message to the effect that the chief was too ill to come. However, a second message, telling them that in that case they must send in the second chief, or Vánsá, had the desired effect, and the Vánsá, with a number of others, came in. Although very suspicious and uncommunicative at first, after much beating about the bush, they gave me a lot of information, which almost exactly corroborated the story I had previously heard. As I saw they were in a great state of fright, fearing that they too might suffer punishment in some way or another, I reassured them, by telling them that, unless they had had any hand in the massacre, they need be under no apprehension whatever, and that, to show them that we looked upon them as friends, I would visit their village the next day in person.

10. Early on the morning of the 4th, taking an escort of forty of my police with me, and accompanied by Lieutenant Woodthorpe, I went over to Bor-Bánsáng* and was there met, about half a mile from the village, by the Vángam (or chief), Vánsá (or second chief), and a number of their followers, who conducted us to the chief's own house. There we sat down and chatted together for several hours. At first the chief declared that he had seen nothing, he had heard nothing, and knew nothing about the massacre. But, on my reminding him that he had received a visit from the Ninú chief only a short time after the occurrence (of which fact I had become cognizant through the Bor-Mútan chief), and that it was therefore absurd for him to pretend that he had heard nothing about it, he at once confessed that this was quite true, that about ten days after the massacre he had received a visit from Kiváng, the Vángam of Ninú, who had told him that the chiefs of some ten villages had combined together to oppose the further progress of the survey party, but that some had not been in time to be present at the massacre. That he had heard that the persons actually present were from Ninú, Nisa, the two villages of Kamhúá, Káimoi and Lonkái, and that five men, three of whose names he then gave me as Nokdon, Chúnle, and Mikbong (the other two he said he could not remember), of Senúá, who had accompanied Lieutenant Holcombe, had returned with five guns and ten heads,—which latter statement was afterwards ascertained to be incorrect. He added that Niáonú had also joined in the pursuit of some of the survivors whom they had cut up on the banks of the Dilli. The Vángam also went on to tell me that he could not say for certain what the Senúá men intended doing, but that he had heard that their chief, and the people generally, were originally much opposed to the part taken in the massacre by the five men above alluded to, but that since they had been fortifying their village. The Ninú chief had informed him that if the "Assam Rajah" came out to fight, he had got all his men ready, and would meet the Sahebs at Senúá. After this, I went out to search for a suitable place for our camp, and, whilst looking for it, about half a mile from the village, on the

* 3,800 feet above the sea-level.

road towards Senúá, I suddenly came upon a party of some fifty or more Nágas fully armed. We were about three hundred yards apart when we first, apparently simultaneously, caught sight of each other. I at once through my Dobashias called out to know who they were, and what they wanted. After some hesitation, apparently passed in consultation, they replied that they were Senúá men, "come out to meet the Saheb as friends." To this I replied as nearly as possible in the following words:—"Is this the way you come out to meet me, fully armed, with dao, shield, and spear? Some of your men have killed some of mine. You are at peace with Bor-Bánsáng, and yet you come fully armed, and say you have come as friends. If this is true, and you really have come as friends, let two or three of your chiefs come on unarmed, and I will hear what you have got to say." When this occurred I had only got my own orderlies, three Dobashias, and some half a dozen Bánsáng men with me, having left the rest of my escort behind in the village, where Lieutenant Woodthorpe was still busy sketching in the country. To this invitation, they replied that they would come in and talk to me; but, instead of doing so, they sat down in large groups. One man ran back and called out something to others, who were coming up all along the road in parties of two, three, and four together. Although I repeatedly invited them to come on and speak to me, not a single man could be induced to come forward. After waiting for half-an-hour, which I passed by taking some luncheon under a tree, and having been joined by Lieutenant Woodthorpe, I retired to the village. After another long talk with the Vángam, in which I instructed him to erect huts for us, we returned to camp. There, on the following day, I laid the whole information I had gathered up to date before Colonel Nuttall, who fully concurred with me in thinking that the evidence, as far as it went, tended to show that Senúá, as a whole village, had not joined the enemy, but that the five men who accompanied the survey party had been probably won over by the (to a Nága) irresistible prospect of heads and loot, and had then gone in with the rest; that the Senúá men, having received them back, together with their plunder, were probably now afraid we should hold them all in the same category, and were consequently hesitating which they should do,—surrender at discretion and throw themselves on our mercy, or fight it out to the utmost. Colonel Nuttall then decided that, if this surmise proved correct, and if it was satisfactorily shown that Senúá as a whole village really had not taken any part in the massacre, and did not oppose our advance, the unconditional surrender of the five men, together with the restitution of the guns, &c., which they had brought back, would amply satisfy the ends of justice. Thus, with Senúá untouched, it would be all the easier to organize a simultaneous attack upon some of the other more important villages, including Ninú, the actual scene of the massacre, which we considered of all others to be the village where, if possible, punishment should fall heaviest.

11. From the 5th to the 12th of February, all hands were hard at work pushing up supplies, improving the camps, stockading the store-depôts, opening out the several roads, and building bridges over the Tevai, Tising, and Dilli rivers. This was very hard work, as we had to work against time, and the incessant rain rendered the hill-paths so extremely slippery that it was almost impossible at times to keep one's footing, even empty-handed, and much more so with a heavy load. I cannot refrain from saying here that I think very great credit as due to Captain Wauchope and his transport corps for the manner in which they persevered in, and performed their laborious task. I must, however, add that I do not consider the Punjábi plainsmen, as a rule, make the best coolies for hill work.

12. Colonel Sheriff, with the 42nd, having arrived at Bor-Mútan on the 6th, Colonel Cory, with the 44th, on the 10th, and the last detachment, with the remainder of the transport crops, on the 11th, the following arrangements were made by the Officer Commanding to keep open communications in rear, namely:—

No. 1.—At Júipár, were posted one Native officer, twenty-seven sepoys, and twelve police.
No. 2.—At Bárúárohúli, Major Tulloch, 44th Regiment, with Mr. J. B. Goad, District Superintendent of Police, and one Native officer, thirty sepoys, and six police.
No. 3.—At Halwa, two Native non-commissioned officers and eight sepoys.
No. 4.—At Khúlan-Mútan, two Native non-commissioned officers and ten sepoys;
No. 5.—At Bor-Múan, Mr. H. M. Hinde, Extra Assistant Commissioner, and Dr. McKay, with one Native officer and thirty sepoys.

On the evening of the 12th, Colonel Nuttall issued the order, copy of which I have attached (*vide* Appendix A.) This was most carefully explained to every man accompanying the force. I am extremely glad to be here able to record that throughout this short campaign, notwithstanding that we had come to avenge the treachery of the foul plot by which so many of our soldiers and followers had lost both friends and relations, and notwithstanding that our force was composed of very various races, I never saw or heard of any act of barbarity or cruelty towards the enemy. Had there been such acts they would assuredly have come to light—and this, too, although numbers of poor helpless women and children were captured from time to time, found hiding in their mountain fastnesses, where they vainly imagined that the inaccessible approaches up precipitous cliffs and dense jungle, had secured them a temporary, but safe, retreat from all pursuit. These unfortunates were, without exception, invariably brought into camp, fed and kindly treated, and, after being questioned about the movements of their people, &c., were told that we did not make war against women and children. They were then given their liberty to their intense joy, and often still more intense astonishment; for of course you are aware that the Nága himself spares neither age nor sex,—with him all is fair, and he neither gives nor expects quarter.

13. On the morning of the 13th February, the Nága field force, consisting of the numbers given in the margin, marched out of Bor-Mután, and moved camp to Bor-Bánsáng; where we found huts already erected for us on the spot I had previously chosen. Our reception here was most cordial in every way, but I failed to elicit any further intelligence of the movements of the enemy, including Senúá. It was therefore left quite an open question whether we should be opposed on the morrow or not. Early on the morning of the 14th, having left behind one Native officer and thirty sepoys at Bor-Bánsáng, we started for Senúá. About half a mile from the village, and a few hundred yards from the first or lowest stockade, we were met by a party of Senúá men, who called out to us, saying they had come to inquire whether we meant peace or war. To this we replied that such questions could only be discussed with the chief himself. On their promising that the chief would come down to meet us, we halted, and, after waiting impatiently for about an hour, Sombang, the Vángam, accompanied by two others, came in. I taxed him with having sent five men from his village with Lieutenant Holcombe's party, who had joined in the massacre, and had brought back some guns and heads, &c. To this he at once replied that it was quite true that he had sent five men, whose names he then gave me as Mokdon, Chúnle, Mikbong, Jánphúá, and Jánchoi, three of which tallied exactly with the names I had previously got. He added that these men had afterwards joined in the massacre, in spite of his orders telling them to be careful that no harm happened to the Saheb, and that they had brought back four guns with them, but no heads. He most emphatically denied that either he or his village had had any hand in the matter, and added that, far from that, he considered that they had saved the lives of a party escorting a dâk which had arrived the very morning of the attack, and which was going on to Ninú, had they not prevented it from doing so. On hearing this, and after consultation with Colonel Nuttall, who thought with me that we had no fresh grounds for reversing the decision which he had previously come to with regard to Senúá, and which I have already explained above in the latter portion of paragraph 10, but, on the contrary, reason for adhering to it, I explained our conditions, namely, the prompt and unconditional surrender of every man, at present believed to be only five, who was present at the massacre, and the immediate restitution of the guns. With these conditions the chief promised full compliance. We then detained him, and sent off his two companions to carry out the orders they had received. They left us, saying they would bring back the five men and four guns as soon as possible.

Corps.	British officers.	Native officers.	Non-commissioned officers.	Buglers.	Sepoys.
42nd Regiment (N. I.) ...	3	4	27	2	139
43rd „ „ ...	...	...	...	...	6
44th „ „ ...	4	4	20	2	194
Nága Hills Police... ...	...	1	3	2	50
TOTAL ...	7	9	50	6	389

Another whole hour and ten minutes passed, during which time much animated conversation passed between the chief and his people in the village, whom we could see assembled in great force, fully armed, occupying every point of vantage. These men for a long time kept on repeating that they were just going to bring in the men, until at last one of them called out that the men had gone to their fields, and hence the delay. As the chief himself had only a short time before told me that they were in the village, this decided the question. It was already late, and it would have been impolitic to delay our advance any longer, so the Officer Commanding, having detached Colonel Sheriff, with the 42nd, to march round the western flank, and thus take the village in rear, advanced himself with the rest of the force from the north. We were considerably delayed in cutting our way through the two strong stockades, with thickly-panjied ditches, which had evidently only very lately been erected right across the road leading up the northern spur. We met, however, with no other opposition, for the Senúá men fell back as we advanced. Having made good our entrance into the village* we again halted, and reiterated our conditions with exactly the same result, namely, replies that they would surrender the men and guns as soon as possible,—but the excuse now was that the men had gone out fishing, and hence the delay; so we advanced again, and finally took up our position in the very centre of the village, on a fine, broad rocky plateau, commanding the approaches, which were almost perpendicular on three sides, a position so strong, that it might easily have been held for a considerable time by a handful of determined men against almost any odds. Here we were met by Colonel Sheriff and his party, who had been allowed to pass round almost unnoticed, if not unperceived, so that, had there been any opposition, the enemy would probably have suffered severely. The force having been billetted off into the several houses abandoned by their owners, and the Vángam himself having been safely lodged in honourable confinement in his own residence, I sent out messages to the Senúá people, telling them that we had no wish to confound the innocent with the guilty, but that we were quite determined that the guilty should not get off, that we should therefore hold the Senúá people and their chief responsible that those men of Senúá who had taken part in the massacre were promptly made over to us, unconditionally, to be treated in such manner as we might decide upon hereafter.

* 4,250 feet above the sea-level.

14. The following morning I took down briefly the Vángam's statement (Appendix B). Shortly afterwards some of the Senúá men sent in three guns (two long Enfields and one short carbine). Immediately after that, again, who should come in with the Vángam's food but Janphúá, one of the very men we wanted, who was recognized and secured at once. I immediately took down his statement too (Appendix No. 1), from which I first learnt that there were six men of Senúá all present at the massacre, a fact which was never afterwards disputed. A few hours after this, with the assistance of our Nága allies, we managed to secure Nokdon and Mikbong, two more of the men implicated. Their statements were also taken down at once (Appendices Nos. 2 and 3); after which Nokdon, who, you will remember, was the man alluded to by Captain Badgley as having been seen carrying off Lieutenant Holcombe's double-barrelled gun, voluntarily pointed out and produced the said gun carefully hidden away under a bundle of straw, close to the chief's house. From these several statements, which all told almost exactly the same story, which, as regards all the main facts, was in almost every respect the one story we had heard all along, reported to us from such very different and opposite sources, I felt quite convinced that there was now not the slightest reason to doubt that the villages really implicated in the massacre were Ninú, Nisá, Káimoi, Lonkái, the two villages of Kámhúá and Niáonú. My view of this matter was more than ever confirmed afterwards,—both by the fact of the loot taken at the massacre being found at every one of these villages, and by the statements subsequently taken down. To the task of punishing these villages we now set ourselves. The Senúá chief, promising to bring in the other three men if allowed his full liberty, was then released, after having been duly warned of the serious consequences that would result from any breach of faith.

15. On the morning of the 16th February, leaving Lieutenant Abbott, with some eighty fighting men, to hold Senúá, Colonel Nuttall, with the rest

of the force, marched out, with the intention of attacking Ninú, but, on arriving at the Dilli, or Tisa, below Senúá he found the river had risen so high, owing to the constant rain we had had ever since entering the hills, that it was quite impossible to cross it. Seeing some bamboo rafts on the other side, head-constable Korom Sing, of the Nága Hills Police, at once volunteered to swim across and try to fetch them back. He very nearly succeeded in doing this, but the current was eventually too strong for him, and he only just managed to save himself by abandoning the raft. The attempt had so very nearly been a success, that we thought he might have succeeded if he had only had a few others to assist him. On other volunteers being called for, three more constables and a havildar and sepoy of the 44th joined him, and they all* swam across again. It was of no avail, for, notwithstanding the plucky pertinacity with which they one and all worked through several long hours (with only two daos and a hatchet between them, and expecting every moment to be attacked), it was at last seen that it was quite hopeless to think we could ever work rafts across, even with picked men stript to their waists, much less with armed parties, so long as the current continued as strong as it was then. Indeed, we began to notice with much apprehension that the river was rising rapidly, and that it had already risen nearly two feet during the time we had been endeavouring to cross it; Colonel Nuttall then at once determined to recall the party, and retire to Senúá. The six men then got on to a raft, and a most exciting scene ensued on their passage back. The raft was swept with incredible speed down the stream, and, seeing their only chance for life was to swim for it, about midway they all jumped into the roaring torrent, and struck out for shore, where a long line of officers and men were ready to receive them. Although carried some distance down, they all landed safely, with the exception of one unfortunate sepoy, who seemed to have either been struck on the side by a rock, or to have lost his head, for he suddenly turned round, and, in a few seconds, having been carried several hundred yards down, he disappeared, apparently worn out by his terrible struggles.

* I deem it right here to record the names of all these men, as deserving special praise for their gallant conduct on this occasion:—

Nága Hills Police.

Head-constable Korom Sing.
Constable Dhon Sing.
" Khonthai Ram.
" Sikidao.

44th Regiment.

Havildar Hemachand.
Sepoy Chouli (drowned).

16. On the 17th, a large working party of sepoys and police, under the able and active superintendence of Lieutenant Woodthorpe (of the Royal Engineers) was occupied all day in endeavouring to throw a trestle-bridge across the river. By evening they managed to reach about half way. As the river had been falling again, on the following morning the whole force marched down once more and bivouacked at the bridge for the night. Working parties were put on again at once next morning, and by dint of working incessantly all day, by evening we were delighted to have the bridge completed. The Nágas from the opposite side fired into us, but without effect on two separate occasions. Their fire was immediately replied to and silenced by the line of skirmishers which had been thrown out to cover our advance on the bridge. When men could cross over, a picket was placed on the right bank to defend any attack that might be made on the bridge. As it was considered possible that an attempt might be made to cut the bridge away, under cover of the darkness and roar of the river, the picket remained posted there for the night. As we were not quite sure how far we might have to cut our way through the jungle, in order to reach the path leading to Ninú, I got together some twenty of our Nága allies and with much difficulty, for they were terribly afraid of being cut up, I succeeded in getting them to accompany me to search for it. After cutting through the jungle for about a quarter of a mile, we struck into the first path leading up the north-western spur to Ninú. Thence about half a mile more brought us to the second path, after exploring which sufficiently to ascertain the nature of the country before us, I returned to-camp a little after sunset, and laid what information I had collected before the Officer Commanding. That night Colonel Nuttall was pleased to discuss with me and decide the question of our operations for the morrow. The plan was briefly as follows: that the baggage should be placed under a separate guard, which should act, so far independently as to follow the main or left column, conforming and regulating their movements according to circumstances in front. The rest of the force was divided into two columns, the one under the command of Colonel Sheriff,

with the 42nd, to advance by the path on the right; the other, under Colonel Nuttall himself, with Colonel Cory and the 44th and the Nága Hills Police to advance by the path on the left. Each column was to time its movements so as to attack the enemy simultaneously from two sides, and then, if all was well and time permitted, to push on at once and attack and take Nisa the same day.

17. In this order, on the morning of the 19th, the two columns started together, *en route* for Ninú;* Major Heathcote, Lieutenant Woodthorpe, and I accompanying Colonel Nuttall, with the main, or left, column. Whilst advancing up the hill we noticed large numbers of armed Nágas on our left, issuing out of Lonkái, some of whom came down the Lonkái spur as if with the intention of attacking us in the rear. We pretended to take no notice of them, and steadily marched to the front. When we had arrived within about half a mile of the village, we saw smoke and flames bursting out of the houses below and nearest to us. We then thought the enemy were about to beat a hasty retreat; but, on our hastening on, we saw that the houses, which by that time had been nearly burnt down to the ground, belonged only to a small detached portion of the village, and were quite outside the very strong defences they had erected all round the main portion. It then seemed to us that the houses had been burnt to prevent our taking advantage of the cover they would otherwise have afforded. We had no sooner crossed the sites of these smouldering houses, and got within one hundred yards of the stockade, when the enemy called out to us to "come on," and followed up this invitation by opening fire upon us. Shortly after this, whilst advancing up to the assault as quickly as we possibly could through the mass of bristling panjees with which the whole ground was strewed, we heard a regular volley from the other side, which told us that the 42nd had also arrived. This steady advance, notwithstanding the heavy fire which they poured into us, which, however, did no injury, seemed to strike terror into the Nágas, who were now seen flying in every direction, setting light to their houses as they went, apparently in order to check pursuit. Thus, long before half our men were through the stockade, the whole village was in flames. I very shortly afterwards found myself, with Major Heathcote, Lieutenant Woodthorpe, and about sixty men (of the 44th and police) passing over the site of the fearful tragedy of the 2nd February last, where the headless bodies, now almost skeletons, of our unfortunate people were still lying about in every direction, vividly recalling to mind the terrible scene that had been enacted there. Without delay, we followed up the fugitives towards, and right through, Nisa,† where they again played us the same game as they had done at Ninú. Thus we were enabled that day thoroughly to carry out the previously arranged programme to a most complete and successful issue. That night the force encamped, divided as follows, namely, at Nisa, Colonels Nuttall and Cory, Major Heathcote, Lieutenants Woodthorpe and McGregor, Mr. McCay, and myself, with the 44th Regiment and Nága Hills Police; at Ninú, Colonel Sheriff, Captain Wauchope, Lieutenants Ridgeway and Egan, Doctors White and Wilson, and Mr. Chennell, with the 42nd Regiment.

* 3,350 feet above the sea-level.

† 4,250 feet above the sea-level.

The 19th, I must here mention, was one of the first really fine days we had experienced, and the heat in the afternoon was very trying indeed. This intense heat was dispelled, about 10 o'clock that night, by a succession of very severe thunder-storms, which covered the hill-tops for several inches in depth with a coating of large hail-stones, which had all the appearance of a heavy fall of snow.

18. On the 20th Colonel Sheriff, with a party of some sixty men from the Ninú column, attacked and destroyed Lonkái. The Nisa column was split up into detachments of from twenty to forty men under European officers, who scoured the country in every direction for a circuit of several miles, discovering and destroying several hundred huts, containing much grain and other (to the Nágas) valuable property. This had been very carefully stored away, under the belief that, hidden far away, amid dense jungle, and generally in places only to be approched by the most difficult and precipitous paths, it was perfectly safe. I have since learnt that this, to them unprecedented, system

of following them up and attacking them in their mountain fastnesses, terrified them much more than anything else. That we could attack, take and destroy their villages, they appear to have thought possible, though they had taken care to guard against that, by removing all their property out of them; but that we, and specially the Saheb portion, whom they had been accustomed generally to see on the top of a horse or outside an elephant in the plains, should be able to follow them on their own almost inaccessible hill-sides, they looked upon us almost miraculous. It is worthy of note that, after the expedition was over, the Nágas everywhere openly confesssed that they had never seen such a thing before, indeed, it was repeated to me that they declared with astonishment—"What kind of Sahebs are these? They beat the Nágas in their own hills; they fear nothing, and nothing seems to stop them; no jungle is so thick but what they go through it; no precipice so steep but what they get over it." And I think it would be very difficult indeed to find words conveying higher praise of the conduct of the officers and men engaged in this expedition than these few brief but expressive sentences.

19. At Ninú we found the whole of the seventy-one heads which had been taken at the massacre, carefully arranged in a long basket placed under a large clump of very old trees in the centre of the village, where such trophies are usually exhibited. This number of heads corresponds very nearly with the total number of men known to have been murdered, *viz.*, seventy-nine, and the slight discrepancy is easily accounted for when we remember that a small party is reported to have been cut up by the Niáonú men on the banks of the Dilli, whose heads of course would not bave heen found here. One head was afterwards recovered at Kámuhuá. These heads, and all the bones and other remains of the massacre, were now most carefully collected and burnt, and the ashes buried, so that no trace whatever of the sad event was left behind.

20. On the 21st, Lieutenant Ridgeway, with a party of 46 men detached from the Ninú column, marched upon and destroyed Káimoi, a comparatively small village, which was undefended. The same day I accompanied Colonel Nuttall, with a party of 120 men detached from the Nisa column, which attacked and destroyed in rapid succession both the villages of Kámhúá.* These villages, although strongly defended with double stockades, evidently only lately erected, offered but a feeble resistance. The enemy, who were out in considerable numbers, giving way as we advanced, fled precipitately on the first volley. This was a severe day's work for the troops, for Kámhúá was at least seven miles distant from Nisa, with a deep valley between, and the stream we had to cross was only fordable with great difficulty. I think we were all very glad to get back into camp again a little after sunset.

* 3,900 and 4,600 feet each respectively above the sea-level.

21. The two following days (22nd and 23rd) scouting parties were out again in all directions, discovering and destroying fresh huts and more grain, which had been passed over on the previous occasions. A good deal of miscellaneous property, in the shape of waterproof-sheets, caps, boots, a telescope, bayonet-scabbards, sepoys' accoutrements, &c., taken by the enemy was recovered and brought into camp.

22. On the 24th, Colonel Cory, with a detachment of the 44th, was instructed to revisit Kámhúá, and pass the night there, whilst Lieutenant Ridgeway and a party of the 42nd was in like manner deputed to revisit Lonkái with a view to show the Nágas in what opposite directions we could strike simultaneously, and also with the hope that they might possibly be able to recover some of the guns. The same day, accompanied by Lieutenant Woodthorpe, I visited the friendly village of Voka† (already referred to in paragraph 7), where we were most cordially received, and presented with a large elephant's tusk, measuring sixty-one inches in length and sixteen inches in circumference. This I returned to them, explaining that I had not come to see them for the purpose of receiving presents, and recommending them to take the tusk to Jáipúr, where they would probably get at least Rs. 150 for it. This they did not like, at first thinking I had refused it because I did not wish to be on friendly terms with them; but on my consenting at last to accept a spear instead, which I explained would answer all the purpose of proving how

† 5,000 feet above sea-level.

friendly my feelings really were towards them, they were, childlike, quite delighted again, and were most profuse in their offers to assist me in any way they could. On our way back we saw the broad high Tablung Hill standing out in strong relief against the clear sky at an angle of 253 deg., or nearly W.-S.-W. This day's work enabled the officer in charge of the survey to map in the whole country up to the summit of the Patkai, and finally complete an area of about 300 square miles on the scale of two miles to one inch, a most creditable result, considering the time, weather, and circumstances under which it was executed. A special and very interesting report on these operations, together with illustrated notes on the people and country by Lieutenant Woodthorpe, I have now the honour to attach hereto (*vide* Appendix X). These valuable notes, you will observe, have so fully and graphically described both the people and the country visited by us, that I have refrained from touching upon those subjects myself.

23. On the 25th Colonel Corry rejoined us, bringing back a prisoner named Chaokat (of Kámhúá), who had been recognized by sepoy Bhawan Singh of the 44th, as one of the Nágas whom he had noticed cutting down two of our men at the massacre. I afterwards took down his statement (Appendix No. 4), which, as regards all the major points, corroborated the evidence we had previously got.

24. On the 26th Colonel Nuttall and staff, with the whole of the Nisa column, including the survey officers and myself, rejoined the rest of the force at Ninú, where we received several deputations from Dádam, Khetri, and other villages in the neighbourhood, two and three days' journey off. These all came in to assure us of their friendly feelings. We then again endeavoured to open communications with the enemy by sending messages through these men, demanding the restitution of the guns. I must explain here that we never had an opportunity of speaking to a Ninú or Nisa man face to face throughout the expedition, although, after punishment had been inflicted, we repeatedly sent word, through the women who were released, telling them that the bearers of any flag of truce, which the Nága generally represent by a green bough, bringing in guns would always be respected and allowed to depart again in peace. Although subsequently women were sent in to speak with us, in no instance could we ever get a man to do so. The fact was I suppose, that they had learnt that we really did spare women, and that therefore *they* would be quite safe,—but that we should ever spare a man under any circumstances, after the fearful and wanton provocation they had given us, was a thing utterly beyond their belief. On the 27th we at last received word that the enemy were quite ready to give up the guns, but that their people had been so scattered in every direction, that they did not know where half of them had gone. Hence there would be some delay in collecting all the guns, but that they would bring them in as fast as they could. True to their promise, the following morning two guns (one B. L. Snider and one M. L. Enfield) were brought in, and the same evening three more (two B. L. Sniders and one M. L. gun), together with some waterproof-sheets and great-coats. Although the men bringing them were invited to come right into camp with them, a promise being made that they might depart again at once untouched, for I was naturally very anxious now to see and talk to some of them, not one of them, as I said before, could be induced to do so. The way they used to give them up was by placing them under a big tree about half a mile off, and then shouting to us to come and take them,—immediately our men went forward to do so, they used to disappear into the jungle. One of these parties having informed us (from a distance) that two of the guns were at Voka, two at Kámhúá, and one at Khanú, it was determined these villages should be again visited. Three parties started off early the following morning, and returned to camp in the evening, each reporting that the several villages (Voka, Kámhúá, and Khanú) had most emphatically denied having received any of the guns, which they declared most positively had been all kept by the Ninú and Nisa men, the truth of which of course it was impossible to be certain about. That same evening Captain Badgley's double-barrelled rifle, with some more great-coats and blankets, was surrendered to us. As the 30th passed without any other guns being given up, and we learnt through the Dádam and Khetri men that a great

number of the Ninú people were reported to have fled beyond Láju and were actually preparing to cross the Pátkái to seek refuge among the tribes towards Hákong, it was considered inexpedient to wait any longer on the mere chance of getting back some more of the guns, especially as it was evident that the recovery of the guns was only a question of time, and as we had still got to settle accounts with Niáonú. So it was determined we should now march back to Senúá. The following day (the 31st) the whole force was once more assembled at that village. The chief was again warned that, believing in the innocence of himself and his village generally, we had every reason and wish to avoid doing him or his men any injury whatever, but that if he failed to surrender those among his people who were guilty, we should be then forced to consider what means we could employ in order to compel him to do so, and it would be unadvisable for him to try our patience too far;—in reply to all of which he reiterated his former promises, that he would assuredly give them up as soon as he could catch them.

25. On the morning of 1st April, Colonel Nuttall, with a force of 120 fighting-men, all told, marched upon Niáonú* attacked, and burnt it to the ground. The defences were comparatively weak, and the resistance feeble, for, although numbers of Nágas were seen, both on entering the village and afterwards in the jungles, they never made a stand anywhere. Thus our work was satisfactorily over at last, and glad we all were to come to an end of it. The task of punishing savages, ignorant and barbarous, bloodthirsty and treacherous, who never, or seldom dare to meet their foe in the open, as man to man, is not a congenial one. I think we all felt it was like giving a dose of medicine to a sick child or cutting off the injured limb of a friend, a dire duty that must be done, and done thoroughly to be of any good,—and thoroughly it was done.

* 4,300 feet above the sea-level.

26. On the 2nd April, Lieutenant Woodthorpe, with an adequate escort, very peaceably visited Niáosá (the village beyond Niáonu), as much with a view to do some survey work there, as to thoroughly assure and prove to the Nágas that we had no quarrel whatever with any villages save those who had taken part in the massacre. The same day, Inspector Mema Ram, of the Nága Hills Police, with twenty constables and a support of a Subadar and twenty sepoys of the 42nd regiment, was deputed to revisit Ninú, in order to see whether any more guns had been brought back. We were glad to see them return the same evening, bringing in no less than seven more guns, which had been surrendered to them with the promise that the rest would all be given up as soon as they could be collected. As Colonel Nuttall had now carried out his instructions to the very letter, and had stayed in the hills fully as long as it was contemplated he should; considering, too, that the surrender of the rest of the guns was simply a question of time, and a matter which might just as easily be arranged for from the plains, he determined that we should commence our march homewards on the morrow. I had ascertained from both father and uncle of the Senúá chief that the three men whose surrender we had demanded were only hiding in the jungle in the neighbourhood of the village, and that two of them had actually slept in their own houses the previous night. Accordingly it was determined to take the chief, as well as Kali, the son of Ponghi, one of the men wanted to act as the chief's servant, on with us, to be kept as hostages until the three men implicated were duly given up. On the morning of the 3rd April, having first of all burnt to the ground the houses of the six men implicated, which were all pointed out to us by the chief himself, taking great care at the same time to do no harm to the rest of the village, the whole forced marched back to Bor-Bansang, where we were again most hospitably welcomed by the chief and his followers.

27. On the 4th we returned to Bor-Mutan. The following evening I received a report that the Senúá men had at last captured Chúnle, their Vánsá, (or second chief), one of the three remaining men whose surrender we had demanded, and that they had brought him down to the Tising, but were unable to cross, as the bridge over it, which we had noticed only the day before as being very shaky, had been carried away in the night. I immediately ordered the Bor-Mutan chief to send a party of his men out early next morning to repair the bridge and bring in the prisoner. To ensure this being done as

quickly as possible, the next morning (the 6th) I sent a head-constable and five constables down to the river. They returned in the evening, escorting Chúnle, who was carried in on a litter by his own people, utterly unable to stand, from two very severe panji wounds, the one through the right leg about mid-way between knee and ankle, the other under the left knee-cap and out through the thigh, which it appears he had received by falling into one of his own pit-falls whilst trying to escape. This man's statement I took down at once (Appendix No. 5). The same day the 44th left us, *en route* for Búrúárcháli, which they intended reaching in two days. On the 7th the remainder of the force marched out of Bor-Mútan, the 42nd to encamp that night at Khúlan-Mútan, whilst I and the survey party went straight on into Hulwa. On the 8th April the whole of the Nága field force was one more assembled at Búrúárcháli, the base of our operations. This place we found in such a terrible state of mud and slush, that we were all glad to get out of it as fast as possible. The fact is, there had been so much rain everywhere during the past month, that even the large rivers were all full to overflowing, and the Dihing had water in it from bank to bank, a most unusual occurrence at this season of the year. By the 12th April, everyone was back again at Dibrugarh. Thus ended our brief but decisive campaign,—a campaign which I am sure will not only be remembered for ages to come by the tribes who suffered by it, but one the fame of which will be handed along the whole line of Nága frontier to be a warning to all.

28. To sum up results, I may briefly say that we first of all clearly ascertained and thoroughly satisfied ourselves that seven villages had really undoubtedly taken an active part in the massacre we had come to avenge. That important question being decided, every one of those seven villages was attacked in turn, burnt to the ground, and all their household property destroyed. I must explain that the Nága's house is a solid structure, only erected with much time and labour, a fact that can easily be understood when I give the actual dimensions of one of them, which was measured with a tape, and found to be 200 feet in length and 42 feet in breadth; nor is the furniture by any means valueless or easily replaced,—for, to say nothing of the huge pounders hewed out of solid trees, with which each house is invariably furnished, there are the seats, large planks for sleeping on, and numerous wooden platters to eat off, &c., all cut and carved out of solid wood. One has only to try to purchase some of these articles to find out how much they are valued. Besides all this, the savages lost several hundred head of cattle, mostly magnificent mithon, whose value is well known, pigs, goats, fowls, and a very large quantity of rice and other grain. Some of them must have been killed and wounded. On this subject I have purposely heretofore refrained from making any statement,—as in all jungle warfare, where the enemy are in the habit of carrying off their killed and wounded, it is one of the most difficult things to estimate. From first to last I do not believe there were less than fifty killed, nor do I think there could have been very many more, besides possibly as many wounded. I base this estimate not only upon what I saw myself, but also upon Nága report. Then, from a total of seventy-nine heads missing, we have recovered seventy-two, the other seven having (so Nága report says) been thrown into the Dilli by the Niáonú men. Out of the thirty guns lost, we have got back nineteen, and the enemy have promised to return the remaining eleven as soon as they can collect them. These facts may be all left to speak for themselves. From the narrative of the daily events of the campaign, related in the sequence in which they occurred which I have endeavoured to make brief, but clear, I trust it will be now seen how thoroughly and completely orders have been carried out, in no spirit of "contemptuous devastation," but rather with a forbearing hand. The punishment of the guilty has been summary and severe, without being cruel, while the innocent have been met in a kindly spirit of friendship and conciliation. The resulting political effect I honestly believe it would be difficult to exaggerate.

29. It is not within my province to speak of the conduct of the troops and police employed in this expedition, and yet I feel I cannot well bring this report to a close without expressing my admiration of the courage and activity, good discipline, and persevering endurance that was shown by all ranks on every oppor-

tunity that presented itself. I think we may well congratulate ourselves on possessing such a force in a province where, as I have heard it aptly put, we are 'all frontier," and exposed to the attacks of hardy mountaineers, who used, and still continue in many parts, to be the terror of the plains they hem in.

30. I must beg leave to express my obligations to Majors Clarke and Lance, the Deputy-Commissioners of Lakhimpur and Sibsagar, for the assistance they so kindly rendered me throughout, as well as to Messrs. Goad and Hinde, for the manner in which they performed their allotted task of pushing up provisions to the front, and keeping open communications in rear. I must not omit to mention the very valuable services rendered by the two Native officers, Sheristadar Shadhon and Inspector Mema Ram, whose names I beg leave to bring forward most prominently for the favourable notice of the Chief Commissioner. I consider them, each in his own line, to be two of the very best Native officers I have ever come across,—intelligent, brave, truthful and thoroughly trustworthy. They worked in a manner which elicited universal praise, and I shall be very glad indeed to see their services duly recognized. Finally, I would take this opportunity of publicly thanking the several private gentlemen of the Dibrugarh and Sibsagar districts, who all so kindly rendered me such hearty assistance, both with carriage and supplies on the line of march, when I was hastening up to join the force.

31. In addition to the several annexures already alluded to, I beg to attach a map of the country traversed by the force, as well as copies of the statements made by Captain Badgley, his chaprassee, Adle Sing, Sepoy Bhowan Singh, and Tolong, a Banfera Nága (Appendices C., D., E., and F.,), as well as a copy of my letter No. 38T., dated the 14th ultimo, to the Deputy-Commissioner of Lakhimpur (Appendix G.), regarding the disposal of the prisoners and hostages, pending the receipt of further orders from the Chief Commissioner.

32. On a perusal of the statements marked Nos. 2 and 5, it will be observed that the two prisoners, Nokdon and Chunle, both state that the Bordúárias instigated the massacre. I have heard it said, both at Dibrugarh and in the hills, that the Bordúárias were much incensed at the orders passed regarding their exclusion from any and all claim to any portion of the amount of compensation paid for the Hukanjari and Namsang tea-gardens,—which of course savage-like they would make a personal matter with the officer (Lieutenant Holcombe) through whom the ordere were received. Hence I think it is possible that the Bordúárias may have sent such a message as that mentioned by Nokdon. Still there was no actual proof of the matter, and of course the Bordúárias denied it *in toto*. From the statemcnts marked B and Nos. 1 and 2, it will be seen that Khanu is stated to have been engaged in the massacre. Neither in this case, nor yet in that of the Bordúárias, did Colonel Nuttall consider there were sufficient grounds to justify any action.

33. As for *the real reason for the massacre*, the question, in my opinion, is very simply answered in one word,—"Opportunity." Had no opportunity been given, no massacre would have occurred, notwithstanding any number of messages or any number of plots. For as I have repeatedly said before, as an open and declared foe, the Nága *as a rule*, has such a dread of firearms, that he is simply contemptible before any force thus armed, whatever he may be when fighting against his brother Nága. The very story of Captain Badgley's able retreat, with a mere handful of men, who must have been more or less demoralized by what they had undergone, hampered with wounded, and laden with ammunition, most clearly proves this to be the case. It is curious to note that the "sulky" demeanour, followed afterwards by more peaceful overtures of the Ninú men, noticed by Captain Badgley (and referred to in his first report is, if you remember, very similar to the demeanour and conduct of the Wokha men towards me (as reported in my letter dated the 7th January last); and I feel quite convinced now, that had I allowed those men of Wokha to come into camp then, with their arms in their hands, as they wanted to, we too should in all probability have met as sad a fate as those who fell at Ninú. Then again, if it be asked,—Why should they seek for an opportunity? I would reply,—Long use has made it second nature to the Nága to seek for human heads, which he simply looks upon as the noblest trophies of the chase, with which either to decorate his ancestral halls or to adorn the walls of his assembly

rooms (Deka changs or Merangs), according to the custom of the tribe to which he belongs. In like manner as the civilized man thinks it only fair and right to kill or capture the wild beasts of the field by any and every strategem, so, the savage considers that he may circumvent and capture or kill not only the wild beast, but his fellow man as well, by any and every kind of means that lie in his power. What we term "foul treachery" he looks upon as "skilful strategy." Notwithstanding what we occasionally hear about the "truthful savage" and his "good faith," my own experience has been that, with few exceptions, savages in their natural state do not know the meaning of these terms as we understand them. I must do them the justice to say that they can easily be taught their significance, and learn thoroughly to appreciate and admire the virtues which they even then find it difficult to practise. I must beg that it may be clearly understood here that I am not stating these facts with any view to the utter condemnation of the savage,—far from it, for I have often known and proved him to possess many most noble and endearing qualities. I consider the highland savage of Assam, with all his faults, to be a more manly, loveable being than many of his lowland neighbours.

34. I have now only to add that I trust the surrender of the two remaining men of Senúá, together with the eleven guns still unaccounted for, and believed to be in the hands of the Ninú and Nisa men, will be duly insisted upon. I would go further than this, and most strongly recommend that the actual site of the village of Ninú be declared waste for ever, as was done with such good results once before in the case of Razephemah, a village close to Samágúting,—a beacon to all evil-doers, and a lasting memento of the just blow that was so promptly struck by the great Maharani to avenge her murdered subjects.

APPENDIX A.

Extract from Nága Field Force Orders issued by COLONEL J. M. NUTTALL, C. B., *Commanding, dated Camp Bormutan, the 12th March* 1875.

No. 51.—*Discipline.*—As the Nága Field Force is about to enter the enemy's country, the Officer Commanding thinks it advisable that every man employed in the force, whether soldier or camp-follower, should be informed that he will not permit any departure from the rules of civilized warfare, in punishing the enemy to whom they are opposed, and he hereby calls on every officer in the force, both European and Native, to assist him in sternly repressing any barbarities towards the enemy which would tend to disgrace our arms, and place us on a footing with the savages we are about to punish.

Any ill-treatment of the women and children of the enemy will be sternly punished, and the Officer Commanding trusts, that in protecting them, he will be assisted by every soldier with the force, who must be well aware that a force under the command of British officers can never, even under the greatest provocation, disgrace themselves by warring against those who owing to age or sex, cannot defend themselves. Any mutilation of the dead by those attached in any way to the force must be also rigorously repressed.

The above Field Force Order will be translated into the vernacular, and read, at an evening parade appointed for the purpose, to every soldier in the camp, and the same made known to all camp-followers attached to the force.

APPENDIX B.

Shombang the Vangam (or Chief) of Senua duly warned and questioned, states—

Kamhua, Nibang (or Ninu), Nisa, Nokua, Leabai, and Khanu were the seven villages engaged in the massacre. I learnt this from Nokdon and the other four men who went with the Saheb, and took part in the massacre. The names of the five Senua men who were engaged in the affair at Ninu are Nokdon, Chunle, Mikbong, Janphua, and Janchoi. I heard a long time ago, before the Saheb went to Ninu, that the Ninu men had sworn to cut up his party, and I warned the Saheb of this; but he insisted upon going on, and ordered me to furnish guides, and I furnished them, and the Saheb (Holcombe) was pleased with me and gave me Rs. 3. I told Nokdon and the other four men to be careful to see that no harm came to the Saheb; but their desire to possess the guns and other loot overcame them, and they joined the Ninu men, and I hear that Nokdon himself killed two men, and he it was who carried off the double gun. Chunle brought back the small short gun; Mikbong and Janchoi brought back the two long guns; and Janphua brought back a thing like this (pointing to a small looking-glass suspended round his neck) which I hear belonged to the Saheb. No heads were brought back into my village, and I heard that the Nibang (or Ninu) men would not allow them to take any. When the attack occurred at Ninu a party of men with a dâk for the

Sahebs wanted to go on, but I warned them that a row had taken place, and told them that they had better stay in my village or return to their old camp until we knew what had happened, and they stayed until the following morning, when the other Saheb* returned, and they then went off with him.

* Captain Badgley.

Read and explained, and admitted correct,

JOHN BUTLER, *Political Agent.*

The 15th March, 1875.

This man also afterwards informed me that he, too, had heard that Niaonu had cut up some of our men near their fields above the Dilli.—J. B.

APPENDIX C.

CAPTAIN W. F. BADGLEY, *Deputy Superintendent, Topographical Survey of India, in charge No. 6 Party, on oath, states—*

I can recognize Nokdon, who came with us from Senua to Ninu, and I remember seeing him in the camp about two minutes before the attack commenced, on the 2nd February last. He came down with the Ninu men to talk with Holcombe. I can also recognize Chunle, the second chief of Senua, who I believe accompanied the Ninu men with presents on the night we marched in. Nokdon was standing close to and just before Holcombe's tent, which was not two paces from my own at the time I allude to having seen him in the camp. I saw Holcombe struck down. It occurred thus: Our two small tents were close together. There was a fire to the left front of mine. I was dressing and looking through the front of my tent, the doors of which had been thrown back. A sentry was in front and between our two tents. Holcombe took the rifle out of the sentry's hands and handed it to a Naga close by, who was between Holcombe and myself. The Naga took the rifle on his shoulder and began to dance about, flashing his dao. Holcombe then turned towards the sentry, and another Naga then stept across the front of the tent and struck him down with one blow across the side of the head. I cannot recognize this man, for I did not see his face, but I could recognize the other man who took the rifle, because I saw his face when he happened to look into my tent. Besides Chunle and Nokdon, I can recognize others as Senua men only, but cannot say positively whether they were present at Ninu or not. (Having been now shown the several prisoners in the jail, namely, (1) Nokdon, (2) Janphua, (3) Mikbong, (4) Chaokat, and (5) Chunle, Captain Badgley is here asked if he can identify any of them and states)—Yes; I can recognize Chunle and Nakdon, there they are (pointing to them). Those two Nagas (pointing to Janphua and Mikbong) I can recognize as being men of Senua, but don't know their names. That man (pointing to Mikbong) I remember having seen the first day I got to Senua; and the fifth man (pointing to Chaokat), I don't remember having seen him before. (Captain Badgley is now taken to the ward where Shombang, the Vangam of Senua, and Kali, the son of Ponghi are kept as hostages, and is asked to say whether he can recognize either of them, and states)—Yes; I recognize that man (pointing to Shombang) as the individual who introduced himself to us as the chief of Senua. The other man I don't know.

(Sd.) W. F. BADGLEY, *Captain, Survey of India.*

JOHN BUTLER, *Political Agent.*

The 13th April, 1875.

APPENDIX D.

Adle Sing, on solemn affirmation, states—

My name is Adle Sing. I am a chaprasi in Captain Badgley's service, and accompanied him this season (1874-75) into the Naga Hills with Holcombe Saheb.

On the 1st February I accompanied the Saheb from Senua to Ninu which we reached between 3 and 4 p. m. From Senua four men started ahead of us, saying they were going to fish, and we never saw them again. With us came four other Senua men, one of whom spoke Assamese fluently, and one man of Banfera, who also spoke Assamese. Of the four Senua men, two returned from the Dilli, the river that flows between Senua and Ninu; the other two, one being the man who spoke Assamese, and whom I can recognize anywhere, together with the Banfera man, came on to Ninu. After this I accompanied Badgley Saheb to a ridge some way off, where he put up his board, and we did not return to camp until the evening. About 6 or 7 p. m. some ten or twelve Ninu men, together with the two Senua men and the Banfera man, came into camp with some goats, which they presented to Holcombe Saheb and then returned to the village. I did not hear what they said to the Saheb, nor do I know anything about the conversation which passed then, as I was looking after my own work in Badgley Saheb's tent. On the following morning (2nd February 1875) the two Senua men, together with a great number of other Nagas, came into camp, some with fowls, some vegetables, and all with their daos, some with their daos in their hands, others with their daos stuck into their waist-belts. It was very early in the morning, when they came in, about 6 a.m., I should think. The Banfera man did not accompany them. I don't know what became of him then, nor did I see him again until I saw him the other day at Buruarchali.

When the Nagas came into camp they immediately began to divide into groups, some selling things to the coolies, some speaking to the Saheb (Holcombe), and some simply sat

down in front of us, who were busy cooking, and rested their chins on their hands and dao-handles. Shortly after this I heard a gong strike, and a little while after that again a great simultaneous shout was raised (the Naga war-cry—J. B.), and I saw the Nagas striking right and left. Two men who were eating with me were cut down on the spot, and as I ran off I was met by a man who made a cut at my head, which I dodged, and the cut just grazed the top of my head, taking off a bit of skin (shows the wound, which is exactly what he describes it—J. B.). I then ran back across the little stream near which I had been cooking, and was again met by another Naga, whom I also dodged, but he managed to give me a click over the back, and I again got off with only a slight touch (again shows the wound, just between the shoulders). After this I ran for the huts occupied by the sepoys, and there picked up an empty rifle, which I pointed at my pursuers, who immediately turned and fled, and I then picked up some ammunition and began firing. In the meanwhile, others had got hold of their guns and had also commenced to fire, and the Nagas then retired; and I then went to search for the Sahebs, and first of all came on Holcombe Saheb lying dead; I next met Badgley Saheb, who then wanted to go on and attack the village, but he could not get the havildar to follow him, and we then got together all the wounded, ammunition, and rifles we could lay hand on, and began to retire, the Nagas following us the whole way. On nearing Senua we were surrounded on every side. I can't say what villages the Nagas belonged to, but there were large numbers of them on all sides, and the Senua men then sent out some men to meet us, who invited us to enter their village, but we feared treachery and wouldn't go in. And then two Bormutan men, who stated that they had been there to sell cloths, came out of the village and offered to show us the road round the village, and we then followed that route, and were pursued again by large numbers of Nagas right up to the open fields near the survey mark on this side of Senua. We left Ninu about 9 or 10 A. M. on the 2nd February, and, by going all that day and all that night, we reached Senua early in the morning of the 3rd and, having halted for a short time and eaten something, we again pushed on and reached Borbansang at about 6 P. M. that evening (3rd); we slept one night at Borbansang, and then marched the following morning (4th) to Bormutan, where we arrived about 4 P. M. We then got some food, and marched on again all night until about half past 4 in the morning (5th), when we halted and slept for about an hour or two in the jungle, and then marched on again and reached Buruarchali about 1 P. M.

Read over, and acknowledged to be correct,

JOHN BUTLER, *Political Agent.*

The 12th March 1875.

APPENDIX E.

Bhawan Sing, Sepoy, No. 1 Company, 44th Regiment, A. L. I., son of Khelaram, on solemn affirmation, states—

I accompanied the detachment of my regiment which was sent to revisit the two villages* on the hill which we had attacked and burnt two days before, and I there recognized the man whom we made a prisoner and brought back with us as a man who had attempted to kill me on the 2nd February last, when the great massacre (larrai) took place. (He is now taken to the jail and confronted with the five prisoners, and asked to point out again what man it is he refers to, and at once points to (4) Chaokat, and states)—That is the man. I can swear he is one of the men who came up to sell fowls, &c., and then began to cut us down. This man's face (Chaokat's) I can remember quite well. He came up with a fowl in his hand, pretending he wanted to sell it, when I was washing up my plates; and then, when the row commenced from the direction of the Saheb's tents, I saw this man cut down sepoys Dola Ram and Singbeer Kharja, who were both kneeling over making up their bedding into a bundle, and when I tried to bolt off to seize my rifle, I was met by another man who gave me a cut over the head and one on the back, but neither blows penetrated to the skin, and I got off unwounded; and I never saw this man again until the day I accompanied Colonel Cory to the village, where I recognized him at once among a crowd of some twelve or thirteen who had come in to talk with the Saheb (Colonel Cory).

* Kamhua.

Read over and admitted correct,

JOHN BUTLER, *Political Agent.*

The 13th April 1875.

APPENDIX F.

Tolong, of Banfera, warned and cautioned, states—

On hearing that Sahebs had come up from Assam, I left my own village and went to meet Holcombe Saheb at Joboka, together with "Alai," of my village. Having learnt from the Saheb that he would visit Banfera in abont five days, I returned home, and we then prepared huts, &c., for the Saheb's reception; but when the Saheb came, he would not stop at the houses we had prepared, but, after having had a talk with our Vangam (or chief) Tingpao, he went on and encamped on the banks of the Tivai. From the Tivai the Saheb crossed the Tising, and, passing through Bansang, he encamped below the survey mark near Senua, in the huts which you saw still standing yesterday when we came up together with the sepoys.

I accompanied the Saheb by his orders, and assisted in procuring russud for him. The next morning the Senua chief, Shombang, sent off Chunle and another man very early in the morning to Ninu to give the news that the Saheb was coming. He also sent off Nokdon, who speaks Assamese, Mekbong, and Zanphua (or Janphua) with the Saheb, and we then all went off to Senua, where we again met Chunle and the other man. The Saheb then passed the village and encamped close to it on the other side. None of the Ninu men came to speak with the Saheb, and he then ordered me and the five Senua men to go back into the village and tell the Ninu men to bring in some russud. I then became rather afraid, for I had never entered Ninu before, and did not wish to go; but Nokdon assured me that it was all right, and so we all went off together and collected two goats, four fowls, and about ten seers of rice, which we then took back to the Saheb, accompanied by about twenty or thirty Ninu men. I did not accompany the men back, because the Ninu men told me to stay in the Marang. I did not mean to say that I was one of the men who accompanied the twenty or thirty Ninu men. The Senua men accompanied them, and Nakdon told me I could go with the rest of the russud in the morning. But I never saw the Senua men again from the time that they went off that evening to present the goats, fowls and rice. That night I heard a lot of talking going on, and men passing to and fro, but I could not make out what was up, and when I wanted to leave the Marang the Ninu men prevented me from going out. I passed the night in a great fright and the next morning, leaving my spear and dao behind in the Morang, I pretended I wanted to satisfy a call of nature, and was allowed to leave the house. I then saw a great crowd of Nagas, assembled at the gate leading towards the camp, and so made for the opposite gate and got outside the village unperceived, and immediately I had got well out of the village I heard loud cries and shouting, and I then ran away straight over to the Dilli River, and came into Senua and inquired what had become of the five Senua men. I met a great number of Senua men fully armed just outside their village who had turned out on hearing the firing, and these men went on towards Ninu, saying that the five Senua men who had gone with me had not returned. At Senua the chief sent ten men with me to show me the road back to my village, and I reached Banfera the same night. This is all I know about the affair. At the time I was at Ninu I did not know that there were any other Nagas there but the Nagas of Ninu itself, but since then I have been told by the men of Niaonu that the massacre was committed by men fromKamhua, who have got two heads and one hand (of the Saheb), and one gun; Longphong, who is said to have only got a box; Nisa is said to have got nine guns and some heads, how many I don't know; and Kaimoi and Lonkai are also reported to have had a hand in the massacre. Niaonu and Niaosa have both told me that they had had no hand in the affair, and I don't think they had, but I don't know for certain. You know the Nagas tell lies sometimes. But I believe Niaonu is at war with Ninu, and in that case they could not have joined them.

Read and explained, and admitted correct,

JOHN BUTLER, *Political Agent.*

The 15*th March* 1875.

APPENDIX G.

No. 38T., dated Camp, Dibrugarh, the 14th April 1875.

From—CAPTAIN JOHN BUTLER, Political Agent, Naga Hills,

To—MAJOR W. C. S. CLARKE, Deputy Commissioner, Lakhimpur.

I have the honour to make over to you Shombang, the Vangam or Chief of Senua, and Kali, the son of Ponghi, of Senua, for safe custody. These two men (Shombang and Kali) are simply to be kept as hostages until the Senua men surrender up two men, named respectively, Janchoi and Ponghi, of that village, who are believed to have been implicated in the massacre of Ninu, and whose unconditional surrender has been demanded and promised; and as soon as these latter have been given up to us, Shombang and Kali should at once be released, and allowed to return to their village. And I must here beg you will kindly do me the favour to issue such instructions as will ensure these two men receiving as kind treatment as it is possible to show them, consonant with their condition as hostages; for I may explain to you that I do not believe that either of them were in any way implicated with the sad affair that led to our late expedition; and it has only been through stern necessity that I have been compelled to bring these men in here at all,—and I sincerely and heartily wish them a speedy release.

2. With regard to the other five prisoners (namely (1) Nokdon, (2) Janphua, (3) Mikbong, (4) Chaokat, and (5) Chunle, previously made over to you, I have the honour to inform you that I firmly believe every one of them took an active part in the terrible massacre above alluded to, and I must therefore request you will do me the favour to see that they are all kept in the most careful custody, pending the receipt of further instructions from Government as to their final disposal, treating them in the meantime as men over whose heads a most serious charge of murder is now hanging; and I especially mention this to you, so that you may be on your guard against their attempting to escape, which I am sure they will do if they see the very slightest opportunity,—indeed, two of them have already made the attempt once, and were only secured again by the pluck and activity of the men in charge.

APPENDIX No. 1.

Janphua, of Senua, duly warned and questioned, states—

Chunle, Janchoi, Nokdon, Mikbong, Ponghi, and I were at Senua, and present at the massacre. I only took away some cloths, which were taken away from me again by the Nibang (or Ninu) men. Yes; I also took away a looking-glass (sanching). Nokdon killed two men, and carried off a double gun, but I did not kill any one. Mikbong also killed two men and brought back a gun, Chunle did not kill any one, but he also brought back a gun. (On being asked again whether he was sure that Chunle had no other part in the affair, he replied)—Chunle also killed some men; Ponghi also got a gun, but it was taken away from him by the men of Nibang. We did not bring away any heads with us, because the Nibang men would not allow us to do so. We only got the four guns. Nokdon persuaded us all to join, but I am innocent of killing any one. The plot was all arranged long before the Saheb went there. Ninu, Nisa, Kaimoi, Lonkai, Kamho, Khanu, and Pongsong, were all engaged in the massacre, and Niaonu cut up a number of fugitives who fled in that direction. They were cut up on the banks of the Tessa (or Dilli). Tolong, of Banfera, accompanied us to Nibang,—but in the morning, when he learnt what was up, he fled.

Read over and explained, and admitted to be correct,

The 15*th March* 1875. JOHN BUTLER, *Political Agent.*

He now adds—I hear that Tolong has been given a buffalo to get the Niaonu men off. Niaonu is at war with Ninu, and that's why they did not join the plot, but they cut up the fugitives who escaped.—J. B.

APPENDIX No. 2.

Nokdon, of Senua, duly warned and questioned, states—

Chunle, Mikbong, Janphua, Janchoi, Ponghi, and I were all present at the massacre of the Saheb and his men, but I never killed any one. None of us killed any one except Chunle, who cut down a sepoy, and Vanting, the Vansa (or second chief) of Nibang, cut down the Saheb himself. The villages engaged in the massacre were Ninu, Kaimoi, Nisa, Kamhua, Lonkai, and Khanu, and after that Niaonu cut up some of the fugitives down on the banks of the river. But the real reason for the plot was a message sent by the Borduarias to Kaimoi, who sent a packet of salt across, and said that unless they cut up the Saheb they were never to eat salt together again, and that they, the Borduarias, would smash up their village. None of us brought back either any guns or heads, but the Nibang Vangam (or chief) presented the Vangam of my village with four guns, including one double gun. I was the man who used to wear the monkey-skin hat.

Read and explained, and admitted correct,

JOHN BUTLER, *Political Agent.*

The 15*th March* 1875.

This man speaks Assamese very fluently indeed, and afterwards informed me that he was formerly a Joboka man, and that he had visited Tezpur, Gauhati, and Goalpara.—J.B.

APPENDIX No. 3.

Mikbong, alias *Khutpho, of Senua, duly warned and questioned, states—*

I had nothing to do with the cutting up of the Saheb and his men at Nibang. I don't know why I am to be killed. I have done nothing. It is true, I was present at the massacre, but I did not join. Vanting (the Vansa, or second chief), of Nibang, and Janphua, of Senua, cut the Saheb down, and Janphua cut down the sepoy close to him, and Nokdon cut down three men. We brought back four guns. I took one, Nokdon took a double gun, Chunle took one, and Janchoi took the fourth. Ponghi only brought back some rupees, and Janphua brought back clothes. None of us brought back any heads, because the Nibang chief would not give us any, saying that the men having been killed at his village, they belonged of right to him. Ninu, Lonkai, Kaimoi, Ninoksa (or Nisa) Kamho, and Niaonu, combined together and killed the Saheb and his men. It is true that Ninu and Niaonu were at war. But Niaonu did not go to Ninu, they killed the men they came across, near the bed of the Tessa (or Dilli). Why do you punish me, Nokdon is the man to punish.

Read over and explained, and admitted to be correct,

JOHN BUTLER, *Political Agent.*

The 15*th March* 1875.

APPENDIX No. 4.

Chaokat, of Kamhua (arrested by Colonel Corry on the 25*th, having been recognized by Bhewan Sing, sepoy of the* 44*th Regiment, as one of the men who took an active part in the massacre at Ninu on the* 2*nd February* 1875*), duly cautioned and questioned, states—*

I was not present at the time the "men of Assam" were killed by the Ninu men. Tangpa and Nivang, of Kamhua, were present, and joined in the affair. No guns were given to us; the Ninu and Nisa men kept all the guns. Kamhua got a hand. There were seven men of

Kamhua present, I think,—their names are Tangpa, Nivang, Pongpha, Lemchung, Lemtun, Vaopha, and Iton. Neither Khanu nor Voka had anything to do with the massacre, nor had Kamhua. The seven men of Kamhua went out to meet the Saheb as friends, but before they got to Ninu the affair had commenced. I don't know whether they joined, but they only brought back a gun. Niaonu is at war with Ninu, and they therefore did not come to join them, but afterwards, when some of the "men of Assam" fled and turned up near their fields, they cut them up. Lonkai and Kaimoi both joined with Ninu in the massacre, I do not think the Senua chief or the villagers generally had anything to do with the massacre, but I believe it was the work of Chunle and Nokdon. I think there were five Senua men engaged in the massacre,—their names are Nokdon, Mikbong, Janchoi, Chunle, and Janphua. Vanting, the Vansa (or second chief) of Nibang (or Ninu), was the man who cut down the Saheb. The Senua men got five guns, and all the rest were taken by the Ninu and Nisa men.

Read over and explained, and admitted correct.

JOHN BUTLER, *Political Agent.*

The 30th March 1875.

APPENDIX No. 5

Chunle, the Vansa (or second chief) of Senua, duly warned and questioned, states—

The day the Assam Saheb (Holcombe) went to Ninu, I and Janchoi went on ahead to warn the Ninu men not to injure the Saheb; and Nokdon, Janphua, and Mikbong, accompanied the Saheb to show the road, and Ponghi went to do some barter. We had warned the Saheb that mischief was intended by the Ninu men, and the Vangam of Senua, our chief, had ordered us to see that no harm happened to the Saheb. That night there was a meeting in Ninu, and they declared then that they had determined to cut up the Saheb, happen what might. The Ninu chief said that the Borduarias had advised them to cut up the Assam people, and they would do so, and the next morning they cut them up, but I did not join nor did the Senua men. The only men of Senua who were present at the massacre were Nokdon, Janphua, and Mikbong, but I don't know whether they killed any one there. Vanting, the Vansa (second chief) of Ninu, cut down the Saheb. Nokdon brought back a double gun, and Mikbong a single gun,—the other two guns were afterwards presented to us by the Ninu chief, in order that we might give them news of the approach of any force that might be sent up from Assam afterwards. The villages engaged in the massacre were the two villages of Kamhua (called Kamhua Noknu and Kamhua Noksa), Ninu, Nisa, Kaimoi, and Lonkai, and I heard from the Kamhua men that the Niaonu men cut up some of the Saheb's men near the Tessa (Dilli), and had carried off their heads. But, why ask me? the Lanu (Borduaria) men can tell you everything. They it was who put the Ninu men up to doing what they did. The Borduarias sent Vanpho, the Vansa of Chasa (or Horu Bansang), with a message to the effect that the Sahebs were coming up to avenge the massacre, and gave news of all your preparations: and the Ninu men when entering the plains always go through the Lanu (or Borduaria) village. Senua used to be at war with Lanu, but we are at peace now, and have been so for six years. I have nothing more I can tell you.

Read over and admitted correct,

JOHN BUTLER, *Political Agent.*

The 6th April 1875.

APPENDIX X.

Dated Shillong, the 29th April 1875.

From—LIEUTENANT R. G. WOODTHORPE, R. E., Assistant Superintendent, Topographical Survey,
To—CAPTAIN J. BUTLER, Political Agent, Naga Hills.

I have the honor to forward a few notes on the tribes visited by the late expedition to the Naga Hills. The area of the country passed through being necessarily limited, and our opportunities of observing the natives of the villages which our troops were sent to punish being few, I can only describe with any minuteness the men of the Mutan, Bor-Bansang and Senua villages, premising, however, that the men of Ninu and Nisa judging from what we were able to note, do not seem to differ materially from them, and that they are all probably members of the same tribe. We were accompanied by a small detachment of Borduarias and Namsangias, of whose personal appearance and decorations I am therefore able to say something, though I had no opportunity of seeing their villages or country, except from afar.

Men. 2. The men are of average height and nearly all well-made and well-developed, and, as is the case among most hill tribes, their complexion comprises very shade of brown. They would be good-looking as a rule very often, but for the tattooing on their faces, which in some makes it appear perfectly black, where the tattooing has been heavily done; in others the tattooing is blue, and then the bare portion of the face, especially in those of fair complexion, appears pink by contrast. The tattooing in the face, called in Naga language "ak," as shown in fig. I, consists of four continuous lines carried across the forehead, round and underneath the eyes up to the nose, back over the cheeks, and round the corners of the mouth to the chin; rows of

Fig. 1.

spots follow the outside lines, and two fine lines mark out the nose in a large diamond space. The Mutans and Senua men do not tattoo very much on the body, but their thighs are tattooed in several places, with lines and spots, or diamond and egg-shaped patterns; the upper portion of the tattoo being continued round to the back as in fig 2, which represents one of the Namsangias These men and the Borduarias do not tattoo the face at all, but their shoulders, wrists, bodies and thighs are very much covered, as shown in figs 2 and 3; the latter is a Borduaria in war-dress. The men of Voka, Khanu, &c., in addition to the tattooing of the Senua men frequently cover their chest with fine lines, either horizontal or zig-zagged; all the men dress their hair apparently in the same fashion, *i. e.*, shaving that just above the ears, and taking the remainder back off the forehead and face, and tying it in a knot behind, through which are passed curved strips of horn carrying waves of red and white or black hair. Some men have a small moustache, but very few show anything like a beard.

Fig. 2.

Man's dress. 3. The dress and decorations of all the men we saw were essentially the same; the only differences perceptible being in the style of ornamentation,—differences due to the various tastes of individuals, rather than to any attempt at distinction, clan or village. The helmet is conical in shape, and made of plaited cane, either plain or having patterns of coloured straw worked over it. A large plume of black or red hair passes over the helmet from front to rear, and long horns, carrying toucan feathers or tufts of hair, spring from the sides; some helmets are covered with leopard or bear-skin and have a wreath of red or black hair round the base. Another head-dress is shown in fig. 2; it is a circular band of coloured cane and straw, ornamented with bits of a large shell and a fringe of hog's hair, which lies on the forehead. Their ear-ornaments are generally strings of beads pendant from a piece of shell, and terminating in long tufts of hair, which fall over the chest. They have a very pretty one made of alternate tufts of red, white, and black hair, radiating from a centre of yellow straw work which is fixed in the lobe of the ear. The necklaces are beads some of which, of a yellow opaque colour, are highly valued by the Nagas. From the shoulders to the elbows the men encase their arms in many rings of red and yellow cane, very large at the shoulder, gradually decreasing to the elbow; these give an appearance of great breadth to their shoulders, an effect which is further heightened by the bands of black or yellow cane which are drawn very tightly round the waist, and this effect is still further increased by the lines drawn by the Borduarias from their breasts to their navels. One man had as many as nineteen turns round his waist, giving a total length of cane of over forty feet. It is amusing to see them winding this cane round them, and it is a matter of time to get it all properly twisted on. Large belts, very broad at the back, fastening in front, and made of plates of polished brass or of colored cane and cowries, are also worn. A broad piece of blue cloth hangs from the waist, ornamented with red fringes and rows of white seeds; a portion of the cloth is taken up between the thighs and secured at the back as an extra piece of decency by those who visit the plains most frequently. On the wrists are worn deep bracelets of cowries, and below the knee strings of the same are also tightly tied. These Nagas are very skilful in devising little adornments from palm leaves, making coronets, wristbands, anklets of them. These have a most picturesque appearance. A curious custom prevails at Voka, and I fancy also in the neighbouring villages,—it is this, that till a young man is married he goes perfectly naked, and he at once adopts a waist-cloth when he takes a wife to himself. Every Naga carries about with him a small basket or bag for his food and pan, &c. In wet weather he has a cloak made of grass on a small string foundation. The large cloths worn in the cold weather are generally of Assamese silk; but at Khanu I saw a cloth of black and orange stripes, identical with those we saw last year in Thetchumi, on the Lanier.

Women. 4. The women are short in stature generally, and their figures are remarkable rather for strength than beauty, to which very few have any pretensions. They tattoo a good deal on the shoulders, body, and legs, but not on the face. The shoulders are tattooed with diamond patterns, three horizontal lines are taken across the body, above the breast, between which eight lines go down to the waist, narrowing gradually to a point; the navel is the centre of a Maltese cross, each arm about five inches long, consists of three lines with a pointed finial. The leg tattoo is done with an admirable sense of fitness, that on the thighs consisting of close vertical lines, and on the calves of horizontal lines, a small break occurring in each on the shin-bone; this has the effect of increasing the apparent rotundity of the legs between the knees. The women wear their hair braided and tied in a knot at the back, or else gathered up, and tied into a small bamboo tube covered with parti-colored cloth or beads, the lower end decorated with a red fringe or a long tuft of hair.

Fig. 5.

Women's dress. 5. The dress of the women consists principally of a very small petticoat, two feet two inches long and six inches deep, ornamented occasionally with bells, beads, and shells; this only comes a little more than half way round the body, leaving the right thigh bare,—it is attached at the ends and middle to a string passing round the waist. Sometimes a small cloth is worn round the shoulders. Many strings of beads fall low down over the breasts. Small fillets of coloured straw adorn their brows, and several massive white metal rings are worn above the elbow. Their ear-ornaments are principally small strings of beads passed through various holes in the ear.

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6. The arms of this tribe are the dao, spear, and cross-bow. The first is a most formidable weapon, the blade is generally trinagular, about eight inches long, straight at the back, and four inches wide at the top, narrowing gradually, with a slightly convex edge towards the handle, which is two feet long, ornamented with tufts of coloured hair; sometimes, instead of being straight all the way up, the back of the blade swelling out towards the top in a semi-circular projection,—both forms are shown in fig. 6. The spears are not by any means such handsome or formidable weapons as those used further west, and this is due, I fancy, to the fact that with the eastern tribes the dao, and not the spear, is the principal weapon of offence The spear heads are small, and resemble very similarly in shape and ornamental workings those found at Thetchumi and Primi; the shaft, though short and slender, is strongly made of bamboo, and decorated with red and black hair in various fashions. The cross-bow is exactly similar to that described by me last year in Captain Butler's report, as being used by the Lhota, Melomi, and Primi Nagas. The shield is small, about four feet long by two feet wide, and made of buffalo hide, decorated along the upper edge with a fringe of red hair, and on the face with two or four tassels of grass. Every man carries with him on the war-path a large supply of panjies, which he plants in the road to cover his retreat. These are carried in a horn suspended at the back, or in a small basket, to which is attached a long tail of bear-skin; sometimes this panjie-holder is the skin of a bear's foot, with the claws remaining, the skin sewn up to form a large bag, a little figure of a sitting man, dressed and painted after life being affixed to the upper part. Some men wear a kind of defensive armour in the way of a leathern corset, which overlaps on the chest, and is kept up by means of straps which pass over the shoulders. The Wokha men also wear a leather corset, but without shoulder-straps.

Arms.

7. We found among these men a large number of gongs, which they probably get in directly from Burmah. I have shown one in fig. 6, which is a very common form everywhere on this frontier. They cast little bells themselves very well in little clay moulds, the material being apparently a kind of gun-metal, and occasionally brass. I have also shown in fig. 6 a woman's walking-staff, a long, thin iron rod foliatsd at its upper end.

8. The country we passed through was fine and open, except for the first march from Buruarchali, in the plains, to Khulan-Mutan—the path lying through dense forest and following the course of sluggish streams with muddy bottoms. But on reaching Bor-Mutan, the first extensive view of the country beyond is obtained. It is well watered by several large tributaries of the Delli or Disang river, as it is called in the plains, and Tisa, as it is called by the Nagas themselves, meaning the "large stream,"—"Ti" being the prefix of all river names, and "Sa" an affix signifying large. It was the largest stream we had to cross, and to the strength and velocity of its current when angry we owe the loss of a good sepoy. I append a panorama of the hills and villages, as seen from a point above Ninu looking north, which will give some idea of the general character of the country. Water was abundant along our route, especially beyond Ninu, where the undulating, park-like character of the slopes, backed up by tall, dark wooded cliffs, suggested itself as an admirable site for a station. Metna grazed about the grassy slopes in large numbers, and herds of hill buffaloes were seen at several villages; deer were seen here and there, and about Nisa partridges flew up from the grass on either side of the path at every turn. Tree-ferns, sago, and toko pat palms are seen near most of the villages and in the deep ravines,—the latter are carefully preserved, as they are most valuable for thatching purposes.

9. The villages are not always well placed for defence against rifles, being commanded from some neighbouring height; but others such as Bor-Bansang, Senua Niao, &c., are exceedingly well placed, occupying the highest points of the ridges on which they stand, and commanding all the approaches to them. The defences consist of double stockades made of interlaced bamboo and cane, and panjied ditches. The houses are generally scattered up and down without any attempt at order, and are half hidden among the trees which are not, as elsewhere, cut down to clear a village site, such only being felled as interfere with the houses; these are built on the unlevelled ground, the floor being carried out to the rear on bamboo piles, the back verandah being frequently a great height above the gronnd. The house is divided into an entrance hall, as it were, where the owner's weapons hang, also skulls of animals taken in the chase, and beyond, into several small apartments terminating with a large open verandah. Trays are suspended over the fire-places (of which there is generally one in each apartment), on which flesh fish, vegetables, and wood are dried. The walls of the houses are of bamboo matting, the roof being thatched with palm leaves or grass; the principal uprights project through the ridge some two or three feet, this portion being thatched also is to keep the rain from running down the post into the house,—this thatching is ingeniously worked into figures of men or animals very often. The reason given of this projection of the posts is that, as the part below the ground decays, it can be cut off, and the post lowered, without damage to the house. The Vangam's, *i. e.*, headman's, house is always very large, and built on the most level site in the village. It is generally about 200 feet long by 40 or 50 broad, and contains two large halls, one at either end, the intervening space being divided up into several apartments and store-rooms arranged on either side of a central passage. Each of the women's apartments has its own door of exit and verandah. On one side of the entrance hall stands the drum,—a large tree hollowed out and carved roughly at either end; it is played upon

Villages.

with clubs shaped like large dumbells. A large number of men perform at once on the drum, and, though each seems to hammer away entirely on his own account, the effect is harmonious and pleasing. They have several tunes, as it were, each being ended by a shout from the leader, responded to by the rest, when a fresh one at once commences. Opposite the drum is the rice-pounder, of great length, giving occupation to nine operators. The other hall is kept as an audience hall, where the chief receives his friends. It has a raised and matted floor, the rest of the building having as a floor the bare ground. This hall opens into a verandah. Every house is furnished with a few small stools on four short legs, and or two large beds, which, with their legs and a slight attempt at a bolster, are each cut out of one log. Tables made of cane-work, shaped like an inverted wine glass, and about two-and-a-half feet high, are used, on which to placed their food at meal-times.* In each village are one or two morangs, or bachelors' houses, in which a drum is kept, and also the collection of heads taken in battle; these are placed in rows of about twenty-five each in a large sloping tray placed in the verandah, just within the shelter of the roof. At Bor-Mutan there were 210 bleached skulls arranged in this way.

* The principal posts in the Vangam's house and the Morangs are generally rudely carved with representations of men and animals.

These villages are remarkable for their sanitary arrangements, small raised houses, in which calls of nature are obeyed, being built in various parts of the village and fenced round. Look-outs are built at all the gateways, and in front of the morangs, and here watches are always kept. These are also erected in the fields. At Kamhua I saw some watch-houses in the fields surrounded by a double stockade, enclosing a passage all round, and over the outer gateway a small platform was erected. Between Senua and Niao, by the roadside was a small table raised about eight feet from the ground, approached on either side by a broad wooden ramp. We were told that here peace is concluded between these two villages after a war. The chiefs, walking up each from his own side, meet face to face on opposite sides of the table, and, exchanging "chungas" of wine, drink to each other, and thus declare that peace is made. On the road to Niao also, was a curious mud figure of a man in bas-relief presenting a gong in the direction of Senua; this was supposed to show that the Niao men were willing to come to terms, if possible, with their enemies. Another mode of evincing a desire to turn away the wrath of an approaching enemy, and induce him to open negotiations, is to tie up in his path a couple of goats, sometimes also a gong, with the symbolical palm-leaf planted in the ground hard by.

10. The mode of disposing of the dead is the same in all these villagss in its main point, *viz.*, wrapping up the corpses in cloths and mats, and placing them on platforms under small roofs. The shape of these roofs differs in different villages slightly, but all are decorated with various coloured cloths aud streamers, and have at each end a tall figure of wood, dressed, painted, and tattooed after the manner of the men of the village, and carrying imitation spears, daos, and shields,—gourds, baskets, &c., are suspended about the tomb. At Khanu the tombs were enclosed in such sheds with doors. Each shed contained several tombs of adults and children, being in fact regular family vaults. These tombs are all arranged on either side of the principal entrance to the villages. Cairns of stones are also erected, where the heads of the departed villagers, decorated with shells, beads, and bells, are collected, and earthern "gharras," filled with the smaller bones, are ranged among them. Each head is decorated in a slightly different way from the others, in order that they may be recognised by their surviving relatives.

Tombs.

11. The geographical results of the expedition, considering the nature and extent of the operations, were as successful as could be wished, and an area of 300 square miles of previously unmapped country obtained, on the scale of two miles to an inch. Topographically, a connection was made with Captain Samuell's work of last year, but unfortunately a trigonometrical connection was impossible, as Captain Badgley had been unable to carry his triangulation far enough from the west to enable us to continue it on to that of last year. This is to be regretted, but under the circumstances could not be avoided.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL KHARIF IN THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES UP TO 30th JUNE 1875.

CANAL DIVISIONS.	WATER DISTRIBUTED DURING JUNE 1875. Depth in Canal at Regulating Gauge in Feet.	Gross Consumption, cubic feet per second. Full supply.	Actual average throughout.	Allotted discharge.	Actual average throughout.	Total Area of Irrigation during current Fasl.	NAVIGATION RETURNS, GANGES CANAL. Principal Items of Traffic. Nature of Traffic.	Up. Mds.	Up. No.	Down. Mds.	Down. No.	LAND IRRIGATED (APPROXIMATE). Zila.	Acres.	RAINFALL. Total from 1st April to 30th June 1875.	Average of ten previous years for the same period.	REMARKS.
GANGES CANAL. Northern	10·00	9·20		740		19,089	Grains :— Wheat	...	...	325	...	Saharanpur ...	21,378	1·2	6·3	Ganges Canal—Mean volume of water passing through Solani aqueduct... Cub. ft. 5,500
							Gram	...	...	...	...	Muzaffarnagar ...	41,758	·6	4·1	
Meerut	8·30	7·43		969		37,020	Rice	...	...	1,120	...					
							Paddy or Dhan	...	...	34	...	Meerut ...	59,736	1·1	4·7	Volumes discharged :— per sec. Cawnpore Division Tail ... 229 " Escape ... 172 Etawah " Escape ... 3 " " Escape ... 404
Anupshahr	6·90	...	...	700		19,641	Bejhar or mixed Grain	...	...	...	...					
							Dal	...	...	...	...	Bulandshahr ...	40,974	·6	3·5	
Bulandshahr	7·35	6·80		972		39,902	Juar	...	...	2,180	...					
							Bajra	...	...	...	...	Aligarh ...	34,120	·8	2·8	
Aligarh	5·50	4·98		994		51,803	Maize (or Indian Corn)	...	...	...	...					
												Muttra ...	1,002	·7	4·2	Balance expended ... 5,096
Etawah	4·80	2·3		771		49,236	Total ...	3,255	...	3,634	...					
												Agra ...	6,465	·3	4·0	Excepting a few local showers, the rains are reported to have held off. Demands for water steady throughout the month, chiefly for sugarcane in the northern, and indigo in the terminal divisions.
Cawnpore	6·20	0·61		958		43,523						Etah ...	6,003	·4	3·1	
												Mainpuri ...	19,974	1·4	4·1	
Total Ganges Canal ...	...	...	...	6,104	5,096	260,214	Cotton	...	...	...	...	Fatehgarh ...	10,049	2·0	5·0	Eastern Jumna Canal—Dry weather throughout the month, and a great demand for water.
							Oil-seeds	...	...	...	...	Etawah ...	26,707	·7	3·6	
Eastern Jumna Canal	5·20	4·39		1,250	1,299	45,239	Salts	...	...	...	...	Cawnpore ...	38,493	·7	4·1	Dun Canals.—No remarks.
							Metals	...	...	...	...	Dehra Dun ...	2,731	1·2	12·5	Agra Canals.—No remarks. Indigo, cotton, and grain are the three principal crops irrigated.
Dun Canals ...	...	...	...	...	24	2,731	Building Materials ...	1,590	...	...	...	Bijnor ...	784	3·4	6·0	
							Firewood	3,675	...	...	...	Tarai ...	494	6·4	10·3	Rohilkhand Canals.—No remarks.
Rohilkhand Canals	...	...	...	...	149	3,914	Bamboos ...	...	...	24	406,020	Bareilly ...	2,636	3·6	8·2	Bundelkhand Canals.—No remarks.
							Timber ...	...	...	81	38,491	Jhansi ...	151	2·7	5·1	Traffic.—Grain traffic has been somewhat impeded owing to an anticipated early closure of the canal, while the rattaee was brisk up to the last fortnightly month, and compares favourably with that of the corresponding period of last year.
Bundelkhand Irrigation Works	...	...	...	...	...	295	Miscellaneous	1,965	29	12,063	82	Hamirpur ...	144	2·5	4·7	
							Live-stock ...	...	2	...	2	Gurgaon ...	873	...	...	
1st Division, Agra Canal	...	...	...	...	...	875	Grand-Total	18,763	2,844	101,345	441,753	Total ...	314,532	...	...	
2nd do. do.	...	...	...	...	...	1,264	Total during corresponding period of last year.	30,575	4,941	204,819	159,042	Total for the same period last year	307,663	...	...	
							Increase ...	....	...	...	282,711	Increase ...	6,869	...	...	
Grand Total...	...	...	...	...	6,568	314,532	Decrease ...	11,812	2,107	103,474	...					

G. H. D. WALKER,
Asst. Secy. to Govt., N. W. P., P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

ALLAHABAD,
The 6th August 1875.

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OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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

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

No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the Gazette of India *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* Calcutta Gazette, *will be included in the* Supplement. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* Gazette *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

(TELEGRAPH).

Abstract of Foreign Traffic for the Month of May 1875.

CLASS OF MESSAGES.	ROUTE. West. Via Teheran. No.	Via Teheran. Indian Value.	Via Turkey. No.	Via Turkey. Indian Value.	Persian Gulf. No.	Persian Gulf. Indian Value.	Via Suez. No.	Via Suez. Indian Value.	East. Via Amub. No.	Via Amub. Indian Value.	Via Madras. No.	Via Madras. Indian Value.	Native Burma. No.	Native Burma. Indian Value.	TOTAL. No.	TOTAL. Indian Value.
		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.
INDIAN. Sent ...	1,079	6,681 1	43	211 1	73	394 13	1,617	9,291 4	...	...	306	1,620 10	255	483 6	3,373	18,682 3
Received ...	958	4,764 7	50	230 6	117	865 4	1,363	6,891 5	...	...	307	1,644 8	208	421 12	2,993	14,817 10
Total ...	2,037	11,445 8	93	441 7	190	1,260 1	2,970	16,182 9	...	...	613	3,265 2	463	905 2	6,366	33,499 13
TRANSIT. East to West	161	1,283 2	...	...	1	4 3	1,009	6,402 14	...	...	...	...	*a*4	119 18	1,175	7,810 0
West to East	278	1,954 1	20	87 2	1	4 3	776	5,064 4	...	...	...	...	51	4 12	1,076	7,114 6
West to West	...	...	...	...	*c*3	9 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	9 8
Total ...	439	3,237 3	20	87 2	5	17 14	1,785	11,467 2	...	...	...	...	5	124 9	2,254	14,933 14
													GRAND TOTAL...		8,620	48,433 11

a From N. Burma to Europe *vid* Turkey. *b* From Europe *vid* Suez to N. Burma. *c* From Aden to Bushahr.

Abstract of Foreign Traffic with India by the Indo-European and Red Sea routes for the Month of May 1875.

ROUTE.		Number of Messages by each Route (exclusive of transit). To India.	From India.	Total.	Percentage of Number. To India.	From India.	Total.
Indo-European	*Vid* Teheran	958	1,079	2,037	38·66	38·37	38·51
	„ Turkey	50	43	93	2·02	1·53	1·76
	Persian Gulf *vid* Kurrachee	117	73	190	4·72	2·60	3·59
Red Sea. ...	*Vid* Suez	1,353	1,617	2,970	54·60	57·50	56·14
	Total ...	2,478	2,812	5,290	100·00	100·00	100·00

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE POLITICAL AGENT AND CONSUL-GENERAL AT ZANZIBAR FOR THE YEARS 1873 AND 1874.

PART I.—ADMINISTRATIVE.

Extent of jurisdiction.—The political and civil jurisdiction of the Political Agent and Consul-General at Zanzibar, which is co-terminate with the dominions of His Highness the Sultan, extends from Warshaikh (latitude 2° 19′ north, longitude 45° 53′ east) to Cape Delgado (latitude 10° 41′ south, longitude 40° 32′ east), and includes the islands of Pemba, Zanzibar, and Mafia. This stretch of coast comprises to the north of Zanzibar Island the Somali towns of Makdishau or Magadoxo (latitude 2° 1′ north, longitude 45° 24′ east), Marka (latitude 1° 42′ north, longitude 44° 45′ east), Brava (latitude 1° 6′ north, longitude 44° 3′ east), and Kismayu (latitude 0° 36′ south, longitude 42° 22′ east); the large island on which the Wagunya (Arab. Bajûnû, plur. Bajûu) Settlements of Paté, Pazé, and Siyu or Siwi, are situated, and the large Arabo-Swahili towns of Lamu (Amu), (latitude 2° 15′ south, longitude 40° 56′ east), Melindi (latitude 3° 12′ south), and Mombasa (latitude 4° 4′ south, longitude 39° 43′ east). To the south of Zanzibar the only town of any importance is Kilwa Kivinja (latitude 9° south, longitude 39° east approx.), although small villages, each the centre of a lucrative trade in gum-copal and cereal productions, are very numerous. The whole line of coast is indented with creeks and estuaries, many of which are the embouchures of rivers of considerable length, but with the possible exception of the Jub, none of them appear to be navigable beyond a short distance from the mouth, or to be of much service in developing the capabilities of inner Africa.

Population.—Of the varied races who inhabit this vast extent of littoral, the most important, both in point of wealth and influence, is that which, under the designations of Banian and Hindi, has its origin in the East Indies. Nearly the whole of the export coast trade is monopolized by persons of Indian birth or parentage, who in the town of Zanzibar act not only as independent merchants or shop-keepers, but as agents or factors to the various European houses settled in the place. The whole of these Indian residents, with a few exceptions, have a claim to British protection and are amenable to British jurisdiction.

In addition to the Indian and British-born inhabitants of Zanzibar, the Goanese are generally understood to be under British protection, in the absence of an officer accredited by the Crown of Portugal.

It has been impossible to ascertain the exact number of Indians residing in the Mrima, or coast of Zanzibar, but it is believed that the details given in Appendix A. (Statistics of Population), which have been collected by Messrs. Elton and Holmwood, are approximately accurate. Unless the machinery of a census were employed, it would not be possible, generally, to do more than give the number of houses settled on the coast.

In the town of Zanzibar the total population of the Indian community is as follows:—

		Males.	Females.	Children.	Total.
1. Hindu	...	314	0	0	314
2. Khoja	...	850	650	725	2,225
3. Bohra	...	109	78	131	318
4. Memon	...	15	10	16	41
Total	...	1,288	738	872	2,898

The greater number of Hindus or Banians residing on the mainland are merely agents for the houses having their head-quarters at Zanzibar. They are about 500 in number, taking an average of two to a house where the population is not known. The Banians, who chiefly belong to the Wania and Bhattia sects, merely reside in the Zanzibar territories for a few years, and never bring their wives with them.

It is difficult to form more than a rough estimate of the number of Khojas settled on the coast, as in some ports it has only been possible to obtain the number of houses. It is believed that very few Khoja women reside in the Mrima, and that it is the usual custom for Indian Mahomedans to form connections with women of native or servile origin. Taking the offspring of these *liaisons* as legitimate, it is probable that the total number of the Khoja community may amount to 500 souls.

Calculating in the same way, the numbers of Bhoras and Memons settled on the coast may be taken at 225 and 75 respectively. Nearly all the numbers of these two communities reside in the towns and villages to the north-ward of Zanzibar.

The whole number of British Indian subjects may therefore be reckoned approximately as follows:—

	In Zanzibar.	In Mrima.	Total.
Hindus	314	500	814
Khojas	2,225	500	2,725
Bohras	318	225	543
Memons	41	75	116
Total ...	2,898	1,300	4,198

The following is the number of the Goanese settled in Zanzibar and in the Mrima:—

	In Zanzibar.	In Mrima.	Total.
Shop-keepers	14	7	21
Clerks	10	0	10
Tailors	12	0	12
Servants	14	0	14
Washermen	2	0	2
Total ...	52	7	59

The number of British-born subjects resident at Zanzibar is as follows:—

	Males.	Females.	Children.	Total.
Official	4	3	2	9
Non-official	12	3	0	15
Total ...	16	6	2	24

Jurisdiction.—The jurisdiction possessed by the Consul-General in civil and criminal matters over this large body of British subjects is regulated by Her Majesty's Order in Council of the 9th of August 1866. Under the terms of this order the Consul-General possesses unlimited powers in all suits of a civil nature, subject to an appeal to the High Court of Bombay, where the sum or matter at issue exceeds $200 in money value, and provided that all suits of a value exceeding $500 be heard with assessors. In criminal matters the Consul-General has power to award a fine of $200, or imprisonment not exceeding one month; or should he deem the offence to be inadequately met by the infliction of these penalties, he may with the assistance of assessors award a fine of $1,000, or imprisonment up to twelve months. The Assistant Political Agents having been appointed British Vice-Consuls at Zanzibar have similar powers under the Order in Council.

Under the provisions of the Act of the Indian Legislature, No. XI. of 1872 (the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act), the Governor-General in Council has conferred upon the Political Agent at Zanzibar (Notification No. 1275 of 13th June 1873) the jurisdiction of a Justice of the Peace and Magistrate of the 1st Class, and by a further Notification No. 770, dated 1st April 1874, the jurisdiction in cases coming under the slavery section of the Indian Penal Code of a Deputy Commissioner under Section 36 of the Criminal Procedure Code. The Political Agent is therefore empowered in certain cases to inflict seven years' rigorous imprisonment subject to no appeal except to the Governor-General in Council.

The following Table exhibits the number of suits filed in the Consular Court during the years 1872, 1873, and 1874:—

Year.	Number.	Value of Suit.	Fees paid.	Remarks.
		$ C.	Rs. a. p.	
1872	45	32,171 25	673 0 0	Four suits for which no money value is claimed.
1873	68	38,909 37½	1,254 13 0	Three suits for which no money value is claimed.
1874	221	73,591 90	1,801 9 7	Four suits for which no money value is claimed.

I am unable to account for the great increase of litigation which is apparent during the past year The Court is now held in an easily accessible building, and every facility is given to suitors; but this is scarcely sufficient to afford an explanation. It may be mentioned, however, that as no Limitation Act is in force at Zanzibar, several claims of many years' standing have lately been brought before the Court; while the present transitional state of affairs here has also induced many people to seek a final settlement with their creditors, which in many cases can only be done through the intervention of the Consular authorities. Whenever practicable, recourse has been had to arbitration.

The number of criminal cases disposed of in the Consular Court during 1873 and 1874 are shown below:—

Year.	Number.	Offences against the Slavery Laws.		Offences against property.		Offences against the person.		Petty offences.		Fees and fines levied.
		Convicted.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	
										Rs. a. p.
1873	18	8	4	3	.....	2	.....	1	.....	2,026 5 6
1874	52	15	2	2	.....	6	2	25	.....	3,131 6 8

In such a community as the Indian Colony at Zanzibar, consisting principally of traders and shop-keepers, offences of serious nature are very rare. The greatest difficulty has been to induce them to attend to ordinary sanitary rules and to keep the narrow lanes in which they reside free from the accumulation of animal and vegetable refuse. Several of the householders, who have shown gross neglect in this matter, have been fined, but continual vigilance is still required.

The most serious cases were those of Indians tried for offences connected with slave holding or dealing. One of these, that of Lalljee Dayal, was committed by Dr. Kirk to the High Court of Bombay, but was dismissed by Mr. Justice Gibbs on the ground of want of jurisdiction, the accused not being a British subject. The matter is now under the consideration of Government, but there is no doubt that the 4th Article of the Treaty of 1873 has had the effect of placing all natives of India residing in Zanzibar on an equal footing with British subjects in all matters connected with the Slavery Laws.

Political.—The political position of the State of Zanzibar and of its Sovereign has been so fully described in the published correspondence respecting Sir Bartle Frere's Mission to the East Coast of Africa that it would be superfluous, without entering into unimportant details, to attempt to add anything to the able paper furnished by the special Envoy on the subject. I shall therefore confine myself to mentioning one or two of the principal incidents which have occurred since the commencement of 1873.

The chief event during the two years under review is the signing of the Treaty for the suppression of the sea-borne slave-trade, which was negotiated by Sir Bartle Frere and concluded after the departure of the Envoy by Dr. Kirk; I shall advert to the effects of this Treaty a little further on.

One incident which should not be left unrecorded is the death of the Munyi Mku, or Sultan of the Wahadimu or original inhabitants of Zanzibar. This lad, who is mentioned by Sir Bartle Frere in his report, was the last of his race, and the tax upon the Wahadimu being no longer continued, they may be looked on as assimilated in every respect, except language, with the other inhabitants of Zanzibar. Sultan Ahmed, the Munyi Mku, died in March 1873 from small-pox.

The year 1873 was darkened by an event of an almost unprecedented nature on the East Coast of Africa.

On the 15th September Lieutenant M. McCausland, of Her Majesty's Ship *Daphne*, was murdered at Kionga, a small village to the northward of Lamoo, by a party of Wagunya. The village was destroyed, and the murderer subsequently arrested and imprisoned in the Fort of Zanzibar, where he died before the orders of Her Majesty's Government as to his disposal could be received. The motive of the crime is supposed to have been connected with our slave-trade policy.

Two other murders of Europeans also took place in 1874. On the 28th January Mr. Benjamin Hartley, a young student belonging to the Universities Mission, was killed at Morongo, a small village near Tanga, where he fell in with a slave caravan, and having injudiciously interfered with the Arabs in charge, he was shot down, and after being barbarously hacked about was left for dead. He was found and removed to Zanzibar, but died from the effects of his wounds on the 15th February following. Every effort was made to discover the murderers, but without success.

On the 10th April Mr. Arthur Heale, the Agent of a German House at Brava, was attacked and speared by two Bush Somalis while returning from a visit to a garden he possessed outside the town, and died a few days afterwards. The Somalis made their escape, but it is believed that they are known, and they may ultimately be captured. No blame appears to be attributable to the authorities or people at Brava.

Nothing further of public interest has occurred during the period under review.

Public revenue.—The revenue of His Highness the Sultan, Syyid Burgash bin Saîd bin Sultan, is almost entirely derived from the customs duties, which are farmed by the Bombay Firm of Jairam Sewjee. The sum annually paid by this House is $3,00,000, but it is understood that the total purchase money amounted to $5,40,000, the balance of $2,40,000 being employed in paying off the large debt due by the Ruler of Zanzibar to the Customs Farmer. The farm will expire in August 1876, and it is believed that the debt will be liquidated about the same time. In order to expedite this end, His Highness has lately begun to levy some vexatious and restrictive duties upon coast produce, a matter which will form the subject of a separate report.

The Sultan's private estates bring him in an income of $25,000 per annum. He has lately turned his attention to sugar-planting; but as it is very doubtful whether the climate of Zanzibar is suited to the cultivation of the cane, it is not probable that much success will attend his efforts in that direction.

The loss of revenue consequent upon the abolition of the sea-borne slave trade is estimated by Dr. Kirk at nearly £9,000 per annum.

Slave-trade.—Since the conclusion of the Treaty of the 5th June 1873 no large captures have been made by our cruizers of any vessels clearing from ports in the dominions of the Sultan of Zanzibar. In September 1873 a large dhow, containing 217 slaves, was seized by the Arab Governor of Lamoo, but with this exception all the large seizures have been made in the vicinity of Madagascar, and it has been clearly shown that a considerable trade still exists between that island and the small ports in the vicinity of Mozambique. The appointment of a Consul to the latter place will undoubtedly do much to check this traffic.

I annex (Appendix B.) detailed statement of the cases heard and determined in this Vice-Admiralty Court during the past two years, of which the following is a summary:—

Year.	Cases brought into Court.	Decree of condemnation.	Decree of restitution.	Number of slaves liberated.
1873	29	25	4	165
1874	14	13	1	674

So far as the conveyance of slaves by sea is concerned, I am glad to be able to report that to the best of my knowledge the Sultan of Zanzibar has steadily adhered to his engagements, and has, whenever called upon, cheerfully assisted the Political Agent in carrying out the policy of England; but within the same period the slave-trade has been resuscitated in a comparatively new form, and from the

latest intelligence received, there is little doubt that the land traffic, if not speedily checked, will soon grow into a regularly organized system, and eventually prove more lucrative than the maritime trade.

By Article IV. of the Treaty of 1873 natives of Indian States under British protection were precluded from any longer possessing slaves, and with the view of freeing any person who might still be held in bondage by British Indian subjects, Dr. Kirk and Captain Elton respectively undertook missions to the northern and southern portions of the Sultan's dominions, which occupied several months at the end of 1873 and beginning of 1874.

The following Table exhibits the results of these missions:—

Name of Consular Officer.	Owners.	Number of slaves.	Remarks.
Dr. Kirk	145	478	201 elected to remain with masters.
Captain Elton	313	1,409	927 elected to remain with masters.
Total ...	458	1,887	

As all deeds of mortgage in which slaves are held in part security have been declared to be invalid, there is much reason to hope that the stigma of slave-holding has at last been cleared away from the reputation of the subjects of the British Crown residing on the East Coast of Africa, and that the capital which has for years past been employed in promoting this abominable traffic may be now diverted to the higher purpose of developing the legitimate trade of these regions.

East African surveys.—As auxiliary to our efforts for the suppression of the trade, the operations of the vessels employed in the survey of the east coast must not be left unnoticed. Her Majesty's Ship *Shearwater* arrived at Zanzibar in July 1873, and before her departure for the Cape in February 1874 had completed the survey of Zanzibar Island and the opposite coast between Pangani and Dar-es-Salam, and had roughly sketched the coast to the southward as far as Kilwa. On the whole, the old charts of Captain Owen were found not so much to need corrections as additions. Her Majesty's Ship *Nassau* arrived in April 1874, and commencing at Kiswere has made a careful survey of the coasts as far as Cape Delgado, including Lindi and Mikindani harbours and the mouths of the Mungulho River. It is impossible to speak too highly of the labours by which Commanders Wharton and Gray, and the indefatigable staff of officers under their respective commands, have added to our previously limited knowledge of the geography and hydrography of this interesting but little known region.

The Consulate of Great Britain was raised to the rank of a Consulate-General on the 18th July 1873, and two officers were appointed as Assistants to the Political Agent in March 1873, and subsequently nominated as Vice-Consuls. I subjoin a list of the *personnel* of the various Consulates as they stood on the 31st December 1874.

Great Britain and Ireland.

John Kirk, M.D., Political Agent and Consul General (on leave).
Captain W. F. Prideaux (Acting).
Captain Frederic Elton, 1st Assistant Agent and Vice-Consul.
Frederic Holmwood, 2nd Assistant Political Agent and Vice-Consul.

France.

Emile de Gaspary, Gérant du Consulat.

Germany.

Robert Veers, Acting Consul.

United States of America.

Frederick M. Cheney, Acting Consul.

The following table gives the statistics of the foreign populations in Zanzibar on the same date:—

	Males.	Females.	Children.	Total.
French	15	5	0	20
German	15	2	0	17
American	5	0	0	5
Total ...	35	7	0	42

PART II.—Commercial.

Section A.

Trade of Zanzibar.

It will be convenient to divide this portion of my report into two sections; the first comprising a few remarks on the present condition of the trade and navigation of the port of Zanzibar, and the second a very complete and able *résumé* of the commercial state of the principal ports on the mainland of Africa to the northward of Zanzibar which has been drawn up by Mr. F. Holmwood, Second Assistant Political Agent and Vice-Consul, and is the result of the experience gained by that officer during his recent mission to the coast.

It has been frequently pointed out by my predecessors that no great reliance can be placed on the returns furnished to this Agency by the Custom House authorities or by private firms, it

being the interest of the former to exclude competitors from entering the field when the quinquennial sale of the farm takes place, and of the latter to prevent the establishment of rival houses in the place.

It is also impossible to procure trustworthy statistics of the export trade of that port, as no returns are kept except at time of entry when the 5 per cent. *ad valorem* duty is levied. A tolerable idea can, however, be formed of the amount of exported produce from the statements which accompany this report (Appendix C., Statistics of Trade) and which exhibit the totals of the various articles imported into Zanzibar from the mainland. By far the great majority of these articles are exported to Europe, India, and America, and it is on them that the trade of Zanzibar chiefly depends.

The following table exhibits in pounds sterling the total value of the import trade at Zanzibar for the years 1867-68 (the latest period exported on), 1872-73, and 1873-74. The commercial accounts of the place are made up to the 22nd day of August, the date of the Nowroz. Imports at Zanzibar Custom House exclusive of coast produce:—

Year.	Value imported.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£.	£.	£.
1867-68	433,693	.....	.....
1872-73	340,505	.....	93,188
1873-74	395,252	54,747	.....

It will be apparent from the above that the trade of Zanzibar cannot be considered as in a very satisfactory condition just at present. This is, I think, chiefly attributable to the existing transitional state of affairs. The action taken by Her Majesty's Government with regard to the slave-trade has unsettled the minds of the mercantile community, who scarcely know whether to consider the present arrangements as final or not, and it will probably be some time before confidence is restored. A marked improvement is however perceptible in the returns for last year.

The following table exhibits the total value of the import trade from Great Britain, British India, and Kutch for the years 1867-68, 1872-73, and 1873-74:—

Year.	Value imported.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£.	£.	£.
1867-68	153,305	...	...
1872-73	138,515	...	14,790
1873-74	169,758	31,243	...

The ratio of British interests in Zanzibar as compared with the whole of the foreign trade is thus extremely favourable.

The following are the principal articles in which an increase is observable in the returns for 1872-73 as compared with them for 1867-68:—Fish, salt; fruits, dried; grain and cereals; ivory; salt; and timber.

A decrease is perceptible in the following articles:—Arms, beads, cotton cloth, cordage, metals, perfumery and drugs, soap, sugar, wines and spirits, and wire (copper and iron).

In 1873-74, as compared with the previous year, the following articles show an increase:—Arms, beads, cotton cloth, crockery, gunpowder, metals, oil and oil seeds, perfumery and drugs, soap, sugar, timber, wax, and wire. A decrease is exhibited in the following items:—Gold lace, grain and cereals, ivory, wines and spirits.

It is impossible, without possessing a more intimate acquaintance with the local conditions which affect the trade of Zanzibar than any one after only a year's residence can pretend to, to account satisfactorily for these fluctuations. I may however allude to the significant fact that the items of arms, beads, and wire, which show a marked decrease in the returns for 1872-73, more than recovered their position in 1873-74. It is no secret that while the negotiations for the Treaty of 1873 were in progress, all orders for these articles (which are chiefly used in connection with the slave-trade, the "arms" being miserable muskets worth a few shillings each) were cancelled, whilst their renewal in the following year affords a melancholy proof of the vitality of the land traffic, to which public attention is now directed.

The value of imports from the coast to Zanzibar during the years 1867-68, 1872-73, and 1873-74 is shown in the following table:—

Year.	Value of imports.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£.	£.	£.
1867-68	321,642	.....	.....
1872-73	366,223	44,581	.....
1873-74	255,937	.....	110,286

The following articles of coast produce show an increase in 1872-73 as compared with 1867-68:—cloves, cocoanuts, copal, and molasses. A decrease is observable in the following articles:—cassava-root, cowries, copra and coir, ghee, ivory (slight), and orchilla.

In 1873-74 the following fluctuations occur:—Increase—copra and coir, ghee, hides, and sesamum. Decrease—cloves, copal, cereals, ivory and timber.

It is not easy to account for the decrease in the import of cloves during the last year. According to the Custom House returns, the amount imported into Zanzibar from Pemba in 1872-73 was valued at $ 500,000, and in 1873-74 at $ 200,000, but I am assured by one of the principal merchants of Zanzibar that these figures are not correct, and that the following statement approaches nearer to accuracy:—

Year.	Amount imported. Frasilahs.	Price per Frasilah. $.	Total value. $.
1872-73 ...	80,000	6	480,000
1873-74 ...	50,000	8	400,000

According to the same authority, the crop for 1874-75 is expected to reach 90,000 frasilahs of 35lbs. per frasilah, which at the present price of $9 per frasilah will realize a total value of $720,000.

The falling off in ivory is due partly to the war with Mirambo in Unyanyembe, and partly to the prohibitory duties which have lately been imposed by the Sultan, and which have a tendency to divert the trade to Mozambique and the Somali country.

Orchilla weed, formerly one of the staple products of the coast, is now a drug in the market. Large quantities exported in former years are still lying unsold in the warehouses of Marseilles, and the Californian weed, though not equal to the finer descriptions of Orchilla produced on the east coast, is so much cheaper that it has driven the latter entirely from the field.

The foreign trade at Zanzibar, as distinct from the British, is carried on by two German, one French, and three American houses. I have been favoured by the German Consul with the following details of the trade which has passed through the hands of the two Hamburg houses of O'Swald and Co. and Hansing and Co. during the years 1872 and 1873. The returns for 1874 have not yet come to hand:—

Imports.

Articles.	1872.	1873.
	$	$
Grey and colored cotton goods	165,000	240,000
Sundry manufactured goods	192,000	185,000
Glassware and beads	63,500	84,000
Arms and ammunition	75,000	61,500
Sundry hardware	8,000	5,000
Iron	11,500	6,000
Sundry small ware	33,000	15,500
Sundry merchandise	15,000	37,000
Total ...	563,000	634,000

Exports.

Articles.	1872.	1873.
	$.	$.
Gum animi (copal)	53,000	52,000
Cloves	10,000	17,500
Orchilla weed	81,000	27,000
Timber	2,000	2,000
Hides	122,000	73,000
Cocoanut oil and copra	8,000	2,000
Sugar	21,000	5,500
Sesamum	32,500	56,000
Ivory	19,000	106,000
Sundries	11,500	36,000
Total ...	360,000	377,000

The American houses represented at Zanzibar are Messrs. John Bertram & Co., Messrs. Arnold, Hines & Co., and Mr. John Ropes. During the two years, 1873 and 1874, the value of the inward and outward cargoes (excluding treasure) was as follows:—

	By sailing vessels.	By mail steamers.	Total.
	$.	$.	$.
Inward cargoes	619,605	.....	619,605
Outward cargoes	946,516	300,350	1,246,866

The above return does not include $ 600,000 worth of American gold which was imported into Zanzibar by the mail steamers.

The French trade of Zanzibar is in the hands of the Marseilles Firm of Roux de Fraissinet & Co. I have not been able to obtain any details of the transaction of this house.

The establishment of the new lines of mail steamers has effected a revolution in the carrying trade of Zanzibar. The port is now connected with Aden, and thence with Bombay and England, by the monthly mail service of the British India Steam Navigation Company; with the Comoro Island and Madagascar, by the steamers of the same Company serving under contract with the French Government, and with Natal and the Cape by the mail service of the Union Company. It is scarcely too much to say that, with the exception of a few small sailing vessels employed in the coasting trade, the whole of the commerce of Zanzibar is now conveyed in English bottoms.

The following table exhibits the number and tonnage of square-rigged vessels and merchant schooners that have entered the port of Zanzibar during the years 1873 and 1874:—

Nationality.	1873.		1874.		Total.	
	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.
English steamers	22	22,639	40	30,874	62	53,513
„ sailing vessels ...	10	3,865	4	1,810	14	5,675
American sailing vessels ...	8	4,964	11	4,449	19	9,413
German steamers	6	7,800	3	3,950	9	11,750
„ sailing vessels ...	8	3,630	9	4,056	17	7,686
French sailing vessels ...	5	1,739	8	2,044	13	3,783
Norwegian sailing vessels ...	1	1,400	2	850	3	2,250
Portuguese sailing vessels ...	3	700	2	500	5	1,200
Dutch sailing vessels ...	...	...	2	1,300	2	1,300
Danish sailing vessels ...	...	...	1	300	1	300

There are no returns of the number of dhows or native vessels entering Zanzibar under English colours, but the number of provisional passes of British registry given to vessels under British or British Indian ownership amounted to 216 in 1873 and to 206 in 1874.

The following statement of the number of dhows bearing French colours, which have entered Zanzibar during the years 1872, 1873, and 1874, may be of interest :—

Year.	Number.	Tonnage.
1872	67	3,406
1873	93	4,906
1874	100	4,868

On carefully reviewing the present commercial position of Zanzibar, it is impossible not to feel that at present it offers by no means an eligible field for the employment of English capital.

The disastrous effects of the hurricane of April 1872 have not yet passed away, and the transitional state of things, to which allusion has been made above, will not, it is to be feared, be remedied until some measures have been taken to place the question of the inland duties upon a sounder basis, and to ensure a sufficient revenue to the State without having recourse to an injudicious interference with the natural course of trade. The whole mercantile community is unanimous in declaring that trade was never so dull as at the present time, and this depression will continue to be felt until some radical change is effected in the conditions under which the commerce of the east coast is carried. Ivory, the staple product of the coast, is, from various reasons, almost excluded from the Zanzibar market; the unsettled state of the Somali ports, which are the chief emporia of the trade in hides, is causing the German houses seriously to take into consideration the advisability of continuing their local agencies; and the only article for which there appears to be a high demand and corresponding profits owes its favourable position in the market to the fact that the hurricane spared the clove plantations of the island of Pemba, and that no competition is to be feared from any other part of the Sultan's dominions. The cultivation of sugar, regarding which such high anticipations were formed some years ago, has only met with very moderate success, owing to the uncertainty of the seasons at Zanzibar. In addition to this, the present state of the currency must be considered; the circulating medium consisting of American gold and Indian rupees, both considerably overvalued, has driven English gold out of the market, and the course of exchange must necessarily be unfavourable to English traders.

At the time the American gold dollar was legalized as the monetary unit, it was anticipated that English sovereigns would be imported in sufficient numbers to counterpoise the impetus given to the introduction of the American coin. This however did not prove to be the case, and the English sovereign has consequently been demonetized. It is now so rare in Zanzibar that, although its value in relation to the gold dollar is 4 dols. 86c., it cannot be purchased under 4 dols. 93c. and remittances on England can only be effected therefore at a heavy loss. The fictitious value of the American gold dollar being now fixed by usage, no fresh importations of English sovereigns would suffice to solve the difficulty, as they would inevitably be undervalued.

Section B.

Agricultural and Commercial Report on the Northern Dominions of the Sultan of Zanzibar.

THE statistics given in the following sketch of commerce and agriculture on the East Coast of Africa, north of Zanzibar, for the commercial year ending 22nd August 1874, cannot be considered strictly accurate, no satisfactory means existing for checking the figures, they are therefore inserted incidentally rather than in a tabular form. Those relating to commerce may be taken as placing trade in a less prosperous light than it actually was.

As far as possible each district is considered separately, though from the general nature of the report this plan cannot be fully carried out.

Mombasa and Takaungu.—Mombasa is a town of about 12,000 inhabitants, mostly Swahilis. The British subjects consist of the Indian community numbering 96 houses, namely, 52 Bohras, 30 Memons and Scindis, and 14 Hindus, and the members of the two Mission Stations at Ribe and Rabai numbering 11 Europeans, including children.

The town is situated entirely on the island of Mombasa, or Mvita as it is called by the natives, a small island about three miles long by one-half broad, lying in a deep bight well sheltered at all seasons of the year. The creeks which separate it from the mainland are deep and accessible to the largest vessels, forming north and south harbours capable of accommodating a fleet of men-of-war and affording the—on this coast—unusual advantage of safe landing during the whole year.

The creeks branch out above the island, and give great facilities for bringing down produce from the Wanyika country for about twelve miles inland.

The town is built along the banks of the north harbour, which alone is now in use, though that to the south is more commodious.

The exports consist of millet (*holcus*), Indian-corn, ivory, copal, and sesamum (oil seed). Rice and a few other cereals, also manioc (cassava) and sugar-cane are grown for home consumption chiefly. Wax and India-rubber might be exported in large quantities, but the natives are everywhere wanting in that enterprise which would lead Europeans at once to prepare these valuable products from the raw material. In the districts around Mombasa I observed cotton of two varieties growing wild, yet quite free from blight or insects.

The whole of the copal and Indian-corn comes from the Wanyika countries, though there are said to be very extensive deposits of the former in the Teita range of hills which trend north and south, averaging ninety miles from the coast. The millet is grown by slave labor in the surrounding plantations, and the ivory comes from Ukamba, Teita, Chaga, and the Masai country.

There is a considerable amount of slave-dealing carried on here, numbers of the people acting as agents for proprietors in the Takaungu districts, also as overseers, guides, &c., in connection with the new land route.

The customs duties for the year just ended are given as follows :—

	$
720 frasilahs ivory, @ $3	2,160
Copal, hippo. teeth, rhino. horns, and miscellaneous produce	1,336
Goods imported direct from Bombay and Kuch (5 per cent.)...	104
Total ...	3,600

The total for the year 1872-73 amounted to $5,115, and there is thus a decrease of $1,515 in the duties for 1873-74, yet the state of trade is declared to be unaltered, except that the millet harvest having far exceeded the average, a much larger export of that grain is taking place. The cause of this decrease in duty is that the mail steamers have taken the import trade out of the hands of the native dhows, so that nearly the whole of the cotton and manufactured goods now come through Zanzibar instead of to Mombassa direct. The 5 per cent. duty is therefore paid at Zanzibar instead of at Mombassa as formerly.

The late Customs Master, Khimji, has been dismissed from his appointment and replaced by Lalji Ananji, a young Wania of very ordinary stamp, who was unable to give me the slightest information. Khimji procured the above statistics, and at the same time informed me that at least a third should be added to any statement of customs receipts procured from Custom House Books at the coast towns. Notwithstanding his dismissal, this Banian seems to be still the leading man among the Indian community here.

The principal exports of Mombasa are millet and Indian-corn, which paid no duty up to the date of this report. The former is grown by slave labour in the plantations, and the latter brought down entirely by the Wanyika, who cultivate it largely.

Takaungu, however, is quite taking the place of Mombasa as a grain port. It is situated about thirty miles to the north. Sheikh Rashid al Mazrui, the Governor, and many of his relatives, being large landed proprietors and cultivators, and being thus identified with the interests of the country, which moreover has been ruled by the house of Mazrui for centuries, may have much to do with this prosperity, but the soil from all accounts of the country above Takaungu, which has lately been brought so largely under cultivation, is unequalled, and the surrounding tribes being peaceable, everything is in favor of this district.

The port of Takaungu is its one disadvantage, it being a tidal creek with a dangerous bar. Several dhows have been wrecked here lately, and Kilife, three miles to the north, will be the future port of this district, as long as the grain trade is confined to native vessels. This place is a broad creek, well sheltered, and without any bar, in fact almost a bay or cove. Dhows of the largest size can enter and lie there during the whole year; a hard and broad road has also been completed between it and Takaungu.

I had no opportunity of visiting Takaungu district this year, and cannot therefore speak with certainty as to the extent of its cultivation; but if the information I received is to be relied on, this place is rapidly rising to importance, and is likely to become one of the future granaries of East Africa.

Malindi and Mambrui.—Malindi is a town of about 5,000 inhabitants, situated 62 miles north of Mombasa. It possesses a fine harbour, but is exposed to rollers during the north-east monsoon.

Mambrui, a town of 500 or 600 inhabitants, is situated in the same bay but outside the harbour, and the only landing is over a semi-circular bar of coral which breaks the rollers to a certain extent, but must be passed at high-water at the risk of shipping a heavy sea which not unfrequently swamps dhows venturing to this place. It is 12 miles from Malindi by land, and the river Sabaki enters the bay half way between the two places. It is under a separate Governor, who however was merely placed there to endeavour to open up the caravan routes through the Galla country. In this he has met with but partial success, and as all business now done there passes through the hands of merchants whose head-quarters are at Malindi, it is hardly possible to look upon these two places as separate districts, they are therefore taken together in this report.

The Indian community comprises 30 Bohra, 5 Memon, 2 Khoja, and 12 Hindu houses.

Here the bulk of the trade is in millet (*holcus*) and sesamum (oil seed), as many as thirty large dhows leave during September and October laden with the former, principally for Makulla, and in February, March, and April from fifteen to twenty are loaded with the latter. The millet harvest is over early in September, the sesamum gets ripe early in November, and is finished gathering towards the end of the year.

The plantations extend for about twelve miles inland, and nothing but the fear of the Galla and Wasania tribes that surround them prevents cultivation from extending as far as at Takaungu. The town pays $ 450 per annum to these tribes to purchase peace, and it is understood that the apprehension and return of runaway slaves is included in the bargain.

The soil is extremely fertile without being either heavy or damp. Bush land after being roughly reclaimed by burning produces heavy crops for five consecutive years without any kind of dressing, the sowing however is carefully performed and weeds are kept under. Insects are not troublesome, but enormous flocks of small birds are the pests of the farmer here, and were the only things greatly complained of when conversing with proprietors of land.

The sesamum seed, which is all of the black variety, grows as cleanly as the grain, and one may walk for miles through fields closely and regularly planted without being able to notice a spot of blight or a patch destroyed by insects.

This year the millet harvest has been exceptionally prosperous, and the sesamum crop bids fair to be equally so, both in quality and quantity. The market price of the former has rapidly sunk from $2-75 per gisleh of 320lbs. to $2-25, and the price of the latter is expected to average $ 4 or $4-25 per gisleh of 250lbs. These rates are lower than have obtained for years past.

The millet is shipped off at once for Makulla and Zanzibar, but the sesamum is mostly stored till the beginning of the south-west monsoon—about 4½ months—when it is shipped to Arabia, but part is sent to Zanzibar during the north-east monsoon.

There is a small export of Indian-corn. The duties on grain up to date of this report were—

				$ C.
Millet (*holcus*)	...	...	...	0 12½ per gisleh.
Sesamum (oil seed)	...	...	...	0 25 „
Indian-corn	...	...	...	5 per cent. *ad valorem*.

I had much difficulty in obtaining the statistics of the customs duties of this district. Premji Oderji, the Customs Master, evidently thinking it against his interests to answer my enquiries, but I obtained the following through Ali Dina, a Khoja, who is quite the leading man in the Indian community.

The duties for the year 1872-73 amounted to $4,000, and for this year, 1873-74, to $3,500.

The decrease, $500, is attributed to the same cause as that at Mombasa. The increase consequent on the prosperity of the harvests does not appear, as it will be credited to the revenue for 1874-75.

Ozy and Tana Rivers.—The district of Kipini, comprising the mouths of these rivers, lies about 25 miles south of Lamo, and is cultivated by proprietors residing generally at that place. There are five British subjects, two Bhoras, and three Hindus in the district, but they are all connected with houses in Lamo, and most of the produce grown or arriving there is exported through that town.

This district is taken separately, because the two rivers, Ozy and Tana, which flow through it and enter Formosa Bay within twenty miles of each other, undoubtedly form one of the natural highways to inner Africa, which have never been explored, but which there is reason to believe will eventually become of the first importance. Having spent a considerable time in questioning natives from various parts of these rivers, and traders and slaves who have traded on them, and finding their testimony agreed in a way most unusual among these people, I give the substance of it at some length.

Kipini and Kao are two small towns near the mouth of the Ozy, from which caravans usually start on this route, but occasionally one is organised at Mambrui, to which reference has already been made, proceeding *viâ* Gulcha and Garawa, two villages in the Galla country, which here reaches nearly to Ras Ngomeni.

The goods taken to purchase ivory are white and blue cottons, beads, red (maskat) dye, thick copper wire, iron hoes, brass rings, and copper chains. $6 to $10 worth of these goods is reckoned as the price of one frasilah (35lbs.) of ivory. The greater part of the route is by water, the canoes used are capable of accommodating fifty men, and four of these is the average number to each caravan.

The usual time for starting is in December or January when the river Tana is at its height and the country flooded, except in a few places where the banks on both sides are high ground. The route soon leaves the Ozy and enters the Tana by a deep but narrow channel, which is said to be an artificial canal. The passage of this canal occupies three hours, and the town of Chara is situated at its junction with the Tana. The next stage is to Simikaro, 4½ hours, and here the Pokomo country is entered, and the river is commonly known as the Mto Pokomo. The Wapokomo are an extraordinary people living in a country which the smallest freshet turns into a vast lake, and which during the annual rise of the river in December, January, and February is always under water. Their huts are erected on wooden stages to keep them out of the water, and from the nature of the country they can only cultivate in small patches, and the consequence is that they are constantly in want. They suffer very little from fever, and two natives from Lamo assured me that for years they had traded on this route, having huts and wives on each important stage; they rarely slept in the boats, yet they were remarkably free from illness. The great drawback they experienced was the plague of mosquitos, which they described as never absent; so numerous are these pests that the largest fires were useless in preventing their attacks, and where a native complains of these insects, they must be indeed venomous.

The Wapokomo are a mild and inoffensive race, and endure the many disadvantages of their country for the sake of the safety it affords them, the Gallas whose territory extends to the right bank of their river, having no canoes, and the Somalis, whose predatory excursions reach the country immediately north of theirs, which is also partly occupied by a Galla tribe, never caring to disturb these swampy villages. There are sixteen other stages in the country Pokomo after leaving Simikaro. The distances always calculated by time are as follows:—

Chadoro	...	...	...	2½ hours.
Kalindi	...	...	...	8 „

There is a large district taking the name of Kalindi, thinly populated, but rich in ivory. Large herds of elephants come down close to the villages during the floods.

Ngao	...	...	...	2½ hours.

Here the river spreads into a lake which is called 'Mchagababu, but the descriptions I got of this water were very vague.

Andamba	...	3 hours	†	Mwina	...	2 days
Betere ...	...	2½ „	*	Ndera	...	12 hours
Miatini ..	...	5 „	†	Gwanu	...	12 „
Yuunda	...	4 „	†	Kinakomba	...	9 „
Buu ...	...	9 „	†	Ndura	...	8 „
* Ngatana	...	8 „	†	Zubakhi	...	1½ days.
Malalulu	...	...	...	2½ days.		

Malalulu is on the borders of the Masanya country, and caravans are refused permission to pass through it; even during the latter stages mentioned the people are more independent, and "garama" or black-mail has to be paid to the Chiefs.

At Malalulu the traders meet the Wasanya and Wakwavi. The former come from Malakote, 12 days' march, and Korokoro, 15 days' march further inland. The latter place is said to be near a large mountain, probably Kenia, where the river possibly has its sources. At any rate it is difficult to

* These two places supply ivory in considerable quantities.
† These places supply some ivory.

account for the flooding of the Tana, except on the supposition that it is caused by the melting of the snows on some lofty range of mountains which would take place during the hottest season, in this latitude about January to March, as the rainy season here on the coast does not commence till the end of April, and travellers report that further inland it comes on in June.

I was informed that although very savage, these tribes would be quite willing to admit strangers amongst them for the purpose of trade, but they insisted on also having the right to bring their produce safely to the coast. It appears that some years ago one of their trading parties which endeavoured to come down the river to Kipini had been seized and one of their number murdered, and that the messenger they sent to obtain redress was told by the Arabs that the Sultan's orders were to refuse permission to all the upper tribes to pass to the coast on any pretext.

The Banians at Lamo were however very enthusiastic as to the advantages to be obtained for their trade by the opening up of these countries.

Much of the ivory of the Ujanda and north Unyamwezi country is said to find its way by this route, this I think doubtful, but it is certain that were the road open it would compete successfully for the ivory from the shores of the Nyanza Lakes which at present goes through Egypt by the immensely long route of the Nile.

Moreover the distance is so short that the cultivation, for export, of coffee, there growing in perfection, and other produce never likely to pay for its carriage *viâ* the Nile, may eventually become profitable should communication by this line be established. If the difficult problem of the civilization of the wild tribes of inner Africa be surmountable, it will be by opening up facilities for commerce such as this that it will be solved, for in the absence of such inducements the, to them, distasteful work of cultivation will never progress beyond the servile labours of their women which for ages has sufficed to supply their wants.

Lamo.—Lamo is a town of about six thousand inhabitants, and is situated 2½ miles from the entrance of the harbour which has a somewhat dangerous bar during the south-west monsoon. The harbour shelves off towards the north into a broad but shallow lagoon which meets a creek having its mouth a few miles to the southward forming the island on which Lamo is situated. These creeks branch off in several directions, but the principal arm, called Lamo channel, runs northwesterly for about six miles into Manda Bay forming the islands of Katao and Manda, which are merely separated by a deep ditch entered by an extensive lagoon opposite Shela, the Somali suburb of the town. I believe good anchorage for large vessels will be found at the entrance of this lagoon. At high tide vessels drawing about 12 feet can safely enter the harbour except there is a heavy sea on. Dhows of the largest size enter at all times, and when leaving for the north go by way of the creek to Manda Bay, but there is reason for believing that this channel is gradually filling up, while at the same time the main entrance is said to be getting enlarged.

My impression is that when properly surveyed, Lamo will be found a fine harbour for steamers, and that the bar may be rendered deep enough for those of considerable draught through the medium of very simple artificial appliances.

There are here 51 houses of British subjects, namely, 14 Bohras, 1 Khoja, and 36 Hindus.

The principal exports are ivory, hides, millet, orchilla, sesamum, rafters, and cattle.

Most of this produce finds its way to Zanzibar through the hands of the Indians, and the sources from which it is derived are so varied that business progresses steadily throughout the year, instead of being confined to a few months followed by a long season of almost enforced idleness, as is the case at most of the ports on the coast.

The ivory comes by the Pokomo route above described, the hide and cattle trade is of course confined to the Mussulman community, who deal almost entirely with the Bush Somalis. These savages have a regular suburb of their own at Shela which is a source of considerable anxiety to the Governor. The millet and sesamum is grown in the neighbouring plantations on the mainland, the soil of the island being too sandy for anything but cocoanut and a few fruit trees, but many of these, which were flourishing last year, I found to have been laid waste by the Somalis who are gradually closing on the coast towns, and will, I fear, shortly commence a guerilla warfare which must seriously interfere with trade. Were these Bush tribes to give up their constant petty internal strife and unite against the Arab Government, nothing but European intervention could save the various towns north of the Ozy river from pillage and rapine, and the British subjects at Lamo are strongly alive to this fact, and none doubt that eventually it must happen unless the hands of the Governors are strengthened by the Sultan in a much more practical manner than there seems any probability of.

Orchilla weed is procured from the numerous narrow damp creeks which branch out from the main channel above described, many of them run from ten to fifteen miles inland.

The Indians and even European merchants at Zanzibar contract with the owners of 'Mtepes, who send crews to gather cargoes of this lichen, receiving an advance on signing of contract, but this trade is rapidly falling off in consequence of the low prices at present obtaining for the dye in Europe.

Zanzibar rafters are generally in demand, and are usually contracted for in a similar manner. 'Mtepes are the only vessels suitable for carrying such a cargo.

Abundance of bees wax and doubtless other products might be brought down from the interior, but its present state is entirely unfavorable to commercial enterprise.

The towns of Siwy, Paza, &c., are nominally within the jurisdiction of the Governor of Lamo, but he is instructed in no way to interfere, except in the collection of their customs duties which are supposed to pass through the head office and are included in the following return. In other respects these towns must be considered as belonging to a separate district.

Customs duties of Lamo and District.

				$
Total for the year 1872-73	...	...	...	13,861
Ditto ditto 1873-74	...	...	...	15,362
Increase for the latter year	...	...	...	1,501

The duties on most articles of export, up to date of this report, were calculated at the rate of 5 per cent. *ad valorem*.

The collection from the native and Arab proprietors is here made entirely in kind, a Customs boat with two Banian clerks being constantly employed in visiting the plantations and bringing in the dues.

Patte, Siwy, Paza, and District.—Manda Bay at the north end of Lamo channel is nearly landlocked, but has a good entrance and a stretch of deep water close to Manda Island, which forms a safe anchorage for the largest vessels.

The north shore of this Bay is formed by the southern coast of a large island which contains the towns of Patte, Siwy (or Siu) Paza (or Rasini), Zingatini, and Tundua. The former is interesting only in an archæological point of view, still containing the ruins within well preserved walls of a town of about one hundred thousand inhabitants, but at present having only a population of about one hundred souls.

Siwy, about six miles north, is a town of ten thousand inhabitants, situated about one and a half miles up a strong creek navigable to large dhows only at high water. It is compactly built in a fork of the creek, and its situation is extremely low, yet the place is clean and healthy. The city was originally built in the form of an oblong square within four walls having nine fortified gates, the walls still exist, and some of the gates, and, unlike most of such remains on this coast, bear no trace of European or Persian design, though undoubtedly of some antiquity.

There are six British subjects here, namely, 1 Bohra and 5 Hindus, who all do a thriving trade.

The inhabitants call themselves Pumao, but are nearly allied to the Bajunia tribe, yet they cherish a deep enmity against the neighbouring town of Paza, the head-quarters of that tribe, and were it not for the constant watchfulness and firm government of Sa'id bin Hilal, the Arab Governor, who occupies the strong fort separated by a narrow creek but commanding the town, they would long ago have rebelled and the old strife have been renewed which, until they were conquered by the late Sultan Sayyid Majid, made the island a perpetual battle-field.

Owing to a few years' peace the place is rapidly increasing in commercial importance, and if the Somalis can be kept off from the mainland plantations opposite, this progression is likely to continue.

It is in an agricultural point of view that I propose to consider this island and its plantations on the mainland, particularly that portion included in the district of Siwy.

The soil of the island is extremely light and friable, though not generally sandy, it has everywhere a substratum of porous limestone rock probably of coralline formation. Though not suitable for cereals, it seems all that could be desired for tropical fruits and vegetables, and though skilful cultivation has only been carried on for a few years, the effects have surprised the natives. The great drawback at first was want of water, but a good supply is now readily obtained by sinking wells about twelve feet into the rock. They have begun to import camels, by whose means the regular system of irrigation similar to that employed at Maskat is already commenced; oxen are not found strong enough here for this work.

The products now successfully cultivated are tobacco, tambun, cocoanuts, bananas, and dates, besides water-melons and nearly every kind of tropical fruit.

Tobacco is largely exported to the towns on the coast, and is of a fine quality and flavour. It is likely to become a staple export. Tambun (pân), a leaf much used (in conjunction with betel-nut) by all natives and Indians, grows more readily than in any part of the Sultan's dominions; there are large gardens of it, and during the north-east monsoon it is even sent as far as Zanzibar, where it is found difficult to rear.

Cocoanuts grow in profusion, and are principally used to brew the native beer (tembo) which from Lamo to Tula is generally used as a beverage even by strict Moslems.

Bananas are largely grown, and form almost as general an article of diet as millet, in fact supplying the place of manioc (cassava), which is but little cultivated here.

But the luxuriant growth of the date palm is the most notable feature connected with agriculture in this district. The date has been tried throughout the Zanzibar dominions and has rarely been found to fruit; I believe Dar-es-Salam has proved an exception, but even here the fruit does not ripen properly. At Siwy, however, this palm seems to prosper as completely as in the Persian Gulf. I inspected more than a hundred trees averaging from three to six years old, and though utterly neglected and choked with weeds, all those of five and six years' growth were completely laden with fruit, and many of the mere bushes of three years were in full bearing. The trees were of two kinds, red and white, "kush." I carefully examined them and cut several spikes of fruit and found all without the slightest trace either of insect or mildew, whereas all date trees I have before examined either at Zanzibar or on the coast have been infected with both. The Governor informed me that last year they had nearly as good a show of fruit which ripened thoroughly, early in the north-east monsoon. He has now sent to Maskat for a large quantity of young trees of the best sorts.

This freedom from insects, above referred to, appears to apply to the whole of this district and that of Patte, for during a stay of some days I did not observe an insect of any kind upon the trees or vegetables either under cultivation or growing wild, and the natives assured me they were equally free from them during the wet season.

In concluding a description of Siwy it may be mentioned that more aged persons and very young children were seen here than I ever before observed in a foreign town.

Large herds of cattle and flocks of sheep are reared in this district; the latter are very fine specimens of the Somali breed, and are largely exported, as is also Sumli, or ghee, which is preferred by the Hindus on the coast, who use it with all their food, to that from any other district.

The towns of Tundua and Zingatini on the eastern and north-eastern sides of the island are small, and the inhabitants devote themselves almost entirely to the breeding of cattle, sheep, and goats.

Paza, called generally by the natives Rasini, is a town of about five thousand inhabitants; it is the residence of the Bajunia Chief, Mzee Saif. Though only 5½ miles north of Siwy, one seems to be visiting an entirely different country. Doubtless this is principally owing to the large proportion of black alluvial soil on the banks of the creek up which it is situated, and which is nearly dry at low tide, but the habits of the people, who are dirty and lazy, seriously affect the town, which presents a strong contrast to the cleanliness of Siwy; it is most unhealthy, and both it and the country round are constantly enveloped in a damp mist; mosquitos, ants and other insects swarm everywhere, and cultivation seems to be confined to the necessaries of life.

There are three Hindu British subjects here.

On the mainland opposite the towns of Siwy and Paza large plantations stretch for some miles inland belonging to the respective towns. Here large quantities of millet and sesamum are grown,

but most of the slaves employed in the cultivation go over at daylight and return to the towns at sunset, the country being unhealthy, and lions numerous and unusually troublesome. The channel here is about 3 miles wide. During my visit a fresh trouble occurred, which I fear will ruin these mainland settlements, the Bush Somalis having come down and killed or carried off many slaves and cattle in the most distant of them, at the same time committing other wanton destruction of property.

The Bajunia country proper however is up to the present time free from Somali attacks. It may be said to extend from Taka, nearly opposite Paza creek to the Shamba river, just south of Tula. Here the country becomes more hilly and healthy, and many proprietors resident at Paza have large tracts of country under cultivation. The Chief and his brothers cultivate nearly the whole of the country from Kwyhoo to Kionga, but they are beginning to feel the want of more labour owing to our action with regard to the slave-trade.

Kionga and Shakani are the two other ports in the Bajunia country; their principal trade is in cowries which are dried all along this coast.

Tula can hardly now be included in the Bajunia country, being under a local Chief who is directly responsible to the Governor of Kismayu. He receives, however, no protection from that quarter and every now and then predatory bands of Somalis come across the mainland at low water and lift the cattle of the inhabitants who themselves escape to the bush. The cattle here are extremely fine, and like the Somalis the people live principally on milk.

There are a few large dhow owners here who do a good trade up the creeks, and two Indian houses are represented by Swahili Agents, one of which is thinking of withdrawing, doubtless in consequence of the small demand for manufactured goods since the cessation of the slave-trade which was here carried on to a large extent, but this feature is temporary only, and honest trade will soon be found to replace the illegal traffic. There is a large trade in cowries here.

The mainland opposite which bears evidence of having once been under cultivation, has quite relapsed into forest; within three miles of the shore I observed gazelle, the blue-crested guinea-fowl, in large numbers, also three varieties of antelope, hares, immense baboons, giraffes, and the prints of lions, a plain proof that the country has long been deserted by mankind.

Kismayu.—This town is simply a Somali colony, but is likely rapidly to increase if under a sensible and energetic Governor. The present man is all that could be desired, being extremely firm and, when necessary, severe with these unmitigated savages who are mostly of the Kurblalla tribe, and yet encouraging them to trade and allowing them to settle though only well under the guns of the fort.

The principal trade is in hides, and the customs are collected either at Lamo or Zanzibar, to which most of the cargoes are consigned.

There are two British subjects, Bohras, here and a Hindu house represented by an Arab.

Kismayu is not an easy port to enter, and the landing is very unsafe and inconvenient.

From the river Jub, ten miles north of Kismayu, to Brava the country is entirely in the hands of the Somalis, and dhows give this coast a wide berth, as death or captivity would almost certainly be the lot of any crew stranded thereon. It cannot therefore be looked upon at present as part of the Zanzibar dominions, though the Governor of Kismayu is already talking of annexing the principal mouth of the abovementioned river.

Brava.—This town is situated 180 miles north of Kismayu and in common with all the ports on the Banadir is a most difficult place at which to load or discharge cargo. It is however most conveniently situated as a market for the produce of the south Somali country, and were the Government stronger and the country more safe the export of hides alone would make it a considerable commercial centre.

There are several caravan routes from the interior to this town all suitable during a great part of the distance for camel transport, and one to Bandera on the Jub, 12 days' march, appears once to have been a regular highway to this capital of south Somali land, and would undoubtedly be re-opened were the adjoining tribes once tranquillized. There are three British subjects, two Bohras and one Khoja, residing during the shipping seasons, namely, from March till June and September till November, the exact dates depending on the breaks in the monsoons when alone vessels can lie here.

I was unable to get at the customs statistics here owing to the Customs Master having been driven out of the town by the Somalis who will not tolerate the presence of a Hindu. He had left a Sheheri Arab clerk, who however had no accounts in his possession. The Customs Master was living under the protection of the Governor of Merka, where I was unable to proceed. Cotton grows freely here, it is of good quality and long staple, and is largely woven into a fine cloth by the natives.

Merka.—This town, which is 58 miles north of Brava, is rapidly increasing in importance and, it is said, will shortly become quite a colony of British Indians who have long wished to bring their wives and families to the healthy ports of the Banadir, but have been deterred by fear of the Somalis. Now that the Sultan has provided Merka with a strong force for its protection, they are flocking to it in considerable numbers, and even the Hindus are talking of obtaining a dispensation from their Rajas to permit of their bringing their families to this place.

Mogdisho.—This town has only been conquered by the Sultan's troops a few months. The Governor of Merka skilfully availed himself of the quarrels of two rival factions in capturing this place, and a fort will doubtless be at once erected here.

Washeikh.—I believe His Highness the Sultan lays claim to this town, whose Sultan and people however in no way recognize him, neither has he any representative in the district. This place is beginning to attract caravans from the interior owing to the circumstances detailed in the accompanying report respecting the new scale of customs duties in the Zanzibar dominions.

My object in this first report has been to give a general sketch of commerce and agriculture on this coast hitherto so little visited. I have however carefully prepared the way for obtaining in future years reliable statistics, having spared no pains in impressing upon Customs Masters and other influential British subjects the responsibility incurred in giving other than accurate information to British Consular Officers visiting their districts, and it has generally appeared to me that this advice has been received as appropriate.

(Sd.) FREDC. HOLMWOOD,
Her Majesty's Asstt. Poltl. Agent, Zanzibar.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

Comparative Statement of Sea Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue) for the first four months of the official year 1875-76 and of the previous four years.

		FOR THE MONTHS OF APRIL, MAY, JUNE AND JULY.									
		1871-72.			1872-73.			1873-74.			1874-75.			1875-76.		
		Imports.	Exports.	Total.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
Bengal ...	Gross ...	25,14,760	7,39,729	32,54,479	26,10,686	7,05,676	33,16,362	24,67,088	5,36,469	30,03,557	28,80,320	4,70,620	33,50,940	31,24,995	6,02,617	37,27,612
	Nett ...	...	...	32,23,338	...	...	32,70,183	...	...	29,74,608	...	...	33,07,505	31,12,589	5,90,113	37,02,702
Bombay ...	Gross ...	14,33,488	1,31,866	15,65,354	17,08,914	1,19,318	18,28,232	14,79,260	1,21,671	16,00,921	15,79,904	1,28,884	17,08,788	18,36,891	2,81,279	21,18,170
	Nett ...	...	...	14,04,786	...	...	15,81,110	...	...	14,71,384	...	...	15,59,839	18,32,311	2,74,730	21,07,041
Sindh ...	Gross ...	72,926	41,498	1,14,424	67,898	80,409	1,48,237	62,918	36,700	99,618	60,287	39,559	99,846	79,673	81,858	1,61,531
	Nett ...	...	...	1,14,115	...	...	1,47,710	...	...	98,803	...	...	98,465	75,146	80,308	1,55,454
Madras ...	Gross ...	5,06,012	4,38,520	9,43,532	5,55,409	3,51,494	9,06,903	5,81,633	4,45,125	10,26,758	6,00,161	4,01,495	10,01,656	6,37,977	4,24,504	10,62,481
	Nett ...	...	...	9,31,900	...	...	8,94,414	...	...	10,14,960	...	...	9,89,688	6,32,537	4,23,255	10,55,792
B. Burma	Gross ...	1,81,796	7,75,692	9,57,488	2,78,946	14,84,949	17,63,895	2,81,327	12,80,841	15,62,658	3,90,453	9,33,782	13,24,235	2,71,747	16,27,368	18,99,115
	Nett ...	...	...	9,53,608	...	...	17,35,879	...	...	15,15,687	...	...	12,39,799	2,69,644	15,55,225	18,24,869
TOTAL ...	Gross ...	47,07,972	21,27,305	68,35,277	62,21,783	27,41,846	79,63,629	48,72,706	24,20,806	72,93,512	55,11,125	19,74,340	74,85,465	59,51,283	30,17,626	89,68,909
	Nett ...	...	...	66,27,747	...	...	76,29,296	...	...	70,75,442	...	...	71,95,296	59,22,227	29,23,631	88,45,858

N. B.—1. The nett collections for five years prior to 1875-76 cannot be separately given for Imports and Exports, as in the Returns furnished by Local Governments Refunds and Drawbacks on Imports and Exports are not distinguished.

2. The figures for British Burmah for 1875-76 include collections at Tavoy and Mergui for the months of April, May and June only.

A. O. HUME,
Secretary.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

TRADE REPORTS FOR THE PERSIAN GULF AND MUSCAT FOR THE YEAR 1874-75.

No. 624—163, dated Bushire, the 18th June 1875.

From—LIEUT.-COLONEL E. C. ROSS, H. B. M.'s Political Resident, Persian Gulf,

To—The Secy. to the Govt. of India, DEPT. OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE, Simla.

I have the honor to transmit to you, herewith, Trade Reports for the Persian Gulf and Muscat for the year 1874-75.

Memo. showing number of Returns accompanying the Trade Report of the Residency, Persian Gulf.

1 Statement showing Imports into and Exports from Calcutta, from and to Persian Gulf, during the year 1873-74.
2 Return showing the Import and Export Trade between Bombay and Persian Gulf for the year 1873-74.
3 Statement showing Imports into and Exports from Kurrachee, from and to Persian Gulf, in 1873-74.
4 Statement showing the declared value of the total Import and Export Trade between Calcutta and the Persian Gulf from 1869-70 to 1873-74.
5 Statement showing the declared value of the total Import and Export Trade between Bombay and Persian Gulf from 1869-70 to 1873-74.
6 Statement showing the declared value of the total Import and Export Trade between Kurrachee and Persian Gulf from 1869-70 to 1873-74.
7 Table showing the average tonnage of vessels entering and leaving the port of Bushire during twelve months in 1874.
8 Abstract table showing the total estimated value of the principal and other Articles of Trade imported into Bushire in 1874.
9 Abstract table showing the total estimated value of the principal and other Articles of Trade exported from Bushire in 1874.
10 Contrasted statement showing the value and description of goods imported into Bushire during the years 1873 and 1874.
11 Contrasted statement showing the value and description of goods exported from Bushire during the years 1873 and 1874.
12 Table showing average tonnage of vessels entering and leaving the Port of Bahrain during twelve months in 1874.
13 Abstract table showing the total estimated value of the principal and other Articles of Trade imported into Bahrain during the year 1874.
14 Abstract table showing the total estimated value of the principal and other Articles of Trade exported from Bahrain during the year 1874.
15 Contrasted statement showing the value and description of goods imported into Bahrain during the years 1873 and 1874.
16 Contrasted statement showing the value and description of goods exported from Bahrain during the years 1873 and 1874.
17 Table showing average tonnage of vessels entering and leaving Arab Coast of the Persian Gulf during twelve months in 1874.
18 Abstract table showing the total estimated value of the principal Articles of Trade imported into the Arab Coast in the Persian Gulf known as the Pirate Coast extending from Ras-el-Khaymah to Aboo Dhebbee during the year 1874.
19 Abstract table showing the total estimated value of the principal Articles of Trade exported from the Arab Coast in the Persian Gulf known as the Pirate Coast extending from Ras-el-Khaymah to Aboo Dhebbee during the year 1874.
20 Table showing average tonnage of vessels entering and leaving the Port of Bunder Abbass during twelve months in 1874.
21 Abstract table showing the total estimated value of the principal and other Articles of Trade imported into Bunder Abbass during the year 1874.
22 Abstract table showing the total estimated value of the principal and other Articles of Trade exported from Bunder Abbass during the year 1874.
23 Memorandum on the Opium Trade of Persia with three accompaniments marked A, B and C.

Report on Trade of the Persian Gulf for 1875.

The Report on Trade for the year 1873 being intended as the first of a series was prefaced by some general remarks on the subject, which, so far as the circumstances are unaltered, need no repetition.

During the year 1874, a weekly line of mail steamers commenced running between India and the Persian Gulf and Busrah, and although the direct line of steamers between London and Busrah was temporarily discontinued, this service is about to be re-established on an improved system by the British India Steam Navigation Company.

The statistical information collected for the year 1874 will be found in a set of tabular statements of similar form to those submitted with the last annual report with the addition of the contrasted statements exhibiting the increase and decrease of imports and exports at the ports of Bushire and Bahrain as compared with those of the previous year.

The memorandum on the subject of the opium trade of Persia drawn up by Mr. G. Lucas, Uncovenanted Assistant Resident, which accompanies the report, will be seen to contain interesting information on that subject.

There has been a very marked falling off in trade as regards the Persian Coast, during the year under report. At the port of Bushire the decrease is shown in both imports and exports and amounts to an aggregate of over eighteen lakhs of rupees. This decrease would have been still greater, but for the removal of the prohibition on the export of grain, and increased exportation of opium.

The Persian market is supposed to be still overstocked, and a further depression of trade may be expected.

The harvests in the south have been but scanty, and though the return probably covers the outlay, it will scarcely do more.

The same impediments to trade as were alluded to in the previous report still exist in Southern Persia, except perhaps it may be allowed that the efforts of His Royal Highness the Governor General of Fars, have rendered the caravan roads in his province more secure than they were.

The hopes that had been formed of reforms and innovations tending to develope the resources and improve the communication seem, as regards the south of Persia, far from realization.

The remarks which were previously advanced regarding the difficulties which beset the British merchants in Southern Persia, and the requirements to facilitate commerce, might be repeated at the present time with increased emphasis.

In 1872-73.		
Decrease from 1869-70	...	Rs. 61,70,051
In 1873-74.		
Decrease	...	Rs. 9,87,878

The tables 1 to 6 which have been obligingly supplied by the Collectors of Customs of Calcutta, Bombay and Kurrachee, show the continued diminution of the value of the trade between India and the Persian Gulf.

Statement showing the Exports from Calcutta to Persian Gulf during the year 1873-74.

Articles.	Value.
	Rs.
EXPORTS.	
Indian Produce and Manufactures.	
Apparel	2,104
Cotton, Manufactures of	5,428
Grain and Pulse	11,58,504
Hides and Skins	2,250
Indigo	7,44,200
Silk, Raw	51,131
Do., Manufactures of	41,324
Sugar and other Saccharine matter	53,280
Tobacco	5,573
All other articles which are not included in any of the above classes	10,813
Total	20,74,607
Foreign Merchandise.	
All other articles, &c.	5,086
Grand Total	20,79,693

T. B. LANE,
Offg. Collector of Customs.

Statement showing Imports into Calcutta from Persian Gulf during the year 1873-74.

Articles.	Value.
	Rs.
IMPORTS.	
Drugs and Medicines	4,879
Dyeing and Colouring Materials	5,969
Fruits and Vegetables	1,18,374
Jute, and Manufactures of	4,442
Paints, Colours and Painters' Materials	3,938
Provisions and Oilman's Stores	7,182
Salt	1,94,842
Shells	10,490
Stationery other than Paper	6,145
All other articles which are not included in any of the above classes	8,344
Total	3,64,606

CALCUTTA;
Custom House,
The 19th February 1875.

Return showing the Import and Export Trade between Bombay and the Persian Gulf for the year 1873-74.

Year.	Imports.			Exports.			Remarks.
	Merchandise.	Treasure.	Total.	Merchandise.	Treasure.	Total.	
1873-74 ...	46,96,403	29,17,008	76,13,411	83,07,970	10,71,755	93,79,725	

J. H. GRANT,
Acting Commissioner of Customs.

BOMBAY;
Office of the Commissioner of Customs,
The 20th February 1875.

Statement showing Exports from Kurrachee to Persian Gulf during the year 1873-74.

Articles.	Value. Rs.
EXPORTS.	
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.	
Apparel ...	615
Cotton, Manufactures of ...	4,899
Drugs and Medicines ...	3,545
Grain and Pulse ...	90,251
Hides and Skins ...	2,655
Indigo ...	2,80,432
Jute, Manufactures of ...	5,147
Oils ...	59,140
Seeds, Oil ...	4,529
Spices ...	70
Tea ...	561
All other articles ...	7,614
	4,59,458
FOREIGN MERCHANDISE.	Rs.
Cotton, Manufactures of ...	29,116
Liquors ...	5,147
Metals, Wrought ...	132
Provisions and Oilman's Stores ...	1,775
Sugar and other Saccharine matter ...	18
All other articles ...	3,317
	39,503
TOTAL ...	4,98,963
Treasure ...	1,25,775
GRAND TOTAL ...	6,24,738

W. T. COLE,
Collector of Customs.

Statement showing Imports into Kurrachee from Persian Gulf during the year 1873-74.

Articles.	Value. Rs.
IMPORTS.	
Animals, living ...	1,640
Apparel ...	679
Cotton, Raw ...	19,614
Do. Piece Goods ...	90
Drugs and Medicines—	
Brimstone ...	1,575
Other sorts ...	3,478
Dyeing and Colouring Materials ...	6,173
Fruits and Vegetables—	
Other sorts ...	3,58,796
Grain and Pulse ...	11,307
Hides and Skins ...	10,956
Provisions and Oilman's Stores ...	1,724
Seeds ...	7,507
Shells ...	1,467
Silk, and Manufactures of—	
Raw ...	3,345
Piece Goods ...	4,400
Spices ...	925
Timber and Wood, and Manufactures of ...	529
Wool, Raw ...	14,575
Do., Manufactures of ...	631
All other articles ...	6,234
TOTAL ...	4,55,645
Treasure ...	33,901
GRAND TOTAL ...	4,89,546

KURRACHEE;
CUSTOM HOUSE,
The 1st August 1874.

Statement showing the declared Value of the Total Import and Export Trade between Calcutta and the Persian Gulf from 1869-70 to 1873-74.

Years.	Imports.	Exports.	Remarks.
	Rs.	Rs.	
1869-70 ...	7,31,345	23,85,061	
1870-71 ...	26,010	28,55,972	
1871-72 ...	2,70,395	20,44,328	
1872-73 ...	4,19,942	27,69,317	
1873-74 ...	3,64,605	20,79,693	

Statement showing the declared Value of the Total Import and Export Trade between Bombay and the Persian Gulf from 1869-70 to 1873-74.

Years.	Imports.	Exports.	Remarks.
	Rs.	Rs.	
1869-70 ...	1,16,31,735	1,08,41,455	These figures are inclusive of treasure.
1870-71 ...	99,29,739	99,98,975	
1871-72 ...	75,51,740	91,50,229	
1872-73 ...	76,40,841	95,98,802	
1873-74 ...	76,13,411	93,79,725	

Statement showing the declared Value of the Total Import and Export Trade between Kurrachee and the Persian Gulf from 1869-70 to 1873-74.

Years.	Imports.	Exports.	Remarks.
	Rs.	Rs.	
1869-70 ...	15,21,194	5,98,857	These figures are inclusive of treasure.
1870-71 ...	11,36,600	8,36,037	
1871-72 ...	6,18,356	11,01,132	
1872-73 ...	6,03,115	5,07,579	
1873-74 ...	4,89,546	6,24,738	

Table showing average tonnage of vessels entering and leaving the Port of Bushire during twelve months in 1874.

CLASS A.—EUROPEAN.
„ B.—NATIVE CRAFT.

Class.	Where trading or description.	Average numbers.	Average tonnage each vessel.	Total average tonnage.
A.—EUROPEAN.	England	4	600	2,400
	Java	5	350	1,750
	Mauritius	1	400	400
	Mail Steamers	36	1,000	36,000
	Other Merchant Steamers	15	1,170	17,550
	Pilgrim Steamers	2	500	1,000
	TOTAL ...	63	...	59,100
B.—NATIVE CRAFT.	India	19	120	2,280
	Zanzibar	5	120	600
	Arab Coast, Persian Gulf and Bahrain	38	30	1,140
	Persian Coast and Mekran	85	35	2,975
	Muskat and Dependencies	6	75	450
	Koweit, Busreh and Kateef	57	50	2,850
	TOTAL ...	210	...	10,295
	GRAND TOTAL ...	273	...	69,395

N. B.—The above details have been collected at Bushire and compiled by Mr. George Lucas, Uncovenanted Assistant Resident, Persian Gulf.

Abstract Table showing the total estimated value of the principal and other Articles of Trade imported into Bushire during the year 1874.

Articles.	From England.	From other European or American Countries.	From India.	From Java.	From Aden, Red Sea, &c.	From Muskat and Dependencies.	From Arab Coast of Persian Gulf and Bahrain.	From Persian Coast and Mekran.	From Koweit, Busreh and Baghdad.	From Zanzibar.	Total value in Rupees.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Animals, living—											
Donkeys	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,500	...	...	...	1,500
Arms, Ammunition, &c.—											
Caps, Percussion	...	...	1,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,200
Flints	...	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40
Flint locks	...	...	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,000
Guns	3,000	...	5,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,000
Gun barrels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	600	...	600
Pistols	2,000	...	4,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,000
Powder	...	...	280	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	280
Candles	1,000	...	5,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,000
Canvas, Country	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,000	...	...	...	5,000
Cattle—											
Cows	...	...	...	...	...	...	800	...	200	...	1,000
Chunam and Lime	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,500	22,000	...	...	23,500
Clocks and Watches	4,000	...	11,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,000
Coal	56,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56,000
Cocoanuts	...	...	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,500
Coffee	...	...	9,000	...	...	...	...	3,900	4,800	...	17,700
Coir and Coir Rope	...	...	2,560	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,560
Confectionery—											
Preserves	...	...	1,600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,600
Cotton Goods—											
Piece Goods of all kinds	4,35,000	...	10,50,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,85,000
Masulipatam Piece Goods	...	...	40,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40,000
Thread and Twist	20,400	...	42,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62,400
Dates	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,500	21,000	...	25,500
Dates, Dry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,600	...	1,600
Date-juice	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	...	1,600	...	1,800
Drugs and Medicines—											
Aloes	...	...	2,700	...	...	600	...	...	...	...	3,300
Alum	...	...	1,100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,100
Arsenic	...	...	160	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160
Camphor	...	...	2,600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,600
Cassiafistula	...	...	750	3,000	2,800	...	...	...	...	...	6,550
Cod-liver Oil	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Quinine	...	...	2,250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,250
Sal-Ammoniac	...	...	14,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,000
Salep	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,500	...	...	1,500
Choob Cheenee (Sarsaparilla)	...	..	1,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,200
Senna leaves	...	...	...	...	1,600	...	...	...	...	...	1,600
Dyeing and Colouring Materials—											
Gallnuts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,000	...	5,000
Henna Leaves	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	600	...	...	600
Red Ochre	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	...	...	30
Sundrac	...	...	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	600
Earthen-ware	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,500	200	...	1,700
Fruits and Vegetables—											
Alook (Wild Almonds)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	280	...	...	280
Figs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	100
Tamarind	...	...	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
Walnuts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	...	...	60
Fuel—											
Firewood	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38,500	...	...	38,500
Charcoal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,300	...	...	1,300
Furniture	...	...	2,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,500
Glass—											
Bangles	...	...	4,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,500
Looking (Mirrors)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	240	...	240
Panes	...	...	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,000
Ware	...	...	800	...	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	2,300
Gold-embroidered Cloth	...	...	6,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,000
Gold Lace	...	...	750	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	750
Grain and Pulse—											
Barley	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,400	2,400	...	3,800
Beans	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,500	...	1,500
Dal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	600	...	600
Peas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,500	...	1,500
Rice	...	...	10,000	...	...	...	2,000	...	1,000	...	13,000
Wheat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,000	9,000	...	24,000
Hides and Skins	...	...	1,200	...	...	...	4,000	500	800	...	6,500
Indigo	...	...	800	...	...	...	4,000	1,500	3,300	...	9,600
Bengal	...	...	2,44,800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,44,800
Madras	...	...	24,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24,000
Jamporee	...	...	84,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	84,000
Khyrporee	...	...	40,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40,000
Jute, Manufactures of—											
Gunny Bags	...	...	...	...	...	6,000	7,500	...	1,500	...	15,000
Leather, Manufactures of—											
Shoes, Boots, &c.	300	...	800	...	...	...	...	...	700	...	1,800
Lemons, dry	...	...	...	...	...	4,000	...	...	...	...	4,000
Lemon-juice	...	...	...	...	...	80	...	120	...	...	200
Liquors	18,500	...	7,800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26,300
Lucifers	800	...	1,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000

Abstract Table showing the total estimated value of the principal and other Articles of Trade imported into Bushire during the year 1874—*continued.*

Articles.	From England.	From other European or American Countries.	From India.	From Java.	From Aden, Red Sea, &c.	From Muskat and Dependencies.	From Arab Coast of Persian Gulf and Bahrain.	From Persian Coast and Mekran.	From Koweit, Busreh and Baghdad.	From Zanzibar.	Total value in Rupees.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Mats—											
China	...	...	600	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	750
Country	...	...	...	...	...	...	500	...	300	...	800
Bags	...	...	1,800	...	...	2,500	...	...	600	...	4,900
Reed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,000	...	6,000
Metals—											
Brass, &c.	...	...	10,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,000
Copper	...	...	...	...	...	...	400	600	500	...	1,500
Iron	...	...	4,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,000
Lead	...	...	2,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,200
Quicksilver	...	...	6,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,500
Spelter or Zinc	...	...	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,500
Steel	...	...	1,100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,100
Tin, pig	...	...	63,200	51,700	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,14,900
Tin plates	...	...	3,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,200
Mill-stones	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	600	...	...	600
Oil—											
Cocoanut	...	...	4,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,000
Jingelly	...	...	2,400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,400
Naphtha	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	480	...	...	480
Rape-seed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300	...	...	300
Turpentine	...	...	120	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120
Pearls	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,000	...	...	...	10,000
Perfumery—											
Amber and Musk	...	...	300	...	...	400	...	...	...	...	700
Otto of Rose	...	...	...	...	800	...	...	...	...	...	800
Rose-water	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	400	...	400
Porcelain and Chinaware	...	...	7,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,000
Provisions and Oilman's Stores—											
Fish, dry	...	...	...	...	...	3,000	1,000	1,500	...	...	5,500
Ghee	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32,000	1,500	...	33,500
Salt	...	...	...	...	...	500	...	500	...	...	1,000
Saltpetre	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	400	...	...	400
Seeds—											
Anchoochak	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	800	...	...	800
Cummin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,150	...	...	3,150
Silk, Manufactures of	...	...	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,000
Spices—											
Capsicum	...	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200
Cardamoms	...	...	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
Cinnamon	...	...	10,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,200
Ginger, dry	...	...	12,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,000
Pepper	...	...	28,000	...	...	...	...	...	7,000	...	35,000
Turmeric	...	...	6,750	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,750
Stationery	...	...	12,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,000
Sugar Candy	...	...	4,800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,800
Sugar, Crushed	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
Sugar, Loaf	...	10,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,000
Sugar, Soft—											
Batavia	...	...	...	5,89,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,89,000
Bengal	...	} ...	12,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,000
Mauritius and Siam	...										
Tallow	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,500	...	...	1,500
Tea	...	...	36,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36,000
Tobacco—											
Country	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,600	...	...	7,600
Tobacco, Manufactures of—											
Cheroots and Cigars	...	...	1,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,200
Snuff	...	...	450	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	450
Timber and Wood—											
Planks of all kinds	...	...	2,500	...	200	300	...	...	...	...	3,000
Rafters	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,500	4,500	4,500
Wax (Bees')	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,000	...	...	3,000
Wool	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,000	...	...	8,000
Woollen Goods—											
Broadcloth	...	...	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	2,000	...	5,000
Shawls, Cashmere	...	...	16,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,000
All other kinds not included in above	3,500	...	78,500	...	...	...	800	1,300	2,700	...	86,800
Total	5,55,500	...	19,72,310	6,43,850	6,900	17,380	39,200	1,54,520	78,540	4,500	34,72,700
Specie	...	...	50,000	...	...	...	15,000	28,000	32,000	...	1,25,000
Grand Total	5,55,500	...	20,22,310	6,43,850	6,900	17,380	54,200	1,82,520	1,10,540	4,500	35,97,700

N. B.—The above details have been obtained from reliable sources and parties well informed of the actual import and export trade of Bushire and compiled by Mr. George Lucas, Uncovenanted Assistant Resident, Persian Gulf.

Abstract Table showing the Total Estimated Value of the principal and other Articles of Trade exported from Bushire during the year 1874.

Articles.	To England.	To other European or American Countries.	To India.	To Java.	To Aden, Red Sea, &c.	To Muskat and Dependencies.	To Arab Coast of Persian Gulf & Bahrain.	To Persian Coast and Mekran.	To Koweit, Busreh and Baghdad.	To Zanzibar.	To China.	Total value in Rupees.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Animals, living—												
Horses	...	...	92,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	92,000
Arms, Ammunition, &c.												
Caps, Percussion	...	...	...	...	...	...	270	230	...	...	...	500
Flint locks	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	150	...	...	...	250
Guns	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,400	...	...	...	...	1,400
Pistols	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500	...	...	...	500
Powder	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	200	...	...	...	300
Swords	...	...	...	...	6,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,000
Candles	...	...	...	...	...	...	300	400	100	...	...	800
Cattle—												
Goats, Sheep, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,000	...	...	...	...	6,000
Chunam and Lime	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,000	...	...	15,000
Coffee	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,800	280	4,800	...	...	7,880
Coir and Coir Rope	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500	750	...	...	1,250
Cotton Goods—												
Piece Goods of all kinds	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,000	37,000	16,000	...	...	71,000
Thread and Twist	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,000	...	8,500	...	...	14,500
Cotton, Raw	...	...	64,000	...	...	...	10,000	1,250	7,500	...	...	82,750
Dates	...	...	20,000	14,000	..	...	4,000	9,000	...	...	...	47,000
Date-juice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	400	...	...	...	400
Drugs and Medicines—												
Aloes	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	300	400	...	...	900
Alum	...	...	...	...	...	...	150	...	150	...	...	300
Assafœtida	...	...	10,500	...	...	...	...	...	350	...	...	10,850
Camphor	...	...	...	...	...	...	260	...	260	...	...	520
Cassiafistula	...	...	...	...	...	...	160	...	440	...	...	600
Quinine	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	80	...	...	...	120
Sal-Ammoniac	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	100	...	...	200
Salep	...	...	800	...	...	...	25	...	...	...	...	825
Senna leaves	...	...	...	...	...	...	160	...	300	...	...	460
Dyeing & Colouring Materials—												
Gallnuts	...	...	9,000	11,250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,250
Madder-roots	...	...	22,500	...	...	...	720	...	2,400	...	...	25,620
Safflower	...	...	4,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,000
Fruits and Vegetables—												
Almonds	...	...	36,000	...	...	...	500	...	...	...	...	36,500
Alook (wild Almond)	...	...	...	...	...	200	400	150	300	...	...	1,050
Figs	...	...	230	...	...	...	100	...	80	...	...	410
Khismis	...	...	4,500	2,500	..	...	800	...	900	300	...	8,500
Raisins	...	...	3,000	...	...	...	600	220	850	220	...	4,890
Tamarind	...	...	...	...	...	...	320	...	800	...	...	1,120
Grain and Pulse—												
Barley	...	...	5,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,000
Grain	...	...	...	...	...	...	360	300	...	...	...	660
Rice	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,100	1,000	...	...	...	6,100
Wheat	...	...	35,700	19,500	97,500	32,500	6,500	13,000	...	...	1,800	...	2,06,500
Gum, Persia	...	...	...	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,000
Hides and Skins	...	...	...	17,600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,600
Lemons, dry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,200	...	...	1,200
Liquors—												
Ale, Spirits, Wines, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,100	...	...	1,100
Metals—												
Lead	...	...	...	...	...	...	150	360	220	...	...	730
Steel	...	...	...	...	...	...	250	250	400	...	...	900
Tin, pig	...	...	...	...	...	...	600	...	9,000	...	...	9,600
Opium	...	4,66,400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,86,400	14,52,800
Perfumery—												
Rose-water	...	...	...	32,000	12,000	400	1,000	200	...	300	...	...	45,900
Provisions & Oilman's Stores—												
Ghee	...	...	...	1,500	12,500	...	...	4,200	1,050	...	...	...	19,250
Saltpetre	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150	...	90	...	...	240
Seeds—												
Anchoochak	...	...	...	210	...	...	...	100	...	100	...	...	410
Anis	...	...	...	...	800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	800
Black	...	...	...	...	2,400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,400
Cummin	...	...	...	7,800	7,900	...	6,000	...	...	...	...	...	21,700
Quince	...	...	...	6,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,000
Silk, Raw	...	...	...	1,25,000	...	...	...	160	...	240	...	...	1,25,400
Spices—												
Capsicum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	...	30	...	...	70
Cardamoms	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	400	...	...	400
Cinnamon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	920	...	...	920
Ginger, dry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	900	450	2,100	...	...	3,450
Pepper	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,500	700	1,100	...	...	5,300
Turmeric	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,080	720	3,100	...	...	4,900
Sugar, Loaf	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,600	...	...	1,600
Sugar, soft—												
Batavia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	600	850	45,000	...	...	46,450
Tallow	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,800	2,000	1,000	...	...	4,800
Tea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	700	450	600	...	...	1,750
Tobacco	...	...	...	...	...	15,000	...	1,250	...	12,150	...	...	28,400
Wax (Bees')	...	...	...	...	4,800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,800
Wool	...	...	...	22,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22,500
Woollen Goods—												
Carpets and Rugs	...	...	...	...	...	93,800	...	1,700	...	900	...	...	96,400
All other kinds not included in above	...	...	...	28,600	...	450	...	1,850	...	1,200	...	...	32,100
Total	...	4,66,400	35,700	5,35,240	1,65,650	1,48,150	13,700	90,695	58,790	1,42,730	2,320	9,86,400	26,45,775
Specie	...	...	...	1,48,000	...	...	...	1,13,000	1,85,000	...	...	...	4,46,000
Grand Total	...	4,66,400	35,700	6,83,240	1,65,650	1,48,150	13,700	2,03,695	2,43,790	1,42,730	2,320	9,86,400	30,91,775

N. B.—The above details have been obtained from reliable sources and parties well informed of the actual import and export trade of Bushire and have been compiled by Mr. George Lucas, Uncovenanted Assistant Resident, Persian Gulf.

Contrasted Statement showing the Value and Description of Goods imported into Bushire during the years 1873 and 1874.

Class.	For the years		Increase in 1874.	Decrease in 1874.
	1873.	1874.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Animals, living	1,000	1,500	500	...
Arms, Ammunition, &c.	16,110	19,120	3,010	...
Candles	7,500	6,000	...	1,500
Canvas, Country	2,700	5,000	2,300	...
Cattle	800	1,000	200	...
Chunam and Lime	22,300	23,500	1,200	...
Clocks and Watches	12,000	15,000	3,000	...
Coal	22,000	56,000	34,000	...
Cocoanuts	1,600	1,500	...	100
Coffee	24,500	17,700	...	6,800
Coir and Coir Rope	3,200	2,560	...	640
Confectionery	1,200	1,600	400	...
Cotton Goods	18,87,500	15,87,400	...	3,00,100
Dates	24,000	25,500	1,500	...
Dates, dry	1,400	1,600	200	...
Date-juice	1,600	1,800	200	...
Drugs and Medicines	36,930	34,360	...	2,570
Dyeing and Colouring Materials	7,870	6,230	...	1,640
Earthenware	2,000	1,700	...	300
Fruits and Vegetables	13,550	2,440	...	11,110
Fuel	27,300	39,800	12,500	...
Furniture	1,300	2,500	1,200	...
Glass	12,610	10,040	...	2,570
Gold-embroidered Cloth	9,000	6,000	...	3,000
Gold Lace	300	750	450	...
Grain and Pulse	50,760	44,400	...	6,360
Hides and Skins	20,000	6,500	...	13,500
Indigo	4,20,750	4,02,400	...	18,350
Jute, Manufactures of	11,750	15,000	3,250	...
Leather, Manufactures of	2,000	1,800	...	200
Lemons, dry	6,000	4,000	...	2,000
Lemon-juice	300	200	...	100
Liquors	33,700	26,300	...	7,400
Lucifers	2,000	2,000	...	...
Mats	10,600	12,450	1,850	...
Metals	1,49,440	1,44,900	...	4,540
Mill-stones	480	600	120	...
Oil	8,300	7,300	...	1,000
Opium	4,000	...	...	4,000
Pearls	16,000	10,000	...	6,000
Perfumery	10,700	1,900	...	8,800
Porcelain and Chinaware	8,000	7,000	...	1,000
Provisions and Oilman's Stores	55,100	39,000	...	16,100
Salt	1,250	1,000	...	250
Saltpetre	300	400	100	...
Seeds	4,700	3,950	...	750
Silk, Manufactures of	4,000	3,000	...	1,000
Spices	83,640	66,150	...	17,490
Stationery	15,000	12,000	...	3,000
Sugar Candy	2,400	4,800	2,400	...
Sugar, Crushed	5,000	1,000	...	4,000
Sugar, Loaf	8,000	10,000	2,000	...
Sugar, Soft	6,29,000	6,01,000	...	28,000
Tallow	500	1,500	1,000	...
Tea	48,000	36,000	...	12,000
Tobacco	12,000	7,600	...	4,400
Tobacco, Manufactures of	1,300	1,650	350	...
Timber and Wood	9,900	7,500	...	2,400
Wax (Bees')	2,400	3,000	600	...
Wool	10,000	8,000	...	2,000
Woollen Goods	52,000	21,000	...	31,000
All other kinds not included in above	1,45,980	86,800	...	59,180
Total	39,85,520	34,72,700	72,330	5,85,150
Specie	6,17,405	1,25,000	...	4,92,405
Grand Total	46,02,925	35,97,700	72,330	10,77,555

Contrasted Statement showing the Value and Description of Goods exported from Bushire during the years 1873 and 1874.

Class.	For the years 1873.	1874.	Increase in 1874.	Decrease in 1874.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Animals, living	1,35,000	92,000	...	43,000
Arms, Ammunition, &c.	18,205	8,950	...	9,255
Candles	700	800	100	...
Cattle	7,000	6,000	...	1,000
Chunam and Lime	11,200	15.000	3,800	...
Clocks and Watches	3,000	...	...	3,000
Cocoanuts	750	...	...	750
Coffee	12,200	7,880	...	4,320
Coir and Coir Rope	1,600	1,250	...	350
Cotton Goods	1,08,800	85,500	...	23,300
Cotton, Raw	1,85,600	82,750	...	1,02,850
Dates	56,000	47,000	...	9,000
Dates, Dry	280	...	...	280
Date-juice	600	400	...	200
Drugs and Medicines	23,312	14,775	...	8,537
Dyeing and Colouring Materials	44,100	49,870	5,770	...
Fruits and Vegetables	93,309	52,470	...	40.839
Gold Thread	6.800	...	...	6,800
Grain and Pulse	13,200	2,18,260	2,05,060	...
Gum, Persia	2,100	3,000	900	...
Hides and Skins	51,280	17,600	...	33,680
Indigo	52,800	...	...	52,800
Lemons, Dry	3,000	1,200	...	1,800
Liquors	3,736	1,100	...	2,636
Metals	42,560	11,230	...	31,330
Opium	12,57,520	14,52,800	1,95,280	...
Pearls	46,500	...	...	46,500
Perfumery	67,210	45,900	...	21,310
Porcelain and Chinaware	288	...	...	288
Provisions and Oilman's Stores	33,120	19,250	...	13,870
Saltpetre	180	240	60	...
Seeds	33,768	31,310	...	2,458
Silk, Raw	1,73,880	1,25,400	...	48,480
Spices	15,635	15,040	...	595
Sugar, Crushed	1,280	...	...	1,280
Sugar, Loaf	3,000	1,600	...	1,400
Sugar, Soft	97,250	46,450	...	50,800
Tallow	3,000	4,800	1,800	...
Tea	4,800	1,750	...	3,050
Tobacco	56,000	28,400	...	27,600
Timber and Wood	3,600	...	...	3,600
Wax (Bees')	3,960	4,800	840	...
Wool	28,000	22,500	...	5,500
Woollen Goods	1,24,000	96,400	...	27,600
All other kinds not included in above	37,210	32,100	...	5,110
Total	28,67,333	26,45,775	4,13,610	6,35,168
Specie	10,53,396	4,46,000	...	6,07,396
Grand Total	39,20,729	30,91,775	4,13,610	12,42,564

Table showing average tonnage of vessels entering and leaving the Port of Bahrain during twelve Months in 1874.

CLASS A—EUROPEAN,
" B—NATIVE CRAFT.

Class.	Where trading or Description.	Average numbers.	Average tonnage each vessel.	Total average tonnage.
A.—European.	Mail Steamers	15	640	9,600
	Total	15	...	9,600
B.—Native Craft.	India	34	122	4,148
	Zanzibar	8	91	728
	Arab Coast, Persian Gulf	95	11	1,045
	Persian Coast and Mekran	70	32	2,240
	Muskat and Dependencies	15	22	330
	Busreh and Koweit	460	13	5,980
	Aden and Red Sea	15	92	1,380
	Total	697	...	15,851
	Grand Total	712	...	25,451

N. B.—The above details have been collected by the Agent at Bahrain by local enquiry and have been compiled by Mr. George Lucas, Uncovenanted Assistant Resident, Persian Gulf.

Abstract Table showing the total estimated value of the principal and other Articles of Trade imported into Bahrain during the year 1874.

Articles.	From England.	From other European or American Countries.	From India.	From Java.	From Aden, Red Sea, &c.	From Muskat and Dependencies.	From Arab Coast of Persian Gulf and Bahrain.	From Persian Coast and Mekran.	From Koweit, Busreh, and Baghdad.	From Zanzibar.	Total value in Rupees.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Animals, Living—											
Donkeys									22,500		22,500
Horses									10,000		10,000
Apparel			1,100								1,100
Arms, Ammunition, &c.—											
Caps, Percussion			400								400
Flint Locks			600								600
Powder			400					750			1,150
Shot			450								450
Swords			500								500
Cattle—											
Cows								5,700	550		6,250
Goats, Sheep, &c.								65,000			65,000
Chunam and Lime								6,000			6,000
Clocks and Watches			1,000								1,000
Cocoanuts			390							385	775
Coffee			99,000			12,000					1,11,000
Coir and Coir Rope			10,750								10,750
Cotton Goods—											
Piece Goods of all kinds			3,55,000								3,55,000
Thread and Twist			31,500					5.000			36,500
Cotton, Raw						3,600		32,400			36,000
Dates									1,22,500		1,22,500
Date-juice									15,000		15,900
Drugs and Medicines—											
Aloes					250						250
Alum			1,100								1,100
Assafœtida								100			100
Arsenic			100								100
Camphor			525								525
Cassiafistula								100			100
Quinine			60								60
Sal-Ammoniac			1,100								1,100
Sulphur			250					375			625
Dyeing and Colouring Materials—											
Gallnuts			100								100
Henna Leaves								1,125			1,125
Madder-roots								2,500			2,500
Red Ochre								100			100
Sundrac								50			50
Safflower								6,000			6,000
Other kinds			400								400
Fruits and Vegetables—											
Almonds								6,000			6,000
Alook (Wild Almond)								3,000			3,000
Figs								400			400
Khismis								550			550
Pistachio Nuts								300			300
Raisins								2,500			2,500
Tamarind			1,500								1,500
Fuel—											
Firewood								40,000			40,000
Charcoal								4,000	1,250		5,250
Glass—											
Bangles			2,500								2,500
Looking (Mirrors)			400								400
Ware			175								175
Gold Thread								1,250	1,250		2,500
Gold-embroidered Cloth			3,000								3,000
Grain and Pulse—											
Barley								525			525
Beans									1,550		1,550
Dal									50		50
Gram								1,000			1,000
Peas									4,000		4,000
Rice			3,60,000			1,80,000			95,000		6,35,000
Wheat								1,75,000			1,75,000
Gum, Persia								100			100
Hides and Skins								12,500	41,000		53,500
Indigo—											
Khyrpooree			11,000								11,000
Leather, Manufactures of—											
Shoes, Boots, &c.			300			1,600		225	500		1,025
Lemons, Dry											1,600
Lemon-juice								500			500
Lucifers			2,500								2,500
Mats—											
Country									850		850
Bags								4,500			4,500

Abstract Table showing the total estimated value of the principal and other Articles of Trade imported into Bahrain during the year 1874 — *continued.*

Articles.	From England.	From other European or American Countries.	From India.	From Java.	From Aden, Red Sea, &c.	From Muskat and Dependencies.	From Arab Coast of Persian Gulf and Bahrain.	From Persian Coast and Mekran.	From Koweit, Busreh, and Baghdad.	From Zanzibar.	Total value in Rupees.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Metals—											
Copper	...	...	4,000	...	...	...	...	2,000	...	...	6,000
Iron	...	...	7,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,000
Lead	...	...	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,500
Quicksilver	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Steel	...	...	700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	700
Tin, Pig	...	...	3,750	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,750
Oil—											
Fish	...	...	...	...	25,000	...	12,500	12,500	...	...	50,000
Cocoanut	...	...	125	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	125
Jingelly	...	...	6,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,000
Linseed	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
Naphtha	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	100
Opium	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	650	...	...	650
Perfumery—											
Amber and Musk	...	...	...	...	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
Otto of Roses	...	...	...	...	4,000	...	...	...	...	...	4,000
Rose-water	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	3,500	...	4,500
Porcelain and China-ware	...	...	5,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,000
Provisions and Oilman's Stores—											
Flour	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,400	...	...	1,400
Fish, Dry	...	...	...	...	...	10,000	11,000	...	16,000	...	37,000
Ghee	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50,000	1,50,000	...	2,00,000
Salt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,200	...	...	1,200
Saltpetre	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	1,000
Seeds—											
Anchoochak	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	200	...	400
Anis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500	...	...	500
Cummin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	100
Coriander	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	100
Poppy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	15
Quince	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	...	...	60
Sesame	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	...	200
Silk, Manufactures of	...	...	33,000	...	...	5,000	...	...	7,500	...	45,500
Silk, Raw	...	...	3,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	3,000	...	7,000
Spices—											
Capsicum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	200	...	400
Cardamoms	...	...	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,000
Cinnamon	...	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200
Cloves	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000	2,000
Ginger, Dry	...	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200
Nutmegs	...	...	35	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	75
Pepper	...	...	5,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,500
Turmeric	...	...	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
Stationery	...	...	2,035	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	3,035
Sugarcandy	...	...	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,500
Sugar, Loaf	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	750	...	...	750
Sugar, Soft—											
Bengal	...	...	15,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,000
Mauritius and Siam	...	...	4,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,000
Tallow	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40,000	80,000	...	1,20,000
Tea	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Tobacco	...	...	...	...	...	50,000	...	45,000	5,000	...	1,00,000
Timber and Wood—											
Planks of all kinds	...	...	11,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,000
Rafters	...	...	16,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,000	26,000
Wax (Bees')	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	...	...	200
Wool	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,000	...	20,000
Woollen Goods—											
Broadcloth	...	...	1,750	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,750
Carpets and Rugs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,200	...	...	1,200
Shawls of Kerman	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	350	...	...	350
Abba	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,000	30,000	...	40,000
All other kinds not included in above	...	...	4,650	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,650
Total	...	...	10,18,245	...	32,290	2,63,200	23,500	5,46,060	6,31,615	12,385	25,27,295
Specie	...	...	1,00,000	...	...	...	...	15,000	5,02,000	...	6,17,000
Grand Total	...	...	11,18,245	...	32,290	2,63,200	23,500	5,61,060	11,33,615	12,385	31,44,295

N. B.—The above details have been collected by the Agent at Bahrain by local enquiry, and have been compiled by Mr. George Lucas, Uncovenanted Assistant Resident, Persian Gulf.

Abstract Table showing the total estimated value of the principal and other Articles of Trade exported from Bahrain during the year 1874.

Articles.	To England.	To other European or American Countries.	To India.	To Java.	To Aden, Red Sea, &c.	To Muskat and Dependencie.	To Arab Coast of Persian Gulf and Bahrain.	To Persian Coast and Mekran.	To Koweit, Busreh, and Baghdad.	To Zanzibar.	Total Value in Rupees.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Animals, Living—											
Donkeys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,000	...	...	6,000
Horses	...	...	1,400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,400
Arms, Ammunition, &c.—											
Powder	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	750	...	750
Canvas, Country	...	...	2,800	...	13,900	2,400	2,400	2,400	10,200	900	35,000
Cattle—											
Cows	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,600	...	...	1,600
Chunam and Lime	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000	...	2,000
Cocoanuts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	200	...	400
Coffee	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42,500	...	42,500
Cotton, Raw	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,000	...	10,000
Cotton Goods of all kinds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,00,000	1,44,500	...	2,44,500
Dates	...	...	12,000	...	4,000	16,000	20,000	...	...	20,000	72,000
Dates, Dry	...	...	15,500	...	...	48,500	...	...	...	...	64,000
Drugs and Medicines—											
Sal-Ammoniac	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160	240	...	400
Dyeing and Colouring Materials—											
Henna Leaves	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	600	...	600
Fruits and Vegetables—											
Tamarind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	700	...	...	700
Other kinds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	1,000
Grain and Pulse—											
Dal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,800	...	1,800
Rice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,22,000	...	1,22,000
Wheat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	66,500	...	66,500
Hides and Skins	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40,000	...	...	40,000
Indigo—											
Khyrpooree	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,250	250	...	1,500
Jute, Manufactures of—											
Gunny Bags	...	...	7,000	...	...	3,000	...	...	...	...	10,000
Lemons, Dry, Citrons, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	450	2,300	875	2,125	...	5,750
Lucifers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	1,000
Mats—											
Bags	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,450	1,550	...	3,000
Metals—											
Copper	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	3,000	...	4,000
Iron	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,000	...	3,000
Lead	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	550	250	...	800
Steel	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	400	...	500
Tin, Pig	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	1,500	...	2,500
Oil—											
Jingelly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500	2,500	...	3,000
Pearl Shells	...	...	2,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,500
Perfumery—											
Amber and Musk	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	800	...	800
Otto of Roses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000	...	2,000
Porcelain and China-ware	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000	...	2,000
Provisions and Oilman's Stores—											
Fish, Dry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,500	...	15,500
Other kinds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,000	...	...	6,000
Saltpetre	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500	...	500
Silk, Manufactures of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,800	11,200	...	14,000
Silk, Raw	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,250	...	3,250
Spices—											
Capsicum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,000	...	3,000
Cardamoms	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,250	...	1,250
Roses, Dry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,750	...	1,750
Turmeric	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	250	750	...	1,000
Stationery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	1,000
Sugarcandy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500	1,000	...	1,500
Sugar, Soft—											
Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000	5,500	...	7,500
Tobacco	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,500	...	17,500
Woollen Goods—											
Carpets and Rugs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	900	...	900
All other kinds not included in above	...	...	6,500	...	500	3,500	3,500	4,000	4,000	500	22,500
Total	...	...	47,700	...	18,400	73,850	28,200	1,73,335	4,89,765	21,400	8,52,650
Pearls	...	...	20,00,000	...	...	...	...	...	1,00,000	...	21,00,000
Grand Total	...	...	20,47,700	...	18,400	73,850	28,200	1,73,335	5,89,765	21,400	29,52,650

N. B.—The above details have been collected by the Agent at Bahrain by local enquiry, and have been compiled by Mr. George Lucas, Uncovenanted Assistant Resident, Persian Gulf.

Contrasted Statement showing the value and description of goods imported into Bahrain during the years 1873 and 1874.

Class.	For the Years 1873.	For the Years 1874.	Increase in 1874.	Decrease in 1874.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Animals, Living	12,400	32,500	20,100	...
Apparel	1,000	1,100	100	...
Arms, Ammunition, &c.	2,075	3,100	1,025	...
Cattle	76,000	71,250	...	4,750
Chunam and Lime	6,000	6,000	...	...
Clocks and Watches	1,500	1,000	...	500
Cocoanuts	800	775	...	25
Coffee	1,32,500	1,11,000	...	21,500
Coir and Coir Rope	12,500	10,750	...	1,750
Cotton, Manufactures of	4,30,400	3,91,500	...	38,900
Cotton, Raw	43,500	36,000	...	7,500
Dates	1,25,000	1,22,500	...	2,500
Date-juice	10,000	15,000	5,000	...
Drugs and Medicines	3,585	3,960	375	...
Dyeing and Colouring Materials	4,050	10,275	6,225	...
Fruits and Vegetables	15,025	14,250	...	775
Fuel	45,250	45,250	...	...
Glass	3,000	3,075	75	...
Gold-embroidered Cloth	2,500	3,000	500	...
Gold Thread	2,400	2,500	100	...
Grain and Pulse	9,32,960	8,17,125	...	1,15,835
Gum, Persia	100	100	...	...
Hides and Skins	43,500	53,500	10,000	...
Indigo	10,000	11,000	1,000	...
Leather, Manufactures of	1,000	1,025	25	...
Lemons, Dry, and Lemon-juice	2,500	2,100	...	400
Liquors	500	...	...	500
Lucifers	2,500	2,500	...	...
Mats	5,300	5,350	50	...
Metals	20,950	19,050	...	1,900
Oil	57,700	57,225	...	475
Opium	650	650	...	...
Perfumery	12,400	10,500	...	1,900
Porcelain and China-ware	5,000	5,000	...	...
Provisions and Oilman's Stores	2,48,900	2,38,400	...	10,500
Salt	1,200	1,200	...	...
Saltpetre	1,000	1,000	...	...
Seeds	810	1,375	565	...
Silk, Manufactures of	45,500	45,500	...	...
Silk, Raw	800	7,000	6,200	...
Spices	14,300	13,375	...	925
Stationery	3,100	3,035	...	65
Sugarcandy	1,500	1,500	...	...
Sugar, Loaf	1,870	750	...	1,120
Sugar, Soft	18,300	19,000	700	...
Tallow	1,20,000	1,20,000	...	...
Tea	200	100	...	100
Tobacco	1,00,000	1,00,000	...	...
Timber and Wood	42,500	37,000	...	5,500
Wax (Bees')	200	200	...	...
Wool	2,000	20,000	18,000	...
Woollen Goods	47,900	43,300	...	4,600
All other kinds not included in above	650	4,650	4,000	...
Total ...	26,75,275	25,27,295	74,040	2,22,020
Specie	6,12,000	6,17,000	5,000	...
Grand Total ...	32,87,275	31,44,295	79,040	2,22,020

Contrasted Statement showing the value and description of goods exported from Bahrain during the years 1873 and 1874.

Class.	For the Years 1873.	For the Years 1874.	Increase in 1874.	Decrease in 1874.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Animals, Living	...	7,400	7,400	...
Arms, Ammunition, &c.	750	750	...	...
Canvas, Country	33,000	35,000	2,000	...
Cattle	...	1,600	1,600	...
Chunam and Lime	2,000	2,000	...	...
Cocoanuts	400	400	...	...
Coffee	44,000	42,500	...	1,500
Cotton, Raw	11,000	10,000	...	1,000
Cotton Goods of all kinds	2,86,000	2,44,500	...	41,500
Dates	80,000	72,000	...	8,000
Dates, Dry	60,000	64,000	4,000	...
Drugs and Medicines	400	400	...	...
Dyeing and Colouring Materials	625	600	...	25
Fruits and Vegetables	5,750	1,700	...	4,050
Grain and Pulse	3,21,750	1,90,300	...	1,31,450
Hides and Skins	38,000	40,000	2,000	...
Indigo	1,250	1,500	250	...
Jute, Manufactures of	10,000	10,000	...	...
Lemons, Dry, and Citrons	1,250	5,750	4,500	...
Lucifers	1,000	1,000	...	...
Mats	3,000	3,000	...	...
Metals	10,800	10,800	...	...
Oil	3,000	3,000	...	...
Pearl Shells	15,000	2,500	...	12,500
Perfumery	2,800	2,800	...	...
Porcelain and China-ware	2,000	2,000	...	...
Provisions and Oilman's Stores	21,500	21,500	...	...
Saltpetre	500	500	...	...
Silk, Manufactures of	13,000	14,000	1,000	...
Silk, Raw	3,250	3,250	...	...
Spices	7,000	7,000	...	...
Stationery	1,000	1,000	...	...
Sugarcandy	1,000	1,500	500	...
Sugar, Soft	6,000	7,500	1,500	...
Tobacco	18,000	17,500	...	500
Woollen Goods	1,000	900	...	100
All other kinds not included in above	...	22,500	22,500	...
Total ...	10,06,025	8,52,650	47,250	2,00,625
Pearls	21,00,000	21,00,000	...	...
Grand Total ...	31,06,025	29,52,650	47,250	2,00,625

Table showing average tonnage of Vessels entering and leaving Arab Coast of the Persian Gulf during twelve months in 1874.

CLASS A—EUROPEAN.
„ B—NATIVE CRAFT.

Class.	Where trading or description.	Average numbers.	Average tonnage of each vessel.	Total average tonnage.
A. European.	None	...	...	...
B. Native Craft.	India	24	60	1,440
	Red Sea	15	45	675
	Muskat and Dependencies	150	12	1,800
	Persian Coast and Mekran	270	9	2,430
	Busreh, Koweit, and Kateef	350	29	9,800
	Arab Coast, Persian Gulf, and Bahrain	26	24	624
	Total ...	835	...	16,769

N. B.—The above details have been supplied by the Agent at Shargah, and compiled by Mr. George Lucas, Uncovenanted Assistant Resident, Persian Gulf.

Abstract Table showing the total estimated value of the principal Articles of Trade imported into the Arab Coast in the Persian Gulf, known as the Pirate Coast, extending from Ras-el-Khaymah to Aboo Dhebbee, during the year 1874.

Articles.	From England.	From other European or American Countries.	From India.	From Java.	From Aden, Red Sea, &c.	From Muskat and Dependencies.	From Bahrain, &c.	From Persian Coast and Mekran.	From Koweit, Kateef, Busreh and Baghdad.	From Zanzibar.	Total value in Rupees.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Arms, Ammunition, &c.	...	...	115	...	...	...	...	13,600	...	...	13,715
Canvas, Country	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,500	...	...	8,500
Cattle	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,400	...	...	17,400
Chunam and Lime	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,250	...	...	3,250
Coffee	...	...	6,000	...	...	...	...	27,000	...	...	33,000
Coir and Coir-rope	...	...	6,225	...	...	...	...	4,100	...	...	10,325
Cotton, Raw	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,200	...	...	9,200
Thread and Twist	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,980	...	...	6,980
Piece Goods of all kinds	...	...	...	...	...	2,070	...	3,00,000	19,930	...	3,22,000
Dates	...	...	...	...	...	2,600	72,200	39,875	2,76,000	...	3,90,675
Date-juice	...	...	...	...	...	325	1,760	...	8,660	...	10,745
Drugs and Medicines	...	...	280	...	...	60	...	4,195	...	...	4,535
Dyeing and Colouring Materials	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,300	...	...	1,300
Earthenware	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,365	1,875	...	...	3,240
Fruits and Vegetables	...	...	1,670	...	...	...	...	21,255	...	...	22,925
Fuel, Firewood	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	95,000	...	...	95,000
Glass and Glass-ware	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	875	...	...	875
Gold Thread	...	...	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75
Grain and Pulse	...	...	89,200	...	...	...	...	6,45,800	7,280	...	7,42,280
Hides and Skins	...	...	...	...	...	160	...	760	...	...	920
Indigo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,000	...	...	20,000
Jute, Manufactures of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,125	...	...	1,125
Leather, and Manufactures of	...	...	...	...	...	160	...	6,000	1,000	...	7,160
Lemons (dry) and Citrons	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,000	900	...	...	9,960
Mats, Country	...	...	...	...	...	...	28,800	8,850	475	...	38,125
Metals	...	...	41,000	...	...	240	...	38,360	...	...	79,600
Oil, seed	...	...	5,400	...	...	...	...	3,000	...	...	8,400
Oil, fish	...	...	...	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	500
Perfumery	...	...	...	...	...	6,850	...	1,800	3,000	...	11,650
Porcelain and Chinaware	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000	...	...	2,000
Provisions and Oilman's Stores	...	...	...	...	...	...	250	23,250	...	...	23,500
Salt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22,800	...	...	22,800
Saltpetre	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	1,000
Seeds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,250	...	...	1,250
Silk, Raw	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,475	...	...	1,475
Silk, Manufactures of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,32,000	...	...	1,32,000
Spices	...	...	15,000	...	...	900	...	6,900	...	...	22,800
Stationery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,200	...	...	1,200
Sugar Candy	...	...	150	...	...	...	...	150	...	...	300
Sugar, Bengal	...	...	9,000	...	...	600	...	4,800	...	...	14,400
Tallow	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,000	...	...	5,000
Tobacco, Country	...	...	...	...	...	32,625	...	...	...	...	32,625
Timber and Wood	...	...	12,620	...	...	...	...	7,980	...	...	20,600
Wool, Raw	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,250	...	14,250
Wool, Manufactures of	...	...	...	...	...	...	25,500	3,200	53,100	...	81,800
All other kinds not included in above.	...	...	5,800	...	...	3,200	...	14,960	2,140	...	26,100
Grand Total	...	...	1,92,535	...	500	49,790	1,38,875	15,08,965	3,85,835	...	22,76,500

N. B.—The above details have been furnished by Hajee Abdur Rahman, British Government Agent at Shargah, and compiled by Mr. George Lucas, Uncovenanted Assistant Resident, Persian Gulf.

Abstract Table showing the total estimated value of the principal Articles of Trade exported from the Arab Coast in the Persian Gulf, known as the Pirate Coast, extending from Ras-el-Khaymah to Aboo Dhebbee, during the year 1874.

Articles.	To England.	To other European or American countries.	To India.	To Java.	To Aden and Red Sea.	To Muskat and Dependencies.	To Bahrain, &c.	To Persian Coast and Mekran.	To Koweit, Kateef, Busreh and Baghdad.	To Zanzibar.	Total value in Rupees.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Animals, living—											
Camels and Donkeys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,500	...	...	8,500
Cattle—											
Goats and Sheep	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,500	...	700	2,200
Date stones	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,500	...	...	12,500
Fruits and Vegetables	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,800	...	...	3,800
Fuel, Charcoal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,500	3,800	...	7,300
Jute, Manufactures of—											
Gunny bags	...	...	11,200	...	...	...	...	5,600	...	...	16,800
Oil, fish	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,000	9,000	12,000	...	36,000
Provisions and Oilman's Stores—											
Cheese, ghee and salt fish	...	...	8,000	...	...	4,500	10,000	14,500	14,000	...	51,000
Shark-fins	...	...	...	...	...	2,000	...	1,000	...	...	3,000
Shells (Mother o'Pearl)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,000	...	...	5,000
Wool, Manufactures of	...	...	4,000	...	3,000	1,000	...	4,400	2,000	3,000	17,400
All other kinds not included in above.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	700	...	300	1,000
Total	...	...	23,200	...	3,000	7,500	25,000	70,000	31,800	4,000	1,64,500
Pearls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,00,000	...	...	12,00,000
Grand Total	...	...	23,200	...	3,000	7,500	25,000	12,70,000	31,800	4,000	13,64,500

N. B.—The above details have been furnished by Hajee Abdur Rahman, British Government Agent at Shargah, and compiled by Mr. George Lucas, Uncovenanted Assistant Resident, Persian Gulf.

Table showing average tonnage of Vessels entering and leaving the Port of Bunder Abbass during twelve months in 1874.

CLASS A—EUROPEAN.
„ B—NATIVE CRAFT.

Class.	Where trading and description.	Average Numbers.	Average tonnage each vessel.	Total average tonnage.
A.—European	Square rigged—Europe	2	200	400
	Steamers—Mail	37	935 14/37	34,611
	Ditto Merchants	12	1,250	15,000
	Ditto Pilgrim	2	1,250	2,500
		53	990 4/53	52,511
B.—Native Craft.	India	100	100	10,000
	Red Sea	14	150	2,100
	Arab Coast, Persian Gulf and Bahrain	200	15	3,000
	Persian Coast and Mekran	100	15	1,500
	Muskat and Dependencies	50	15	750
	Busreh, Koweit and Kateef	20	30	600
	Total	484	37 4/7	17,950
	Grand Total	537	...	70,461

N. B.—The avove details have been supplied by a British Merchant at Bunder Abbass and compiled by Mr. George Lucas, Uncovenanted Assistant Resident, Persian Gulf.

Abstract Table showing the Total Estimated Value of the Principal and other Articles of Trade imported into Bunder Abbass during the year 1874.

Articles.	From England.	From other European or American Countries.	From India.	From Java.	From Aden, Red Sea, &c.	From Muskat and Dependencies.	From Arab Coast of Persian Gulf and Bahrain.	From Persian Coast and Mekran.	From Koweit, Busreh and Baghdad.	From Zanzibar.	Total value in Rupees.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Animals, Living—											
Donkeys	...	...	...	...	...	24,000	...	...	...	...	24,000
Arms, Ammunition, &c.—											
Caps, Percussion	...	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60
Flints	...	140	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140
Flint locks	...	140	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140
Guns	...	4,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,000
Candles	...	800	...	1,600	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,400
Coffee	...	...	...	2,808	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,808
Confectionery—											
Preserves	...	...	...	1,750	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,750
Cotton Goods—											
Piece Goods of all kinds	...	39,170	...	8,73,880	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,13,050
Thread and Twist	...	6,800	...	94,520	...	...	...	1,800	...	...	1,03,120
Fuel—											
Firewood	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,000	...	5,000
Grain and Pulse—											
Barley	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,000	...	4,000
Rice	...	...	...	16,000	...	...	...	24,000	...	...	40,000
Hides and Skins	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,000	...	3,000
Indigo	...	...	...	6,528	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,528
Liquors—											
Ale, Spirits, Wines, &c.	...	1,000	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,500
Metals—											
Tin, pig	...	...	...	2,400	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,400
Perfumery—											
Rose-water	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	100
Sugar, Soft—											
Batavia	...	...	...	...	1,50,000	...	...	...	...	...	4,50,000
Bengal	...	...	...	6,240	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,240
Tea	...	...	...	34,200	43,000	...	...	...	...	...	77,200
Timber and Wood	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	814	814
All other kinds not included in above	...	...	...	20,000	...	7,000	...	...	14,000	...	2,000	43,000
Total	...	52,110	...	10,60,426	4,93,000	7,000	24,000	25,900	19,000	7,000	2,814	16,91,250
Specie	...	...	...	24,000	...	9,000	...	...	12,000	1,500	...	46,500
Grand Total	...	52,110	...	10,84,426	4,93,000	16,000	24,000	25,900	31,000	8,500	2,814	17,37,750

N. B.—The above details have been supplied by a British Merchant at Bunder Abbass, and compiled by Mr. George Lucas, Uncovenanted Assistant Resident, Persian Gulf.

Abstract Table showing the Total Estimated Value of the Principal and other Articles of Trade exported from Bunder Abbass during the year 1874.

Articles.	To England.	To other European or American Countries.	To India.	To Java.	To Aden, Red Sea, &c.	To Muskat and Dependencies.	To Arab Coast of Persian Gulf and Bahrain.	To Persian Coast and Mekran.	To Koweit, Busreh, and Baghdad.	To Zanzibar.	To China.	Total value in Rupees.
Animals, Living—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Horses	...	...	7,190	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,190
Cotton, Raw	10,305	...	1,38,150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,48,455
Dates	...	...	...	...	...	...	30,000	...	...	...	...	30,000
Dates, dry	...	...	6,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,000
Dyeing and Colouring Materials—												
Henna Leaves ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,000	...	...	18,000
Madder-roots ...	...	...	9,600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,600
Other kinds ...	...	...	1,305	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,305
Fruits and Vegetables—												
Almonds	...	...	1,22,928	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,22,928
Figs	...	...	1,260	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,260
Khismis	...	...	12,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,000
Pistachio Nuts ...	...	...	44,480	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44,480
Raisins	...	...	1,75,488	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,75,488
Walnuts	...	...	8,832	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,832
Grain and Pulse—												
Gram	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,200	...	...	2,200
Wheat	5,154	...	...	...	20,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	26,154
Gum, Persia	2,320	...	3,88,710	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,91,030
Hides and Skins ...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
Lemon-juice	...	...	...	...	...	...	420	...	...	...	...	420
Mats—												
Country	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	100
Opium	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,34,400	1,34,400
Provisions & Oilman's Stores—												
Ghee	...	...	...	...	...	...	750	...	...	...	...	750
Silk, Raw	...	...	27,000	...	...	20,000	...	...	...	...	...	47,000
Tobacco	...	...	...	...	6,585	...	...	...	2,400	...	...	8,985
Wool	...	...	2,22,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,22,000
Woollen Goods—												
Carpets and Rugs ...	...	...	7,800	...	32,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	39,800
Total ...	17,779	...	11,73,743	...	58,585	21,000	31,170	...	22,700	...	1,34,400	14,59,377
Specie	...	...	2,94,044	...	...	...	8,425	...	4,000	...	...	3,06,469
Grand Total ...	17,779	...	14,67,787	...	58,585	21,000	39,595	...	26,700	...	1,34,400	17,65,846

N. B.—The above details have been supplied by a British Merchant at Bunder Abbass, and compiled by Mr. George Lucas, Uncovenanted Assistant Resident, Persian Gulf.

Extract from the Administration Report of the Muskat Political Agency for 1874-75.

TRADE.

The annexed returns show the approximate value of imports and exports during the year. A marked increase is observable over those of the preceding year. Though Muskat is by far the principal commercial depôt of Oman, the ports of Soor and Sohar import goods from India and the Gulf independently, and as the enforcement of customs duties is practically in abeyance at those places, they are gradually drawing away a good deal of the trade from Muskat.

The chief production of the country and one of the staple foods of the people are dates, and great losses are suffered this year in consequence of a great portion of the crop being destroyed by heavy and unseasonable rains. This would have caused great distress had it not been for the unusual cheapness of grain in Persia and Busreh which was imported in large quantities.

Rice was also largely imported during the year.

The customs have been farmed for $ 120,000 which is probably much under the actual receipts.

The exchange has averaged during the year from Rs. 208 to 220.

A.

Table showing average tonnage of vessels entering and leaving the port of Muskat during twelve months, 1874-75.

CLASS A—EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN.
" B—NATIVE CRAFT.

Class.	Where trading or description.	Average Number.	Average Tonnage of each vessel.	Total average Tonnage.
A—European and American.	Coal Vessels ...	1	1,300	1,300
	America ...	4	750	3,000
	Calcutta ...	18	800	14,400
	Mauritius ...	5	400	2,000
	Singapore ...	1	350	350
	Persian Gulf Ports ...	5	300	1,500
	Mail Steamers ...	81	1,000	81,000
	Other Steamers ...	12	1,000	12,000
	Cape of Good Hope ...	1	200	200
	Total ...	128	6,100	1,15,750
B—Native Craft.	India ...	400	100	40,000
	Persian Gulf ...	100	100	10,000
	Zanzibar ...	40	150	6,000
	Yemen ...	60	100	6,000
	Mekran ...	50	100	5,000
	Total ...	650	550	67,000
A. & B.	Grand Total ...	778	6,650	1,82,750

S. B. MILES, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
H. B. M.'s Political Agent and Consul, Muskat.

B.

EXPORTS.

Estimate for the year 1874-75.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value in Dollars.	To	Remarks.
Dates, Pressed ... ... Bags	94,000	221,000	India, Yemen and America.	
" Dry ... ... "	43,000	220,000	India.	
Fish Sounds ... ... "	50	1,500	Ditto.	
Cotton ... ... Bales	800	20,000	Ditto.	
Shark Fins ... ... Bags	2,000	15,000	Ditto.	
Red Ochre (Mugur) ... ... "	6,000	2,000	Ditto.	
Salt ... ... Loads	7,000	14,000	Ditto.	
Fish ... ... No.	50,000	7,000	Mauritius and India.	
Dried Limes ... ... Bags	800	8,000	Busreh.	
Other Fruits	...	20,000	India.	
Mother O'Pearl ... ... Bales	1,000	30,000	Ditto.	
Pearls	...	30,000	Ditto.	
Sugar ... ... Bags	600	5,000	Yemen.	
Henna ... ... "	400	1,700	Busreh.	
Cotton Fabrics ... ... Boxes	160	80,000	Zanzibar.	
Date Juice ... ... Dubbas	500	1,400	India.	
Black Dates... ... ... Pots	10,000	1,400	Ditto.	
Almonds ... ... Bales	125	1,200	Ditto.	
Zeebeeb ... ... "	800	6,500	Ditto.	
Plums ... ... Boxes	40	300	Ditto.	
Madder ... ... Bags	150	1,300	Ditto.	
Assafœtida ... ... "	30	700	Ditto.	
Walnuts ... ... "	100	800	Ditto.	
Garlic ... ... "	150	600	Zanzibar.	
Wheat ... ... Kandies	6,000	13,000	Mauritius.	
Wood ... ... Korees	800	3,000	India and Busreh.	
Planks ... ... "	400	5,000	Busreh.	
Cotton ... ... Bags	1,500	3,000	India.	
Ghee ... ... Dubbas	300	4,000	Mauritius.	
Sulphur ... ... Bales	1,000	3,000	India.	
Cowries ... ... Bags	2,000	5,500	Ditto.	
Rose Water ... ... Caraboys	2,000	2,500	Ditto.	
Hulwa	...	15,000	Ditto.	
Goat's Hair ... ... Bales	500	4,000	Busreh.	
Arabian Canvas ... ... Tans	700	4,000	Yemen.	
Total Value ...		751,400		

S. B. MILES, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
H. B. M.'s Pol. Agent and Consul, Muskat.

C.

IMPORTS.

Estimate for the year 1874-75.

From	Articles.	Quantity.	Value in Dollars.	Remarks.
India.	Rice (Bengal) ... ... Bags	77,835	340,850	
	" (Malabar) ... ... Mooras	30,650	55,500	
	Sugar ... ... Bags	5,000	50,000	
	Silk Goods ... ... Bales	97	20,000	
	Gooraccoo ... ... Casks	100	400	
	Musk ... ... Tins	29	1,500	
	Aloes Wood ... ... Boxes	11	2,500	
	Cotton Stuffs ... ... Bales	1,600	203,000	
	" Cloth (Blue) ... ... "	253	25,000	
	Thread ... ... "	631	50,000	
	Broadcloth ... ... Tans	136	2,000	
	Copper ... ... Boxes	8	1,000	
	Damaged Cotton ... ... Bales	800	1,000	

C —*continued.*
IMPORTS —*continued.*
Estimate for the year 1874-75 —*continued.*

	Articles.	Quantity.	Value in Dollars.	Remarks.
India—*continued.*	Wax Candles ... ... Boxes	50	250	
	Surrungee ... ... Bales	80	800	
	Indigo ... ... Casks	10	2,000	
	Purwas ... ... ,,	...	...	
	Sweet Oil ... ... Cans	6,538	50,000	
	Coffee ... ... Bags	1,324	37,000	
	Pepper ... ... ,,	472	6,300	
	Gunny ... ... ,,	...	...	
	Turmeric ... ... ,,	342	4,000	
	Spice ... ... Bales	83	2,900	
	Sugar Candy ... ... Casks	242	1,700	
	Rope ... ...Kandies	101	2,000	
	Iron-ware	...	3,000	
	Frankincense ... ... Bags	100	1,900	
	Tin and Lead ... ... Pieces	406	4,300	
	Cinnamon ... ... Boxes	226	2,000	
	Saffron ... ... ,,	20	3,000	
	Gold thread	...	2,000	
	Wood	...	4,000	
	Turkey Red ... ... Bales	19	5,000	
	Semsem Oil ... ... ,,	...	...	
	Alum ... ... Casks	40	300	
	Red Rice and Wheat ... ...Kandies	31	500	
	Monkey Nuts ... ... Bags	308	1,200	
	Dyes ... ... ,,	60	800	
	Bajree ... ...Kandies	27	350	
	Tea ... ... ,,	...	...	
	Sandal wood chips ... ... Bags	53	500	
	Canvas ... ... ,,	...	...	
	Wines, Spirits and Malt Liquor	...	7,500	
	Oil Seeds ... ... Bags	114	300	
	Dry Cocoanuts ... ... Bales	150	700	
	Steel ... ... Casks	48	250	
	Dry Ginger ... ... Bales	12	75	
	Betel Nuts ... ... ,,	21	200	
	Brass ... ... ,,	...	...	
	Camphor ... ... Boxes	7	250	
	Nutmegs ... ... Bags	3	100	
	Colored Handkerchiefs ... ... Boxes	4	400	
	Chintzes ... ... ,,	75	12,000	
	Jagree ... ... Pots	180	400	
	Clay ... ... Bags	170	500	
	Myrabolams ... ... Bales	71	200	
	Tar ... ... Casks	184	750	
	Hemp ... ... Bales	1,570	6,000	
	Kerosine Oil ... ... Boxes	50	150	
	Lucifer Matches ... ... ,,	23	300	
	Dubbas (empty) ... ... No.	509	500	
	Paper ... ... Boxes	4	200	
	Fresh Cocoanuts ... ... No.	3,000	60	
	Dal ... ... Bags	10	60	
	Tamarind ... ... ,,	186	350	
	Shawls and Loongees	...	600	
	Nuts	...	100	
	Seeds	...	600	
	Delft	...	5,000	
	Miscellaneous Articles, such as cutlery, preserved provisions, Oilman's Stores, &c.	...	10,000	
	Total ...	...	936,195	
Persian Gulf, Busreh and Mekran Coast.	Dates, Pressed ... ... Bales	17,000	25,000	
	Dates, Dry ... ... ,,	3,750	21,500	
	Silk ... ... ,,	104	35,000	
	Zebeeb ... ... ,,	892	7,200	
	Raisins ... ... ,,	...	...	
	Saltpetre ... ... ,,	292	1,500	
	Saffron ... ... ,,	...	...	
	Jowaree ... ...Kandies	2,362	22,000	
	Jeera ... ... Bags	763	4,000	
	Opium ... ... Boxes	10	3,000	
	Cotton ... ... Bales	3,800	23,000	
	Walnuts ... ... ,,	120	1,000	
	Pistachio Nuts ... ... ,,	21	500	
	Almonds ... ... ,,	146	1,500	

C —*continued.*
IMPORTS —*continued.*
Estimate for the year 1874-75 —*continued.*

From	Articles.	Quantity.	Value in Dollars.	Remarks.
Persian Gulf, Busreh and Mekran Coast—*contd.*	Vetches ... ... Kandies	118	2,500	
	Barley ... ... ,,	660	4,500	
	Wheat ... ... ,,	4,931	90,000	
	Moong ... ... ,,	324	4,000	
	Rice ... ... ,,	319	4,500	
	Madder	...	...	
	Assafoetida ... ... Bags	151	2,100	
	Myrtle leaves ... ... ,,	1,050	2,100	
	Millet seeds ... ... ,,	12	300	
	Carpet rugs ... ... Bales	14	1,000	
	Mat bags ... ... No.	1,50,000	10,000	
	Salt ... ... Loads	8,000	1,700	
	Red Ochre (Mugur) ... ... ,,	1,200	2,400	
	Pearls	...	4,000	
	Mother O'Pearl	...	30,000	
	Sulphur ... ... Bales	1,400	3,700	
	Dry roses ... ... ,,	390	3,000	
	Gall nuts ... ... Bag	1	20	
	Ghee ... ... Dubbas	1,700	40,500	
	Silk ... ... Bales	37	7,000	
	Rose-water ... ... Karboys	3,000	3,500	
	Reed pens ... ... Bales	38	1,400	
	Pomegranates ... ... ,,	...	...	
	Figs ... ... Bags	39	300	
	French Beans ... ... Kandies	10	250	
	Skins ... ... Korees	30	750	
	Goat's Hair ... ... Bags	500	4,000	
	Yellow wood ... ... ,,	172	1,500	
	Suet ... ... ,,	20	200	
	Gunpowder ... ... ,,	100	800	
	Canvas ... ... Tans	116	500	
	Plums ... ... Boxes	43	300	
	Budr Bud ... ... Bales	4,000	20,000	
	Miscellaneous articles, such as Matting, Raw Cotton, Chemicals, &c.	...	8,000	
	Total ...	...	451,320	
South Arabia and Africa.	Coffee	...	...	
	Gum ... ... Bags	96	900	
	Frankincense ... ... ,,	147	1,000	
	Cloves ... ... ,,	7	300	
	Chintz ... ... ,,	...	...	
	Cowries ... ... ,,	2,000	5,500	
	Cocoanuts ... ... No.	1,00,000	1,700	
	Wood ... ... Kandies	1,000	4,000	
	Jowaree ... ... ,,	30	800	
	Attar of roses	...	5,000	
	Matchlocks	...	...	
	Monkey nuts ... ... Bags	100	300	
	Loaf Sugar ... ... Boxes	2	50	
	Antimony ... ... ,,	...	...	
	Paper ... ... ,,	4	200	
	Dragon's blood ... ... Pots	24	750	
	Wild Cypress Seeds ... ... Bags	361	15,000	
	Arabian Gum (Mukl) ... ... ,,	32	200	
	Saffron ... ... ,,	...	...	
	Shunna ... ... ,,	553	2,500	
	Suet ... ... ,,	20	200	
	Aloes ... ...Mussucks	441	3,000	
	Ambergris ... ... Boxes	10	1,200	
	Civet ... ... Horns	8	200	
	Fish Oil	...	4,000	
	Miscellaneous	...	2,000	
	Total ...	...	48,800	
Mauritius and Batavia.	Sugar ... ... Bags	500	6,000	
	Total ...	...	6,000	

C —*continued.*

IMPORTS —*continued.*

Estimate for the year 1874-75 —*continued.*

From	Articles.	Quantity.	Value in Dollars.	Remarks.
Singapore	Coffee ... ... Bags	50	1,200	
	Frankincense ... ... Boxes	31	7,500	
	Pepper ... ... Bags	50	700	
	Sugar Candy ... ... Casks	200	600	
	Sugar ... ... Bags	300	2,000	
	Rice ... ... "	100	4,000	
	Lead ... ... Pieces	20	400	
	Planks ... ... Korees	540	7,000	
	Incense ... ... Boxes	46	800	
	Total ...	...	24,200	
	TOTAL IMPORTS.			
From India			936,195	
Persian Gulf and Mekran			451,320	
South Coast and Africa			48,800	
Mauritius and Batavia			6,000	
Singapore			24,200	
	Grand Total ...		1,466,515	

S. B. MILES, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
H. B. M.'s Political Agent and Consul, Muskat.

D.

Contrasted Statement showing the number of vessels entering and leaving the Port of Muskat.

Estimate for 1874-75.

A.—EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN.
B.—NATIVE CRAFT.

Class.	For the Official years		Increase in 1874-75.	Decrease in 1874-75.
	1873-74.	1874-75.		
	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.
A.				
Coal Vessels	1	1	...	...
America	4	4	...	...
Calcutta	14	18	4	...
Mauritius	3	5	2	...
Singapore	2	1	...	1
Persian Gulf Ports	...	5	5	...
Mail Steamers	50	81	31	...
Other Steamers	2	12	10	...
Cape of Good Hope	...	1	1	...
Total ...	76	128	53	1
B.				
India...	450	400	...	50
Persian Gulf	103	100	...	3
Zanzibar	50	40	...	10
Yemen	40	60	20	...
Mekran	40	50	10	...
Total ...	683	650	30	63
A. & B. Grand Total ...	759	778	83	64

S. B. MILES, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
H. B. M.'s Political Agent and Consul, Muskat.

E.

Contrasted Statement showing the value and description of goods exported from Muskat.

Estimate for the year 1875.

Class.	For the Official Years		Increase in 1874-75.	Decrease in 1874-75.
	1873-74.	1874-75.		
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Dates, pressed	255,000	221,000	...	34,000
Dates, dry	200,000	220,000	20,000	...
Fish sounds	1,500	1,500	...	...
Cotton	32,000	20,000	...	12,000
Shark Fins	7,000	15,000	8,000	...
Red ochre	200	2,000	1,800	...
Salt	9,000	14,000	5,000	...
Fish	4,000	7,000	3,000	...
Dried Limes	3,500	8,000	4,500	...
Other fruits	30,000	20,000	...	10,000
Mother O'Pearl	20,000	30,000	10,000	...
Sugar	5,000	5,000	...	...
Henna	1,500	1,700	200	...
Cotton fabrics	43,000	80,000	37,000	...
Date-juice	550	1,400	850	...
Black Dates	1,000	1,400	400	...
Almonds	2,000	1,200	...	800
Zeebeeb	1,700	6,500	4,800	...
Plums	200	300	100	...
Madder	900	1,300	400	...
Assafœtida	250	700	450	...
Walnuts	125	800	675	...
Garlic	600	600	...	...
Wheat	13,000	13,000	...	...
Wood	1,000	3,000	2,000	...
Planks	500	5,000	2,500	...
Cotton-seeds	3,500	3,000	...	500
Ghee	1,500	4,000	2,500	...
Sulphur	350	3,000	2,650	...
Cowries	3,500	5,500	2,000	...
Rose-water	600	2,500	1,900	...
Hulwa	15,000	15,000	...	...
Goat's Hair	...	4,000	4,000	...
Arabian Canvas	...	4,000	4,000	...
Total ...	677,975	751,400	130,725	57,300

F.

Contrasted Statement showing the value and description of Goods imported into Muskat.

Estimate for the Year 1874-75.

From	Class.	For the Official Years		Increase in 1874-75.	Decrease in 1874-75.
		1873-74.	1874-75.		
		Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
India.	Rice (Bengal)	...	340,850	...	39,950
	Rice (Malabar)	436,300	55,500		
	Sugar	28,000	50,000	22,000	...
	Silk Goods	31,000	20,000	...	11,000
	Gooraccoo	500	400	...	100
	Musk	400	1,500	1,100	...
	Aloes wood	6,500	2,500	...	4,000
	Cotton Stuffs	220,000	203,000	...	17,000
	Cotton Cloth (Blue)	43,000	25,000	...	18,000
	Thread	60,000	50,000	...	10,000

F —*continued.*

Contrasted Statement showing the value and description of Goods imported into Muskat —*continued.*

Estimate for the Year 1874-75 —*continued.*

From	Class.	For the Official Years 1873-74.	For the Official Years 1874-75.	Increase in 1874-75.	Decrease in 1874-75.
		Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
India.	Broadcloth	4,000	2,000	...	2,000
	Copper	2,000	1,000	...	1,000
	Damaged Cotton	1,500	1,000	...	500
	Wax Candles	400	250	...	150
	Surrungee	1,000	800	...	200
	Indigo	2,500	2,000	...	500
	Purwas	15,000	...	...	15,000
	Sweet-oil	30,000	50,000	20,000	...
	Coffee	37,000	37,000	...	...
	Pepper	5,000	6,300	1,300	...
	Gunny	6,000	...	...	6,000
	Turmeric	1,600	4,000	2,400	...
	Spice	8,300	2,900	...	5,400
	Sugar-candy	700	1,700	1,000	...
	Rope	900	2,000	1,100	...
	Iron-ware	2,300	3,000	700	...
	Trankincense	2,500	1,900	...	600
	Tin and Lead	3,200	4,300	1,100	...
	Cinnamon	1,200	2,000	800	...
	Saffron	5,000	3,000	...	2,000
	Gold Thread	3,000	2,000	...	1,000
	Wood	2,300	4,000	700	...
	Turkey Red	7,200	5,000	...	2,200
	Semsem Oil	7,500	...	...	7,500
	Alum	400	300	...	100
	Red Rice and Wheat...	6,500	500	...	6,000
	Monkey Nuts	2,000	1,200	...	800
	Dyes	400	800	400	...
	Bajree	180	350	170	...
	Tea	1,200	...	...	1,200
	Sandal Wood Chips	1,000	500	...	500
	Canvas	200	...	...	200
	Wines, Spirits and Malt Liquor... ...	1,000	7,500	6,500	...
	Jowaree	1,100	...	...	1,100
	Oil Seeds	800	300	...	500
	Dry Cocoanuts	350	700	350	...
	Steel	400	250	150	...
	Dry Ginger	500	75	...	425
	Betel-nuts	400	300	...	100
	Brass	200	...	...	200
	Camphor	250	250	...	...
	Nutmegs	250	100	...	150
	Coloured Handkerchiefs	200	400	200	...
	Chintzes	10,500	12,000	1,500	...
	Jagree	2,000	400	...	1,600
	Clay	300	500	200	...
	Myrabolams	...	200	200	...
	Tar	...	750	750	...
	Hemp	...	6,000	6,000	...
	Kerosine Oil	...	150	150	...
	Lucifer Matches	...	300	300	...
	Dubbas (Empty)	...	500	500	...
	Paper	...	200	200	...
	Fresh Cocoanuts	...	60	60	...
	Dal	...	60	60	...
	Tamarind	...	350	350	...
	Shawls and Loongees	...	600	600	...
	Nuts	...	100	100	...
	Seeds	...	600	600	...
	Delft-ware	...	5,000	5,000	...
	Miscellaneous Articles such as Cutlery, Preserved Provisions, Oilman's Stores, &c. ...	...	10,000	10,000	...
	Total ...	1,005,930	936,195	86,540	156,975

F —*continued.*

Contrasted Statement showing the value and description of Goods imported into Muskat —*continued.*

Estimate for the Year 1874-75 —*continued.*

From	Class.	For the Official Years 1873-74.	For the Official Years 1874-75.	Increase in 1874-75.	Decrease in 1874-75.
		Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Persian Gulf, Berbeh and Mekran Coast.	Dates	52,000	25,000	...	27,000
	Dates, Dry	25,000	21,500	...	3,500
	Silk	21,000	35,000	1,400	...
	Zebeeb	3,000	7,200	4,200	...
	Raisins	200	...	...	200
	Saltpetre	2,000	1,500	...	500
	Saffron	...	...	...	...
	Jowaree	6,000	22,000	16,000	...
	Jeera	5,000	4,000	...	1,000
	Opium	4,000	3,000	...	1,000
	Cotton	25,000	23,000	...	2,000
	Walnuts	4,000	1,000	...	3,000
	Pistachio Nuts	135	500	365	...
	Almonds	4,000	1,500	...	2,500
	Vetches	1,600	2,500	900	...
	Barley	2,000	4,500	2,500	...
	Wheat	29,000	90,000	61,000	...
	Moong	5,000	4,000	...	1,000
	Rice	5,500	4,500	...	1,000
	Madder	22,000	...	...	22,000
	Assafœtida	1,000	2,100	1,100	...
	Myrtle Leaves	2,500	2,100	...	400
	Millet Seeds	1,200	300	...	900
	Carpet Rugs	1,600	1,000	...	600
	Mat Bags	11,000	10,000	...	1,000
	Salt	10,000	17,000	7,000	...
	Red Ochre (Mugur)	1,000	2,400	1,400	...
	Pearls	20,000	40,000	20,000	...
	Mother o'Pearl	15,000	30,000	15,000	...
	Sulphur	500	3,700	3,200	...
	Dry Roses	1,600	3,000	1,400	...
	Gallnuts...	2,000	20	...	1,980
	Ghee	43,000	40,500	...	2,500
	Silk	9,000	7,000	...	2,000
	Rose-water	800	3,500	2,700	...
	Reed-pens	1,500	1,400	...	100
	Pomegranates	250	...	...	250
	Figs	1,300	300	...	1,000
	French Beans	200	250	50	...
	Skins	200	750	550	...
	Goat's Hair	1,000	4,000	3,000	...
	Yellow Wood	200	1,500	1,300	...
	Gunpowder	500	800	300	...
	Suet	...	200	200	...
	Canvas	...	500	500	...
	Plums	...	300	300	...
	Budr Bud	...	20,000	20,000	...
	Miscellaneous Articles such as Matting, Raw Cotton, Chemicals, &c.	...	8,000	8,000	...
	Total ...	341,785	451,320	184,965	75,430
South Arabia and Africa.	Coffee	...	...	...	...
	Gum	500	900	400	...
	Frankincense	300	1,000	700	...
	Cloves	800	300	...	500
	Chintz	...	...	...	...
	Cowries	2,800	5,500	2,700	...
	Cocoanuts	2,700	1,700	...	1,000
	Wood	3,000	4,000	1,000	...
	Jowaree	600	800	200	...
	Attar of Roses	2,000	5,000	3,000	...
	Matchlocks	7,000	...	...	7,000
	Monkey Nuts	1,600	300	...	1,300
	Loaf Sugar	450	50	...	400
	Antimony	200	...	...	200
	Paper	1,000	200	...	800
	Dragon's Blood	2,000	750	...	1,250
	Wild Cypress Seeds	9,000	15,000	6,000	...

F —*continued.*

Contrasted Statement showing the value and description of Goods imported into Muskat —*concluded.*

Estimate for the Year 1874-75 —*concluded.*

From	Class.	For the Official Years 1873-74.	For the Official Years 1874-75.	Increase in 1874-75.	Decrease in 1874-75.
		Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
South Arabia and Africa —*contd.*	Arabian Gum (Mukl)	600	200	...	400
	Saffron	300	...	..	300
	Shunna	700	2,500	1,800	...
	Suet	250	200	...	50
	Aloes	3,000	3,000	...	...
	Ambergris	...	1,200	1,200	...
	Civit	...	200	200	...
	Fish Oil	...	4,000	4,000	...
	Miscellaneous	...	2,000	2,000	...
	Total	38,800	48,800	23,200	12,800
Mauritius and Batavia.	Sugar	25,000	6,000	...	19,000
	Total	25,000	6,000	...	19,000
Singapore.	Coffee	...	1,200	1,200	...
	Frankincense	600	7,500	6,900	...
	Pepper	...	700	700	...
	Sugar Candy	...	600	600	...
	Sugar	...	2,000	2,000	...
	Rice	...	4,000	4,000	...
	Lead	...	400	400	...
	Planks	...	7,000	7,000	...
	Incense	...	800	800	...
	Total	600	24,200	23,600	...
	TOTAL IMPORTS.				
From	India			936 195	...
„	Persian Gulf and Mekran			451,320	...
„	South Coast and Africa			48,800	...
„	Mauritius and Batavia			6,000	...
„	Singapore			24,200	...
	Grand Total			1,466,515	...

S. B. MILES, *Lieut.-Col.*,
H. B. M.'s Political Agent and Consul, Muskat.

Memorandum on the cultivation and exportation of Opium in Persia.

Opium is cultivated principally in Yezd and Ispahan, and partly in the districts of Khorasan, Kerman, Fars and Shushter.

The opium grown in Yezd is considered to be better than that in Ispahan and elsewhere, owing to the climate and soil of that place being better adapted for the growth of the drug. But the district of Yezd, notwithstanding the existence of a large cultivable area, is not capable of any considerable extension of the cultivation of opium, owing to the insufficiency of the means, both natural and artificial of irrigation.

Ispahan, however, differs from Yezd in this latter respect, as it abounds in streams and rivers, and is capable of greater extension of the cultivation of the drug. But the cultivation of cotton and cereals takes up a large part of those resources and tends in no small degree to reduce the culture of opium.

A few years ago, the profits of the opium trade having attracted the attention of the Persians, almost all available or suitable ground in Yezd, Ispahan, and elsewhere was utilised for the cultivation of opium to the exclusion of all cereals and other produce.

It was then supposed by some that the opium cultivation would be indefinitely extended in Persia. But circumstances eventually showed that such could not be the case.

The attempt of the natives to enrich themselves by cultivation and growth of a profitable article of trade and their neglect to provide for the necessaries of life, combined with drought and other circumstances, resulted in the famine of 1871-72.

The costly experience then gained has made the Persians more careful and provident, and they are now using a limited space for the cultivation of opium.

The largest produce they had in Persia, a few years ago, did not exceed 2,600 cases, it has since been reduced to some 2,000 cases, as shown in the accompanying Table marked A.

The quantity exported during last year, *viz.*, between 1st January and 31st December 1874, was 2,002 cases, as per annexed Table marked B.

Of this 583 cases were the produce of the crop of 1873-74 and 1,419 that of 1874-75.

The probable export for the year 1874-75 is estimated at 2,030 cases, as per appendix marked C.

The crop comes to hand in May and June, and the great part of the opium finds its way at the shipping ports between September and January.

The shipping ports are Bushire and Bunder Abbass. The whole produce of Ispahan and Fars is brought to Bushire. The produce of Khorasan and Kerman is taken to the Yezd market; and this together with that of Yezd itself, are sent partly to Bushire partly to Bunder Abbass.

The opium has hitherto been carried by English steamers running monthly between England and the Persian Gulf. The portion which is intended for China is trans-shipped at Suez on board the P. & O. Co.'s steamers. This route is selected in view to avoid the duty levied at British Indian ports.

The exportation of opium from Persia during the year 1874 was as follows:—

Vide Table B.	To Hong-Kong cases 1339, and Singapore 80	... 1,419
	To London	... 583
	Total Cases	... 2,002

The Persian opium, it is said, is not much liked in China, owing to its having a peculiar flavour caused by the mixture of a large quantity of oil during process of preparation, and owing also to its being sometimes found adulterated.

It however finds a somewhat better market in London, inasmuch as it contains, on an average, a large quantity of morphia.

The greater part of the Persian opium taken to London is thence sent to the Continent and to America.

Prior to the opening of steam communication on the Persian Gulf some opium used to be sent from Persia by land to Constantinople, whence it found its way to the Continent. But that route has since been altogether given up.

About 100 cases of opium (in cakes) are brought annually to Persia from Herat. This is taken to the Yezd market. From Yezd also a quantity of opium prepared in the shape of small sticks or cylinders is sent for consumption in Herat.

A small quantity of stick opium is consumed in Persia itself.

No opium whatever is known to be imported into Persia from other places.

The 25th January 1875.

Geo. LUCAS,
Uncovtd. Asst. Resdt., Persian Gulf.

A.

Estimate of the quantity of opium cultivated annually in Persia between the years 1868-69 and 1874-75.

Province or District wherein cultivated.	1868-69.	1869-70.	1870-71. *	1871-72. *	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	Remarks.
	Cases.	Cases.	Cases.	Cases.	Cases.	Cases.	Cases.	
Khorasan ...	100	100	80	50	80	100	100	* Decline consequent on drought and famine.
Kerman ...	100	150	50	30	50	100	100	
Yezd ...	500	850	350	250	450	650	650	
Ispahan ..	700	1,330	650	450	700	1,000	1,000	
Neereez in Fars ...	80	100	50	50	50	100	100	
Shiraz and Kazran in Fars ...	70	100	40	30	60	100	100	
Shushter ...	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	
Total ...	1,560	2,610	1,230	870	1,400	2,060	2,060	

Geo. LUCAS,
Uncovtd. Asst. Resdt., Persian Gulf.

B.

Statement showing the manner in which Opium was exported from Persia during the year 1874.

Date of Export.	Port of Export.	By what vessels.	To what Ports.			Total of export from each port.		Grand Total.	Remarks.
			Hong-Kong.	Singapore.	London.	Bushire.	Bunder Abbass.		
1874.			Cases.	Cases.	Cases.	Cases.	Cases.	Cases.	
Jan. to March ...	Bushire ...	S. S. "Mesopotamia"	224	62	39	325	...	510	Of the crop of 1873-74.
April to June ...	Bushire ...	S.S. "Gunga," "Lorne" and "Red Gauntlet"	154	...	31	185	...		
Ditto ...	Bunder Abbass...	S. S. "Gunga" ...	73	...	...	...	73	73	
July to Sep. ...	Bushire ...	S. S. "Timsah" ...	128	3	124	255	...	1,306	Of the crop of 1874-75.
Oct. to Dec. ...	Bushire ...	S. S. "Mesopotamia" and "Agean" ...	647	15	389	1,051	...		
Ditto ...	Bunder Abbass...	S. S. "Agean" ...	113	...	...	...	113	113	
		Total ...	1,339	80	583	1,816	186	2,002	

Geo. LUCAS,
Uncovtd. Asst. Resdt., Persian Gulf.

C.

Statement showing the probable export of Opium from Persia during the year 1874-75.

Date of Export.	Port of Export.	By what vessels.	To what Ports.			Total of export from each port.		Grand Total.	Remarks.
			Hong-Kong and Penang.	Singapore.	London.	Bushire.	Bunder Abbass.		
			Cases	Cases.	Cases.	Cases.	Cases.	Cases.	
Sep. to Dec. 1874	Bushire ...	S. S. "Timsah" "Mesopotamia" and "Agean" ...	775	18	513	1,306	...	1,419	
Dec. 1874 ...	Bunder Abbass...	S. S. "Agean" ...	113	...	...	...	113		
Jan. 1875 ...	Bushire ...	S. S. "Rokeby" ...	99	...	47	146	...	146	
Jan. 1875 ...	Total exports up to date ...		987	18	560	1,452	113	1,565	
Ready for shipment at Bushire			...	...	...	73	...	335	
Ready for shipment at Bunder Abbass			...	...	...	...	262		
Probable export up to end of season at Bushire ...			...	...	...	100	...	130	
Ditto ditto at Bunder Abbass...			...	...	...	...	30		
		Total ...				1,625	405	2,030	

Geo. LUCAS,
Uncovtd. Asst. Resdt., Persian Gulf.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

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

FROM 1st APRIL TO 31st JULY 1875.

Year.	Bengal.		Inland Customs.		Madras.		Bombay.		Total.	
	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.
	Tons.	£	Tons.	£	Tons.	£	Tons.	£	Tons.	£
1871-72 ...	94,170	834,695	51,712	368,847	74,452	405,964	39,626	195,876	259,960	1,805,382
1872-73 ..	99,405	881,089	67,329	483,877	69,424	378,617	51,180	252,994	287,338	1,996,577
1873-74 ...	91,463	810,697	63,716	451,002	72,785	396,767	53,731	265,544	281,695	1,924,030
1874-75 ...	96,890	848,362	60,554	409,113	69,054	377,817	47,899	236,774	274,397	1,872,066
1875-76 ...	96,156	824,760	67,680	463,720	75,792	422,068	56,796	280,751	296,424	1,991,299
Average ...	95,617	839,920	62,198	435,316	72,301	396,246	49,846	246,388	279,962	1,917,870

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

KHURREEF SEASON 1875, COMMENCING ON THE 1st JUNE 1875.

Irrigation Operations of Lower Bengal during the Month of July 1875.

Circle.	District.	Canal.	Supply of water in the Canals.		Rice Irrigation.				Sugarcane and other Perennial Crop Irrigation.			Rainfall.		Remarks.
			Estimated full discharge in cubic feet per second.	Average discharge in cubic feet per second throughout the month.	Area leased on or before the 1st June 1875.	Area leased subsequent to the 1st June 1875 and up to the 1st of the month.	Area leased during the month.	Total area leased up to date (total of columns 6, 7, & 8).	Area leased up to the 1st of the month.	Area leased during the month.	Total area leased up to date (total of columns 10 & 11).	Inches during month.	Inches during Khurreef Season.	
			4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	15	16	17
Orissa ...	Cuttack	Kendraparah High Level, Sec. I.	1,269	412·43	3,119	2,070	1,633	6,822	112	...	112	8,889	39·92	22·81
		Toldundah ...	675	114·78	2,533	2,455	806	5,294	29	...	29	7,191		
		Matchgoung ...	1,300	45·79	304	...	12	316	72	...	72	1,800		
		Total of the month ...	650	12·40	139	...	25	164	47	...	47	1,755		
		Total of the corresponding month of previous year ...	...	...	6,095	4,525	1,976	12,596	280	...	280	19,825	...	...
			...	...	15,662	2,808	1,179	19,649	176	...	176	...	...	...
South-Western	Midnapore ...	Midnapore ...	875	67·96	15,206	22,940	4,834	42,980	112	...	112	6,934	47,901	26·21
	Howrah ...	Panchkoorah ...	300	89·80	...	5,930	2,124	8,054	29	...	29	5 years.	23·63	
		Total of the month ...	...	...	15,206	28,870	6,958	51,034	...	...	...	19·95	16·53	
		Total of the corresponding month of previous year ...	...	...	22,646	20,696	12,809	55,841	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Grand Total of the month ...	...	...	21,301	33,395	8,934	63,630	280	...	280	75,666	...	...
		Grand Total of the corresponding month of previous year ...	...	...	38,308	23,384	13,788	75,480	176	...	176	...	...	...

(a). The details of column 13 are—

At the rate of Re. 1	Acres. 12,533	178
Ditto of Rs. 1-8	53	14
Ditto of Rs. 3	12	48
	Total 12,596	14
		3
		2
		1
	Total	260

Perennial—

Sugarcane	178
Huldi	14
Garden produce	48
Brinjals	14
Plantains	3
Sarn	2
Garden-nut	1

(b) The area leased up to the end of the month is acres 51,034, i. e.,—

	Total	12,856
At the rate of Rs. 1-8	Acres. 50,651	
Ditto of Rs. 2-4	383	
	Total 51,034	

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

Fort William,
The 25th August 1875.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 1st half of August 1875.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus sorghum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus sorghum.* Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus sorghum.* Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata.* Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata.* Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum, miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum, miliaceum, &c.* Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum, miliaceum, &c.* Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
Madras.	Ganjam	14 7	14 7	10 3	...	...	...	17 8	17 8	17 8	22 8	21 2	24 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	41 0	35 2	41 0	23 3	20 0	...	388 8	388 8	323 7	13 8	13 8	13 8	Ganjam	Madras.	
	Vizagapatam	15 0	15 0	10 0	...	...	...	12 3	12 3	13 4	14 7	14 7	15 8	21 6	21 6	21 6	19 8	21 8	23 8	26 3	24 2	26 3	24 6	23 4	37 4	97 2	97 2	97 2	14 0	14 0	14 0	Vizagapatam		
	Godavery	12 6	12 6	10 8	...	...	...	18 8	18 8	16 8	20 0	20 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	34 6	34 6	30 9	27 3	26 2	39 9	243 0	243 0	194 4	18 7	18 7	18 7	Godavery		
	Kistna	12 5	14 7	13 2	...	...	...	18 6	18 6	16 2	19 6	19 6	17 9	20 3	20 3	23 4	...	...	...	32 3	32 3	35 3	21 8	22 2	32 5	129 3	129 3	129 3	17 5	17 5	18 4	Kistna		
	Nellore	12 6	12 6	13 0	...	...	...	14 3	14 3	15 8	16 0	16 0	17 0	29 8	30 5	24 5	...	...	...	31 8	33 9	28 2	23 1	23 9	24 4	74 5	74 5	77 3	17 0	17 0	17 0	Nellore		
	Cuddapah	10 3	14 7	12 5	...	...	...	15 3	15 3	12 4	16 6	16 6	13 3	22 9	22 9	20 5	29 0	29 0	26 1	28 5	28 5	27 0	24 9	23 2	24 0	243 0	243 0	243 0	16 2	16 2	16 2	Cuddapah		
	Bellary	14 4	15 4	14 4	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	12 3	14 6	14 6	14 0	21 6	22 7	31 9	22 6	22 6	26 8	27 2	27 2	36 9	26 9	26 9	27 4	97 2	97 2	97 2	16 1	16 1	15 5	Bellary		
	Kurnool	13 3	13 3	14 0	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	12 1	15 0	15 0	12 9	21 2	21 6	30 1	...	...	...	20 6	20 6	23 2	22 5	21 7	26 2	202 2	199 3	161 8	14 4	14 4	14 0	Kurnool		
	Madras	11 0	11 0	10 3	...	...	...	12 9	13 0	11 6	13 5	13 7	12 8	23 8	23 8	17 8	20 5	20 5	17 9	22 6	22 6	28 6	19 0	19 0	20 9	93 5	93 5	70 5	18 2	18 2	18 2	Madras		
	Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 7	12 7	12 0	14 3	13 6	12 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 6	23 3	23 3	18 7	18 7	21 8	97 2	97 2	102 1	18 6	18 6	18 6	Chingleput		
	North Arcot	11 9	11 0	11 9	...	...	...	17 8	17 8	14 4	18 2	18 8	15 0	27 3	26 4	23 7	...	...	21 1	28 2	27 4	27 4	28 6	20 7	16 7	187 1	187 1	187 1	16 4	16 4	15 4	North Arcot		
	South Arcot	10 5	10 5	9 7	...	...	...	15 2	14 8	13 5	15 7	15 3	14 0	...	...	20 2	22 3	19 2	29 3	23 4	23 4	27 4	24 0	19 1	22 0	235 7	235 7	247 9	18 4	16 6	19 8	South Arcot		
	Tanjore	11 0	11 0	10 3	...	...	...	14 9	14 9	12 4	...	...	...	...	...	23 6	23 6	23 6	20 0	27 0	27 0	22 1	21 9	21 9	18 4	194 4	194 4	194 4	15 6	15 6	16 6	Tanjore		
	Trichinopoly	10 6	11 2	10 6	...	...	...	15 1	15 1	11 9	15 6	15 6	12 3	22 4	25 2	19 6	22 9	22 9	19 0	26 2	27 5	21 0	23 9	25 4	18 5	157 9	157 9	145 8	15 4	16 2	14 6	Trichinopoly		
	Madura	10 9	10 9	10 1	...	...	...	13 9	14 3	10 1	15 2	15 2	10 6	30 8	30 8	20 2	27 9	26 5	19 2	31 0	27 9	20 1	23 1	24 9	16 9	132 2	131 2	123 4	17 8	17 3	17 8	Madura		
	Tinnevelly	9 3	9 3	8 0	...	...	...	10 5	10 5	9 0	12 1	12 1	10 6	...	...	...	18 3	19 6	13 1	20 5	19 2	15 1	15 6	14 0	10 6	76 8	76 8	66 6	15 5	15 5	15 5	Tinnevelly		
	Coimbatore	11 7	11 7	10 9	...	...	...	12 1	11 3	10 9	13 0	12 2	11 4	22 0	22 0	20 4	22 9	21 4	21 4	23 5	23 5	22 0	16 5	15 5	19 5	121 5	121 5	121 5	12 5	12 5	14 7	Coimbatore		
	Nilgiris	11 4	11 4	8 5	...	...	...	9 6	8 8	8 0	10 4	9 6	8 8	15 4	16 9	15 4	15 4	12 6	16 8	15 8	16 6	15 8	18 3	18 3	13 3	121 5	121 5	121 5	11 0	11 0	11 0	Nilgiris		
	Salem	13 3	13 3	11 8	...	...	...	14 5	14 8	13 2	16 3	16 3	14 1	31 8	30 7	23 8	29 0	29 0	23 2	31 5	30 0	27 0	25 8	19 8	17 4	160 4	150 7	160 4	16 5	17 4	14 6	Salem		
	South Canara	11 2	10 3	5 2	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	11 1	14 7	13 7	12 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 1	21 1	22 0	21 0	21 0	16 8	72 9	72 9	72 9	14 0	14 0	16 0	South Canara		
	Malabar	9 4	9 4	10 8	...	...	...	13 4	13 4	10 5	14 2	14 2	11 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 2	18 2	20 4	21 0	21 0	16 8	97 2	97 2	97 2	14 4	14 4	16 2	Malabar		
Bombay.	Bombay	11 9	11 12	...	20 6	20 6	...	7 12	7 12	...	11 2	11 2	...	20 4	20 4	...	17 3	17 3	18 8	14 1	14 1	10 10	18 10	18 10	...	68 4	68 4	...	14 2	14 2	14 6	Bombay	Bombay.	
	Ahmedabad	16 6	16 14	...	26 11	26 11	30 0	7 4	7 4	7 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	17 18	16 0	19 0	19 0	19 6	...	...	...	...	21 12	22 0	18 0	80 0	80 0	100 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	Ahmedabad		
	Kaira	13 15	13 15	...	26 11	26 11	32 0	8 14	8 14	...	11 7	11 7	...	16 13	16 13	...	16 13	16 13	...	...	...	...	17 5	17 12	...	80 0	80 0	...	16 13	16 13	...	Kaira		
	Surat	12 5	12 13	...	13 6	13 6	...	7 11	7 2	...	8 11	9 4	...	16 6	16 6	...	14 1	14 1	...	...	...	...	14 13	14 1	...	92 8	92 8	...	14 13	14 13	...	Surat		
	Broach	13 0	13 0	14 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	21 0	16 0	16 0	19 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	14 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	Broach		
	Tanna	11 0	11 0	11 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	7 8	7 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	15 0	15 0	13 0	64 0	64 0	58 0	14 0	14 0	15 0	Tanna		
	Kolaba	11 5	11 6	...	...	...	...	7 10	7 10	7 10	11 6	11 6	11 6	19 0	20 10	...	...	18 0	...	...	...	...	15 8	15 8	13 8	130 0	130 0	140 0	15 8	18 0	13 1	Kolaba		
	Khandesh (Dhulia)	15 12	15 12	20 0	...	...	...	8 7	8 7	...	11 4	11 4	...	28 12	28 12	...	22 14	22 14	...	...	...	...	16 4	16 4	...	150 0	150 0	150 0	12 15	13 7	...	Khandesh (Dhulia)		
	Nasik	15 12	15 12	17 9	8 1	8 1	...	5 15	5 15	6 0	11 14	11 14	12 11	22 6	28 0	28 4	21 3	21 3	8 ...	32 3	32 3	32 8	19 14	19 14	17 11½	128 0	128 0	107 8	12 12	12 12	14 8	Nasik		
	Ahmadnagar	15 15	15 15	24 0	...	...	...	8 13½	8 13½	9 1½	9 13½	9 13½	10 0½	33 0	33 0	45 0½	25 15½	25 3	33 0½	...	...	...	24 15½	24 4½	22 1	106 10½	106 10½	100 0	12 1½	12 1½	...	Ahmadnagar		
	Poona	13 13	13 13	...	10 3	10 3	...	10 7	10 7	...	11 10	11 10	...	27 3	27 3	...	20 11	20 11	...	...	...	...	19 9	19 9	...	76 0	95 0	...	13 6	13 6	...	Poona		
	Sholapur	18 4	18 1	19 13	...	...	...	13 5	13 15	12 15	15 8	15 3	14 11	27 10	28 0	42 0	29 6	28 7	35 0	...	...	...	23 12	22 12	19 4	100 0	97 0	100 0	13 8	13 8	13 8	Sholapur		
	Kaladgi	20 3	20 3	20 0	...	...	...	11 11	11 11	10 8	12 15	12 15	11 0	23 9	23 9	30 0	23 12	23 12	29 0	...	...	...	19 8	18 8	13 0	140 0	140 0	66 3	11 7	11 4	13 8	Kaladgi		
	Satara	...	16 0	...	...	...	...	8 14	8 14	...	10 11	10 11	...	23 15	23 15	...	20 11	21 15	...	...	...	...	23 6	24 0	...	130 0	130 0	...	13 1	13 1	...	Satara		
	Belgaum	18 6	18 8	16 0	...	...	...	15 6	15 12	15 0	16 6	16 12	15 8	19 0	19 0	28 0	20 0	20 0	24 0	27 0	26 9	26 0	16 17	17 7	14 8	145 0	150 0	150 0	14 12	14 0	16 0	Belgaum		
	Dharwar	23 5	24 3	21 0	...	...	...	12 12	12 7	12 0	19 8	20 2	16 0	24 0	24 5	24 3	23 8	24 14	23 3	28 9	32 0	32 0	18 18	19 0	13 8	92 12	92 12	92 12	16 0	15 8	16 0	Dharwar		
	Ratnagiri	8 6	8 6	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	11 8	12 15	12 3	...	...	...	15 0	15 9	15 9	16 14	23 6	23 6	23 6	16 6	16 6	13 0	9 Bdls.	9 Bdls.	10 Bdls.	16 15	16 15	13 9	Ratnagiri		
	Kanara (Karwar)	13 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	12 0	12 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	...	13 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	22 0	24 0	12 0	13 0	13 0	213 0	213 0	213 0	13 0	13 0	11 0	Kanara (Karwar)		
	Panch Mahals (Godhra)	11 0	11 0	14 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	9 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	25 0	25 0	24 0	19 0	19 0	24 0	36 0	36 0	36 0	32 0	32 0	24 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	13 0	13 0	14 0	Panch Mahals (Godhra)		
	Aden	... 9 5	...	...	...	...	...	... 7 0	...	...	... 8 0	...	...	... 14 14	...	...	... 12 7	...	...	...	... 9 5	...	...	...	...	... 71 3	...	... 32 0	...	...	Aden		
	Asirgarh	16 4	16 4	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	12 0	12 0	...	26 0	27 0	26 6	28 0	...	...	23 0	23 0	...	16 5	16 15	...	77 8	77 8	...	15 8	15 8	...	Asirgarh		
	Baroda	12 3	12 1	...	18 5	18 6	...	7 5	6 14	...	9 3½	9 3	...	19 3	15 12	...	16 0½	16 6	...	...	...	...	22 12	22 4	19 0	150 0	150 0	150 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	Baroda		
	Disa	19 6	19 8	17 4	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	7 0	8 8	8 8	8 15	7 12	31 6	32 0	22 8	29 9	31 8	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	...	140 0	140 0	...	30 0	30 0	...	Disa		
	Nimach	13 12	13 12	...	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	...	15 12	15 12	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	22 14½	22 0	20 14½	100 0	100 0	100 0	45 0	45 0	45 0	Nimach		
	Nasirabad	17 8½	17 2	16 10½	24 0	23 12	20 14½	7 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	22 0	22 0	16 9½	21 9½	21 4	14 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 8	...	40 0	40 0	...	64 0	64 0	...	Nasirabad		
	Rajkot	15 8	15 0	...	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	...	10 0	10 0	...	22 4	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Rajkot		
	Upper Sind Frontier	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	19 0	18 0	17 0	106 0	118 0	126 0	58 0	60 0	60 0	Upper Sind Frontier		
	Karachi	14 5	13 10	13 5	26 0	26 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	17 0	17 0	22 0	19 0	19 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Karachi		
	Haidarabad	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 0	27 0	27 0	28 8	20 0	18 0	400 0	320 0	240 0	36 0	36 0	36 0	Haidarabad		
	Shikarpur	16 12	16 12	16 0	21 6	21 6	21 8	8 14	10 0	10 0	11 8	11 12	14 8	22 14	22 13	20 0	24 8	24 8	25 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	120 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	Shikarpur		
	Thur and Parkur	21 0	21 0	15 0	...	...	...	8 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	...	20 0	20 0	...	18 0	18 0	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Thur and Parkur		
	Western Districts.																															*Western Districts.*		
Bengal.	Burdwan	17 0*a*	17 0	12 12	18 0	20 0	15 8	14 12	15 0	10 12	16 0	15 8	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 8	19 8	13 12	460 0	460 0	440 0	8 8	8 8	7 14	Burdwan	Bengal.	
	Bancoorah	18 12*b*	18 12	13 0	23 8	24 0	20 0	14 8	15 0	10 0	16 0	16 4	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 8	21 0	13 0	200 0	220 0	240 0	8 6	8 0	8 4	Bancoorah		
	Beerbhoom	21 0*c*	21 0	12 0	22 0	20 0	15 0	17 0	17 0	10 8	20 0	20 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 12	17 12	12 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Beerbhoom		
	Midnapore	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	14 & 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	14 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Midnapore		
	Hooghly	15 0*d*	16 0	12 8	20 0*e* to 33 0	25 0 to 32 0	16 0 to 19 0	9 0	9 0	9 8 to 10 0	14 8 to 15 0	13 0 to 13 8	13 0 to 13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	to 23 0	to 23 0	to 14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	Hooghly		
	Howrah	15 8	15 4	13 0	...	...	...	12 4	12 8	10 8	16 0	16 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	20 0	15 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 8	9 0	8 12	Howrah		
	Central Districts.																															*Central Districts.*		
	Calcutta	14 12	13 0	13 0	29 0	27 0	16 0	9 0	9 8	9 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	22 0	20 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	22 0	15 8	120 0	120 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Calcutta		
	24-Pergunnahs	14 0*e* to 18 10	14 0 to 17 4	10 8 to 11 10	23 4*e* to 32 0	20 0 to 32 0	16 0	8 0*f*	8 0	8 4	13 4	14 8	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 12	17 8	13 5	100 0	105 0	120 0	8 12	8 12	9 0	24-Pergunnahs		
	Nuddea	16 13½	16 13½	12 5	32 0	32 0	20 0	13 5	13 5	9 8	14 8	14 8	10 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 5	26 5	16 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 14	8 14	8 10½	Nuddea		
	Jessore	17 12*g*	17 0	12 0	...	...	...	14 8	14 0	10 10	17 0	17 0	12 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 12	23 0	14 8	160 0	160 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	7 2	Jessore		
	Moorshedabad	18 0*h*	20 0	14 0	40 0*e*	40 0	17 0 to 20 0	11 0	...	9 8	13 0	16 0	11 8	...	...	...	32 0*e*	32 0	14 0	...	...	...	30 0	30 0	17 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 8	8 8	8 0 to 8 8	Moorshedabad		

a In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 18 to 21 seers, barley 32 to 38-12 seers, best rice 12 to 16-12 seers, common rice 14 to 20 seers, and gram 22 to 29-4 seers, per rupee.
b In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 17 to 20 seers, barley 19 to 40 seers, best rice 12-8 to 17 seers, common rice 15 to 18 seers, maize 19 to 28 seers, and gram 15 to 19 seers, per rupee.
c In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 18 to 27 seers, barley 20 seers, best rice 13 to 21-4 seers, common rice 18 to 23 seers, and gram 21 to 24 seers, per rupee.
d In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 15 to 18 seers, best rice 9 to 13-8 seers, common rice 13 to 16 seers, and gram 16 to 23 seers, per rupee.
e In the interior only.
f In the interior prices range as follow:—Best rice 6-8 to 8 seers, common rice 13 to 16 seers, and gram 20 to 24-8 seers, per rupee.
g In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 17 seers, best rice 15-8 to 16 seers, common rice 15 to 19-8 seers, and gram 11 to 20 seers, per rupee.
h In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 18 to 21 seers, best rice 12 to 18 seers, common rice 14 to 21 seers, and gram 23-8 to 30 seers, per rupee.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

PROVINCES.	DISTRICTS.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.*			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.*		
		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.
BENGAL—*continued.*	*Central Districts*—contd.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
	Dinagepore ...	18 8	18 8	11 0	18 0	17 8	11 0	17 0	17 0	12 0	24 0	22 0	13 0	...	...	...			
	Maldah ...	21 0	25 0	14 0	45 0	47 0	17 0	18 0	18 0	10 0	18 8	19 0	11 12	...	...	...	30 0	30 0	14 0
	Rajshahye ...	18 12 to 20 10	19 11	12 12 to 13 8	37 8	37 8	12 12	13 8 to 15 0	16 0	8 0 to 9 12	17 4 to 18 12	18 12	13 8 to 15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rungpore ...	25 10	30 0	12 15	...	...	...	9 6½	9 6½	6 14	20 13	22 8	20 13	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bograh ...	15 0	15 0	10 8	9 0	9 0	...	9 8	9 8	6 0	21 0	22 0	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pubna ...	20 0	20 0	14 4	...	...	...	12 0	13 8	8 0	20 12	18 12	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Darjeeling ...	8 0	8 0	6 0	4 0	4 0	7 0	4 0	4 0	6 0	12 0	13 0	7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jalpáiguri ...	13 7*i*	13 7	9 0	...	...	...	13 3	13 3	8 0	20 0	20 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Eastern Districts.																		
	Dacca ...	16 0	17 0	11 0	32 0	30 0	20 0	17 0	17 0	12 8	19 4	20 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Furreedpore ...	18 0	18 0	14 0	25 0	25 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	6 0	19 0	18 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Backergunge ...	...	...	...	...	...	...*j*	15 0	15 8	12 12	17 8	18 0	14 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mymensing ...	13 8*k*	14 0	10 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	10 0	19 0	20 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tipperah ...	15 0	13 5	10 0	...	...	...	10 0*l*	13 0	10 0	12 0	22 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chittagong ...	13 0	13 0	12 0	...	...	...	15 0*m*	16 0	12 0	19 0	20 0	16 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Noakhally ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0*n*	13 8	12 0	16 0	19 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	11 0	15 3	15 3	13 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hill Tipperah ...	8 6	9 5	...	...	...	...	14 5	15 3	10 0	17 0	18 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Behar.																		
	Patna ...	23 0	26 0	16 8	33 0	34 0	19 12	11 8	11 0	12 0	24 0	23 8	16 0	33 8	25 8	19 8	...	...	..
	Gya ...	25 0*o*	25 8	11 0	37 8	37 0	15 0	11 0	11 0	8 0	21 8	22 8	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shahabad ...	19 8*p*	20 8	14 0	30 0	29 8	18 0	15 0 to 16 0	18 0 to 14 0	12 0	18 0 to 19 0		16 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...
	Mozufferpore ...	20 0*q*	20 0	13 0	30 0	30 0	16 0	10 0	10 0	7 8	14 0	15 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sarun ...	21 0	20 8	15 0	32 0	31 0	20 0	9 0	9 0	7 4	21 0	21 0	13 8	...	35 0	19 0	...	...	...
	Chumparun ...	23 0*r*	23 0	12 0	34 0	34 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	17 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Monghyr ...	17 8	17 8	16 8	36 7	36 7	23 1	13 6	13 6	8 4	16 2	17 8	13 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bhaugulpore ...	16 6*s*	17 0	15 2	37 14	37 14	20 3	16 6	17 11	10 11	18 15	21 7	12 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Purneah ...	25 0	28 0	13 0	...	...	...	17 0	18 0	12 0	18 0	20 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	...*t*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Orissa.																		
	Cuttack ...	19 11	15 12	14 7	...	...	...	14 7	14 7	18 6	19 11	21 0	26 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pooree ...	15 12	14 7	11 13	...	...	...	15 12	15 12	17 1	21 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Balasore ...	16 0	14 0	11 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	26 0	27 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chota Nagpore—South-West Frontier Agency.																		
	Hazáribágh ...	20 0	22 8	10 8	30 0*e*	30 0	16 0	12 0	12 0	8 8	19 0	20 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lohardugga ...	19 0	20 0	12 0	28 0	28 0	16 0	19 0	20 0	15 0	22 0	22 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Singbhoom ...	18 0	18 0	11 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	24 0	24 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Maunbhoom ...	16 8*u*	17 0	10 8	16 to 30*e*	16 to 30	28 0	13 0	13 0	9 0	18 0	19 0	13 0	...	...	...	16 0*e*	16 0	17 0
ASSAM.	Sylhet ...	12 0	11 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	11 6	14 0	14 14	14 14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cachar ...	11 13	11 2	8 14	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	14 8	14 8	14 8	15 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Goálpárá ...	20 0	26 0	13 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	14 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gáro Hills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	14 0	14 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kámrúp ...	20 0	20 0	14 0	...	...	...	12 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	14 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Darrang ...	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	10 8	11 8	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nowgong ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sibságar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	8 0	6 0	16 0	16 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lakhimpur ...	8 0	8 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khásí & Jaintiá Hills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nága Hills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	4 0	8 0	8 0	6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
N.-W. PROVINCES.	Dehra Dún ...	20 0	21 0	18 0	34 0	33 0	28 0	12 8	12 8	10 8	15 0	16 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	24 0	24 0	16 0
	Saháranpur ...	22 10	21 9	21 9	33 6	30 5	32 5	8 10	9 11	8 10	12 6	14 0	11 4	32 5	23 11	26 14	28 11	21 9	25 14
	Muzaffarnagar ...	24 3	22 9	22 0	38 8	35 3	35 3	6 1	6 1	6 1	14 5	14 5	12 2	30 12	28 10	22 0	17 10	17 10	17 10
	Meerut ...	21 9½	21 3½	20 14	31 8	29 15	27 5	6 8	6 8	7 0	15 0	15 0	12 8	25 14	24 0	22 5½	25 0	25 0	18 0
	Bulandshahr ...	22 8	23 0	21 8	29 0	29 0	29 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	15 0	11 0	22 0	22 0	18 0	27 0	27 0	16 0
	Aligarh ...	23 8	22 8	20 0	32 8	29 8	26 0	7 0	7 0	6 8	16 0	16 0	11 0	21 0	21 0	20 0	19 0	19 0	17 0
	Kumaun ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

i In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 11-1 to 13-3 seers, best rice 10 to 20 seers, common rice 16 to 22 seers, and gram 8 to 16 seers, per rupee.
j In the interior prices range as follow :—Best 15-6 to 16 seers, common rice 16-8 to 18 seers, paddy 30 to 35 seers, and gram 12 to 16 seers, per rupee.
k In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 12 to 20 seers, best rice 11 to 17 seers, common rice 17 to 21 seers, and gram 12 to 30 seers, per rupee.
l The sudden rise in the price of rice appears to have been caused by the heavy floods.
m In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 18 to 20 seers, and common rice 20 to 22 seers, per rupee.
n In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 12 to 21 seers, and common rice 16 to 25 seers, per rupee.
o In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 21-4 to 27 seers, barley 35 to 42-8 seers, best rice 13-12 seers, common rice 20 to 27 seers, and gram 26-8 to 31-4 seers, per rupee.

India for the 1st half of August 1875 —continued.

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Naglee) *Panicum, Miliaceum, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			DISTRICTS.	PROVINCES.	REMARKS.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.			
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	*Central Districts*—contd.		
...	...	...	21 0	21 0	13 8	180 0	200 0	170 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Dinagepore ...	BENGAL—*continued.*	
...	...	...	25 0	25 0	15 0	140 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Maldah ...		
...	...	...	26 4	26 4	15 0 to 16 0	200 0	240 0	320 0	8 2½	8 0	7 4	Rajshahye ...		
...	...	...	7 8	12 2	16 5	107 0	107 0	107 0	7 8	7 8	7 6	Rungpore ...		
...	...	...	14 0	14 0	10 8	67 0	67 0	67 8	7 8	7 8	7 8	Bograh ...		
...	...	...	22 8	24 0	15 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	8 4	7 14	Pubna ...		
8 0	8 0	5 8	8 0	8 0	6 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	Darjeeling ...		
...	...	...	13 3	13 3	10 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 1	6 1	6 0	Jalpáiguri ...		
												Eastern Districts.		
...	...	...	20 0	19 0	14 0	100 0	100 0	80 0	8 14	8 14	8 0	Dacca ...		
...	...	...	15 0	15 0	13 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 8	Furreedpore ...		
...	...	...	18 0	18 0	13 8	100 0	100 0	120 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Backergunge ...		
...	...	...	16 0	14 8	13 4	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	7 12	Mymensing ...		
...	...	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	7 12	Tipperah ...		
...	...	...	13 0	12 0	12 0	140 0	140 0	120 0	8 12	8 12	7 4	Chittagong ...		
...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	280 0	280 0	280 0	7 4	7 8	7 0	Noakhally ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	240 0	240 0	320 0	8 0	8 0	6 4	Chittagong Hill Tracts ...		
...	...	...	10 6	10 6	10 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 2	Hill Tipperah ...		
												Behar.		
...	...	...	29 0	29 0	19 12	140 0	140 0	150 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Patna ...		
35 0*e*	35 0	15 0	26 8	26 8	14 8	300 0	200 0	240 0	7 8	7 8	6 6	Gya ...		
...	...	...	30 0	29 0	19 0	180 0	160 0	160 0	8 4	8 8	8 0	Shahabad ...		
21 0*s*	...	18 0	24 0	25 0	16 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	7 8	7 8	6 8	Mozufferpore ...		
26 0	26 0	19 0	29 0	29 0	18 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	7 4	Sarun ...		
34 0	36 0	...	27 0	27 0	15 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 4	6 8	Chumparun ...		
...	...	...	27 8	27 8	19 9	147 0	147 0	147 0	7 5	7 8	7 8	Monghyr ...		
28 0*e* to 30 0	28 0 to 30 0	13 8 to 15 0	25 4	25 4	18 15	151 8	151 8	151 8	8 3	8 3	7 9	Bhaugulpore ...		
...	...	...	23 0	25 0	14 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 0	6 8	Purneah ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...		
												Orissa.		
21 0	36 12	17 1	15 12	15 12	24 15	200 0	200 0	200 0	12 0	14 7	10 8	Cuttack ...		
...	...	...	14 7	14 7	21 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	Pooree ...		
...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	140 0	160 0	280 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Balasore ...		
												Chota Nagpore—South-West Frontier Agency.		
33 0	33 0	18 0	19 0	22 0	12 0	240 0	240 0	200 0	7 8	7 8	6 12	Hazáribágh ...		
40 0	40 0	26 0	22 0	22 0	15 0	180 0	180 0	160 0	6 8	6 8	5 8	Lohardugga ...		
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	12 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	6 0	6 0	5 8	Singbhoom ...		
...	...	...	17 0	17 0	11 8	280 0	280 0	280 0	7 8	7 8	6 12	Maunbhoom ...		
.	...	...	16 0	14 0	11 8	107 0	107 0	107 0	8 12	8 12	7 8	Sylhet ...	ASSAM.	
...	..	...	13 5	12 4	10 10	64 0	64 0	80 0	8 0	8 0	7 7	Cachar ...		
...	...	...	14 0	13 0	10 0	105 0	105 0	128 0	8 0	8 8	8 0	Goálpárá ...		
...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	...	...	...	5 5	5 5	5 4	Gáro Hills ...		
...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	Kámrúp ...		
...	...	...	6 6	6 6	6 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	5 8	5 8	5 8	Darrang ...		
...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	5 4	Nowgong ...		
...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	6 8	6 0	5 8	Sibságar ...		
...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	Lakhimpur ...		
...	...	...	6 8	6 8	...	120 0	120 0	160 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	Khásí and Jaintiá Hills ...		
...	...	...	5 0	4 0	4 8	50 0	40 0	50 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	Nága Hills ...		
...	...	...	23 0	23 0	23 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	8 12	9 0	Dehra Dún ...	N.-W. PROVINCES.	
...	...	...	28 8	26 15	28 8	106 0	129 0	129 0	8 5	8 5	7 14	Saháranpur ...		
...	...	...	27 8	26 6	28 10	132 0	132 0	110 0	...	...	...	Muzaffarnagar ...		
...	...	...	25 10½	25 10	25 11	110 0	110 0	110 0	9 8	9 8	9 8	Meerut ...		
...	...	...	27 0	27 8	27 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 4	9 8	Bulandshahr ...		
...	...	...	30 0	29 0	27 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	10 0	10 4	9 8	Aligarh ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kumaun ...		

p In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 24 to 26 seers, barley 32 to 37 seers, best rice 11-12 seers, common rice 19 to 20 seers, and gram 29 seers, per rupee.
q In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 21 to 31-8 seers, barley 32 to 35 seers, best rice 9 to 13 seers, common rice 16 to 18 seers, and gram 26 to 27-8 seers, per rupee.
r In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 21 to 25 seers, wheat 25 to 36 seers, best rice 11 to 16 seers, common rice 14 to 21-8 seers, lesser millet 15 to 30 seers, maize 26 to 31 seers, and gram 21 to 25 seers, per rupee.
s In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 23 to 26-8 seers, barley 26 to 32 seers, best rice 17 to 19 seers, common rice 20 to 23 seers, and gram 17 to 22-8 seers, per rupee.
t Return for the Sudder Station of Doomka is defective; but in the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 23 to 25 seers, barley 40 to 50 seers, best rice 16 to 32 seers, common rice 19 to 26-8 seers, bulrush millet 40 to 45 seers, maize 31-8 to 45 seers, and gram 30 to 35 seers, per rupee.
u In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 16 to 19 seers, best rice 16 to 20 seers, common rice 19 to 22 seers, and gram 14 to 20 seers, per rupee.

Prices Current of Food-Grains throughout India for the 1st half of August 1875 —continued.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus sorghum*. Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus sorghum*. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata*. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata*. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragú, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragú, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragú, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
N. W. Provinces—*contd.*	Garhwál	22 8	21 4	20 0	21 4	22 8	22 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	13 8	13 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	240 0	200 0	160 0	5 15	6 4	6 0	Garhwál	N. W. Provinces—*contd.*	
	Bijnor	20 4	20 4	19 11	29 4	29 4	28 2	11 4	11 4	9 9	14 10	14 10	10 11	22 8	21 6	16 14	21 6	21 6	15 12	24 12	24 12	23 1	112 8	135 0	112 8	...	...	...	Bijnor		
	Moradabad	20 10	20 0	18 7	31 14	31 14	26 14	8 12	8 12	8 2	16 4	15 15	11 9	25 0	22 8	15 0	25 0	25 0	15 0	26 6½	25 15	22 13	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 2	10 0	9 6	Moradabad		
	Budaun	22 12½	22 10½	17 1	31 3	30 0	21 14½	9 9½	9 9½	9 9½	16 12½	16 12½	12 9½	12 0	12 0	10 8	12 0	12 0	15 14½	27 9½	27 9½	20 1½	192 0	192 0	192 0	9 0	9 0	8 11	Budaun		
	Bareilly	20 0	20 0	17 13	35 0	31 4	25 0	6 9	6 9	6 14	16 4	16 4	13 2	17 8	17 8	18 12	17 8	17 8	16 4	29 6	26 4	20 15	125 0	125 0	125 0	9 6	9 6	8 12	Bareilly		
	Sháhjahánpur	25 0	24 4	19 5	35 8	35 8	25 8	7 6	7 6	8 0	19 0	18 10	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	28 8	27 4	20 4	155 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Sháhjahánpur		
	Taráí Pergunnahs	23 12	22 8	21 4	40 0	42 8	30 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	17 8	17 8	13 0	25 0	18 12	...	25 0	20 0	...	25 0	25 0	20 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	8 12	8 12	8 0	Taráí Pergunnahs		
	Muttra	22 0	21 0	20 0	26 0	25 0	27 0	7 8	7 0	7 0	14 0	14 8	10 8	25 0	24 0	24 0	28 0	26 0	18 0	25 8	24 12	30 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	10 12	11 8	11 0	Muttra		
	Agra	19 15½	19 6½	17 1½	25 5	24 15	23 6½	6 0	6 0	6 0	11 8	11 8	9 8	24 6	23 3	19 7	24 0	23 5	17 3	24 12	25 8	19 4	150 0	145 0	158 2	8 12	8 12	8 8	Agra		
	Farukhabad	20 5	19 8	16 8	24 12	24 12	19 10	7 2	7 0	7 0	15 2	14 12	11 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 3½	23 9½	24 14	80 0	80 0	80 0	9 12	9 12	8 8	Farukhabad		
	Mainpuri	22 0	22 0	18 8	26 0	27 0	21 4	6 0	6 0	7 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 0	25 0	22 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Mainpuri		
	Etáwah	20 0	19 8	18 0	22 8	23 0	21 0	6 8	6 8	6 0	12 8	13 0	12 8	22 0	22 0	19 8	22 0	22 0	17 0	22 0	21 0	21 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 8	9 8	Etáwah		
	Etah	24 0	23 8	19 4	30 0	30 0	24 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 0	26 0	23 0	140 0	120 0	140 0	9 8	9 8	9 8	Etah		
	Jalaun	20 8	20 8	18 0	22 0	22 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	10 0	23 0	23 0	16 8	22 0	22 0	16 0	25 0	25 0	21 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	...	...	...	Jalaun		
	Jhánsi	18 4	18 0	17 7	25 8	25 6	23 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	14 0	14 0	12 4	22 0	23 3	15 8	20 8	20 8	15 0	20 4	20 3	20 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Jhánsi		
	Lalitpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lalitpur		
	Cawnpore	24 0	22 8	17 4	31 0	29 8	21 8	11 8	10 0	8 0	16 8	17 0	13 0	...	14 8	...	20 0	21 8	...	28 0	27 0	21 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	9 8	9 8	9 4	Cawnpore		
	Fatehpur	23 0	21 8	18 0	29 0	26 0	21 8	9 0	9 0	9 8	20 8	20 8	15 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	29 8	26 12	24 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 4	8 4	8 8	Fatehpur		
	Bánda	21 0	21 0	16 8	23 0	23 0	18 4	8 12	8 14	11 8	17 8	17 8	13 6	22 0	22 8	...	21 8	21 8	...	27 0	27 0	23 8	163 0	170 0	163 0	11 4	11 4	10 8	Bánda		
	Allahabad	18 8	18 12	14 8	25 8	26 0	18 8	7 8	8 0	6 4	15 8	16 4	12 4	27 0	27 8	...	25 0	25 8	...	25 12	26 4	19 13	100 0	100 0	90 0	8 0	8 8	7 8	Allahabad		
	Hamírpur	20 0	19 8	16 0	24 0	24 12	16 0	10 0	10 0	7 0	16 0	14 0	10 12	23 0	21 8	17 8	20 8	20 4	15 12	24 12	23 8	19 0	140 0	140 0	120 0	...	...	...	Hamírpur		
	Jaunpur	24 5	24 0	18 0	36 11	34 9	24 0	8 7	7 12	10 9	19 12	19 12	12 0	25 6	25 6	...	21 3	21 3	13 6	31 1	33 3	22 9	197 12	197 12	197 12	8 1	7 12	7 8	Jaunpur		
	Gorakhpur	28 14	28 14	14 7	45 8	42 0	17 8	16 10	16 12	9 10	21 14	21 14	11 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	34 2	34 2	14 7	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 2	6 12	6 12	Gorakhpur		
	Basti	28 7	28 12	15 0	40 0	40 0	20 0	12 8	12 8	8 2	18 12	18 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31 4	31 4	16 4	140 0	150 0	150 0	6 14	6 14	6 14	Basti		
	Azamgarh	24 6	25 1	15 8	33 15	33 15	20 10	11 13	11 13	8 14	18 7	18 7	10 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 9	26 9	17 0	177 0	177 0	177 0	6 14	6 14	6 14	Azamgarh		
	Mirzapur	20 0	20 0	14 8	27 0	27 0	19 0	8 0	9 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	11 0	28 0	30 0	19 0	24 0	24 0	18 0	24 0	26 0	20 0	80 0	90 0	150 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	Mirzapur		
	Benares	21 0	21 0	14 11	30 8	28 5	18 14	8 6	8 6	7 6	14 11	14 11	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	15 12	23 1	24 2	17 13	110 0	120 0	100 0	6 13	6 13	6 9	Benares		
	Ghazipur	20 9½	20 9½	14 13	28 5	28 5	19 5	7 1½	7 1½	6 7	18 0	18 0	12 4	25 12	26 12	19 5	23 3	24 6	16 12	28 5	29 10	19 5	180 4	180 4	154 8	7 6	7 6	7 1½	Ghazipur		
Panjab	Delhi	21 0	20 8	20 4	27 0	27 0	28 8	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	9 0	25 0	22 0	25 0	25 0	24 0	19 0	25 0	24 8	26 8	80 0	80 0	80 0	8 4	8 4	7 8	Delhi	Panjab.	*References.*
	Gurgáon	19 8	20 0	21 0	29 0	28 0	29 8	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	23 0	22 0	21 0	25 0	24 0	21 0	25 0	24 0	27 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	Gurgáon		*a.* Barley, bájra, jowár and gram falling.
	Karnál	21 0	20 8	23 0	30 0	31 0	33 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	22 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	10 0	28 0	28 0	27 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 4	8 4	8 2	Karnál		*b.* Bájra rising.
	Hissár	21 0	20 0	22 0	32 0	24 0	30 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	24 0	20 0	25 0	28 0	23 0	27 0	28 0	27 0	27 8	100 0	90 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Hissár *a*		*c.* Jowár falling and firewood rising.
	Rohtak	20 8	19 8	19 8	26 0	24 0	26 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	9 0	18 0	20 0	24 0	20 0	21 8	20 0	31 0	30 0	28 8	140 0	120 0	120 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	Rohtak		*d.* Jowár falling.
	Sirsa	20 8	21 0	20 0	31 0	31 0	31 0	...	...	...	14 0	15 0	12 0	26 0	25 0	30 0	28 0	25 0	27 0	31 0	30 0	34 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	40 0	40 0	42 0	Sirsa		*e.* Barley and gram rising.
	Umballa	22 8	22 0	23 4	32 0	32 0	30 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 8	11 8	29 0	29 0	20 0	16 0	20 0	16 0	31 0	30 0	38 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 12	9 0	8 4	Umballa *b*		*f.* Barley, bájra and gram rising.
	Ludhiána	24 8	25 0	24 0	37 0	37 0	37 0	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	10 0	35 0	38 0	33 0	22 8	22 0	26 8	32 0	31 0	30 4	90 0	90 0	95 0	9 6	9 8	9 3	Ludhiána		*g.* Barley and bajra rising.
	Simlá	19 0	17 0	16 0	22 0	21 0	22 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	11 0	...	...	...	18 0	16 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	19 4	100 0	100 0	120 0	7 8	7 8	7 2	Simlá		*h.* Gram rising.
	Jullundur	25 8	25 0	24 0	42 0	40 0	36 0	...	...	...	10 0	12 0	10 0	38 0	36 0	30 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	32 0	30 0	33 0	110 0	120 0	100 0	9 8	9 8	9 8	Jullundur		*i.* Wheat and barley falling; jowár and gram rising.
	Hushiárpúr	26 0	26 0	25 0	40 0	40 0	35 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	9 8	9 8	9 4	Hushiárpúr		
	Kángra	19 0	19 0	20 0	27 0	27 0	30 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	21 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Káng ra		
	Amritsar	25 8	25 0	23 12	34 8	35 8	35 8	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	11 8	36 8	37 0	23 8	27 4	27 4	23 0	29 8	28 4	33 12	105 0	100 0	105 0	9 12	9 12	9 12	Amritsar		
	Siálkot	23 0	22 4	21 8	32 0	32 0	35 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	11 8	27 0	30 0	21 0	27 0	27 0	21 0	24 8	24 0	35 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 12	9 12	9 10	Siálkot		
	Gurdáspúr	28 0	28 0	27 0	34 0	34 0	32 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	14 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	25 0	31 0	30 0	29 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 8	9 0	9 0	Gurdáspúr		
	Lahore	23 0	23 8	22 0	34 0	34 0	36 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	11 8	33 0	31 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	19 0	27 0	27 0	34 8	120 0	120 0	100 0	9 12	9 12	9 8	Lahore		
	Ferozepore	23 8	23 0	25 0	37 0	35 0	37 8	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	13 0	35 0	31 0	29 0	24 0	22 0	27 0	33 0	34 0	34 0	100 0	140 0	120 0	9 12	10 4	9 8	Ferozepore *c*		
	Gujránwála	23 0	22 12	21 0	35 0	38 0	42 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	30 0	28 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	29 0	29 0	41 0	110 0	110 0	100 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Gujránwála *d*		
	Ráwalpindi	28 0	28 0	23 12	34 0	31 0	36 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	30 0	30 0	20 0	36 0	26 0	25 0	32 0	33 0	38 8	140 0	140 0	130 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Ráwalpindi		
	Jhelum	30 0	30 8	25 0	35 0	38 8	34 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	8 0	32 0	30 0	18 0	38 0	37 8	17 0	26 8	30 0	31 0	140 0	140 0	100 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Jhelum *e*		
	Gujrát	27 0	27 0	24 0	38 0	38 0	38 0	...	...	...	13 0	14 0	10 0	40 0	32 0	17 0	35 0	35 0	18 0	26 0	27 0	35 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 8	10 8	Gujrát *d*		
	Shahpúr	26 0	28 8	26 8	40 0	40 0	44 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	11 0	32 0	34 0	24 0	37 0	37 0	30 0	36 0	37 0	40 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	11 8	11 8	11 0	Shahpúr		
	Mooltan	18 8	19 0	18 8	25 8	26 0	28 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	29 0	27 0	23 0	26 0	27 0	14 0	25 0	26 0	26 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 12	10 12	10 12	Mooltan		
	Jhang	21 0	23 0	24 0	25 0	28 0	34 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	7 0	22 0	20 0	16 0	30 0	30 0	25 0	25 0	27 4	29 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	10 0	10 0	10 8	Jhang		
	Montgomery	20 0	22 0	21 0	27 0	29 0	28 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 0	29 0	28 0	220 0	220 0	220 0	8 8	9 0	9 4	Montgomery		
	Muzaffargarh	22 0	22 0	20 0	28 0	28 0	27 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	24 0	27 0	12 0	22 0	24 0	21 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	Muzaffargarh		
	Dera Ismail Khán	30 0	31 4	25 0	45 0	50 0	40 0	...	...	...	6 4	6 4	7 8	50 0	52 8	37 8	40 0	50 0	37 8	37 8	38 8	35 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Dera Ismail Khán		
	Dera Ghazi Khán	23 3	22 8	20 0	31 4	35 10	27 8	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	20 0	31 4	35 0	30 0	30 0	36 3	21 4	29 6	22 13	150 0	150 0	150 0	21 4	21 4	20 0	Dera Ghazi Khán		
	Bannú	51 4	40 15	43 2	68 12	65 10	66 0	...	...	...	9 6	8 12	10 0	50 0	60 0	45 0	50 0	52 8	25 0	50 0	55 0	42 8	80 0	80 0	80 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	Bannú †		
	Pesháwar	25 0	25 6	23 1	36 6	38 6	39 10	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	13 0	29 14	28 9	22 1	35 1	36 6	28 9	29 14	31 13	30 9	110 0	110 0	110 0	59 13	59 13	58 8	Pesháwar		
	Kohát	29 15	31 4	29 5	48 11	51 0	53 9	...	...	...	17 14	17 14	16 9	40 13	40 13	28 1	43 6	43 6	31 14	34 7	38 4	28 1	153 0	153 0	204 0	102 0	102 0	102 0	Kohát ‡		
	Hazárá	Returns not received.			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Returns not received.			Hazárá		
Oudh.	Lucknow	24 0	23 0	17 12	29 0	29 0	22 8	7 0	7 0	6 0	17 8	17 8	14 8	29 0	29 0	20 4	22 0	22 8	19 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Lucknow	Oudh.	*Description of Lesser Millets.*
	Unáo	23 12	22 0	17 0	28 8	26 0	21 0	9 0	8 0	8 0	17 14	17 0	14 0	13 0	...	...	16 0	...	...	27 6	26 8	20 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	8 8	7 8	Unáo		Peas.
	Bára Banki	23 0	24 0	18 0	32 0	34 0	20 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	17 0	17 8	11 0	30 0	28 0	16 0	12 0	14 0	14 0	30 0	29 0	19 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Bára Banki		
	Sítápur	28 0	28 0	21 0	...	38 12	27 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	18 0	18 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	34 0	33 0	23 0	180 0	180 0	200 0	8 8	8 12	8 0	Sítápur		*Sawán, Murhwa.
	Hardui	23 7	22 8	17 6	34 13	31 0	28 7	6 9	9 0	6 9	15 0	14 10	11 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	30 0	29 9	19 8	192 8	192 0	192 8	8 0	8 0	7 1	Hardui		
	Kheri	31 4	31 8	20 4	52 8	36 0	30 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	21 8	23 0	15 12	28 0	...	22 8	34 8	...	22 0	29 0	28 8	18 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	7 8	8 0	7 0	Kheri		
	Fyzabad	24 3	24 11	16 5	32 8	30 8	20 5	13 0	13 0	8 4	18 0	18 1	12 6	30 0	...	...	17 14	18 0	...	34 0	32 0	24 0	140 0	140 0	120 0	7 8	8 4	7 12	Fyzabad		
	Bharaich	32 0	32 0	16 0	48 0	42 0	24 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	19 0	19 0	12 0	37 0	36 0	18 0	...	...	...	42 0	42 0	16 0	40 0	37 0	18 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	Bharaich		Kodon.
	Gonda	30 4	28 2	16 15	39 8	40 0	21 0	19 8	19 12	11 4	19 12	19 14	13 0	34 8	32 6	17 2	16 8	17 4	13 10	34 6	34 6	15 4	37 6	36 4	37 6	8 0	8 4	8 0	Gonda		Kodon, and Murhwa
	Rái Barelí	25 8	28 0	19 4	32 0	31 4	25 0	21 4	21 4	14 0	22 8	22 8	16 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	33 12	33 0	24 8	200 0	200 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 2	Sultánpur		Sawán.
	Sultánpur	24 8	24 8	17 4	35 0	34 0	23 0	10 0	10 0	8 8	22 0	22 0	14 0	...	16 0	20 0	...	16 0	16 0	33 0	33 0	21 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	6 9	Pratábgarh		Peas.
	Pratábgarh	26 12	26 8	14 6	37 6	36 5	22 6	19 14	18 4	11 5	28 2	28 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	37 9	37 2	19 14	35 2	35 6	22 0	200 0	213 0	188 5			

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 1st half of August 1875—concluded.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Corresponding fortnight of 1874.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Central Provinces.	Nagpur ...	19 0	19 0	22 8	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	32 0	34 0	32 0	...	...	...
	Bhandara ...	24 0	24 0	23 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	26 0	28 0	32 0	...	...	...
	Chanda ...	23 6	23 6	24 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 4	16 4	17 1	30 3	31 3	57 5	...	...	...
	Wardha ...	24 0	25 0	24 0	...	...	...	8 9	9 0	8 8	12 0	12 0	12 0	48 0	48 0	45 0	...	...	...
	Balaghat ...	24 0	24 0	20 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jubbulpore ...	...	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	...	...	15 0	...	..	23 0	...	...	15 0	...
	Saugor ...	20 8	21 0	21 12	...	20 0	...	8 8	8 8	7 8	13 0	12 8	9 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Damoh ...	23 12	23 12	23 2	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	12 8	19 0	20 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Seoni ...	30 0	34 0	27 0	...	...	...	11 0	10 0	10 0	24 0	24 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mandla ...	31 0	31 0	19 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Betul ...	27 0	27 0	23 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	13 0	...	...	25 0	...	...	...
	Chindwara ...	30 0	30 0	25 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	13 0	...	...	24 0	...	...	...
	Hoshangabad ...	19 0	19 8	18 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	12 0	12 0	14 0	38 0	36 0	35 0	...	...	...
	Narsinghpur ...	22 8	24 8	19 8	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nimar ...	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	9 0	14 0	14 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Raipur ...	44 0	48 0	42 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 12	11 12	...	28 2	28 2	...	...	...	...
	Sambalpur ...	21 0	21 0	16 0	...	...	...	19 0	21 0	21 0	36 0	33 0	34 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bilaspur ...	40 0	40 0	49 0	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	38 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Upper Godavery ...	19 0	19 0	16 0	...	...	...	28 0	28 0	38 0	40 0	40 0	48 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
								10 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	14 0	50 0	50 0	50 0	...	...	...
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Secunderabad ...	No return received																	
	Bolarum ...																		
	Chudderghat ...																		
	Oomraotee ...	19 0	20 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	46 0	44 0	36 0	27 0	26 0	28 0
	Akola ...	21 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	44 0	44 0	35 0	31 0	32 0	28 0
	Elichpur ...	21 0	21 0	17 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	42 0	42 0	30 0	26 0	26 0	26 0
	Buldana ...	19 0	20 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	13 0	36 0	40 0	33 0	35 0	38 0	32 0
	Woon ...	23 0	24 0	19 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	67 0	67 0	55 0	11 0	11 0	10 0
	Bassim ...	23 5	23 5	21 5	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 0	13 5	13 0	13 5	51 0	51 0	54 0	37 0	37 0	18 0
Mysore and Coorg.	Bangalore { Wholesale	12 5	12 7	11 2	13 0	13 5	12 0	11 5	11 5	10 5	16 2	15 0	12 7	25 7	26 0	24 7	...	...	...
	Bangalore { Retail ...	12 0	12 2	10 7	12 5	13 0	11 5	11 0	11 2	10 0	15 5	14 5	12 2	24 7	25 0	23 7	...	...	...
	Kolar ... { Wholesale	...	...	...	11 0	11 3	9 9	17 7	17 7	15 0	20 0	20 3	15 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kolar ... { Retail ...	...	...	...	10 8	11 0	9 6	17 4	17 4	14 7	19 7	20 0	15 1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Túmkúr ... { Wholesale	12 5	13 5	12 5	12 5	13 5	12 5	16 0	16 0	14 0	19 0	19 0	14 5	24 0	23 0	24 0	...	...	...
	Túmkúr ... { Retail ...	12 0	13 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	13 0	18 0	18 0	14 0	23 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	...
	Mysore ... { Wholesale	11 0	11 0	9 8	...	...	...	11 6	11 2	11 4	12 5	11 6	12 5	...	...	...	23 1	23 1	30 4
	Mysore ... { Retail ...	10 6	10 6	9 4	...	...	...	11 4	11 0	11 2	12 3	11 4	12 3	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	29 3
	Hassan ... { Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hassan ... { Retail ...	12 0	12 5	11 5	13 0	13 5	10 5	13 5	13 7	12 5	14 7	15 7	13 7	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shimoga ... { Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shimoga ... { Retail ...	12 5	12 5	10 0	13 5	13 5	11 0	11 5	11 5	13 0	16 7	16 7	16 0	25 2	25 2	33 0	...	...	...
	Kadur ... { Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kadur ... { Retail ...	12 0	12 0	8 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	14 0	14 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chitaldroog { Wholesale	...	19 3	12 6	18 2	17 3	14 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	40 4	40 6	38 3	...	...	31 0
	Chitaldroog { Retail ...	18 0	18 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	13 0	18 0	18 0	15 0	40 0	40 0	35 0	40 0	40 0	30 0
	Coorg ... { Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Coorg ... { Retail ...	8 2	8 7	7 6	8 4	8 6	8 2	9 9	10 1	9 6	14 9	14 1	15 1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajpootana.	Jaipur ...	16 8	16 8	...	23 0	23 0	...	7 0	7 0	...	9 8	9 8	...	22 0	22 0	...	21 0	21 0	...
	Kishengurh ...	17 0	17 0	...	23 0	23 0	...	7 0	7 0	...	8 12	8 12	...	20 0	20 0	...	18 0	18 0	...
	Alwar ...	No return received																	
	Bharatpur (City) ...	20 8	20 0	19 0	28 8	27 0	27 0	7 0	8 0	7 0	11 8	9 0	9 0	26 0	25 0	19 0	24 0	23 0	14 8
	Kerowli (City) ...	18 2	18 2	16 4	25 0	24 6	22 8	11 4	11 4	8 12	12 8	12 8	10 0	25 0	25 0	16 4	21 14	21 14	16 4
	Ajmir ...	15 12	16 0	15 8	23 0	22 14	21 2	5 8	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 4	8 2	18 13	19 8	14 5	20 0	19 0	13 10
	Deolie Cantonment ...	No return received																	
	Erinpura ...	19 8	19 0	17 8	33 0	33 0	24 0	...	...	...	9 4	9 4	7 0	25 0	25 0	18 0	29 4	29 0	18 0
	Sirohi ...	No return received																	
	Aboo ...	17 12	15 14	15 6	24 4	21 6	18 14	...	...	...	8 4	8 4	7 8	...	...	...	25 12	25 8	17 12
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar...	28 0	28 0	25 0	40 0	40 0	35 0	...	...	...	15 0	16 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Meywar ...	15 10	15 10	14 0	21 1	21 0	21 0	...	...	...	9 6	9 12	9 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Banswarra(MeywarAgency)	33 8	25 0	23 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Marwar ...	16 14	15 15	...	25 0	22 8	...	6 4	7 8	7 8	15 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bikaneer ...	No return received																	
	Bundi ...	...	19 0	15 8	...	27 0	20 4	...	5 0	8 4	...	8 8	9 4	...	27 0	15 0	...	...	...
	Kota ...	17 12	17 12	17 8	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	22 0	22 8	21 12	...	...	...
	Tonk ...	18 0	17 4	16 12	28 0	27 0	22 8	6 0	6 0	5 0	9 0	9 0	6 12	26 0	26 0	22 2	...	...	...
	Jhallawar ...	16 0	15 0	16 8	25 0	25 0	19 8	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	18 0	18 0	21 0	...	...	...
	Shahpoora ...	17 8	17 0	15 8	22 13	22 12	21 12	7 8	7 8	7 8	9 12	8 8	10 0	19 8	18 8	17 12	18 0	18 0	14 8
Central India.	Indore ...	14 0	14 8	13 12	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	20 0	20 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	23 0
	Gwalior ...	14 4	14 1	13 2	17 7	18 4	16 7	6 14	6 14	6 0	9 2	8 15	7 5	17 6	16 7	15 9	17 4	16 7	13 2
	Goona ...	18 0	17 8	19 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	10 4	7 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	9 0	22 0	20 0	23 0	20 0	20 0	16 0
	Rutlam ...	14 4	15 0	14 4	...	...	...	9 4	9 0	8 4	12 8	12 12	12 8	19 0	20 0	22 8	16 8	18 8	18 8
	Baghelkhund (Sutna) ...	25 0	26 8	18 0	32 8	32 8	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	21 0	22 8	15 0	29 0	...	19 0	24 0	20 0	16 8

Provinces.	Districts.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nugilee) *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Remarks.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
Central Provinces.	Nagpur ...	...	...	...	23 0	23 8	23 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 4	10 4	9 8	
	Bhandara ...	...	...	...	28 0	24 0	25 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 8	
	Chanda ...	...	...	...	26 2	26 3	23 7	480 0	480 0	480 0	7 10	8 0	8 0	
	Wardha ...	...	...	...	23 0	22 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 8	8 0	8 8	
	Balaghat ...	...	...	...	26 0	27 0	25 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	7 8	8 0	8 0	
	Jubbulpore ...	...	...	32 8	...	35 0	...	...	140 0	...	...	8 4	...	
	Saugor ...	...	...	...	25 0	25 0	23 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	7 4	7 4	6 8	
	Damoh ...	...	...	...	30 8	32 8	28 0	280 0	280 0	320 0	7 0	7 0	6 0	
	Seoni ...	...	...	...	32 0	34 0	26 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	9 0	9 0	9 8	
	Mandla ...	32 0	32 0	19 0	45 0	45 0	29 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	7 0	7 0	6 8	
	Betul ...	28 0	23 0	20 0	27 0	26 0	23 0	280 0	280 0	240 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	
	Chindwara ...	28 0	21 0	23 8	32 0	32 0	30 0	200 0	200 0	240 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	
	Hoshangabad ...	...	...	...	...	29 8	23 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	
	Nimar ...	...	...	...	34 0	35 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	
	Raipur ...	...	...	...	21 12	21 12	...	160 0	160 0	...	10 12	11 4	...	
	Sambalpur ...	...	...	...	40 0	44 0	40 0	90 0	88 0	...	7 8	7 4	7 12	
	Bilaspur ...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	200 0	7 0	7 0	6 8	
	Upper Godavery ...	90 0	90 0	100 0	35 0	35 0	46 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	6 0	
		...	...	...	28 0	28 0	24 0	1,440 0	1,440 0	1,440 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Secunderabad ...	No return received												
	Bolarum ...													
	Chudderghat ...													
	Oomraotee ...	...	...	...	21 0	22 0	17 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	
	Akola ...	8 8	8 8	12 0	22 0	23 0	20 0	106 12	106 12	64 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	
	Elichpur ...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	16 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	
	Buldana ...	...	...	...	22 0	23 0	24 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	
	Woon ...	...	...	...	25 0	26 0	19 0	300 0	300 0	267 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	
	Bassim ...	21 0	22 0	15 5	27 0	28 0	20 5	90 0	90 0	64 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	
Mysore and Coorg.	Bangalore { Wholesale	33 7	33 2	35 0	20 5	20 7	16 5	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	13 2	
	Bangalore { Retail ...	32 7	32 2	34 0	20 0	20 2	16 0	72 0	72 0	72 0	13 0	13 0	8 0	
	Kolar ... { Wholesale	35 5	41 2	37 6	24 3	26 3	18 5	...	...	...	14 6	14 6	14 6	
	Kolar ... { Retail ...	35 0	40 7	37 1	24 0	25 7	18 3	172 4	172 4	172 4	14 3	14 3	14 3	
	Túmkúr ... { Wholesale	56 5	56 5	58 0	25 0	23 0	21 0	180 0	180 0	182 0	12 0	13 0	13 0	
	Túmkúr ... { Retail ...	54 5	54 5	56 0	24 0	22 0	20 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	
	Mysore ... { Wholesale	29 7	26 2	30 8	22 0	22 0	21 0	72 0	72 0	72 0	8 5	8 5	10 2	
	Mysore ... { Retail ...	29 3	25 6	30 4	21 4	21 4	20 4	65 0	65 0	65 0	8 3	8 3	9 8	
	Hassan ... { Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Hassan ... { Retail ...	29 5	31 5	36 7	24 7	22 0	16 7	150 0	150 0	150 0	9 5	9 5	9 0	
	Shimoga... { Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Shimoga... { Retail ...	29 5	29 2	46 0	18 7	18 7	16 0	360 0	360 0	400 0	8 7	8 7	10 0	
	Kadur ... { Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Kadur ... { Retail ...	28 0	28 0	32 0	18 0	18 0	14 0	60 0	60 0	60 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	
	Chital-droog. { Wholesale	44 4	45 0	51 8	...	23 3	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	9 0	
	Chital-droog. { Retail ...	44 0	44 0	49 0	25 0	22 0	22 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	
	Coorg ... { Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Coorg ... { Retail ...	28 4	22 7	30 8	18 0	17 4	14 2	91 6	91 6	110 0	8 7	8 5	9 8	
Rajpootana.	Jaipur ...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	...	
	Kishengurh ...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	41 0	41 0	...	
	Alwar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			
	Bharatpur (City) ...	27 8	26 8	17 5	26 8	26 0	27 8	120 0	100 0	...	24 0	25 8	17 0	
	Kerowli (City) ...	20 12	20 4	17 8	23 14	22 2	23 12	160 0	160 0	200 0	30 0	30 0	27 8	
	Ajmir ...	...	...	...	20 12	19 13	19 14	85 0	85 0	110 0	33 8	35 0	35 0	
	Deolie Cantonment ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			
	Erinpura ...	...	...	...	24 12	25 0	17 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	
	Sirohi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			
	Aboo ...	...	...	...	18 8	16 9	14 12	36 0	36 0	36 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 Pie*	6 Pie*	8 Pie*	12 0	13 0	12 0	
	Meywar ...	...	...	...	20 0	20 5	20 4	165 0	165 0	165 0	20 5	20 5	20 4	
	Banswarra(MeywarAgency)	...	...	...	30 0	30 0	25 0	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	11 4	
	Marwar ...	...	...	...	15 0	14 6	...	70 0	70 0	...	50 0	50 0	...	
	Bikaneer ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			
	Bundi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Kota ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	...	27 0	26 4	
	Tonk ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	120 0	22 0	23 0	24 0	
	Jhallawar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	165 0	165 0	105 0	36 0	36 0	31 0	
	Shahpoora ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	80 0	27 0	27 0	...	
		...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	38 0	38 0	34 0	
Central India.	Indore ...	...	...	...	18 8	18 8	16 0	87 0	87 0	96 0	8 8	8 0	9 0	
	Gwalior ...	...	...	...	16 15	16 9	16 9	100 6	100 6	100 6	10 9	10 7	11 4	
	Goona ...	...	...	...	22 0	21 0	23 8	180 0	200 0	160 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	
	Rutlam ...	...	...	...	20 0	22 8	19 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8	11 4	
	Baghelkhund (Sutna) ...	...	...	...	31 0	32 0	21 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	7 12	

* Per man's load.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL KHARIF IN THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES UP TO 31st JULY 1875.

	CANAL DIVISIONS.	WATER DISTRIBUTED DURING JULY 1875. Depth in Canal at Regulating Gauge in feet. Full supply.	Actual average throughout.	Gross Consumption, cubic feet per second. Allotted discharge.	Actual average throughout.	Total Area of Irrigation during Current Fasl.
Ganges Canal.	Northern ...	10·00	7·84	740	320	25,075
	Meerut ...	8·30	6·29	969	652	42,579
	Anupshahr ...	6·80	...	700	349	22,341
	Bulandshahr ...	7·35	6·17	972	646	46,147
	Aligarh ...	5·50	4·6	994	369	55,888
	Etawah ...	4·80	2·7	771	703	51,171
	Cawnpore ...	6·20	4·0	958	458	44,236
	Total Ganges Canal ...	...	...	6,101	3,497	287,437
	Eastern Jumna Canal ...	5·20	4·22	3,250	1,229	60,734
	Dun Canals ...	...	...	...	142	5,308
	Rohilkhand Canals ...	...	...	...	121	5,784
	Bundelkhand Irrigation Works ...	...	...	...	...	385
	1st Division, Agra Canal ...	...	5·89	...	362	1,613
	2nd do. do. ...	...	...	...	...	2,677
	Grand Total...	...	...	...	...	363,938

NAVIGATION RETURNS, GANGES CANAL.

Principal Items of Traffic. Nature of Traffic.	Up. Mds.	Up. No.	Down. Mds.	Down. No.	Total Up and Down. Mds.	Total Up and Down. No.
Grains :—						
Wheat ...	...	...	30	...	30	...
Gram ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rice ...	12	...	...	...	12	...
Paddy or Dhan ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bejhar or mixed Grain...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dal ...	1,313	...	...	...	1,313	...
Juar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bajra ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maize (or Indian Corn)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,325	...	30	...	1,355	...
Cotton ...	...	...	2,008	...	2,008	...
Oil-seeds ...	8	...	3,884	...	3,892	...
Salts ...	100	...	3,301	...	3,401	...
Metals ...	4,465	...	2,317	...	6,782	...
Building Materials ...	21,608	...	29,550	...	51,158	...
Firewood ...	40	...	24,905	...	25,305	...
Bamboos ...	...	2	...	44,600	...	44,602
Timber ...	...	1,257	...	6,774	...	8,031
Miscellaneous	2,586	117	6,099	1,230	8,685	1,347
Live-stock ...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Grand Total	30,492	1,376	72,094	52,605	102,586	53,981
Total during corresponding period of last year.	12,483	1,255	115,965	376,417	128,448	377,672
Increase ...	18,009	121	...	...	...	...
Decrease ...	...	...	43,871	323,812	25,862	323,691

Zila.	Acres.
Saharanpur ...	31,466
Muzaffarnagar ...	51,672
Meerut ...	69,897
Bulandshahr ...	46,666
Aligarh ...	36,532
Muttra ...	1,625
Agra ...	8,271
Etah ...	6,630
Mainpuri ...	20,895
Fatehgarh ...	10,404
Etawah ...	27,975
Cawnpore ...	38,817
Debra Dun ...	5,308
Bijnor ...	784
Tarai ...	924
Bareilly ...	4,076
Jhansi ...	241
Hamirpur ...	144
Gurgaon ...	1,611
Total ...	363,938
Total for the same period last year	330,664
Increase ...	33,274

Rainfall. Total from 1st April to 31st July 1875.	Average of ten previous years for the same period.
9·4	18·7
12·5	15·1
8·7	14·0
6·7	12·1
4·6	12·3
9·1	15·0
14·3	14·1
4·1	13·2
17·2	15·2
13·5	16·3
14·9	14·1
7·6	14·0
37·9	37·0
17·3	18·0
24·7	27·1
26·5	22·6
9·4	21·8
14·5	18·2
...	...
...	...
...	...

REMARKS.

Ganges Canal.—Mean volume of water passing through Solani aqueduct ... 4,374 Cub. ft. per sec.

Volumes discharged :— Cub. ft. per sec.
Etawah Division Tail ... 34
" " Escapes ... 196
Cawnpore " Tail ... 255
" " Escapes ... 392
877

Balance expended ... 3,497

The demands were small in all divisions owing to heavy rains.

Eastern Jumna Canal.—Good demand up to the 25th for all crops, after that for rice only.

Dun Canals.—No remarks.

Bundelkhand Canals.—No remarks.

Agra Canals.—The acreage irrigated in the 1st division during the month is nearly equal to that reported during the past three months.

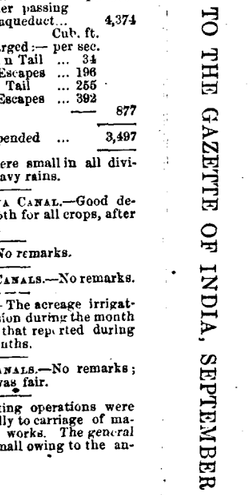
Rohilkhand Canals.—No remarks; but the demand was fair.

Traffic.—Boating operations were confined principally to carriage of materials for canal works. The general traffic has been small owing to the anticipated closure.

Allahabad,
The 20th August 1875.

G. H. D. WALKER,
Asst. Secy. to Govt., N. W. P., P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

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SUPPLEMENT TO

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OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A Supplement to the Gazette of India will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as to the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.
Non-Subscribers to the Gazette may receive the Supplement separately on a payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or nine Rupees if sent by Post.
No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the Gazette of India is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the Calcutta Gazette, will be included in the Supplement. For such Orders and Notifications the body of the Gazette must be looked to.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

LADAKH TRADE REPORT FOR 1874.

No. 99, dated Ladakh, the 26th April 1875.

From—Captain E. Molloy, Officiating British Joint-Commissioner, Ladakh,
To—The Secretary to the Government of the Punjab.

I have the honour to submit Trade Report for 1874, together with statistics (A. to M.), Joint-Commissioner's accounts, and medical returns, prepared by Hospital Assistant Chiragh Din.

The year 1874 will be remarkable in the annals of Ladakh trade as having witnessed the first direct introduction of the fabrics of Manchester to the markets of Central Asia, an enterprising English merchant having himself piloted within the year a considerable caravan of goods from England to Turkistán.

2. Although a journey of this sort is not to be accomplished without confronting difficulties and enduring hardships, the spirit and energy of Mr. Russell were equal to the occasion; and with the exception of an unfortunate mishap which occurred on the desolate steppes of the Changchenmo, where a body of his mule-men, overtaken by a snow-storm that killed a great proportion of their mules, lost heart and deserted their loads, the journey may be said to have been achieved with complete success. Even the loads left on the Changchenmo did not lie there long, for on arrival at Shah-i-dulla Khoja, on the borders of Yárkand territory, Mr. Russell was enabled to arrange for carriage to bring them on at once. From this point the Nomad Khirghiz, whose yáks furnish the only means for the transport of loads across the Sanjer Pass, appear to have given him every assistance; and on his arrival in Yárkand he describes his reception as having been most hospitable and hearty; indeed more recent accounts shew that nothing is left undone to render his stay in the country pleasant and agreeable.

3. As I propose discussing the commercial success that has or is likely to attend this venture further on, it is only necessary to say here that it has of course contributed a large increase to the trade of the past year, the amount of which is no less than Rs. 26,30,932, a figure that has never yet been approached in Ladakh statistics.

4. It may be as well to remark here that in valuing his caravan at Leh, Mr. Russell priced the greater part of his goods at their selling rate in Yárkand, for owing to special arrangements made for its transport, the carriage required was paid for at through rates from the Punjab to Turkistán, instead of as is usually customary, there being a break in these rates at Ladakh, and in consequence it would have been very difficult to make an intermediate estimate of the value of the caravan as it stood in Leh. This fact of course makes Mr. Russell's prices appear disproportionately high when compared with goods figuring at Ladakh prices, and it has, moreover, somewhat unduly swelled the trade totals.

5. These, however, are by no means entirely indebted to the Central Asian Trading Company for the expansion that has characterised them during the past year; for even if no consideration be taken of the importations of that Company which, from Mr. Russell's valua-

tion, may be in round numbers put down at Rs. 3,10,000, we still find that there is a margin of excess of Rs. 2,34,203 on the total recorded for 1873, which is a conclusive and satisfactory proof that 1874 adds one more year to those that have preceded it in bearing witness to the steady and unvarying progress of our trade with Eastern Turkistán.

6. Although the first merchants of last year's caravan reached Leh rather earlier than they did the previous year, that is, in the beginning instead of the end of October, this was not the case with the bulk of the season's importations, which were on the contrary unusually late in arriving here. Owing, indeed, to the restrictions that have for some years past been put by the local authorities on the departure of the annual caravan from Yárkand, it has invariably happened that a certain proportion of goods have failed to reach Leh by the close of the year; and last season it so happened that an exceptionally large amount of merchandise, aggregating about Rs. 15,000, left Turkistán too late to figure among the Ladakh imports for 1874. Fortunately for the traders, by far the greater portion of whom merely halted in Leh a sufficient number of days to recruit their cattle, December and January were particularly fine months, hardly any snow having fallen during either of them, and in consequence the Zojila Pass presented much less formidable difficulties than it usually does at so unseasonable a time of the year. In fact, this pass was crossed last winter at the very end of January by an enterprising body of Afghán merchants, who accomplished the passage with no less than fifty loads of merchandise, without, strange to say, suffering any loss. The feat deserves mention, because, as far as I can hear, it is unprecedented.

7. Notwithstanding a report that was very prevalent in Leh, and which I alluded to once or twice in my diaries at the time, that the caravan of 1874 was not up to the mark of that of 1873, I am glad to be able to say so far from this being the case, last season's caravan was largely in excess of its predecessor. I subjoin below a computation I have made of the value of the caravans of the past five years, including in each one the value of the goods exported from Yárkand during the autumn or winter season up to the close of the year, though they may not have reached Leh until January or February of the ensuing year, that is, the caravan of 1870 includes the Leh imports up to February 1871, and so on. The result presents a strikingly progressive illustration of the value of importations from Turkistán:—

			Rs.
Caravan	1870	... ...	2,64,000
Do.	1871	... ...	2,66,000
Do.	1872	... ...	3,18,500
Do.	1873	... ...	3,31,000
Do.	1874	... ...	3,92,000

8. Before proceeding to a consideration of the details of trade as exhibited in the various tables appended, I should say I have ventured to make a slight alteration in the system on which these statistics have been hitherto compiled. It has been customary to amalgamate in one table the imports from Turkistán and Changthán, and though the items have been distinguished by being detailed in separate columns, still the fact of their being in one and the same form is, I think, a drawback to the ready recognition of their salient features, which, with the solitary exception of pashm, are as diverse as are the geographical limits of the two countries. I have accordingly disconnected them and have also slightly altered the grouping of the other tables, arranging them so that the import from each country shall be immediately followed by the exports to it.

9. To commence then with imports from Turkistán, Form A; the increase of trade under this head is very marked, much more so, indeed, than it was in 1873; the totals for the two years standing as under—

		Rs.
Imports for Turkistán, 1874	... ...	3,81,802
Ditto ditto, 1873	... ...	3,30,690
Increase in 1874	...	51,112

And the comparative amount of increase being as Rs. 51,112 to 8,927.

The subjoined table of percentages for the two years will at once show the salient characteristics of the different items of importation:—

Proportionate Amounts of Yárkand Imports.

	1874.		1873.	
Gold	24	per cent.	45	per cent.
Pashm	15½	„	13	„
Silk	13	„	8	„
Silver	12½	„	3	„
Horses	8½	„	8	„
Charras	7½	„	12	„
Coarse cotton cloth ...	7	„	3½	„
Jewellery	3½	„	...	
Other goods	8½	„	7½	„
	100		100	

Although a mere cursory glance at the above list of rates would no doubt lead one to the conclusion that trade during these two years has been characterised by strange fluctuations, a more careful examination of the figures before us will bring out the fact that so far from this being the actual state of the case, the bulk of the importations of both years correspond with an exactitude which is as striking as it is significantly illustrative of the tendency of trade.

10. It may be accepted as a fact that the main object of the merchants of Turkistán is to get their goods direct from the markets of India; for though a certain number of them are content to reap such profits as are to be had in Ladakh, yet by far the greater proportion of them do their business in India, many of them going as far south as Calcutta and Bombay. These men, as pointed out by Mr. Shaw in his report for 1873, appear to select their goods in Turkistán chiefly with a view to their purchasing power. Under this head may be classified such articles of commerce as gold, silver, jewellery, pashm and silk; the two latter because it is not usual to get rid of them by barter, for they will always fetch remunerative prices in the Kashmir or Ladakh markets. To the above may be added horses, for which also it is not difficult to find ready-money purchasers in the Punjab. Taking then these goods as a criterion of Turkistán imports, it will be found that their total percentage in the two past years is represented by precisely the same figure, *viz.*, 77, and that this should be so is I think pretty conclusive proof of the correctness of the above remarks as to the tendency of trade.

11. The importation of gold, as will be seen, is characterised by a remarkable decline, which is, I take it, the chief reason why last season's percentage of the above items of merchandise is only the same instead of being in excess of what it was in 1873. There are, however, two reasons which fully account for this decrease—

(1).—Owing to the issue last year of a gold coinage in Yárkand restrictions have been put by the Amír on the purchase of gold dust.

(2).—The new coin he has issued has been over-valued. It has been coined apparently in imitation of the Khokand tilla, which is valued at Rs. 5-8, but which will sell in the Punjab for about Rs. 5-12. The new Yárkand tilla, however, though its nominal value is the same, is rated in Ladakh as being worth little more than Rs. 5, and though it might fetch more than this in the Punjab, where rates are higher than they are here, it is not likely it would realise the value put on it.

12. The decline in gold has, however, been in a great measure made up by a striking rise in the importation of silver. In 1873 the importation of this metal figured at a valuation of Rs. 10,370, whereas last year it figures at Rs. 48,256. The cause of this is no doubt in some measure attributable to the money left in the country by Sir Douglas Forsyth's Mission, for it is a noteworthy fact that last season was the first one in which English rupees have been brought down in any quantity from Turkistán. As a rule, silver is chiefly imported in the shape of "kúrs" or "yambús," which, as is probably known, are large silver ingots weighing about 162 tolas; they come from China, and are all impressed with a peculiar stamp. Although the quantity imported last year was almost double what it was the year before, still, owing to the fact of Yárkand being no longer under Chinese rule, "kúrs" seldom if ever now-a-days find their way into the country, and as a consequence their importation since the year 1869 has steadily fallen off, and I should be inclined to consider the rise last year as exceptional and not likely to be permanent. The silver of the "kúrs" is very pure, and it will generally sell in the Punjab at a profit of about 5 per cent.

13. *Precious Stones, Jewellery, &c.*—The rise in this item is very remarkable, and is in fact out of all proportion to the importation of 1873, which amounted only to Rs. 1,240, whereas last year it figures at Rs. 18,590. It is a curious fact that almost all these precious stones were originally, that is, some time during the Chinese rule, imported from India to Yárkand; the only exception being turquoises, which reach Yárkand from Nishárpur *viâ* Bokhára. These stones are very highly prized in Lhássa, and a large proportion of them are brought up at high rates by traders from Chinese Tartary. It is related here that a pilgrim from Yárkand turned a rupee to very good account a few years ago at the holy shrine by an investment in turquoises. He purchased Rs. 700 worth at Mecca, which on his return here he sold for Rs. 2,000 to a merchant from Lhássa, realising a profit thereby which must have enabled him to perform his pilgrimage at an exceedingly small cost to himself. The fact that these gems find such a good market in Lhássa calls for comment, because they form one of the chief items of importation from that country; but the Lhássa gem is a very inferior stone to the turquoise of Nishárpur, which accounts for the preference shewn for the latter and the consequent demand for it in Chinese Tartary.

14. *Pashm.*—This article holds the second rank among the imports from Yárkand in 1874 as it did in the previous year. The rise it exhibits is striking; the respective amounts for the two years being as Rs. 60,030 to 42,600. There is no doubt about it that pashm is one of the most paying of Central Asian imports; its rise has been unvaryingly regular for the past four years, and there is, I think, every prospect of its continuing to be so. It has the advantage of two remunerative markets,—one in the Punjab and the other in Kashmir. I have made a good many inquiries about pashm since I have been in Ládakh, and as the information I have elicited on the subject is, I think, somewhat different from what has hitherto been written about it, I trust I may be pardoned for making a short digression to

give it publicity. Pashm is a fine downy wool which grows under the coarser hair of the goat. It is, however, confined to the goat species; for though other animals in these high latitudes, the yák for instance, get an extra coat of woolly hair in the winter, it is not pashm, nor, as far as I can learn, is it ever called pashm. Yák-down, for instance, is known in the Bôte language as "khúlú," but it is very different wool from pashm, and is put to a very different use, it being utilised solely in the make of a thick, coarse and warm blanket called *zangose*. In Turkistán, as far as I can hear, yák-wool is put to no use whatever, nor has it any distinct name. Strictly speaking pashm should be described as the wool of the domesticated goat in contradistinction to "*túsh*," which is the wool of the wild goat, or ibex, that is, the ibex of these latitudes, for there is no túsh on the coat of the Kashmir ibex. Túsh, however, is so exceedingly rare that it cannot be said to come under the head of marketable commodities. Very small quantities of it are sent every year from Changthán to Kashmir for the use of the Mahárája. That it should be so rare is not strange, considering that it is only obtained by being picked off rocks and thorny bushes where ibex have rubbed themselves; of course these animals might be shot for it, but even if they were, which apparently is not the case, it would hardly make any perceptible difference in its production, for ibex are by no means common in Tibet, nor are they easy game to bag. There are two kinds of túsh—1, shahtúsh; 2, túsh. Shahtúsh is an exquisitely fine *white* down that grows only on certain parts of the body of the ibex, whereas túsh is the wool of the rest of the body, and it varies in being different shades of brown. I may remark here, by the way, that there is a dye in Kashmir known as túsh, a very rich brown, and this has I suspect led to pashm dyed this colour being confused with túsh. All the same, the two wools are quite distinct. The finest túsh is that of the young ibex, as I had an opportunity of seeing in a specimen I myself got in the winter. To shew how difficult it is to get this wool I may mention that some time ago one of the chief shawl merchants of Kashmir wrote to beg me to send him a small quantity of túsh. After great delay I contrived to procure two seers of it, at the cost of Rs. 5-8-0 per seer, which is about three times the price of the finest pashm to be got anywhere. Pashm is imported from both Changthán and Turkistán, the finest being *Turfán* from the latter country. It is a curious circumstance that whereas in Changthán the pashm is taken once a year out of the coat of the goat, this is not the case in Turfán, where the wool is not touched while the goat is alive. One of several of my authorities for this is an affluent and well-to-do merchant of Turkistán who has been for 25 years engaged in the pashm trade and who therefore ought to know something about it. It is interesting, because it accounts for the difference in texture between the two wools; for naturally wool that is continually being sheared would tend to get much coarser than that which is not touched. In Changthán it is usual to extract the pashm in two ways, it being done always about June, either by combing it out before shearing the animal, when it is called *Kaljak*, or by shearing it with the coarser hairs of the goat, when it is called *Cháng*. The former process, however, produces much finer and softer pashm than the latter. In Turkistán, after the skin of the animal has been taken off, it is steeped for some days in a preparation of lime-water, when the upper growth of coarse hairs are picked out of it, the fine under-growth of wool being then collected and made up into bales for foreign export. Before, however, it is used by the weaver, it is subjected to a further process of cleansing and picking.

15. To return now to our table of imports. We find raw silk to be the third on the list, and the rise it exhibits deserves special remark. In 1873 it stood at Rs. 25,500, which was a considerable increase on the importation of the previous season. It has now, however, gone up to Rs. 50,280, while only four years ago the comparatively insignificant amount of Rs. 3,072 represented the total import of raw silk. The rise may I think be taken as a very satisfactory indication of the vitality of trade; for so long as the demand continues to be as brisk as it is now apparently, there will be a remunerative outlet for one of the chief products of Eastern Turkistán. Yárkand silk, however, is pronounced to be much coarser in texture than that from Bokhára, which according to some accounts would appear to be due to the crude and imperfect way the silk is wound off the cocoon in Yárkand.

16. *Charras.*—Here we have to record a decline in trade, and one has very little compunction in doing so considering the extremely noxious properties this drug possesses, an instructive account of which is to be found in Aitchison's Leh Products. For some years past no good charras has been imported from Yárkand, and the result is it has become a drug in the market. Last season, however, a considerable consignment of *Gange Hissár* charras, which is reputed to be the best grown in Turkistán, was brought down by one of the latest arrivals of the merchants forming the winter caravan; as he happens to be one of the limited class of traders who do not go south of Ladakh, and as when he arrived most of the men who do business here had taken their departure for warmer regions, he has not as yet been able to get the charras taken off his hands. All the same, his chance, though he may have to wait for it, of ultimately making a profitable bargain for his consignment is, I should think, a very good one*; for though inferior charras will not sell readily, the best will always do so, and if a superior description of this drug be now introduced into the market, I think it not at all unlikely that the trade may revive again very rapidly.

17. *Horses.*—Horses afford another very promising illustration of the increase of trade. Their value has risen from Rs. 27,580 in 1873 to Rs. 33,880 in 1874. The Yárkandi horse is probably sufficiently well known to need description; the lot brought down last season, though

* Since writing the above a great portion of the charras has been sold at a profit of 60 per cent.

I did not notice any particularly good horses among them, would no doubt be classed as up to the mark of the average importations. There were among them, however, some splendid mules, the like of which I have never seen anywhere, though I happen to have had opportunities of seeing very fine mules, too, in the mountain batteries of the Punjab Frontier Force.

18. *Gárha and Chakmán.*—As these were amalgamated last year, I have, to facilitate comparison, put them together again this year. The importations are considerably more than double what they were in 1873; in fact the fluctuations in the imports of coarse cotton fabrics have been very marked ever since statistics of Ladakh trade have been recorded. The fact is interesting, because it is in all probability due to the demand for these goods being to a certain extent merely local, for neither gárha or chakmán ever go far south of the Indus, and are therefore not among the commodities that find a sale in the Indian market. Gárha is a very coarse cotton cloth; it is bought up moderately in Ladakh, and small quantities of it go to Baltistán. But its chief market is in Lhássa, where it is extensively used as a material for tents. Chakmán is also a coarse cotton cloth; it is sold in pieces suitable for the lining of chogás and postíns, for which purpose its use is almost entirely confined.

19. Among the minor items of importation from Turkistán a rise is noticeable in *darai*, a coarse silk fabric made in Khotan, and *namdas*, thick felt mats, which chiefly figure among the exports to Changthán and the Máhárája's territory, while a moderate decline has occurred in *jade stone* and *zilchas*. The latter are small woollen carpets about the size of English hearth rugs. They are manufactured in Khotan, and the decline in their importation is reported to be in a great measure due to some special orders lately given by the Amír for some carpets to be sent to India as presents.

20. *Exports to Turkistán.*—It is not necessary to consider this table in detail. Leh may be looked on as the half-way house between India and Central Asia, in which countries the stream of traffic that flow through it have their source, and from which they draw the main volume of their supply; and though they are joined here by side currents in the way of lateral and local traffic, these may be regarded as mere tributary feeders that after junction are lost in the body of the main stream. This we shall be able to gauge better by tracing it to its fountain-head than by intercepting it midway. It will not do though to pass on without pausing for a moment to examine the figures we have here presented to us; for although the exports from Leh to Turkistán are in the main a mere recapitulation of the imports from India to Leh, it happens this year that there is a very remarkable difference in their amounts; and this fact calls for elucidation. The total of trade under this head is no less than Rs. 8,02,563, which is not only a vast increase on the amount recorded in 1873, Rs. 2,55,660, but it is also a very considerable increase on the imports from India, as will be seen below:—

	Rs.
Exports to Turkistán, 1874	8,02,563
Imports from India, 1874	6,61,660
Difference ...	1,40,903

Where has this extra lakh and a half come from?

Of the traffic that reaches Leh from the east and west extremely little finds its way north, last year in fact the trifle of Rs. 1,500 rather more than covering this amount. So these figures will do little to help us. By turning, however, to last year's statistics for the season of 1873 we shall I think get a key to the solution of the puzzle. Comparing these same returns for that year, then—

	Rs.
Imports from India, 1873	4,66,298
Exports to Turkistán, 1873	2,55,660
Difference ...	2,10,638

we find that here the reverse has been the case, the imports having greatly preponderated over the exports. It may therefore reasonably be concluded that of the two lakhs remaining from 1873 about a lakh and a half have gone on to Turkistán with the exports of 1874, leaving still rather more than half a lakh of goods lying in the Leh market. The correctness of this conclusion is corroborated by the fact that from a rough valuation I have made there is an amount of merchandise, aggregating from Rs. 50,000 to 75,000, at present lying in the Leh bazár, which either from the owners not having been able to provide themselves with carriage, or else from an inability on their part to pay the enhanced rates that have lately prevailed, has not yet found onward transport.

21. There is, however, one item in this table of exports which, as it does not figure in the imports from India, should be noticed here, for it is characterised by a very striking rise. The commodity I refer to is opium. The value of its exportation in 1874 as compared with what it was in 1873, is as Rs. 10,260 to 980. This opium is imported into Leh from the Mahárája's territory, the plant being extensively cultivated in the districts of Budrawár and Kishtwár. Though it is reported to be consumed to a considerable extent in Eastern Turkistán notwithstanding stringent prohibitions against its use, its chief market appears to be Almutz, where it is eagerly bought up by Chinese traders. The rise in its exportation is probably in a great measure due to the freer commercial intercourse that has lately by all accounts been established between this Russian outpost and Yárkand.

22. *Imports from India, Form C.*—We may now proceed to an analysis of this table. As above shewn, the total it exhibits figures at Rs. 6,61,660 as compared with Rs. 4,66,298 in 1873. The increase is considerable, still it must be confessed it is entirely due to the importations of the Central Asian Trading Company, which in round numbers may be put down at Rs. 3,10,000. And although these are as much part and parcel of the year's trade as any others made during the season, still, as they no doubt effected a very abnormal inflation of the value of trade, it may be worth while to examine how the statistics would have figured had the Central Asian Trading Company not appeared on the scene. If we do this we shall find that the importations from India in 1874 were about one and a quarter lakhs less than they were the previous year. Appreciable as the difference is there are not wanting reasons to account for it, which may be briefly stated as follows:—

(1.)—Owing to the vast increase of the importations from India of 1873 over those of the previous year, the Leh market got somewhat over-stocked with merchandise.

(2.)—The consequence of this was that several large traders who had up to that time been in the habit of negociating their business in Leh, in 1873 found themselves unable to do so, and accordingly took their goods on to Turkistán. Among them may be mentioned Jowalla Bhaggat, who early last year crossed the Karakoram for the first time in his life with Rs. 20,000 worth of merchandise; and the amount of goods altogether taken on in this way was probably not less than a lakh.

(3.)—The trip to Turkistán, however, prevented these men making the return journey to India in time to appear again among the importers of goods last season; and as up to that time their consignments have regularly formed no small proportion of the total of Indian imports, in their absence these figures have naturally decreased considerably.

23. I subjoin below a comparative list of percentages of the most important items of importation during the past two years. All the same it should be remarked that owing to the large excess of the total of last year's imports over those of the previous year, the difference of percentage does not give an exact indication of the actual difference in the amounts of importation; for instance, silk in both years is represented by a percentage of 11·3; the value of importations, however, in 1874 were Rs. 25,000 in excess of what they were in 1873.

Proportionate amounts of Imports from India.

	1874.		1873.	
Cotton piece-goods	... 24·3	per cent.	... 41·0	per cent.
Brocade, silks, &c.	... 11·3	ditto	... 11·3	ditto.
Fire-arms	... 9·9	ditto	... ·0	ditto.
Tea	... 7·6	ditto	... 14·3	ditto.
Broad-cloth, serge, &c.	... 7·6	ditto	... ·0	ditto.
Indigo	... 6·2	ditto	... 3·8	ditto.
Goat skins	... 5·5	ditto	... 2·7	ditto.
Otter skins	... 5·3	ditto	... 3·2	ditto.
Sugar	... 2·8	ditto	... 3·0	ditto.
Pepper, spices	... 1·5	ditto	... 7·0	ditto.
Other goods	... 18·0	ditto	... 18·7	ditto.
	100		100	

24. *Bazázi* (cotton piece-goods) still holds the first place among the importations from India, notwithstanding the fact that the figure recorded is not up to the mark of 1873, the comparative totals for the past two years standing as under:—

	Rs.
Imports, 1873	1,91,200
Ditto, 1874	1,61,361
Decrease in 1874 ...	29,839

The decrease becomes the more striking when the importations of the Central Asian Trading Company, which alone amounted to Rs. 62,500, are taken into consideration. The reasons alleged above to account for the general decline of trade under this head apply with equal force to account for the falling off of particular items. In this case, for instance, the decrease is fully accounted for by the largest importers of piece-goods having been doing business in Yárkand instead of conveying fresh consignments of goods from India. It will be noticed that piece-goods figure in two items, the most expensive being those of the Central Asian Trading Company, which were of a much finer and better description than the kind usually imported. It will be interesting to see if they find a good market in Turkistán, my impression, which is of course only formed on hearsay evidence, being that the taste of the Yárkandís inclines much more to quantity than quality. There can be no doubt at any rate that the piece-goods taken to Yárkand as an ordinary rule are of a very coarse description indeed.

25. *Silk Stuffs, Brocade, &c.*—The importations here show an increase, the comparative amounts for the past two years standing as under:—

	Rs.
Imports, 1874	75,265
Ditto, 1873	55,060
Increase ...	20,205

Here again, however, the increase is due to the importations of the Central Asian Trading Company, which alone figure at about Rs. 30,000.

26. *Fire-arms.*—Here we find a considerable increase again, due, however, entirely to the large importations of the Central Asian Trading Company.

27. *Tea.*—The amounts of this article for the past two years stand as follows:—

	Rs.
Imports, 1873	67,013
Ditto, 1874	50,861
Decrease ...	16,152

The decline I attribute to the new market that has been opened out for Turkistán at Almutz, from which Russian settlement large quantities of China teas have lately been finding their way into the territory of Amír Yákúb Beg. It would be a great thing if we could establish a market for our hill teas in Yárkand, and the accounts formerly brought down were encouraging for the likelihood of its establishment, but later information seems to shew that China teas are finding great favour in the country, and those from Kángra are in consequence losing in popularity. Mr. Russell may, and it is to be hoped will, do something to re-establish the reputation of our teas, for he took up a considerable consignment with him.

28. *Broad-cloth, Serge, Merino, &c.*—A large consignment of these fabrics, aggregating Rs. 50,372, has been taken up with the goods of the Central Asian Trading Company; but as they are almost entirely new to the country, it may be questionable how far they may succeed in finding a sale.

29. *Indigo.*—We have here to record a very remarkable rise, the amounts of importation for the past two years figuring as—

	Rs.
Imports, 1874	41,055
Ditto, 1873	15,089
Increase ...	25,966

And I am inclined to view the increase as a most encouraging feature of the trade, for I hear that it is in a great measure due to the large quantities of indigo that have recently been bought up in Yárkand by Russian merchants. A good deal of indigo finds its way to Russian territory *viâ* Kabul and Bokhára, but there are reasons, which will be explained further on, for thinking that this route may to a certain extent be given up in favour of that leading over the Karakoram. Should this turn out to be the case, the increase of the amount of last year's importations, considerable as it is, will probably be insignificant to what it may become hereafter.

30. *Láki (goat skins dyed red).*—These are extensively used in Turkistán for boot leather, and they may be said to be another very safe and paying article of commerce. They are chiefly manufactured at Núrpur, in the Punjab, but a good many are also prepared in Kashmir. The importations of last year figure at Rs. 36,525, almost treble the amount of the previous year, Rs. 12,712. This extraordinary increase is stated to be due to a fresh supply of boots and postíns having been issued last year by the Amír to his army (the issue of these articles being triennial), and the extra supply was taken up to meet this demand.

31. *Sag-i-Abi (Otter skins).*—These also are in great requisition in Yárkand for postíns, and the remarks just made with reference to láki will apply equally well here in accounting for the very large increase in the importations of these skins. The respective amounts for the two past years stand as under:—

	Rs.
Imports, 1874	35,383
Ditto, 1873	15,708
Increase ...	19,675

32. *Sugar.*—This article of commerce exhibits only a slight increase, as will be evident from the figures below:—

	Rs.
Imports, 1874	18,542
Ditto, 1873	14,911
Increase ...	3,631

Very nearly half, too, of the total of last year's importations were taken up by the Central Asian Trading Company. A good deal of sugar is imported into Turkistán from Russia. Indian sugars are, however, said to be preferred to those from Russia on account of their superior saccharine qualities. All the same, the importations since 1870, when they rose to

double what they were in 1869, have not varied very much. The figures for the past five years are as below :—

				Rs.
Imports, 1870	...	...	...	16,164
Ditto, 1871	...	...	...	13,024
Ditto, 1872	...	...	...	14,464
Ditto, 1873	...	...	...	14,911
Ditto, 1874	...	...	...	18,542

The only inference to be drawn from which statistics seems to me that the Yárkandís must draw their chief supply of sugar from Russia, or that there must be remarkably few people with a sweet tooth in the country.

33. *Spices, pepper, &c.*—These may be regarded as one of the most important of our importations to Turkistán, as that country depends on India entirely for the supply of them. The comparative amounts for the past two years figure at—

				Rs.
Imports, 1873	...	...	...	33,800
Ditto, 1874	...	...	...	10,908
		Decrease	...	22,892

Considerable as the decrease is, it may no doubt be attributed to the same causes that have been adduced to account for the falling off in piece-goods. It may, indeed, safely be predicted that the decline will not be permanent, the chances being that the importations next season will be unusually large to balance the decline we have now drawn attention to.

34. As the above list of articles may be said to comprise the whole that need any special comment, we may now proceed to a consideration of the trade with Chinese territory, passing over in so doing the table of exports from Leh to India which, owing to its being to all intents and purposes a mere recapitulation of the imports from Turkistán, about which detailed explanations have been offered, it would be superfluous to particularise by special comment. It may be worth while just to note the fact that of the Rs. 3,81,802 that comprise the imports from Turkistán, Rs. 3,14,320 were exported on from Ladakh, the small difference being put down as having supplied the limited requirements of local demand.

35. *Trade with Chinese Territory.*—This comprises trade with Changthán, that is, the districts of Rudok and Gartok, situated on the Indus, about 15 days' journey from Leh, and with Lhássa, the distant capital of Great Tibet. The two should be distinguished, because they are carried on under very different conditions. The staple of Changthán commerce is pashm, which is imported in considerable quantities into Ladakh, and its other products may be said to be confined to a very coarse *pattu* cloth and *zangose*, a warm, thick blanket made of the hair of the yák.

36. The system on which commercial intercourse is carried on with Lhássa was described by Mr. Shaw in his report on trade for 1873, and, to quote his words, it is no doubt "more or less a fictitious trade." The officially-appointed agents of the two Governments have not only the advantage of free carriage along the road, but they are treated with the most studious respect in all the districts they have to pass through; indeed, I am informed on reliable authority that the trading agent of the Máhárája is honoured with the second highest seat in the darbár of the Grand Lámá of Lhássa, immediately below that of the Pekin Ambán. This, however, it may be added, is due to his being regarded as the representative of the rájas of Ladakh, a dynasty which, although now extinct as an independent Government, has been from time immemorial almost looked upon with the highest respect and honour by the Lámás of Lhássa. Some idea of the profits reaped by these commercial agents may be formed from the fact that those deputed from this side are bound to pay 100 per cent. on advances made them for purposes of trade, and they nevertheless have a margin of profit for themselves. From a calculation I have made it appears that, allowing Rs. 100 as the cost of hire of one horse-load of goods from Ladakh to Lhássa,—and the allowance would be more than Re. 1 per stage,—a load of tea, after conveyance from Lhássa, could be sold at prices now prevalent in Leh, and these are considerably lower than they were last year, at a profit of from 15 to 20 per cent. The fact is not wanting in significance, because tea is one of the least paying of the imports from Lhássa; it commands only a limited market, its consumption being entirely confined to Ladakh and Kashmir. Indeed, under present conditions of the commercial relations between the two countries, there are no commodities brought down from Lhássa that would produce any great trade, but this is no doubt because as far as trade is concerned, the country is a sealed book to the outer world. Its resources are not only undeveloped, but carefully concealed. If, however, there be any truth in the wide-spread reports very current here of the extent and richness of its gold mines, which are not allowed to be worked from some religious prejudices of the Lámás, things would be very different were the country only opened out to European enterprise. But unfortunately it is from contact with the white man that the priests of Lhássa are most careful to guard themselves and their country. Were it possible to efface this prejudice there would be, I take it, little to prevent the development of a commerce to which the present Ladakh trade with all its branches would be but a drop in the ocean. The barrier is an artificial not a natural one; for distant as the capital of Great Tibet is from the description one gets of the intervening country, the road to it must be an incomparably easier one to traverse

than that to Yárkand. Indeed, one or two men I have had an opportunity of conversing with on the subject who have been over both, one of whom I may mention as having had a scientific training in observing the features of a country, assure me that this is the case.

37. The route is described as extending over 90 stages, for nearly half of which there is a stretch of wild uncultivated country. Still even here all along the road there are to be found the tents of a nomad tribe of Tibetáns, known as *Chakpas* or *Khema-nishins*, who graze large herds of sheep, yák and goats, and who are described as living almost entirely on animal food; while grass and fuel of some sort, the absence of which is the main difficulty that has to be contended against in crossing the Changchenmo or Karakoram, are reported to be found in abundance at every camping ground between this and Lhássa. Five passes have to be crossed, three of which are said to be high, but none difficult; in fact, as far as I gather, the slope of the road up to the high table-land about the *Mansoráwar* lake, the water-shed dividing the two countries and the reputed source of three of the great rivers of India, must be gradual and easy, while the descent on the other side to the plains of Lhássa is said to be not more difficult. About 15 stages from Lhássa, *Tashi Lúmbu*, described as a large town, with a celebrated monastery containing several thousand Lámás, is met with; and from this a road branches off which, after skirting Nepál territory, debouches on to Darjíling, and thus to the plains of India. This road appears to be the main, if it is not the only, commercial link between India and Lhássa. and my accounts would shew that a fair amount of traffic must pass along it. It must be of course a much shorter, though I doubt its being nearly such an easy, route as the one I have just been describing; my reason for this being that it must lead directly over the outer range of the Himalaya, in a part of the range, too, where the mountains are particularly lofty, and where the snow-fall is out of all proportion to the amount that falls on the inner ranges in this part of the world. Moreover, two very high and difficult passes are mentioned as having to be crossed.

38. After this digression, which I have been induced to make because the question of opening out Tibet may not unlikely receive some attention from the impending publication by the India Office in London of some interesting papers giving the history of an important mission despatched to Lhássa by Warren Hastings in 1774-75, to proceed to our Changthán trade tables. One of the most remarkable features of these statistics is the vast preponderance of the imports over the exports. The amount of this excess for the past eight years is no less than about 3½ lakhs of rupees. Mr. Shaw drew attention to the fact in his report for 1873, and I refer to it again, because I am glad to be able to verify a very sagacious surmise he put forward in explanation of it. Last year the exports to Changthán were watched and noted with minute care in view to throwing light on the matter, and thanks to the detective ability displayed by Munshi Karím Baksh, I have been enabled to enter in the tables now submitted a sum of no less than Rs. 61,200 in cash and silver among the exports to Chinese territory: more may have gone, but it is something to have got a certain record of even this much; for calculating at this rate for the past eight years,—and it is much more likely that a larger than a smaller sum has been the actual figure of the annual exports,—we are at once able to account for three of the three and half missing lakhs. The reason of this silver having escaped notice before, I attribute to the way traders from Lhássa shut themselves up here. They do their business in the dark, and it is most difficult to get at them anyhow, or to find out what their dealings are, and the fact of Karím Baksh being a Muhammadan is of course an additional hindrance to his direct intercourse with them, which reflects all the more credit on his discovery.

39. I do not think the tables before us merit any very detailed comment; but attention may be drawn to the fact that both the imports and exports exhibit a marked increase on the amounts recorded in 1873, the former having increased by about Rs. 40,000, and the latter by about Rs. 55,000. Among the imports a rise is chiefly observable in tea and pashm, which may be regarded as the staple imports from Chinese territory, while on the other hand among the exports a marked rise is noticeable in saffron, "chakmán" and precious stones, to which must be added the novel item of silver, while a decline characterises the exportation of gárha, zilchas and namdas.

40. *Trade with Kashmir Territory.*—There are only the tables that now remain to be considered. To commence with the imports, Form G. These exhibit a moderate increase on those of 1873, the figures being—

				Rs.
Imports, 1874	...	...	...	95,614
Ditto, 1873	...	...	...	76,386
		Increase	...	19,228

But there are some circumstances connected with the workings of the past season's trade that speak a good deal more significantly for its future development than the above figures, for instance, salt. Though it has always come from Changthán, now it is seen for the first time among the local imports. It has been obtained from the Salt Lake in Rúkchin, the banks of which are covered with a thick saline encrustation. The salt that is extracted, though not of a very superior quality, will no doubt from its cheapness prove a great boon to local consumers. Its importation amounts to Rs. 3,928.

41. *Phulli* (*Soda Salt*).—The rise here is extraordinary. Hitherto the importations have never covered as much as Rs. 500, whereas last year they figure at Rs. 3,400. This is due to the energy of Mr. Johnson, the Wazír of Ladakh, who last season made elaborate arrangements for the collection of phulli, which lies in a thick deposit over a great part of the ground in the Nubra valley.

42. *Borax* (*Sohága*).—Here again the Mahárája has to thank his Wazír for an extraordinary expansion of trade. As only a very small proportion of the borax is imported through Ladakh, the bulk of it going to India *viâ* Kullu, it is no use quoting the figures from the trade tables; suffice it to say that whereas up to 1873 Rs. 5,000 was the limit of the value of the borax ever imported out of Kashmir territory, last year it exceeded a value of Rs. 15,000. This is due to a system introduced by Mr. Johnson by which the Puga borax mines are now worked much more scientifically than they have been hitherto. The new arrangements have, however, no doubt injuriously affected the profits of a small class of traders from Kullu, who appear to have made their grievance in the matter the subject of a complaint against the farmer appointed by Mr. Johnson to superintend the workings of the mines. So far as I have been able to ascertain, the conduct of this official has given no just ground for these complaints, but all the same it is not difficult to account for them. Up to last year the Kullu traders were allowed to carry away borax in the shape of borax-earth from the mines at the rate of 5 sheep-loads of 16 seers each for the rupee; and this same borax-earth they could sell on reaching Kullu at from two to three sheep-loads for the rupee, thereby making a profit, straight off, of something like 50 per cent. Last year, however, Mr. Johnson very wisely put a stop to this waste of borax, which is now put to a refining process at the mines before it is sold. In consequence of this, however, its price has risen to 5 seers for the rupee. The Kullu men have naturally found out that borax purchased at this rate is a much less remunerative speculation than at those quoted above; all the same, they were actually favoured in being allowed to purchase it at this rate, for had it been allowed a free market in Leh, the price would have run up a good deal higher: and this there is every prospect of its doing next year, for its rate in the Punjab is about 2½ seers for the rupee. Notwithstanding their grievance, however, in the matter, the Kullu men must have found it worth their while to appropriate the lion's share of the yield of the mines, for only Rs. 2,400 out of the Rs. 15,000 worth that was extracted reached Ladakh.

43. *Saffron*:—

	Rs.
Imports, 1874	7,408
Ditto 1873	3,543
Increase ...	3,865

Here we have a marked increase again. The chief market of saffron is in Lhássa, where it is very extensively utilised by the Lámás in their religious ceremonies as a kind of incense. It is also used as a condiment with food by the upper classes, who spice and colour dainty dishes with it.

44. *Pashmína Shawls*.—

	Rs.
Imports 1874	5,150
Ditto 1873	2,640
Increase	2,510

The increase is considerable. These shawls are chiefly exported to Turkistán, where they are much worn as "pagrís."

45. *Horses*.—We may conclude our notice of imports with this satisfactory item. Horse flesh is at such a premium in Leh that the advent of any animals is a subject of congratulation; and though the Kashmir pony is too undersized to be up to a trip to Yárkand under the present system that regulates the loads to be carried, on which I shall have something to say presently, still as about 50 per cent. of these animals were mares brought up for breeding purposes, they may do something to make carriage more plentiful than it is just now.

46. *Exports to the Mahárája's Territory*.—It would be superfluous to give a detailed analysis of this form, for the commodities it comprises are almost entirely the same as in the table we have just noticed. Let it suffice to say that a slight contraction has characterised this branch of trade, the amount it exhibits being not quite up to the mark of 1873. This may be said to be mainly attributable to a slight falling off in two of the staples of local export, *viz.*, pashm and tea.

47. *Yárkand and Leh Markets*.—In order to carry out as effectively as possible instructions conveyed to me officially to submit special information of the state of the Leh market during the past season, I have made this the subject of very careful investigation, and thanks to the kindness of the officers marginally noted, I am enabled to verify these investigations by most reliable data in the shape of certified price currents of the Káshgar, Yárkand,

Political Agent, Yárkand.
Deputy Commissioner, Amritsar.
Assistant Commissioner, Kullu.

Kullu, and Amritsar markets. For the Yárkand price current, however, I should say I am indebted to Jowála Bhaggat.

48. Before proceeding to a consideration of the condition of commerce in Leh itself, it will, I think, repay us to glance briefly at the comparative rates prevailing in the two countries at the extreme ends of the trade route, for in them are situated the main emporiums of the traffic that passes through Ladakh.

49. To commence, then, with India. We find its staple export, *bazázi* or piece-goods, to be selling at most remunerative rates in Turkistán. In fact, if we except the item of chintzes the rates for all other cotton fabrics may be roughly estimated at 50 per cent. in advance of their cost price in Amritsar.

50. The cost of long-cloth (*lata*) is, by the way, worth noting as significantly illustrative of the description of piece-goods that find favour in Turkistán. The Amritsar quotations are Rs. 5 to 10 for a thán of 40 yards. Now, considering that fine long-cloth costs as much as from Rs. 13 to 16 in Calcutta, the article procurable at Amritsar for the above price can be nothing else but a very common and coarse description of cloth. As to chintzes, I think there can be little doubt about it that, as far as these fabrics are concerned, the Russians have to a great extent secured the command of the Turkistán market. Their chintzes are said to be preferred to ours, because, to begin with, they are cheaper, and though they are very coarse, they are very durable; but their chief recommendation probably is that they are of very gaudy patterns and of *fast* colours. Our chintzes are more expensive on account of their being of finer texture. A proportion of them, too, are of unfast colours. Mr. Russell took up a large consignment of chintzes with him, I believe selected with a view to gratifying the Túrki taste. All the same, there was a report here that the colours of his chintzes were not fast, and should this prove to be the case, I fear he may find some difficulty in meeting with purchasers, for my impression is that a Yárkandi will not look at a fabric that is not dyed with a fast colour.

51. *Spices, Sugar, Tea, Indigo, Dyes, Drugs, &c.*—All these are staple articles of Indian export, and the quotations they figure at speak volumes for the profitableness that must attend their trade.

52. To turn now to Turkistán. Passing over bullion, which in some form or other has been shown to be the chief export from Yárkand, we find the rates obtainable for its next most important production, pashm, to be in India nearly 50 per cent. in advance of what they are in Turkistán.

53. *Silk*.—This should be noticed because it also is one of the chief articles of Yárkand manufacture. All the same, I confess that the prices at which it is quoted do not hold out such promising prospect of profits as the commodities we have just drawn attention to. Possibly some error may have accidentally crept into the quotations, but if not, I fear that the traders who last year brought it down in unusually large quantities from Yárkand may find it difficult to turn their business to a profitable account.*

54. *Charras*.—The prices at which this drug figures would lead one to suppose that its profits must be enormous. They are so no doubt when the charras is quite fresh and of good quality, but for some reason or other the late importations from Yárkand have had neither of these recommendations, and the result is that less money has been turned from charras sales than from almost any other of the staple commodities of Yárkand produce.

55. To proceed now to an investigation of the conditions of trade in Leh itself during the past year. It may be remarked first of all that the inferences that have been drawn from the tables of prices current with regard to the Turkistán market apply with even more force to Leh profits. Even as they stand, it strikes one at once that the difference between Yárkand and Leh prices is not so great as it is between those of Leh and Amritsar. To illustrate this by a few examples from the principal articles of Indian export. The average price of a thán of long-cloth may be put down as Rs. 7 in Amritsar, Rs. 13 in Leh, Rs. 14 in Yárkand; spices, *i.e.*, pepper, ginger, "kachúr," &c., per maund as Rs. 22 in Amritsar, Rs. 40 in Leh, Rs. 62 in Yárkand; sugar, per maund, as Rs. 12 in Amritsar, Rs. 30 in Ladakh, Rs. 50 in Yárkand; goat skins, per score, Rs. 12 in India, Rs. 25 in Leh, Rs. 38 in Yárkand; other skins, each Rs. 4 in Amritsar, Rs. 6 in Leh, Rs. 7 in Yárkand; indigo, Rs. 75 in Amritsar, Rs. 110 in Leh, Rs. 144 in Yárkand. But an utterly inadequate idea of the proportionate difference between these rates will be formed if the cost of carriage be not taken into consideration. This, for one horse-load, may be approximately put down at Rs. 20 to 25 from the Punjab to Leh, and Rs. 40 to 45 from Leh to Yárkand, from which it is manifest that it costs almost twice as much to take a load of goods from Ladakh to Yárkand as it does to convey one from the Punjab to Ladakh; so that as a matter of fact Leh prices are very much more remunerative than those of Yárkand.

56. This being the case, the question naturally arises—why are not traders content to do their business in Leh instead of going to Yárkand? The reply is simple, because it takes two people to make a bargain. Little business has of late years been done in Leh for the very good reason that, owing to the restrictions put on the departure of the annual caravan, merchants from Yárkand have arrived here too late to admit of their delaying at all for the purpose of transacting business. With the certain markets of India before them they have not unnaturally been unwilling to risk the prospect of being weather-bound on this side of the Zojila

* Recent accounts from Amritsar corroborate these low rates, I am sorry to say; one merchant having written to say he can make no profit out of his silk.

Pass for the winter in order to avail themselves of the chance of making a little money in Ladakh.

57. Under these circumstances trade in Leh has of course been cramped and contracted; for it is needless to say that the country itself, which consumes little and produces less, has no internal resources to promote and develope commerce.

58. In order, however, to give some idea of the capabilities of the market even under these disadvantageous circumstances, I have had a valuation made of the amount of business transacted and the profits realized in the more important sales during the past year. The amount of the former may be, in round numbers, put down at Rs. 1,25,000. The latter, however, involves a more intricate calculation, and the result has been obtained with some difficulty.

59. It should be explained, to begin with, that as by far the greater proportion of transactions done in Leh are effected by barter and exchange instead of being specie sales, the rates of profits as given below do not invariably represent so much money actually realised, but rather the amount that may fairly be anticipated to be realized as current prices, stand.

60. This being understood, then, Ladakh profits for the past year stand approximately as follows:—

Tea has yielded a profit of		25	per cent.
Indigo	ditto	25	ditto.
Spices	ditto	25	ditto.
Sugar	ditto	20	ditto.
Goat skins	ditto	25	ditto.
Piece-goods	ditto	20	ditto.

One merchant alone brought up goods from Lahore to the value of Rs. 20,000, the whole of which he got taken off his hands during the year, and though he no doubt would have made larger profits had the Yárkand caravan arrived earlier, nevertheless he himself confessed to me before leaving Leh that he hoped to clear 25 per cent. on his venture, and as he is now arranging to return here with a second consignment of goods from Lahore, I have no doubt that his expectations as to profits have been fully realized, for native traders seem to be of the opinion that 20 or 25 per cent. is the lowest remuneration that would make it worth their while to undergo the difficulties that attend Ladakh trade.

61. *Ladakh Fair.*—As an appropriate conclusion to the above remarks, it may be apposite to say something on the prospects of the annual fair that is about to be established in Leh. The primary condition of its success will of course be the removal of the restrictions that have of late years been placed on the departure of the annual caravan from Turkistán. But as this was one of the conditions of our late treaty with the Amír, it may be fairly anticipated that in future merchants will not be subjected to detention. Although Leh has not the advantages of Pálampur in being the seat of a thriving local trade, it nevertheless is peculiarly favorably situated for an emporium of Central Asian commerce. In addition to being on the high road, and about midway between India and Turkistán, it has the advantage of being the *entrepôt* of a considerable amount of traffic that reaches it on the east from Chinese territory and on the west from Baltistán, Iskárdo, and other provinces in the territory of the Mahárájá of Kashmir. Moreover, Ladakh may be said to be within fairly easy reach of the Punjab; a journey to and fro could be accomplished within the year, allowing sufficient time for the transaction of business midway on the road. A trip to Turkistán, on the other hand, is a much more serious undertaking; a trader having got as far as Leh has only traversed half the distance to his destination. The northern half of the road remains to be encountered, and this not only presents incomparably greater difficulties than the southern half, but it is twice as expensive for baggage animals. There is then, I think, very little doubt that our traders would be glad enough to get a chance of doing their business with the Yárkandís without having to cross the Karakoram. The only question is whether the Yárkandís would be as willing to do their business in Leh. There can be no doubt that the system of detention in Yárkand that has lately prevailed has thrown them to a great extent on the markets of India, and now that they have found out what it is to enjoy the profits of direct trade with Calcutta and Bombay, it is probably an open question how far they will forego these advantages in order to be able to limit their travels to Ladakh. On the other hand the Yárkandís are certainly animated by a very enterprising commercial spirit, and I think they would be only too glad to get a prospect of doing a little business here if they could do so without losing the chance of getting on to India afterwards in case they were not tempted by Leh profits. Now, a fair in August or early in September would, if they are only permitted to leave Yárkand in time to attend it, enable them to spend a month in Ladakh without entailing any risk of having to cross the Zojila at an unseasonable time of the year. I have asked a great many traders what they think of the establishment of a fair here, and they all speak most encouragingly of it. The fair, too, once it were established, would in all likelihood be a great inducement to other traders in Turkistán who do not fancy such a prolonged absence from their homes as a journey to India entails to see if they could turn a little money in Ladakh. On the whole, therefore, I am inclined to think well of the prospects of success of the Leh fair.

62. *Carriage.*—This I take to be one of the most pressing questions for consideration in connection with our commercial intercourse with eastern Turkistán. Whatever may be the limit of the Yárkand market, there can be very little doubt about it that the limit of the supply of carriage available for the transport of goods to it has been very nearly reached. In former years, when trade was in its infancy, there were no goods for the horses to carry; now there is no lack of merchandise, the difficulty is to find carriage for its transport.

63. This difficulty is much increased by the system of over-loading that prevails, custom having fixed a horse-load to be 3 maunds pakka. And though experience proves that this weight can be carried by a Yárkandí horse, still, considering the extremely difficult nature of the ground that has to be traversed, it is no doubt an excessive load. Moreover, the supply of Yárkandí horses is certainly not equal to the present carriage demands, and whatever may be their burden-bearing power the ordinary ponies procurable in this district, or Kashmir, are certainly not up to carrying such a heavy load as this.

64. Traders having been in the habit of calculating a horse-load at 3 maunds are naturally, when they are hiring carriage, disinclined to decrease it, and consequently carriers, if they want service, are as a rule compelled to agree to these terms. The matter is a difficult one to meddle with, because on the principles of free trade I take it that one has no more right to interfere in a bargain concerning the rate of hire than in one concerning the price of goods. All the same, as it seems to me quite certain that so long as the present system of over-loading continues, it will be impossible to increase the number of baggage animals. I intend to bring the matter before a meeting of traders and carriers, to try if arrangements cannot be made that would limit the weight of a load to 2½ maunds; even this I think excessive; but as it seems to be the general opinion that a lower limit than this would never be agreed to, it would be probably useless to try and enforce it.

65. The loads of the Central Asian Trading Company were, I believe, 2½ maunds, and they were all carried by mules. I saw a lot of these animals in Rupshu in October last on their way back to India, and was much struck with their appearance; they looked in excellent working order, hard and fit, notwithstanding the severe work they had undergone. Mule carriage is no doubt very efficient, but all the same both it and horse carriage are very expensive. What I should like to see introduced on this route is camel carriage; and if the Amír of Turkistán would only open out the Kugiár road, there would seem to be nothing to prevent its being introduced.

66. *Roads.*—A very important piece of work was completed during the past year on the Lahul and Ladakh trade route in a new road from the bed of the Tsárap river to the summit of the Lachalang pass. This was constructed by Mr. Morris, Assistant Engineer, who accomplished the undertaking in the face of difficulties that it must have been no easy matter to contend against.

67. On his arrival at the scene of his labors his troubles began by the conduct of a gang of skilled Kabul coolies he had brought up with him who, not liking the prospect of a stay in such a rigorous climate and desolate district as Rupshu, got mutinous and refused to work, whereupon they were dismissed to a man, and Mr. Morris was left to undertake his work without the aid of a single skilled laborer. Fortunately his energy and skill were equal to the occasion, and with such crude and rough labor as could be supplied him from Rupshu and this district, he managed to complete a road extending over 12½ miles of mountainous country, part of which was difficult cutting through a rocky cliff, within a period of two months.

68. As a detailed report of the advantages offered by the new road has already been submitted, there is no occasion to go into the subject *in extenso* again here; suffice it to say that the new line commences on the right bank of the Tsárap river, about a mile south of the Changlang encamping ground, and after following the course of the stream for a mile, it leaves it by an abrupt turn to the right, whence it is carried by an easy and steadily ascending gradient along the hills, bounding the left bank of the Changlang nallah to the summit of the Lachalang pass, the height of which is 16,030 feet. Although the difference of level between the point where the new road diverges from the old and where it debouches on to the pass is about 3,000 feet, the gradient is nowhere greater than 1 in 10, and the ascent therefore is the easiest climb imaginable. In this respect it presents a striking contrast to the old road, which is nothing but a series of abrupt ascents and descents that are toilsome enough for a man, but must be still more so for a laden animal.

69. Mr. Morris had not time to complete the road all through to what he considers the requisite width for mule traffic, *i. e.*, 7 feet. Widening it out, however, to this extent, he states, would be a very easy operation, and if carried on under skilled superintendence, it might be completed in a month's time at the moderate outlay of Rs. 1,000. I venture to hope, therefore, that, now that so much has been done, nothing may interfere to prevent the completion of the little that remains in order to throw the road open to traffic.

69½. I trust I may be here permitted to bring forward again the question of the Shyok road, a work which, if carried out, would be of the utmost service in facilitating our means of communication with Eastern Turkistán. So much has been done to improve this along the route south of Ladakh, that it seems all the more desirable that the northern portion should get a share of attention too. A road up the Shyok river would avoid the necessity of crossing the Sassir pass, which, on account of its glacier formation, is the most difficult and dangerous pass between this and "Shadidulla Khoja" on the borders of Yárkand territory. It would by

all accounts present a comparatively easy gradient, and it would open out a very easy camel road that would be practicable all the year round. Considering how scanty and expensive the supply of transport has now become, it would, I think, be difficult to over-estimate the advantages that would result from the introduction of camel carriage.

70. Once the Shyok route is opened out, the only remaining obstacle to comparatively easy communication throughout the year between India and Central Asia would be the Zojila pass; and if, as seems to be not improbable, the Kashmir Government be induced to permit the application of English engineering skill to overcome the physical difficulties this pass presents, it will no doubt before long be very easy work crossing the Zojila in mid-winter.

71. I may mention, before quitting this subject, that minor repairs were also carried out during the past year by the Joint-Commissioners to portions of the trade routes running through the Ladakh district.

72. In his report for 1873 Mr. Shaw went to some trouble to show the preference that is evinced by traders for the Kullu over the Kashmir route; this year I have had a table made out (form M.) which shews the comparative amount of goods taken along the two routes during the past season. From this it will be seen that about 5½ lakhs went and came *via* Kullu, and something over 4 lakhs *via* Kashmir. Considering that the Kullu route was only used from July to November for exports, and from June to October for imports, the excess in its favour is remarkable; still there remains the fact that traffic passes along the Kashmir route every month in the year, whereas the year would be an exceptional one that would admit of the Kullu route being utilised for even six months.

73. *Other routes.*—Besides the route over the Karakoram, there are two others by which goods find their way to Káshgar,—one of these runs through Kabul, Badakshán, Zibák, Panja, and Sar-i-kúl, and the other through Pesháwar, Swát, Chitral to Zibák, where it joins the first route.

74. It is worth mentioning that 12 merchants who had been up to last year in the habit of confining their commercial trips to Yárkand to one or other of these routes, in 1874 for the first time piloted their return consignments of goods over the Karakoram. Several of these men complained to me in strong terms of the duties exacted along these routes, and expressed themselves as much pleased with the free system that prevails on the Ladakh trade route.

75. Thinking the subject would repay inquiry I took it up, and the result, which I think well worth inviting attention to, I give below in a detail of the two routes and the amount of duties levied along each:—

Route No. I.

		Rs.	A.	P.
Kabul ...	Duty levied on each horse-load ...	6	2	6
Bába Kamar ...	Ditto ...	1	12	0
Badakshán ...	Ditto ...	3	8	0
Zibák ...	Ditto ...	2	0	0
Panja ...	Ditto ...	1	0	0
Sar-i-kúl ...	Ditto ...	2	0	0
	Total duty levied on each load ...	16	6	6

Route No. II.

		Rs.	A.	P.
Alladáud ...	Duty levied on each horse-load ...	1	12	0
Serai ...	Ditto ...	0	14	0
Shamshere Khan ...	Ditto ...	0	14	0
Dain ...	Ditto ...	2	10	0
Dros Chitral ...	Ditto ...	1	12	0
Biráz Chitral ...	Ditto ...	1	12	0
Chitral ...	Ditto ...	3	0	0
Shoghit Chitral ...	Ditto ...	3	0	0
Zibák ...	Ditto ...	2	0	0
Panja ...	Ditto ...	1	0	0
Sur-i-kúl ...	Ditto ...	2	0	0
	Total duty levied on each load ...	20	10	0

If the duties have been stated correctly to me—and I see no reason for thinking they have not been so—the merchants have not complained of them without reason.

76. As bearing upon the future of trade, I think the question specially interesting, for several of the traders alluded to expressed their intention of using this route exclusively in future, and should they carry out this intention others no doubt will be induced to follow their example; and I think, therefore, that it is by no means unlikely that Ladakh trade may in this way receive a new and powerful impetus.

GENERAL REMARKS ON THE PAST YEAR'S TRADE AND PROSPECTS OF THE CENTRAL ASIAN TRADING COMPANY.

77. Apart from the actual amount of the trade totals, which is in itself a satisfactory illustration of the progress that has characterised our commerce with Eastern Turkistán during the past year, there are not wanting other indications, such as, for instance, the marked increase of imports from Yárkand, the rise in almost all the chief articles of Indian import, the prospect of a new market for indigo, the rates of prices current in the different markets, &c., &c., all of which may be said to speak well for the present, and promisingly for the future, condition of trade.

78. At the same time I think it as well to say, that such insight as my experience here has given me of the workings of trade certainly lead me to the conclusion that, notwithstanding the elasticity the Turkistán market has hitherto shown, its capacities are nevertheless limited. The steady and unvarying progress that has ever since the record of Ladakh statistics marked the past history of trade is sufficient evidence of this elasticity. All the same, the country is still young, its resources are to a great extent undeveloped, and its wealth certainly at present is inconsiderable, and in guaging the capabilities of its market these circumstances should not be overlooked.

79. In drawing inferences from the statistics of Ladakh trade there is, moreover, another fact which should always be borne in mind, or else erroneous conclusions may be arrived at. It is that almost all commercial transactions are effected by barter, very little money being exchanged; for truth to tell, very few of the traders have any money to exchange. If cash could be realised at the rates that figure in the tables of prices current, it would not take long to make a fortune in this trade; but such is not the case. A trader, for instance, comes to Leh with a consignment of piece-goods, in exchange for which say he makes a bargain for charras and silk. A certain amount of chance, to begin with, must attend the success of this transaction, but his business is as yet only half over; he has still to get rid of the silk and charras, and the profits he ultimately realizes must of course depend on the state of the Indian market as regards these goods. Then, again, in balancing gain, consideration must be taken of the expense of carriage, risk of loss or damage on the road, mortality of horses, &c., &c., and all these contingencies are, it should be remembered, much increased in case of a trader's travels being prolonged to Turkistán.

80. As to the prospects of the Central Asian Trading Company, the accounts first received of Mr. Russell's chance of getting rid of his goods were wonderfully promising. More recent reports, however, do not bear out the sanguine expectations he seems first to have formed of the success likely to attend his sales. But that he should have sold but little of his caravan hitherto is, I think, in no way surprising; for my idea is that even under favourable circumstances it would take a considerable time to effect the sale of so large a caravan—that is, on the condition of the goods being bought up in the ordinary way of trade by the people of the country. It is quite likely, however, that the Amír, if he thinks that Mr. Russell is using his eyes to too good purpose in Yárkand, will, in order to give him his *conge*, treat him as he seems on several occasions to have treated Russian merchants in similar circumstances, and buy up the whole or the greater part of his goods himself. But of course if the caravan were sold in this way it would not afford a reliable test for gauging the capacities of the Turkistán market. I have, however, after having given the matter a good deal of consideration, come to the conclusion that, whatever measure of success may attend his business,—and Mr. Russell's energy and enterprise are deserving of a high measure of success,—we shall still only have an imperfect test of the capacities of the Yárkand market: for it seems to me quite certain that Mr. Russell's goods are not entirely suited to the wants of the country he has taken them to. In the first place they are *universally* spoken of as being excessively expensive, and in the next place, a portion of them at any rate, are quite out of place in the Turkistán bazár.

81. Let us examine some of the principal items of his importations. To begin with the chief article, *piece-goods*, which figure to the extent of Rs. 62,500. As has been already pointed out, these piece-goods are a good deal more expensive than the fabrics that ordinarily find importation to Yárkand. They are no doubt of finer texture and better quality and possibly more worth their price than the inferior kind, but this is not to the point, for it may be no recommendation in the eyes of the Yárkandís, whose taste in the matter will determine the sale of the goods. If they, as would seem to be the case, prefer coarse and cheap long-cloth, it is an open question whether they will purchase finer cloth at an enhanced price.

82. Merino, Rs. 35,644; broad cloth, Rs. 8,155,—total Rs. 43,799. These fabrics have hitherto been imported in but exceedingly small quantities to Turkistán. I should think the demand for them is likely to be very limited, especially as Mr. Russell's prices are more than 35 per cent. higher than other traders.

83. Flannel, Rs. 5,665; alpacca, Rs. 2,490; serge, Rs. 4,377; cotton-cloth, Rs. 3,015,—total Rs. 15,547. These fabrics will be entirely new to the country, and, with the exception, perhaps, of cotton cloth, I do not know what grounds there are for thinking that there will be any

demand for them. Any way, considering their prices, I think the chances of their finding sale somewhat hazardous.

84. Silk fabrics, Rs. 44,514. The average price of these, according to Mr. Russell's valuation, is Rs. 3 per yard, and the silks of other traders Rs. 2-2 per yard. Mr. Russell's silks are probably much superior to other merchants, but so are their prices; and it is, *quantity not quality*, that finds favour in Yárkand.

85. Neck scarves or comforters, Rs. 2,700; jackets, Rs. 2,304; merino shawls, Rs. 3,620; English blankets, Rs. 240; English shawls, Rs. 240; stuff for veils, Rs. 1,624; silk stockings, Rs. 500; curtains Rs. 430,—total Rs. 11,658. It must have cost a good deal of money to transport these articles from Bradford to Yárkand, and whether they would not be much more appropriately placed in an English warehouse than a shop in a Central Asian bazár is a question about which there could hardly be, I should think, two opinions. However, now they have got to Yárkand, let us hope some one will buy them; though should they not find a sale it would be very hard to blame the market of the country. The Túrkís, though they are reported to be an enlightened race, have probably hardly yet advanced sufficiently far in civilization to take to wearing silk stockings.

86. Imitation fur-robes, Rs. 800; 4 were detailed at Rs. 200 a piece. Now considering that an embroidered portion of expensive Russian furs (genuine of course) could be bought for this sum in Yárkand, Mr. Russell will be very fortunate if he succeeds in persuading any body to take his *imitation* fur-robes at this price.

87. Needles, Rs. 100; pins, Rs. 3,434. Needles sell in Yárkand, but pins will be quite new to the country, and Mr. Russell will, I should think, have to enlighten the people as to the uses they are adapted to before he finds any purchasers.

88. Gun caps, Rs. 2,000, priced at Rs. 10 per 1,000. Yárkándís have, however, been accustomed to buy caps that cost only Rs. 6 per 1,000, and though these are no doubt very inferior caps, still they appear to have satisfied their wants, and they will probably think twice before they pay as much as Mr. Russell is asking.

89. Guns, cartridges, &c. Mr. Russell took up a large consignment of both these in his caravan, but his prices seem to be thought excessively high. If he will abate them, however these articles should sell well.

90. I trust my motive in making the above remarks, by no means all that might be said on the same subject, will not be misunderstood. As conclusions will inevitably be drawn as to the probable results of Mr. Russell's venture, I take it to be only my duty to do all I can to contribute to the correctness of these conclusions; and unless some consideration be given to the adaptability in price as well as in kind of Mr. Russell's goods to the wants of the country he has taken them to for sale, I do not see how even approximately correct conclusions can be arrived at in the matter. Their suitability in this respect should, I take it, be not only the standard his success should be judged by, but also the test of the capacity of the Yárkand market. I will only add that Mr. Russell has no doubt had a very difficult task before him, and the pluck and enterprise he has brought to bear on it deserve every success. This I wish him with all my heart, notwithstanding the prominence I have thought it my duty to give to the odds that are against it.

91. *Drawbacks.*—I see in the Punjab report for 1873-74 that it is in contemplation to allow the payment of refunds of duties on goods for Turkistán to be made at Leh by the British Joint-Commissioner, and I trust that nothing may prevent this arrangement being carried out. Ladakh would, I take it, for every reason, be the most convenient place for the payment of drawbacks. Last year all the traders that came *viâ* Kullu got their refunds paid by the Assistant Commissioner of that district, and several who came *viâ* Kashmir petitioned me for a similar favour and appeared unable to comprehend why I could not grant it them.

Events of the Year.

92. During the early summer of 1874 Sir Douglas Forsyth's mission repassed through Ladakh on their return journey to India, and, thanks to the able way Mr. Johnson carried out the orders of the Mahárája on the subject, the arrangements made for their requirements were very elaborate and complete. Some fears were entertained in the spring that in consequence of the withdrawal of a portion of the cultivators of this district for employment as coolies, &c., the crops might suffer; but such was not the case: arrangements were made for the tillage of the usual amount of ground, and the yield of the harvest was quite up to, if not in excess of, the average of past seasons. The autumn of the year was marked by the death of the Rája of Ladakh, which occurred rather suddenly on the 20th September. Since the Kashmir conquest of Ladakh, in 1834, by Wazir Zoráwar Singh, the Rája has been in the position of a mere stipendiary, retaining the nominal title of Rája but having no authority whatsoever. He is succeeded in the title by his son, a boy of about 10 years of age.

93. The death of the Rája was followed about two months later by that of the "Kahlone," the head Bôte munshi of the Ladakh wizárat. In bye-gone days, when the Ladakh State was independent, the Kahlone was the prime minister of the Rája, and an

official of no mean importance. The late Kahlone was a fine specimen of a Bôte, and it will be difficult to replace him in the wizárat. He was on his way to Lhássa as commercial envoy from the Mahárája, when he contracted the illness that brought on his death.

94. *Jurisdiction.*—During the year 29 civil and 6 criminal cases came for jurisdiction before the Joint-Commissioner's court. The civil cases were almost all suits to recover debts, and none deserve special comment. The criminal cases, with the exception of one for theft, tried by Mr. Johnson at Lama Gyrá, on his way to Kashmir, were of a very trivial character.

95. *Leh Dispensary.*—In the autumn of the year the services of Assa Rám, Hospital Assistant, were lost to the dispensary; the duties of which, as well as those of meteorological observer, he had carried on for a period extending over 18 months with great assiduity and attention. I am glad, however, to be able to speak in equally high terms of the efficient way these duties have been since carried on by his successor, Hospital Assistant Chirágh Dín, who has been most regular and attentive in his work. I submit with the dispensary statistics a short report of his, and, with reference to the working of the dispensary during the past year, I should like to say that the great falling-off in the number of vaccinations is due to the circumstance that Lámá Tandúp, on receipt of the reward granted him for his work during 1873, disappeared for some time, and I have only lately been able to unearth him. As he was the means of all the district vaccinations being carried out, of course in his absence there was a cessation of work. Now, however, I am glad to say that he has recommenced his vaccinations again, and I trust that the return for *this* year may be up to the mark of 1873.

96. Karím Baksh, the office munshi, has rendered me invaluable assistance in the compilation of the statistics accompanying this report. The ability and assiduity of Karím Baksh have, on previous occasions, been brought to the notice of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, and last year, as on several previous years, His Honour was graciously pleased to grant him, on the recommendation of the British Joint-Commissioner, the gratuity of one month's pay. This year I have, however, ventured to recommend (in a separate letter) the munshi for a permanent increase of pay, and I venture to hope His Honour may not think the reward unmerited.

97. In bringing this report to a close I should like to place on record the thanks I feel are due to Mr. Johnson, the Mahárája's Wazír of Ladakh, for the cordial co-operation he has always given me in carrying out the duties of my office here. Yárkand trade, moreover, owes no little to the help it has had from Mr. Johnson; since his departure on furlough to England, the duties of the wizárat have been carried on by Munshi Bayli Rám, and I have reason to be pleased with the assistance Bayli Rám, as well as officials of the Mahárája's have given me in carrying on my work here.

A.

IMPORTS FROM TURKISTAN INTO LADAKH DURING THE YEAR 1874.

Number.	Name of Goods.		Rate per maund pakka.	Turkistan. Weight.	Turkistan. Value.	Remarks.
			Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs.	
1	Coarse cotton cloth (" Garha") ...		87 8 0	143 31	12,577	
2	Silk thread (" Résham")		240 0 0	209 20	50,280	
3	Pashm (" Turfáni")		Various.	765 10	60,030	
4	Soap		40 0 0	6 0	240	
5	Charras		Various.	575 12	29,125	
6	Jade stone ("Sangyeshm") ...		.....	12 30	3,560	
				By Number.		
7	Khokand silk (" Sháhi") ...	thán	5 0 0	Tháns 68	340	Sháhi is a fine silk.
8	Khotán silk (" Darái Khotán")	„	2 0 0	Do. 3,235	6,470	Darái is a coarse silk.
9	Daroyá, Khokand ...	„	5 0 0	Do. 60	300	" Daroyá," silk and cotton cloth, fine.
10	Khotán mashru	„	4 0 0	Do. 130	520	" Mashru," ditto ditto coarse.
11	Yárkand cotton cloth (" Chakmán")	„	2 0 0	Do. 7,200	14,400	Used as a lining for chogas, and in Chinese Tartary as a material for tents.
12	Postíns		Various.	No. 71	1,240	
13	Chogas		.....	Do. 32	230	
14	Carpets (" Zilcha")		.....	Do. 238	3,305	
15	Felts (" Namda")		.....	Do. 4,468	9,285	
16	Green leather (" Sagri") ...	each	2 0 0	Do. 13	26	
17	Metallic lustred leather ...	100	20 0 0	Do. 2,400	480	
18	Yak tails ("Chaori") ...	each	1 8 0	Do. 20	30	
19	" Mamirán," thalictrum, a drug	tola	1 0 0	Tolas 240	240	
20	Precious stones		Various.	.....	13,590	
21	Gold-dust	tola	14 0 0	Tolas 5,732	80,248	
22	Gold coins	each	5 8 0	No. 2,391	13,150	
23	Kúrs	„	170 0 0	Do. 166	28,220	
24	Silver and cash	Rs.	.....	.....	20,036	
25	Horses		.....	No. 396	33,880	
	Total ...		.....	.....	3,81,802	

Note.—No annas have been entered to simplify the addition.

E. MOLLOY, *Captain,*
Offg. British Joint-Commissioner, Ladakh.

B.

EXPORTS FROM LADAKH TO TURKISTAN DURING THE YEAR 1874.

Number.	Name of Goods.	Rate per maund pakka.	Turkistan. Weight.	Turkistan. Value.	Remarks.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs.	
1	Piece-goods, 1st quality (" Bazázi") ...	250 0 0	250 0	62,000	
2	Do., 2nd do.	175 0 0	810 0	1,41,750	
3	Sugar, 1st quality	40 0 0	202 20	8,100	
4	Do., 2nd do.	30 0 0	400 13	12,010	
5	Do., unrefined	25 0 0	55 24	1,390	
6	Honey	20 0 0	19 20	390	
7	" Moraba-i-amla" (a confection) ...	40 0 0	7 5	285	
8	Spices, 1st quality	90 0 0	31 0	2,790	Nutmeg, cinnamon, and cardamoms.
9	Do., 2nd do.	Various.	219 18	12,594	Black pepper, cloves, &c.
10	Do., 3rd do.	25 0 0	261 0	6,525	Turmeric and ginger.
11	Tea, green, Lhássa	160 0 0	6 0	960	
12	Do., do., Calcutta	Various.	107 20	19,760	
13	Do., ball, do.	Do.	144 24	12,765	
14	Do., hill, Kángra	120 0 0	326 30	39,210	
15	Cardamoms	400 0 0	3 0	1,200	
16	Dried fruits	40 0 0	6 0	240	
17	Rice, 1st quality, (" Bára")	30 0 0	3 0	90	From Pesháwar.
18	Tin	100 0 0	7 20	750	
19	Cutlery, (" Maniári")	160 0 0	11 12	1,808	
20	Carbonate of lead	120 0 0	1 20	180	" Safeda kashkari."

B —*continued.*

EXPORTS FROM LADAKH TO TURKISTAN DURING THE YEAR 1874 —*continued.*

Number.	Name of Goods.		Rate per maund pakka.	Turkistan. Weight.	Turkistan. Value.	Remarks.
			Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs.	
21	Indigo		Various.	349 20	40,530	
22	Borax		8 0 0	12 0	96	
23	Opium		400 0 0	25 26	10,260	
24	Medicines		Various.	12 20	3,300	
25	" Jadwár-i-khatái," (Zedoary) ...		Do.	0 5	400	
26	Fish bait		120 0 0	15 0	1,800	
27	Tamarinds		20 0 0	18 20	370	
28	Senna		20 0 0	24 0	480	
29	Dry myrobolans, (" Halela")		20 0 0	31 20	630	
30	" Amaltás," Cassia fistula		20 0 0	28 20	570	
				By Number.		
31	Brocade, (" Kinkháb") ...	thán	...	Tháns 212	12,720	
32	Silk velvet, (" Makhmal") ...	yard	5 0 0	Yards 391	1,955	
33	Silk cloth, English ...	do.	3 0 0	Do. 14,838	44,514	
34	Satin cloth	thán	...	Tháns 201	16,700	
35	Broad-cloth		...	Yards 1,599	9,219	
36	Serge cloth	yard	3 0 0	Do. 1,459	4,377	
37	Merino and woollen cloth ...	do.	2 0 0	17,922	35,844	
38	Cotton broad-cloth ...	do.	1 2 0	Do. 2,680	3,015	
39	Alpacca	do.	1 0 0	Do. 2,490	2,490	
40	Flannel		Various.	Do. 4,098	5,665	
41	" Shawls, pashm," Kashmíri		Do.	Tháns 135	5,620	
42	Do. Báltistáni ...		Do.	Do. 11	520	
43	Do. Amritsari ...		40 0 0	Do. 5	200	
44	Shawls, merino, English		Various.	Dozens 10	3,620	
45	Scarves, English		Do.	Do. 12	2,700	
46	Blankets, do.	dozen	120 0 0	Do. 2	240	
47	Woollen Shawls, English ...	thán	1 0 0	Tháns 240	240	
48	Colored kamrbands ...	dozen	200 0 0	Dozens 24	4,800	
49	Cloaks and jackets ...	do.	192 0 0	Do. 12	2,304	
50	Imitation fur cloth ...	each	200 0 0	Tháns 4	800	
51	Veils	do.	7 0 0	Do. 232	1,624	
52	Silk socks	dozen	100 0 0	Dozens 5	500	
53	Cotton socks	do.	10 0 0	Do. 6	60	
54	Curtains	do.	107 8 0	Do. 4	430	
55	Otter skins		Various.	Tháns 15,015	52,698	
56	Goat skins dyed red ...	score	25 0 0	Scores 2,345¼	58,630	" Láki."
57	" Kalgi," (plumes of pheasant)	each	0 6 0	No. 450	169	
58	Foxes' skins	do.	1 0 0	Do. 95	95	
59	Koráns and other books		Various.	Do. 2,948	11,830	
60	Aniline dye, (" Rang-i-ábási") ...		Do.	Boxes 200	800	
61	Thread, silk		Do.	Bundles 18	347	
62	Do., cotton		Do.	Do. 69	275	
63	Pin boxes and needles		Do.	Boxes 1,138	3,534	
64	Imitation jewellery		Do.	...	500	
65	Model railway		Do.	No. 1	120	
66	Corn-grinding machine		...	Do. 1	30	
67	Printing-die		...	Do. 1	120	
68	Telegraph		...	Do. 1	60	
69	Galvanic battery		...	Do. 1	40	
70	Barometer		...	Do. 1	30	
71	Pictures of sorts		...	...	90	
72	Knives		...	No. 2,000	6,000	
73	Lamps and candlesticks		...	Do. 23	274	
74	Telescopes		...	Do. 13	383	
75	Bells		...	Do. 8	68	
76	Musical boxes and watches		...	...	6,000	
77	Cups, China	each	0 8 0	No. 200	100	
78	Flint and steel		...	Do. 2,000	150	
79	Gunpowder	box	2 0 0	Boxes 60	120	
80	Cartridges	100	12 0 0	No. 100,000	12,000	
81	Swords, " talwár" ...	each	20 0 0	Do. 56	1,120	
82	Gun caps		...	Do. 6,210,000	32,050	
83	Rifles		...	Do. 359	68,990	
84	Pistols		...	Do. 52	2,550	
	Grand Total ...				8,02,563	

Note.—No annas have been entered to simplify addition.

E. MOLLOY, *Captain,*
Offg. British Joint-Commissioner, Ladakh.

C.

IMPORTS INTO LEH FROM INDIA VIÂ KULLU, RÁMPUR, AND KASHMÍR DURING THE YEAR 1874.

Number.	Name of Goods.	Rate per maund pakka.	Kullu.		Rámpur.		Kashmír.		Total.		Remarks.
			Weight.	Value.	Weight.	Value.	Weight.	Value.	Weight.	Value.	
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs.	Mds. S	Rs.	Mds. S.	Rs.	Mds. S.	Rs.	
1	Piece-goods, 1st quality ("Bazázi") ...	250 0 0	250 0	62,500	...	...	...	...	250 0	62,500	
2	Piece-goods, 2nd quality ("Bazázi") ...	175 0 0	364 4	63,717	16 0	2,800	174 20	30,538	554 24	97,055	
3	Coarse cotton cloth ("Gárha")... ...	87 8 0	20 30	1,806	...	...	...	...	20 30	1,806	
4	Sugar, 1st quality ...	40 0 0	202 20	8,100	...	...	...	...	202 20	8,100	
5	Do., 2nd do. ...	30 0 0	238 36	7,167	7 10	218	34 10	1,028	280 16	8,413	
6	Do., unrefined ...	22 0 0	89 0	1,958	....	...	3 10	71	92 10	2,029	
7	Molasses	15 0 0	8 0	120	...	...	...	...	8 0	120	
8	Morab-i-ámla (a confection)	40 0 0	4 20	180	...	...	3 0	120	7 20	300	
9	Spices, 1st quality ...	90 0 0	24 32	2,232	...	...	...	...	24 32	2,232	Cinnamon, nutmeg.
10	Do., 2nd do. ...	55 0 0	40 32	2,243	6 0	330	46 20	2,558	93 12	5,131	Pepper cloves.,
11	Do., 3rd do. ...	25 0 0	93 0	2,325	3 5	78	21 27	542	117 32	2,945	Ginger, turmeric.
12	Tea, green, Calcutta ...	200 0 0	36 0	7,2 0	...	...	39 1	7,805	75 1	15,005	
13	Tea, ball, do. ...	80 0 0	6 0	480	...	...	42 0	3.360	48 0	3,840	
14	Tea, hill, Kángra ...	120 0 0	176 12	21,216	...	...	90 0	10,800	266 12	32,016	
15	Rice	Various.	16 0	115	...	...	...	...	16 0	115	
16	Dál	8 0 0	3 0	24	...	...	...	...	3 0	24	
17	Oil	22 0 0	5 0	110	...	...	...	...	5 0	110	
18	Dried fruits... ...	40 0 0	45 32	1,832	1 0	40	...	...	46 32	1,872	
19	Cardamoms	400 0 0	1 20	600	...	...	...	...	1 20	600	
20	Copper vessels ...	80 0 0	28 25	2,290	...	...	3 5	250	31 30	2,540	
21	Iron vessels... ...	Various.	9 22	452	1 0	40	...	...	10 22	492	
22	Iron	15 0 0	87 16	1,311	1 0	15	...	...	88 16	1,326	
23	Steel	40 0 0	1 0	40	...	...	...	...	1 0	40	
24	Tin	100 0 0	4 22	455	...	...	0 32	80	5 14	535	
25	Cutlery ("Maniári") ...	160 0 0	10 16	1,664	...	...	1 22	248	11 30	1,912	
26	Salt, Punjab ...	13 0 0	...	...	...	...	0 13	4	0 13	4	
27	Soap	Various.	12 2	392	...	...	...	...	12 2	392	
28	Indigo	Do.	253 5	37,875	...	...	28 20	3,180	281 25	41,055	
29	Opium	400 0 0	...	...	1 10	500	...	...	1 10	500	
30	Tobacco	20 0 0	4 10	85	...	...	...	...	4 10	85	
31	Snuff	120 0 0	...	...	...	...	0 19	57	0 19	57	
32	Medicines	...	7 20	1,300	...	...	1 20	500	9 0	1,800	
33	Dry tamarind ("Imbli")...	20 0 0	4 20	90	...	...	5 20	110	10 0	200	
34	Senna	20 0 0	3 0	60	...	...	3 0	60	6 0	120	
35	Dried myrabolans ...	20 0 0	...	...	...	...	4 0	80	4 0	80	
36	Cassia pulp ("Amaltás")	20 0 0	5 8	104	...	...	...	...	5 8	104	
37	Fish bait	120 0 0	13 8	1,584	...	...	...	...	13 8	1,584	
			By Number.								
38	Brocade ("Kinkháb")	Various.	tháns 103	9,340	...	...	tháns 54	7,006	tháns 157	16,346	
39	Silt velvet ("Makhmal") ... ...yard	5 0 0	yards 391	1,955	...	...	...	...	yards 391	1,955	
40	Silk cloth of sorts ... „	3 0 0	do. 14,838	44,514	...	...	...	...	do. 14,838	44,514	
41	Satin	Various.	tháns 2	200	...	...	tháns 145	12,250	tháns 147	12,450	
42	Amritsar silk cloth ...thán	25 0 0	do. 1	25	...	...	...	...	do. 1	25	
43	Broad-cloth ("Banát")	...	yds. 1,636	8,906	...	...	yds. 320	1,445	yds. 1,954	10,351	
44	Serge cloth ... yd.	3 0 0	do. 1,459	4,377	...	...	...	...	1,459	4,377	
45	Merino and woollen cloth ... ... „	2 0 0	do. 17,822	35,644	...	...	...	...	17,822	35,644	
46	Cotton cloth ... „	1 2 0	do. 2,680	3,015	...	...	...	...	2,680	3,015	
47	Alpacca ... „	1 0 0	do. 2,490	2,490	...	...	...	...	2,490	2,490	
48	Flannel cloth ...	...	do. 4,098	5,665	...	...	...	...	4,098	5,665	
49	English merino shawls	...	dozs. 10	3,620	...	...	...	...	10	3,620	
50	English blankets ... doz.	120 0 0	do. 2	240	..	...	...	...	2	240	
51	Scarves, woollen, English ...thán	1 0 0	tháns 240	240	...	...	...	...	240	240	
52	Scarves, merino, English	...	dozs. 12	2,700	...	...	...	...	12	2,700	
53	Colored kamrbands ... doz.	200 0 0	do. 24	4,800	...	...	...	...	24	4,800	
54	Jackets ... ... „	192 0 0	do. 12	2,304	...	...	...	...	12	2,304	
55	Veils ... ... „	7 0 0	do. 232	1,624	...	...	...	...	232	1,624	
56	Imitation fur cloth ...each	200 0 0	each 4	800	...	...	...	...	4	800	
57	Silk socks ... doz.	100 0 0	dozs. 5	500	...	...	...	...	5	500	
58	Cotton do. ... „	10 0 0	do. 6	60	...	...	...	...	6	60	
59	Curtains ... „	107 8 0	do. 4	430	...	...	...	...	4	430	
60	Otter skins ... „	Various.	5,462	21,984	200	1,100	3,103	12,299	8,765	35,383	
61	Goat skins dyed red...score	25 0 0	784	19,600	...	...	677	16,925	1,461	36,525	
62	Shoes	...	400	420	...	...	...	...	400	420	
63	"Kalgi" (pheasant plumes)	...	150	56	...	...	...	...	150	56	
64	Koráns and other books ...	...	1,414	3,100	...	...	...	...	1,414	3,100	
65	Aniline dye("Rang-i-ábási")	...	boxes 110	330	...	...	46	198	156	528	

C—*continued.*

IMPORTS INTO LEH FROM INDIA VIÂ KULLU, RÁMPUR, AND KASHMÍR DURING THE YEAR 1874—*continued.*

Number.	Name of Goods.	Rate per maund pakka.	Kullu.		Rámpur.		Kashmír.		Total.		Remarks.
			Weight.	Value.	Weight.	Value.	Weight.	Value.	Weight.	Value.	
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs.	Mds.S.	Rs.	Mds. S.	Rs.	Mds. S.	Rs.	
					By number.						
66	Thread, silk ...	...	bundles 18	347	...	...	...	...	18	347	
67	Do., cotton ...	...	do. 69	275	...	...	...	...	69	275	
68	Pin boxes and needles ...	...	do. 1,138	3,534	..	...	...	...	1,138	3,534	
69	Imitation jewellery ...	...	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	500	
70	Model railway ...	...	1	120	...	...	...	...	1	120	
71	Corn-grinding machine ...	...	1	30	...	...	...	...	1	30	
72	Printing-die ...	...	1	120	...	...	...	...	1	120	
73	Telegraph ...	...	1	60	...	...	...	...	1	60	
74	Galvanic battery ...	...	1	40	...	...	...	...	1	40	
75	Barometer ...	...	1	30	...	...	...	...	1	30	
76	Pictures of sorts ...	...	...	90	...	...	...	...	...	90	
77	Knives ...	...	2,000	6,000	...	...	...	...	2,000	6,000	
78	Lamps and candlesticks ...	...	23	274	...	...	...	...	23	274	
89	Telescopes ...	...	13	383	...	...	...	...	13	383	
80	Bells ...	...	8	68	...	...	...	...	8	68	
81	Musical boxes and watches	...	...	6,000	...	...	...	...	...	6,000	
82	Conch shells ("Sanks") each	2 0 0	80	160	...	...	...	...	80	160	
83	Flint and steel ...	...	2,000	150	...	...	...	...	2,000	150	
84	Cups, China ...each	0 8 0	...	...	...	...	1,095	548	1,095	548	
85	Cartridges ... 100	12 0 0	100,000	12,000	...	...	...	...	100,000	12,000	
86	Gun caps ...	...	500,000	3,500	...	...	5,400,000	27,000	5,900,000	30,500	
87	Gunpowder ... box	2 0 0	65	130	...	...	...	...	65	130	
88	Rifles	...	295	63,750	...	...	20	2,000	315	65,750	
89	Pistols ... ...each	50 0 0	47	2,350	...	...	...	...	47	2,350	
90	Cash, rupees ...	...	...	5,000	...	...	...	...	...	5,000	
	Grand Total ...	...	...	5,15,477	...	5,121	...	1,41,062	...	6,61,660	

Note.—To simplify addition, no annas have been entered.

E. MOLLOY, *Captain,*
Offg. British Joint-Commissioner, Ladakh.

D.

EXPORTS FROM LEH TO INDIA VIÂ KULLU, RÁMPUR, AND KASHMÍR DURING THE YEAR 1874.

Number.	Name of Goods.	Rate per maund pakka.	Kullu.		Rámpur.		Kashmír.		Total Weight.	Total Value.	Remarks.
			Weight.	Value.	Weight.	Value.	Weight.	Value.			
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs.	Mds.S.	Rs.	Mds. S.	Rs.	Mds. S.	Rs.	
1	Silk	240 0 0	8 26	2,076	...	...	197 21	47,406	206 7	49,482	
2	Pashm, picked ...	100 0 0	...	...	...	...	1 22	155	1 22	155	
3	Do., unpicked ...	Various.	27 0	2,160	...	...	368 17	29,142	395 17	31,302	
4	Tea, green, Lhássa ...	Do.	...	...	...	...	2 23	412	2 23	412	
5	Currants	14 0 0	...	...	...	...	2 22	36	2 22	36	
6	Borax	8 0 0	...	...	...	...	1 17	11	1 17	11	
7	Soda salt	8 0 0	...	...	...	...	0 29	6	0 29	6	"Phulli."
8	Gillar pattar ...	240 0 0	...	...	...	...	1 10	300	1 10	300	Gillar pattar is a seaweed (lemi-naria saccharina).
9	Rhubarb	70 0 0	...	...	1 25	114	8 24	602	10 9	716	
10	Charras	50 0 0	250 23	12,529	42 30	2,138	439 0	21,950	732 13	36,617	
11	Jadwár-i-khatái ...	Various.	...	...	...	...	1 10	900	1 10	900	Zedoary.
12	Jade stone	Do.	...	...	...	...	14 19	4,260	14 19	4,260	
13	Lapis lazuli	Do.	...	...	...	...	0 4	40	0 4	40	"Lájward."
			By Number.								
14	Khokand silk thán	5 0 0	...	...	...	...	65	325	65	325	"Shahi."
15	Khotán silk ("Darái") „	Various.	...	...	...	...	940	1,980	940	1,980	"Darái."
16	Khokand ("Daroyá") „	5 0 0	...	...	...	...	25	125	25	125	Cotton and silk cloth.
17	Khotán mashru „	Various.	...	...	...	...	105	435	105	435	"Mashru" is a substance half silk.

D—*continued.*

EXPORTS FROM LEH TO INDIA VIÂ KULLU, RÁMPUR, AND KASHMÍR DURING THE YEAR 1874—*continued.*

Number.	Name of Goods.		Rate per maund pakka.	Kullu.		Rámpur.		Kashmír.		Total Weight.	Total Value.	Remarks.
				Weight.	Value.	Weight.	Value.	Weight.	Value.			
			Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs.	Mds. S.	Rs.	Mds. S.	Rs.	Mds. S.	Rs.	
18	Shawls, pashmína	thán	Various.	...	...	22	550	9	225	31	775	From Baltistán.
19	Pattu, do.	„	10 0 0	...	...	...	...	4	40	4	40	From Baltistán.
20	Postíns ...	„	Various.	...	...	...	...	15	260	15	260	From Yárkand.
21	Chogas ...	...	Do.	...	...	...	...	12	200	12	200	
22	Carpets ("Zilcha")	...	Do.	55	700	13	120	144	2,335	212	3,155	
23	Felts ("Namda")	...	Do.	497	745	30	60	1,346	2,445	1,873	3,250	
24	Yak tails ...	each	1 8 0	...	...	...	...	No. 9	13	9	13	"Chaori."
25	Cups, green stone	„	1 0 0	...	...	...	...	Do. 25	No. 25	25	25	"Zahrmohra."
26	Precious stones	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,000	...	7,000	
27	Kurs, silver	each	170 0 0	...	...	...	...	123	20,910	123	20,910	
28	Silver bullion	tola	1 0 0	318	318	...	...	633	633	951	951	
29	Cash ...	Rs.	...	...	350	...	...	...	32,839	...	33,189	
30	Gold-dust ...	tola	14 0 0	326	4,564	...	...	5,303	74,242	5,629	78,806	
31	Gold coins ...	each	5 8 0	No. 644	3,542	...	...	1,833	10,082	2,477	13,624	
32	Horses ...	...	...	Do. 72	6,725	...	...	198	18,295	270	25,020	
	Total ...		...	...	33,709	...	2,982	...	2,77,629	...	3,14,320	

Note.—To simplify addition, no annas have been entered.

E. MOLLOY, *Captain,*
Offg. British Joint-Commissioner, Ladakh.

E.

IMPORTS FROM CHANGTHÁN INTO LADAKH DURING THE YEAR 1874.

Number.	Name of Goods.		Rate per maund pakka.	Changthán.		Remarks.
				Weight.	Value.	
			Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs.	
1	Pashm, Changtháni	...	Various.	410 32	26,300	
2	Wool ...	...	20 0 0	130 13	2,607	
3	Tea, green, Lhássa	...	160 0 0	452 8	72,352	
4	Tea, black, Do.	...	135 0 0	103 24	13,985	
5	Salt	...	1 6 0	1,923 25	2,645	
6	"Jadwár-i-khatái," Zedoary	...	Various.	1 24	1,280	
			By Number.			
7	Pattu, Changtháni ...	thán	8 0 0	10 0	80	
8	Blankets, ditto, "Zangose" ...	„	8 0 0	40 0	320	
9	Musk	pod	10 0 0	4 0	40	
10	Incense in sticks, "Shakh-i-amber"	bundle	0 8 0	160 0	80	
11	Turquoises ("Firoza") from Lhássa	each	1 0 0	in No. 840 0	840	
	Total ...		...	...	1,20,529	

Note.—To simplify addition, no annas have been entered.

E. MOLLOY, *Captain,*
Offg. British Joint-Commissioner, Ladakh.

F.

EXPORTS FROM LADAKH TO CHANGTHÁN DURING THE YEAR 1874.

Number.	Name of Goods.		Rate per maund pakka.	Changthán.		Remarks.
				Weight.	Value.	
			Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs.	
1	Cotton piece-goods ("Razázi")	...	175 0 0	6 4	1,068	
2	Coarse cotton cloth ("Garha")	...	87 8 0	4 0	350	
3	Sugar, 1st quality	...	40 0 0	4 0	160	
4	Spices ("Kiriana")	...	Various.	2 0	120	
5	Cardamoms ...	...	400 0 0	0 8	80	
6	Dried dates, &c.	...	40 0 0	2 0	80	
7	Do. apricots ...	...	5 0 0	541 12	2,707	

F—*continued.*

EXPORTS FROM LADAKH TO CHANGTHÁN DURING THE YEAR 1874—*continued.*

Number.	Name of Goods.		Rate per maund pakka.	Changthán.		Remarks.
				Weight.	Value.	
			Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs.	
8	Currants	...	14 0 0	49 0	686	
9	Rice	...	5 0 0	80 0	400	
10	"Sathu" (Barley meal) ...	...	2 0 0	389 20	779	
11	Barley	...	1 12 0	745 32	1,305	
12	Butter	...	20 0 0	41 8	824	
13	Indigo	...	Various.	5 0	600	
14	Dried saffron flowers ...	...	800 0 0	20 13	16,260	
15	Ditto leaves ...	...	140 0 0	9 34	1,379	
16	Madder dye ("Majith") ...	...	20 0 0	22 30	455	
17	Soap	...	40 0 0	0 5	5	
18	Opium	...	400 0 0	0 32	320	
19	Tobacco	...	20 0 0	8 0	160	
20	"Chob kust," a root ...	...	20 0 0	20 32	416	Reported to be used as an insect poison.
			By Number.			
21	Brocade ("Kinkhab") ...	thán	Various.	25	2,866	
22	Satin ("Tawár-i-khatái") ...	„	100 0 0	3	300	
23	Khotan silk ("Darái") ...	„	Various.	2,128	5,984	
24	Shawls, Kashmír ...	„	Do.	3	140	
25	Ditto, Baltistán ...	„	Do.	29	725	
26	Ditto, Alwán, Kashmír ...	yard	4 0 0	30	120	
27	Neck scarves, Do. ...	thán	10 0 0	21	210	
28	Woollen shawls, Baltistán ...	„	1 0 0	281	281	
29	Chakmán from Yárkand ...	„	Various.	1,310	3,125	
30	Carpets ("Zilcha") ...	„	Do.	52	775	
31	Felts ("Namda") ...	„	Do.	68	204	
32	Otter skins ...	„	Do.	10	60	
33	Goat skins dyed red ...	score	25 0 0	32	800	"Laki."
34	Green leather ("Ságri") ...	each	2 0 0	No. 346	692	"Sagri."
35	Metallic lustred leather ...	score	20 0 0	Do. 990	198	"Kimsan."
36	Shoes ...	pair	3 0 0	Do. 37	111	
37	Papier-maché cupboards ...	each	20 0 0	Do. 8	160	"Saltuk."
38	Ditto boxes ...	„	2 0 0	Do. 10	20	"Phikera."
39	Pen-holders ...	„	3 0 0	Do. 12	36	
40	Memorandum tablets ...	„	2 0 0	Do. 75	150	
41	Coral ("Mirján") ...	tola	Various.	11	200	
42	Precious stones ...	...	...	...	5,010	
43	Kurs, silver ingots ...	each	170 0 0	No. 52	8,840	
44	Rupees ...	...	...	...	52,360	
	Total ...		...	...	1,11,521	

Note.—To simplify addition, no annas have been entered.

E. MOLLOY, *Captain,*
Offg. British Joint-Commissioner, Ladakh.

G.

IMPORTS INTO LEH FROM THE MAHARAJA OF KASHMÍR'S AND OTHER TERRITORIES DURING THE YEAR 1874.

Number.	Name of Goods.		Rate per maund pakka.	Kashmír.		Baltistán.		Total Weight.	Total Value.	Remarks.
				Weight.	Value.	Weight.	Value.			
			Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs.	Mds. S.	Rs.	Mds. S.	Rs.	
1	Pashm, unpicked	...	60 0 0	7 0	420	...	...	7 0	420	
2	Wool ...	...	20 0 0	62 16	1,248	...	...	62 16	1,248	
3	Honey ...	...	20 0 0	19 16	388	...	...	19 16	388	
4	Confection of ginger	...	40 0 0	22 0	880	...	...	22 0	880	
5	Spices, 3rd quality	...	25 0 0	18 32	470	...	...	18 32	470	
6	Dried vegetables	...	Various.	11 26	110	...	...	11 26	110	
7	Rice ...	...	Do.	1,338 20	6,903	...	...	1,338 20	6,903	
8	Barley ("Grim")	...	1 12 0	947 16	1,658	...	...	947 16	1,658	
9	Barleymeal ...	...	2 0 0	203 20	407	...	...	203 20	407	
10	Butter ...	...	20 0 0	20 0	400	205 4	4,102	225 4	4,502	
11	Ghí ...	...	22 0 0	68 10	1,501	...	...	68 10	1,501	
12	Oil ...	...	22 0 0	131 24	2,895	...	...	131 24	2,895	
13	Almonds ...	...	40 0 0	0 8	8	...	...	0 8	8	
14	Dried apricots ...	...	5 0 0	...	...	183 14	918	183 14	918	

G —*continued.*

IMPORTS INTO LEH FROM THE MAHARAJA OF KASHMIR'S AND OTHER TERRITORIES DURING THE YEAR 1874 —*continued.*

Number.	Names of goods.	Rate per maund pukka.	Kashmír.		Baltistán.		Total Weight.	Total Value.	Remarks.
			Wheat.	Value.	Wheat.	Value.			
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs.	Mds. S.	Rs.	Mds. S.	Rs.	
15	Apricot kernels ...	7 0 0	...	...	219 4	1,534	219 4	1,534	
16	Currants	14 0 0	...	...	81 2	1,136	81 2	1,136	
17	Horse shoes	50 0 0	4 18	222	...	...	4 18	222	
18	Salt	1 6 0	2,856 16	3,928	...	...	2,856 16	3,928	
19	Soda salt	8 0 0	425 0	3,400	...	...	425 0	3,400	"Phulli."
20	Borax	8 0 0	301 16	2,411	...	...	301 16	2,411	
21	Sulphur	16 0 0	510 28	8,171	...	...	510 28	8,171	
22	Leaven	10 0 0	9 0	90	...	...	9 0	90	
23	Saffron, 1st quality ...	800 0 0	7 12	5,840	...	...	7 12	5,840	
24	„ leaves	140 0 0	11 8	1,568	...	...	11 8	1,568	
25	"Majit," a dye... ...	20 0 0	13 2	261	...	...	13 2	261	
26	Opium	400 0 0	1 23	630	...	...	1 23	630	
27	Tobacco	20 0 0	200 0	4,000	14 36	298	214 36	4,298	
28	"Chobi kust"	20 0 0	37 8	744	...	...	37 8	744	A root.
29	Dry myrabolams ...	20 0 0	10 20	210	...	...	10 20	210	"Halela."
30	"Amaltas," cassia pulp ...	20 0 0	13 0	260	...	...	13 0	260	
			By Number.						
31	Shawls, pashm	Various.	Thán 65	5,150	...	...	Thán 65	5,150	From Kashmir.
32	„ Baltistáni ...	Do.	...	...	Thán 47	1,160	Do. 47	1,160	
33	"Puttu" „ thán	8 0 0.	...	...	Do. 11	88	Do. 11	88	
34	Woollen shawls, 1st quality...	Various.	Thán 25	125	Do. 25	106	Do. 50	231	
35	„ „ 2nd „ thán	1 0 0	...	...	Do. 262	262	Do. 262	262	
36	Coloured puttu... ...	Various.	Thán 15	108	...	...	Do. 15	108	
37	Saddle cloths ... each	8 0 0	No. 15	120	...	...	No. 15	120	"Kajri."
38	Puttu druggets... „	8 0 0	No. 12	96	...	...	No. 12	96	
39	Otter skins ... „	8 0 0	No. 17	136	...	...	No. 17	136	
40	Goat skins dyed red score	25 0 0	Scores 879	21,975	...	...	Scores 879	21,975	"Lákl."
41	Sheep skins „ „	20 0 0	Do. 24	480	...	...	Do. 24	480	"Mesha."
42	Shoes ... each	1 0 0	No. 1,962	1,962	...	...	Do. 1,962	1,962	
43	Paper	Various.	Quires 400	322	...	...	Quires 400	322	
44	Koráns gilded ... each	40 0 0	No. 5	200	...	...	No. 5	200	
45	Pen-holders ... „	1 0 0	No. 14	14	...	...	No. 14	14	
46	Wooden combs... score	1 0 0	Scores 49	49	...	...	Scores 49	49	
47	Cups, green stone each	1 0 0	...	...	No. 129	129	No. 129	129	
48	"Daltaks" „	1 0 0	...	...	No. 221	221	No. 221	221	Cooking pots of stone.
49	Rupees	...	...	2,570	...	...	...	2,570	
50	Horses	Various.	No. 78	2,900	No. 8	430	No. 86	3,330	
	Grand Total ...	...	...	85.230	...	10,384	...	95,614	

Note.—To simplify addition, no annas have been entered.

E. MOLLOY, *Captain,*
Offg. British Joint-Commissioner, Ladakh.

H.

EXPORTS FROM LEH TO THE MAHÁRÁJA OF KASHMIR'S AND OTHER TERRITORIES DURING THE YEAR 1874.

Number.	Name of Goods.	Rate per maund, pukka.	Kashmir.		Baltistan.		Total Weight.	Total Value.	Remarks
			Weight.	Value.	Weight.	Value.			
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs.	Mds. S.	Rs.	Mds. S.	Rs.	
1	Piece goods ("Bazázi") ...	175 0 0	...	...	25 19	4,458	25 19	4,458	
2	Coarse cotton cloth ...	87 8 0	...	...	7 9	629	7 9	629	Gara
3	Silk	240 0 0	4 25	1,110	—	...	4 25	1,110	
4	Pashm, picked ...	100 0 0	359 0	35,900	1 9	122	360 9	36,022	White.
5	Pashm, do. ...	80 0 0	13 0	1,040	0 20	40	13 20	1,080	Black.
6	Ditto, unpicked ...	...	375 0	29,170	18 5	1,445	393 5	30,615	
7	Wool	20 0 0	26 5	522	32 30	655	58 35	1,177	
8	Sugar, 1st quality ...	30 0 0	...	...	4 13	129	4 13	129	
9	Spices, 2nd quality ...	55 0 0	...	...	1 10	69	1 10	69	
10	Ditto, 3rd ditto ...	25 0 0	...	...	1 37	48	1 37	48	Black pepper, &c.
11	Tea, green, Lhássa ...	160 0 0	150 0	24,000	2 7	348	152 7	24,348	Turmeric and ginger.
12	Currants	14 0 0	0 32	12	...	...	0 32	12	
13	Copper vessels	80 0 0	...	...	12 0	960	12 0	960	
14	Iron	15 0 0	...	...	6 4	92	6 4	92	

H —*continued.*

EXPORTS FROM LEH TO THE MAHARAJA OF KASHMIR'S AND OTHER TERRITORIES DURING THE YEAR 1874 —*continued.*

Number.	Name of Goods.	Rate per maund, pukka.	Kashmir.		Baltistan.		Total Weight.	Total Value.	Remarks.
			Weight.	Value.	Weight.	Value.			
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs.	Mds. S.	Rs.	Mds. S.	Rs.	
15	Salt	Various.	4,405 30	5,819	658 0	990	5,063 30	6,809	
16	Soda salt	8 0 0	456 14	3,651	6 23	52	462 37	3,703	"Phulli."
17	Borax, 1st quality ...	8 0 0	161 16	1,291	...	...	161 16	1,291	
18	Ditto, 2nd ditto ...	1 0 0	6 0	6	...	...	6 0	6	
19	Sulphur	16 0 0	442 10	7,076	...	...	442 10	7,076	
20	Soap	40 0 0	...	...	1 8	48	1 8	48	
21	"Gilarpatr"	240 0 0	0 5	30	...	...	0 5	30	Sea weed.
22	Rhubarb	70 0 0	0 22	38	...	...	0 22	38	
23	Charras	50 0 0	3 7	159	...	...	3 7	159	
			By Number.						
24	Khokand silk ... thán	5 0 0	Tháns 15	75	...	...	Tháns 15	75	"Shahi."
25	Khotán do. ... „	2 0 0	Do. 50	100	...	...	Do. 50	100	"Darái."
26	"Mashru," silk and cotton cloth ... „	4 0 0	Do. 4	16	...	...	Do. 4	16	
27	Pattu pashm ... „	10 0 0	Do. 1	10	...	...	Do. 1	10	From Baltistan.
28	Chakmán ... „	2 0 0	Do. 2	4	...	...	Do. 2	4	
29	Postins	Various.	No. 32	640	...	...	No. 32	640	
30	Carpets ("Zilcha") ...	...	Do. 27	554	...	...	Do. 27	554	
31	Felts ("Numda") ...	...	Do. 550	956	Thán 150	377	Do. 700	1,333	
32	Goat skins dyed red ... score	25 0 0	...	...	No. 4	5	Do. 4	5	
33	Metallic lustred leather 100	20 0 0	...	...	Thán 100	20	Thán 100	20	"Kimsán."
34	Yak tails ("chaori") ...	...	No. 3	5	...	...	Do. 3	5	
35	Imitation gold work...bundle	2 0 0	...	...	Bundle 1	2	Bundle 1	2	
36	Kúrs (Silver ingots) ... each	170 0 0	35	5,950	...	...	Kurs 35	5,950	
37	Silver ... ... tola	1 0 0	Tolas 1,243	1,243	...	...	Tolas 1,243	1,243	
38	Gold dust ... „	14 0 0	Do. 456	6,384	...	...	Do. 456	6,384	
39	Do. coins ... each	5 8 0	No. 77	423	...	...	No. 77	423	
40	Guns ... ... „	50 0 0	...	...	No. 5	250	Do. 5	250	
41	Horses	...	No. 60	6,000	...	...	Do. 60	6,000	
	Grand Total ...	...	...	1,32,184	...	10,739	...	1,42,923	

N. B.—To simplify addition, no annas have been entered.

E. MOLLOY, *Captain,*
Offg. British Joint-Commissioner, Ladakh.

I.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.

ABSTRACT OF TABLES, 1873-74.

A.	Imports into Ladakh from—		*Turkistán.*	Total.
	In 1873	...	Rs. 3,30,690	Rs. 3,30,690
	In 1874	...	„ 3,81,802	„ 3,81,802
	Difference ...	...	+ 51,112	+ 51,112
B.	Exports from Ladakh to—		*Turkistán.*	
	In 1873	...	Rs. 2,55,660	Rs. 2,55,660
	In 1874	...	„ 8,02,563	„ 8,02,563
	Difference ...	...	+ 5,46,903	+ 5,46,903
C.	Imports into Ladakh from India through	*Kullu.*	*Rámpur.*	*Kashmir.*	
	In 1873	Rs. 2,46,554	Rs. 8,233	Rs. 2,11,511	Rs. 4,66,298
	In 1874	„ 5,15,477	„ 5,121	„ 1,41,062	„ 6,61,660
	Difference ...	+ 2,68,923	— 3,112	— 70,449	+ 1,95,362

I—*continued.*

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT—*continued.*

ABSTRACT OF TABLES, 1873-74—*continued.*

D.	Exports from Leh to India through—	*Kullu.*	*Rámpur.*	*Kashmir.*	
	In 1873	Rs. 88,824	Rs. 4,626	Rs. 2,35,586	Rs. 3,29,036
	In 1874	„ 33,709	„ 2,982	„ 2,77,629	„ 3,14,320
	Difference ...	— 55,115	— 1,644	+ 42,043	— 14,716
E.	Imports into Ladakh from—		*Chinese Territory.*		
	In 1873	...	Rs. 78,511	...	Rs. 78,511
	In 1874	...	„ 1,20,529	...	„ 1,20,529
	Difference ...	...	+ 42,018	...	+ 42,018
F.	Exports from Ladakh to—		*Chinese Territory.*		
	In 1873	...	Rs. 56,134	...	Rs. 56,134
	In 1874	...	„ 1,11,521	...	„ 1,11,521
	Difference ...	...	+ 55,387	...	+ 55,387
G.	Imports into Ladakh from—		*Kashmir.*	*Baltistán.*	
	In 1873	...	Rs. 67,328	Rs. 9,058	Rs. 76,386
	In 1874	...	„ 85,230	„ 10,384	„ 95,614
	Difference ...	...	+ 17,902	+ 1,326	+ 19,228
H.	Exports from Ladakh to—		*Kashmir.*	*Baltistan.*	
	In 1873	...	Rs. 1,65,851	Rs. 18,163	Rs. 1,84,014
	In 1874	...	„ 1,32,184	„ 10,739	„ 1,42,923
	Difference ...	...	— 33,667	— 7,424	— 41,091

		1873.		1874.
A.	... ...	Rs. 3,30,690	A.	Rs. 3,81,802
B.	... ...	„ 2,55,660	B.	„ 8,02,563
C.	... ...	„ 4,66,298	C.	„ 6,61,660
D.	... ...	„ 3,29,036	D.	„ 3,14,320
E.	... ...	„ 78,511	E.	„ 1,20,529
F.	... ...	„ 56,134	F.	„ 1,11,521
G.	... ...	„ 76,386	G.	„ 95,614
H.	... ...	„ 1,84,014	H.	„ 1,42,923
	Total ...	Rs. 17,76,729	Total ...	Rs. 26,30,932
	Difference ...	...	+ Rs. 8,54,203 ...	...

E. MOLLOY, *Captain,*
Offg. British Joint-Commissioner, Ladakh.

J.

TABLE SHOWING THE COMPARATIVE QUOTATIONS IN THE MARKETS OF TURKISTAN AND INDIA OF THE CHIEF ARTICLES OF EXPORT AND IMPORT ALONG THE LADAKH TRADE ROUTE.

Number.	Name of Goods.	Quantity.	Rate at Amritsar.	Rate at Kullu.	Rate at Ladakh.	Rate at Yárkand.	Rate at Káshgar.	Remarks.
			Rs. A. Rs. A.	Rs. A. Rs. A.	Rs. A. Rs. A.	Rs. A. Rs. A.	Rs. A. Rs. A.	
1	Long-cloth, bleached (Lattah) ...	Thán 40yds.	5 0 to 10 0	6 0 to 13 0	10 0 to 16 0	11 0 to 16 0	12 0 to 18 0	
2	Long-cloth unbleached (Lattah) ...	Do.	4 8 to 8 0	5 8 to 9 0	8 0 to 12 0	9 0 to 10 0	10 0 to 12 0	
3	White sheeting ...	Thán 24yds.	3 0 to 6 0	3 8 to 6 0	6 0 to 10 0	7 0 to 10 0	7 0 to 10 0	
4	"Gimti" White dimity	Do.	3 0 to 3 8	4 7 to 5 0	6 0 to 10 0	7 0 to 14 0	8 0 to 14 0	
5	"Nainsuk" (Jaconet)...	Thán 20yds	1 8 to 3 0	2 8 to 5 0	3 8 to 5 0	3 0 to 5 0	5 0 to 6 0	
6	"Malmal" (Muslin) ...	Do. 20 do.	2 0 to 3 0	2 8 to 5 0	4 0 to 5 0	4 0 to 5 0	5 0 to 6 0	
7	"Nainu" (Flowered muslin) ...	Do. 12 do.	1 8 to 2 4	1 8 to 3 8	3 0 to 4 0	3 0 to 4 0	3 0 to 4 0	
8	"Sainu" (Flowered red muslin) ...	Do. 12 do.	1 8 to 4 0	1 8 to 4 8	3 0 to 5 0	4 0 to 5 0	4 0 to 6 0	
9	"Durya" (Ribbed muslin) ...	Do. 12 do.	1 4 to 2 0	2 8 to 3 8	3 0 to 4 0	2 6	2 0 to 3 0	
10	"Alwán" (Red calico)	Do. 28 do.	3 4 to 8 0	5 0 to 9 8	8 0 to 10 0	9 0 to 10 0	10 0 to 12 0	
11	"Gimti surkh" (Red dimity) ...	Do. 24 do.	6 0 to 7 0	8 0 to 10 0	10 0 to 12 0	10 0 to 12 0	...	
12	Chintz, coloured ...	Do. 28 do.	6 0 to 10 8	8 0 to 12 0	10 0 to 12 0	10 0 to 12 0	...	
13	Do., flowered ...	Do. 26 do.	4 0 to 8 0	5 0 to 8 0	6 0 to 10 0	9 0 to 10 0	12 0	
14	Do., unfixed colour	Do. 28 do.	2 12 to 4 0	3 0 to 4 0	4 0 to 6 0	6 0 to 6 6	7 8	
15	"Gárha" (Coarse cotton cloth) ...	Do. 8 do.	0 8 to 1 0	0 12 to 1 0	0 12	0 8 to 1 0	0 6 to 0 10	
16	"Chakmán" from Yárkand ...	Do. 12 do.	...	...	2 0 to 3 0	1 0 to 3 0	2 0 to 3 0	
17	"Kimkháb" (Brocade)	Do. 4½ do.	20 0 to 100 0	...	50 0 to 125 0	40 0 to 140 0	40 0 to 160 0	Silk velvet.
18	"Makhmal, reshmi"...	Per yard	4 0 to 4 8	...	...	4 0 to 6 0	10 0	Cotton do.
19	" Do., súti" ...	Do.	0 8 to 1 0	...	0 12 to 1 0	1 3	1 3	
20	Satin, Chinese ...	Thán 13 yds.	40 0 to 60 0	...	60 0 to 80 0	40 0 to 80 0	40 0 to 80 0	
21	Do., English ...	Do.	15 0 to 27 0	0 0 to 30 0	20 0 to 40 0	...	20 0 to 40 0	
22	Broad-cloth ("Banát")	Per yard	1 0 to 4 0	2 0 to 6 0	3 0 to 6 0	4 0 to 5 0	2 10 to 6 10	
23	Merino ...	Do.	0 8 to 1 4	0 8 to 1 4	0 12 to 1 8	1 4½	1 4½	
24	"Shálu," Khotan ..	Thán 7 yds.	6 0 to 6 8	...	5 0 to 6 0	5 8	6 0	
25	"Darái," Khotan ...	Do. 7 do.	...	...	2 0 to 2 8	1 3 to 2 6	2 0 to 3 0	
26	Carpets "(Zilchas") ...	Each.	...	...	4 0 to 40 0	3 0 to 30 0	3 0 to 30 0	
27	Felts ("Namdas") ...	Do.	2 0 to 4 0	2 0 to 3 0	2 0 to 3 0	1 6 to 2 0	1 0 to 2 0	
28	Sugar, loaf ...	Md. 40 srs.	11 0 to 13 0	10 0 to 15 0	30 0	50 12	...	
29	Do., powdered ...	Do.	9 0 to 13 0	9 0 to 12 0	25 0	48 12	...	
30	"Jaifpal" (Nutmeg)...	Do.	80 0 to 130 0	80 0 to 140 0	140 0	240 0	240 0	
31	"Dárchíni" (Cassia bark) ...	Do.	32 8	50 0	80 0	120 0	120 0	
32	Black pepper ...	Do.	27 0 to 28 0	40 0	50 0	71 8	71 8	
33	"Pilpil," (Long pepper)	Do.	38 0	50 0	60 0	84 0	84 0	
34	"Karanphal" (Cloves)	Do.	80 0	80 0	85 0	96 0	...	
35	"Zanjbil" (Ginger) ...	Do.	21 0	20 0	30 0	60 0	54 0	
36	"Kachúr" ...	Do.	4 4	8 0	18 0	36 0	36 0	
37	"Haldi" (Turmeric)...	Do.	9 0 to 13 0	10 0 to 12 0	25 0	48 0	36 0	
38	Tea, green, Bombay ...	Do.	100 0 to 130 0	...	200 0	240 0	240 0 to 264 0	
39	Tea, ball, Calcutta ...	Do.	10 0 to 40 0	...	80 0	84 0	60 0 to 84 0	
40	Tea, bricks, Lhássa ...	3 seers.	15 0	...	13 0	16 0	16 0 to 18 0	
41	Tea, Kángra ...	Maund.	80 0 to 100 0	60 0 to 100 0	80 0 to 120 0	120 0 to 204 0	144 0 to 240 0	
42	Halela, tamarind, senna, amaltás, &c., used as drugs ...	Do.	2 8 to 5 0	5 0 to 8 0	20 0	36 0 to 48 0	36 0	
43	Indigo	Do.	60 0 to 90 0	60 0 to 90 0	100 0 to 120 0	144 0	150 0	
44	"Rang-i-abási" (Aniline dye) ...	Do.	300 0 to 500 0	180 0 to 520 0	...	1,000 0	1,000 0	
45	"Sagiábi" (Otter skins)	Each.	3 0 to 5 0	...	3 0 to 10 0	4 0 to 10 0	4 0 to 10 0	
46	"Láki" (Goat skins dyed red) ...	Score.	8 0 to 15 0	10 0 to 20 0	20 0 to 30 0	24 0 to 48 0	24 0 to 48 0	
47	Pashm, "Turfáni" ...	Maund.	70 0 to 80 0	80 0	80 0 to 90 0	84 0 to 40 0	40 0 to 50 0	
48	Do., "Changtháni"	Do.	70 0 to 80 0	60 0	50 0 to 60 0	...	...	
49	Silk, raw ...	Do.	200 0 to 300 0	140 0 to 200 0	200 0 to 240 0	165 0 to 240 0	165 0 to 240 0	
50	Charras ...	Do.	50 0 to 100 0	80 0 to 100 0	40 0 to 64 0	12 12 to 38 8	31 0 to 38 8	
51	Opium ...	Do.	240 0 to 480 0	300 0	400 0	440 0	440 0 to 500 0	
52	Caps ...	1,000.	1 6 to 2 0	...	4 0 to 5 0	5 0 to 6 0	5 0 to 6 0	
53	Kurs, Chinese ingots	Each.	170 0	170 0	166 0 to 170 0	160 0 to 178 0	160 0 to 178 0	
54	Gold dust ...	Tola.	15 8 to 16 0	14 0 to 14 8	14 0	14 8	14 2 to 14 5	
55	Gold coins ...	Each.	5 10 to 5 12	5 8	5 8	5 0 to 5 12	5 0 to 5 12	

N. B.—To simplify this return and to facilitate comparison, foreign weights and measures and coinage have been reduced to English denomination.

E. MOLLOY, *Captain,*
Offg. British Joint-Commissioner, Ladakh.

K.

NUMBER OF MEN AND CATTLE COMPOSING THE CARAVANS OF 1874, LADAKH.

Route.	Merchants.	Attendants.	Pilgrims, Mecca Hájis.	Women.	Children.	Total of People.	Laden Horses and Mules.	Ridden Horses.	Horses for sale.	Total Horses.	Laden Yaks & Bullocks.	Laden Donkeys.	Laden Sheep & Goats.	Laden Coolies.
Viâ Kullu	51	144	5	6	2	208	1,124	61	...	1,185	...	45	400	79
„ Rámpur	6	9	...	...	...	15	6	7	...	13	...	38	...	...
„ Kashmir ...	37	42	4	...	...	83	218	11	...	229	...	...	...	...
„ Changthán ...	47	133	...	...	...	180	342	55	...	397	182	284	...	...
„ Turkistán ...	90	298	66	4	2	460	605	105	396	1,106	...	...	...	...
Local—from territory of Mahárája ...	72	151	...	...	...	223	2,018	62	86	2,166	510	153	...	393
Total ...	303	777	75	10	4	1,169	4,313	301	482	5,096	692	520	400	472

E. MOLLOY, *Captain,*
Offg. British Joint-Commissioner, Ladakh.

L.

STATEMENT OF MEN WHO CAME FROM YARKAND DURING THE YEAR 1874.

Native Countries.	Merchants.	Attendants.	Total.
Central Asian	47	221	268
Bajaori	12	42	54
Kabul and Kandahári	20	55	75
Ladakhi Arghún	5	19	24
Kashmiri	1	4	5
Punjabi	5	29	34
Total ...	90	370	460

E. MOLLOY, *Captain,*
Offg. British Joint-Commissioner, Ladakh.

M.

TABLE SHOWING ROUTE TAKEN BY LADAKH IMPORTS AND EXPORTS DURING THE YEAR 1874.

Months.	From India *via* Kullu.			To India *via* Kullu.			From India *via* Kashmir.			To India *via* Kashmir.		
	Number of Merchants.	Loads.	Value.	Number of Merchants.	Loads.	Value.	Number of Merchants.	Loads.	Value.	Number of Merchants.	Loads.	Value.
			Rs.			Rs.			Rs.			Rs.
January ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	3,275	2	10	6,322
February ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	1,440
March ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	18	10,177
April ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	450	3	18	6,497
May ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	10	2,325	2	8	2,766
June ...	1	2	500	...	...	...	2	6	3,153	3	6	8,440
July ...	32	373	92,423	2	25	12,185	8	33	38,097	4	33	36,557
August ...	17	1,228	3,96,088	1	24	3,465	10	40	47,042	2	7	3,620
September ...	5	74	21,152	11	29	6,853	2	30	7,413	8	62	11,859
October ...	2	15	10,435	12	488	12,438	1	8	2,051	11	100	74,681
November ...	...	...	...	1	12	1,750	8	64	30,525	15	115	69,711
December ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	20	6,731	5	32	15,559
Total ...	57	1,692	5,20,598	27	578	36,691	37	218	1,41,062	62	415	2,77,629

E. MOLLOY, *Captain,*
Offg. British Joint-Commissioner, Ladakh.

A.

Dr. JOINT-COMMISSIONER'S ACCOUNTS, LADAKH. Cr.
ROAD MAINTENANCE, 1874.

	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.
To expenditure on road improvements at Shang and Gya ...	133 12 0		By balance from 1873 ...	4,733 6 6
At Shayok in examining route ...	24 0 0	157 12 0	Allowance from His Highness the Mahárája under treaty for year 1874	2,000 0 0
On account of Yárkand Mission for post during winter ...	204 1 0	204 1 0		
Pay of Tartar writer from 1st December 1873 to 31st December 1874, for 13 months, at Rs. 5	65 0 0			
Pay of munshi employed in weighing charras, &c., from 1st July to 31st December 1874, 6 months, at Rs. 5 ...	30 0 0	95 0 0		
Current expenses from 1st December 1873 to 31st December 1874	17 6 0	17 6 0		
Balance to credit on 31st December 1874	...	6,259 3 6		
Total ...	...	6,733 6 6	Total ...	6,733 6 6

W. H. JOHNSON,
Kashmir Joint-Commissioner.

B.

Dr. JOINT-COMMISSIONER'S ACCOUNTS, LADAKH. Cr.
TOOLS AND STOCK, 1874.

	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.
By balance on 1st December 1873 ...	30 0 0	By loss in wear	11 4 0
		Balance on 31st December 1874 ...	18 12 0
Total ...	30 0 0	Total ...	30 0 0

W. H. JOHNSON,
Kashmir Joint-Commissioner.

C.

JOINT-COMMISSIONERS' ACCOUNTS, LADAKH.
SERAI MAINTENANCE, 1874.

	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.
To pay of men in charge of Changchenmo serais for 13 months to 31st December 1874	86 6 0		Balance from 1873 ...	1,037 6 9
Present to Lambardár for charge of Chagra and Masámik serais	12 0 0	98 6 0	Allowance from His Highness the Mahárája for 1874 under treaty	500 0 0
Balance at credit on 31st December 1874	...	1,439 0 9		
Total ...	...	1,537 6 9	Total ...	1,537 6 9

E. MOLLOY, *Captain,*
Offg. British Joint-Commissioner, Ladakh.

W. H. JOHNSON,
Kashmir Joint-Commissioner.

D.

JOINT-COMMISSIONERS' ACCOUNTS, LADAKH.
SUPPLIES ACCOUNT, 1874.

	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.
Balance from 1873	739 0 0	By proceeds of sales in 1874 ...	307 4 0
		Due by Mr. Russell	106 0 0
		Loss by keeping	100 0 0
		Balance on 31st December 1874 ...	225 12 0
Total ...	739 0 0	Total ...	739 0 0

E. MOLLOY, *Captain,*
Offg. British Joint-Commissioner, Ladakh.

W. H. JOHNSON,
Kashmir Joint-Commissioner.

E.

JOINT-COMMISSIONERS' ACCOUNTS, LADAKH.

PROFIT AND LOSS, 1874.

	Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.
To balance last year, 1873... ...	296	7	3	Balance, 1874	407	11	3
Loss on supplies in 1874 ...	100	0	0				
Loss on tools in 1874	11	4	0				
TOTAL ...	407	11	3	TOTAL ...	407	11	3

E. MOLLOY, *Captain*,
Offg. British Joint-Commissioner, Ladakh.

W. H. JOHNSON,
Kashmir Joint-Commissioner.

F.

JOINT-COMMISSIONERS' ACCOUNTS, LADAKH.

HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA'S TREASURY, LADAKH, IN ACCOUNT WITH JOINT-COMMISSIONER.

	Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
To balance at credit of Joint-Commissioner from last year, 1873.	4,705	6	0	By cash payments honoring Joint-Commissioner's drafts.						
Allowance for roads from the Mahárája.	2,000	0	0	A—Roads, &c., to 31st December 1874.	474	3	0			
Allowance for serais ...	500	0	0	C—Serais to ditto ...	98	6	0	572	9	0
				Balance on 31st December 1874	...			6,632	13	0
TOTAL ...	7,205	6	0	TOTAL ...	...			7,205	6	0

E. MOLLOY, *Captain*,
Offg. British Joint-Commissioner, Ladakh.

W. H. JOHNSON,
Kashmir Joint-Commissioner.

G.

JOINT-COMMISSIONERS' ACCOUNTS, LADAKH.

BALANCE SHEET, 1874.

	Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.
Balance net property	6,877	5	0	By value supplies in store (Form D) ...	225	12	0
				Value tools in stock (Form B) ...	18	12	0
				Amount at credit in Mahárája's Treasury, &c.	6,632	13	0
TOTAL ...	6,877	5	0	TOTAL ...	6,877	5	0

E. MOLLOY, *Captain*,
Offg. British Joint-Commissioner, Ladakh.

W. H. JOHNSON,
Kashmir Joint-Commissioner.

Dated Ladakh, 23rd April 1875.

From—CHARAG DEEN, Hospital Assistant, 3rd Class,

To—The British Joint-Commissioner, Ladakh.

I have the honor to submit for your information, the annual return of sick treated at the Ladakh dispensary during the year 1874, together with a list of vaccination and European medicines expended.

The number of in-door and out-door patients shows an increase over the number of last year, but this is only natural, as the dispensary was open for 12 months instead of 5 as in 1873.

The general health of the district has been excellent and no epidemic diseases have prevailed; this probably accounts for the decrease in the average of out and in-door patients, which last year was 8·978, whereas in 1873 it was 11·593 only.

During a short stay made here by Surgeon Scully on his way to Yarkand several operations for cataract were made by him, as also were some other operations of a serious character.

During the year a great improvement was made in the dispensary by the enlargement of the sick wards, which were formerly very small and confined.

Thanks are due to Mr. Johnson, the Wazír of the Mahárája, for the carrying out of this improvement.

ANNUAL RETURN OF OUT AND IN-PATIENTS AT THE DISPENSARY AT LADAKH FOR THE YEAR 1874.

[N. B.—The numbers refer to the figures distinguishing the disease in the nomenclature.]

OUT-PATIENTS.									IN-PATIENTS.								
					Results.								Results.				
Distinguishing Number.	Diseases.	Remaining from the previous year.	New cases treated during the year.	Total treated.	Cured or relieved.	Absented or unknown.	Known to have died.	Remaining under treament.	Distinguishing Number.	Remaining from the previous year.	New cases admitted during the year.	Total treated.	Cured.	Relieved.	Unknown.	Died.	Remaining under treatment.
	CLASS I.—*General Diseases.*																
ORDER A. 1	Small-pox ...								ORDER A 1								
3	Chicken-pox ...								3								
4	Measles ...								4								
9	Enteric fever ...								9								
11	Simple continued fever.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	1	1	1				
12	Febricula ...								12								
15 A.	Ague "A" ...	1	77	88	77	...	1	...	15 A.	...	1	1	1				
16	Remittent fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1
18	Malignant cholera...								18								
20	Hooping cough ...								20								
21	Mumps ...	...	3	3	3				21								
22	Influenza ...								22								
30	Erysipelas ...	...	2	2	2				30								
31	Pyæmia ...								31								
32	Puerperal fever ...								32								
15 B.	Ague ...	...	2	2	2				15 B.	...	1	1	1				
ORDER B. 34	Acute rheumatism ..	...	4	4	3	1	...	...	ORDER B. 34	...	2	2	2				
37	Muscular do. ...	...	11	11	11	...			37								
38	Chronic do. ...	2	26	28	27	1			38								
43 A.	Primary syphilis ...	...	9	9	6	2	...	1	43 A.	...	1	1	1				
43 B.	Secondary do. ...	1	6	7	6	1			43 B.								
44	Cancer ...								44								
	Malignant tumors...																
	Non-malignant tumors. ...																
48	Leprosy ...								48								
49-1	Scrofulous disease of glands ...								49-1								
49-1	Phthisis pulmonalis	...	2	2	2	...	...	...	49-1	...	1	1	1				
52	Diabetes ...								52								
54	Scurvy ...								54								
55	Anæmia ...	...	8	8	6	2	...	...	55	...	1	1	...	...	...		1
57	General dropsy ...								57								
	CLASS II.—*Local Diseases.*																
NERVOUS SYSTEM. 1 59-64	Diseases of the brain								NERVOUS SYSTEM. 1 59-64								
65	Apoplexy ...								65								
66	Sunstroke ...								66								
84	Paralysis hemipligia	...	2	2	1	1	...	...	84	...	2	2	1	...	...		1
90	Tetanus ...								90								
93	Epilepsy ...								93								
101	Neuralgia ...	...	7	7	6	1			101								
105	Mania ...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	105	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	
107	Dementia ...								107								
99	Hysteria ...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1									
	Impotency ...	...	1	1	1												
EYE. 2 111	**Conjunctivitis** ...	...	6	6	6				EYE. 2 111								
114	**Purulent ophthalmia**								114								
118	Chronic do. ...	...	4	4	4				118								
	Synichia posterior...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1		
152	Cataract ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	152	...	2	2	2				
169-179	Diseases of the eyelids ...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	169-179	...	1	1	1				
163	Epiphora ...	...	6	6	6												
166	Fistula lachrymalis	...	2	2	1	1											
159	Myopia ...	...	1	1	1												
EAR. 3 190	Inflammation in the ear ...	...	1	1	1				EAR. 3 190								
205 C	Deafness ...	...	1	1	1				205								
	Otalgia ...	...	1	1	1												
NOSE. 4 213	Epistaxis ...								NOSE. 4 213								
215	Polypus ...								215								

ANNUAL RETURN OF OUT AND IN-PATIENTS AT THE DISPENSARY AT LADAKH, &c. — *continued.*

OUT-PATIENTS.										IN-PATIENTS.									
Distinguishing Number.	Diseases.	Remaining from the previous year.	New cases treated during the year.	Total treated.	Results. Cured or relieved.	Absented or unknown.	Known to have died.	Remaining under treatment.		Distinguishing Number.	Remaining from the previous year.	New cases admitted during the year.	Total treated.	Results. Cured.	Relieved.	Unknown.	Died.	Remaining under treatment.	
	Class II.—*Local Diseases*—concld.																		
Circulatory System. 5 — 219, 250, 260, 266, 267	Pericarditis ...									5 — 219, 250, 260, 266, 267									
	Aneurism of the abdominal artery	...	1	1	1														
	Phlebitis ...																		
	Varicose veins ...																		
	Nævus vascularis ...																		
	Palpitation of the heart ...	...	1	1	1														
Absorbent System. 6 — 271, 273	Inflammation of glands ...									6 — 271, 273									
	Hypertrophy of glands ...																		
Ductless Glands. 7 — 280	Goitre ...	...	1	1	1					7 — 280									
Respiratory System. 8 — 288, 289, 306, 314, 315, 331, 305	Croup ...									8 — 288, 289, 306, 314, 315, 331									
	Coryza ...																		
	Bronchitis ...	4	62	66	63	2	...	1											
	Asthma ...	...	1	1	...	1													
	Pneumonia ...	...	3	3	2	1	...	...											
	Pleurisy ...																		
	Catarrhus ...	...	12	12	11	1													
Digestive System. 9 — 348, &c., 365, &c., 419, &c., 449, 460, 466, 480, 483-1, 483-13, 484, 486, 487, 488, &c., 501, 513, 524, 528, 531	Diseases of the mouth	1	5	6	6					9 — 348, &c., 365, &c., 419, &c., 449, 460, 466, 480, 483-1, 483-13, 484, 486, 487, 488, &c., 501, 513, 524, 528, 531									
	Do. of teeth and gums ...	...	72	72	72														
	Diseases of the fauces	...	13	13	12	1													
	Gastritis ...	...	1	1	1														
	Dyspepsia ...	1	40	41	41														
	Dysentery ...	...	3	3	2	1	...	...											
	Hernia ...																		
	Ascaris lumbricoides																		
	Tænia solium ...																		
	Diarrhœa ...	...	8	8	8														
	Colic	...	8	8	8														
	Constipation ...	...	30	30	30														
	Diseases of the rectum and anus ...	...	4	4	2	2													
	Hepatitis ...																		
	Jaundice ...																		
	Splenitis ...																		
	Hypertrophy ...																		
	Peritonitis ...																		
	Ulcer of the stomach	...	2	2	2														
	Enlargement of the liver ...	...	1	1	...	1													
	Ascaris vermicularus	...	1	1	1														
Urinary System. 10 — 538, &c., 557, &c., 570, 585, 589, 596, ...	Diseases of the kidney	...	1	1	1					10 — 538, &c., 557, &c., 570, 585, 589, 596, ...									
	Diseases of the bladder	...	1	1	...	...	...	1											
	Calculus ...																		
	Gonorrhœa ...	...	13	13	11	2													
	Bubo	1	...	1	1														
	Stricture of urethra																		
	Enuresis ...	...	2	2	2														
	Gravel ...										...	1	1	1					
Generative System. *Male Organs.* 11 a — 610, 617, 620	Elephantiasis scorti									11 a — 610, 617, 620									
	Hydrocele ...																		
	Orchitis ...	...	4	4	2	2													

ANNUAL RETURN OF OUT AND IN-PATIENTS AT THE DISPENSARY AT LADAKH, &c. — *continued.*

OUT-PATIENTS.										IN-PATIENTS.									
Distinguishing Number.	Diseases.	Remaining from the previous year.	New cases treated during the year.	Total treated.	Results. Cured or relieved.	Absented or unknown.	Known to have died.	Remaining under treatment.		Distinguishing Number.	Remaining from the previous year.	New cases admitted during the year.	Total treated.	Results. Cured.	Relieved.	Unknown.	Died.	Remaining under treatment.	
	Class II.—*Local Diseases*—concld.																		
Pages 125 and 147. *Female Organs.* b — 630, &c., 654, &c., 670, &c., 690, 729, &c.	Diseases of the ovary									b — 630, &c., 654, &c., 670, &c., 690, 729, &c.									
	Diseases of the uterus ...																		
	Diseases of vagina and vulva ...																		
	Diseases of function																		
	Do. of breast...																		
Page 133. *Affections connected with pregnancy.* c										*Affections connected with pregnancy.* c									
Pages 139 and 143. *Affections connected with, or consequent on, parturition.* d										*Affections connected with, or consequent on, parturition.* d									
Organs of Locomotion. 12 — 755, 759, 760, 768, &c., 804, &c., 812, &c., ..., ...	Ostitis ...									12 — 755, 759, 760, 768, &c., 804, &c., 812, &c., ..., ...									
	Caries ...																		
	Necrosis ...																		
	Diseases of joints...																		
	Do. of tendons																		
	Do. of bursæ...																		
	Preostitis ...	1	...	1	1														
	Loose cartilage of the knee ...	...	...	...	...						...	1	1	1					
Cellular Tissue. 13 — 819, 825-5, ...	Abscesses ...	...	8	8	8					13 — 818, 825-5, ...									
	Guinea-worm ...																		
	Sinus ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			...	1	1	...	...	1			
Cutaneous System. 14 — 827, &c., 859, 861, 865, 888, &c., ..., ..., ...	Diseases of the skin	3	23	26	24	2				14 — 827, &c., 859, 861, 865, 888, &c., ..., ..., ...									
	Ulcer ...	...	45	45	44	1	...	...			1	1	2	2					
	Boil ...																		
	Whitlow ...	...	1	1	1														
	Parasitic diseases of skin ...																		
	Pernio ...	...	1	1	1														
	Blister of the foot...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			...	1	1	1					
	Class III.—*Conditions not General or Local.*																		
905, ...	Debility ...									905, ...									
	Senectus ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1

ANNUAL RETURN OF OUT AND IN-PATIENTS AT THE DISPENSARY AT LADAKH, &c. — *concluded.*

OUT-PATIENTS.									IN-PATIENTS.								
Distinguishing Number.	Diseases.	Remaining from the previous year.	New cases treated during the year.	Total treated.	Results. Cured or relieved.	Absented or unknown.	Known to have died.	Remaining under treatment.	Distinguishing Number.	Remaining from the previous year.	New cases admitted during the year.	Total treated.	Results. Cured.	Relieved.	Unknown.	Died.	Remaining under treatment.
	Class IV.—*Poisons.*																
906	Arsenic ...								906								
936	Opium ...								936								
938	Alcohol, *a*, delirium tremens ...								938								
943	Stramonium (datura)								943								
985, &c.	Poisoned wounds ...								985, &c.								
	Class V.—*Injuries.*																
A. General Injuries. 992	Burns and Scalds ...	...	3	3	2	...	...	1	A. General Injuries. 992								
995	Asphyxia ...								995								
...	Frost bite ...	1	3	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1
B. Local Injuries.	Contusion of the back	...	1	1	1				B. Local Injuries.								
	Wounds of the lower extremity ...	...	3	3	3												
	Wounds of the upper extremity ...	...	6	6	6												
	Sprain of the ankle joint ...	...	1	1	1												
	Fracture of the leg, both bones ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	1	1	1			
	Dislocation of the clavicle ...	...	1	1	1												
	Contusion of the upper extremity ...	...	5	5	5												
	Contusion of the lower extremity ...	...	5	5	5												
	Contusion of the jaw	...	1	1	1												
	Wound of the face...	...	1	1	1												
	Do. head .	...	1	1	1	...	...	...		...	...	1	1	1			
	Contusion of the chest	1	3	4	4												
	Fracture of the ribs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	1	1	1			
	Grand Total ...	17	587	604	569	29	1	5		1	30	31	21	...	5	2	3

ANNUAL RETURN OF OUT AND IN-PATIENTS AT THE DISPENSARY AT LADAKH.

OUT-PATIENTS.								IN-PATIENTS.								
Number of Disease for which performed.	Diseases.	Remaining from the previous year.	New cases treated during the year.	Total treated.	Results. Cured or relieved.	Absented or unknown.	Known to have died.	Remaining under treatment.	Distinguishing Number.	Remaining from the previous year.	New cases admitted during the year.	Total treated.	Results. Cured.	Relieved.	Unknown.	Died.	Remaining under treatment.
	Surgical Operations.																
There is no nomenclature of diseases.	Amputation of the finger ...									...	1	1	...	...	...	...	
	Dislocation of the clavicle reduced ...	...	1	1	1												
	Simple fracture of the leg set* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	1	1	1				
	Simple fracture of the ribs set ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	1	1	1				
	Cataract extracted....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	2	2	2				
	Loose cartilage operated ...																
	Foreign body extracted ...	...	2	2	2												
	Abscesses opened ...	...	8	8	8												
	Whitlow do. ...	...	1	1	1												
	Teeth extracted ...	...	68	68	68												
	Total ...	...	80	80	80					...	5	5	4	...	...	...	1

CHARAG DIN, *Hospital Assistant,*
In medical Charge of Dispensary, Ladakh.

* This and one or two of the other operations, such as cataract extractions and the loose cartilage extraction, were performed by Dr. Scully, when here on his way to Yarkand—E. M., *Jt.-Commr.*

GENERAL SUMMARY FOR THE YEAR 1874.

N. B.—Children to be noted as such, under 10 years of age.

Classes.	OUT-PATIENTS. Number remaining from previous year. Male.	Female.	Children.	New Cases treated. Male.	Female.	Children.	Ascertained Deaths. Male.	Female.	Children.	IN-PATIENTS. Number remaining from previous year. Male.	Female.	Children.	New Cases admitted. Male.	Female.	Children.	Cured or relieved. Male.	Female.	Children.	Unknown. Male.	Female.	Children.	Died. Male.	Female.	Children.
Europeans ...	...	...	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhotí ...	2	...	...	96	25	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	1	1	7	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...
Mussalmáns ...	12	2	1	339	28	15	1	...	...	1	...	...	14	3	...	8	3	...	3	...	...	1	...	...
Hindús ...	...	...	...	61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other castes or classes..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	14	2	1	515	53	18	1	...	...	1	...	...	25	4	1	18	3	...	3	1	1	2	...	...

Average daily attendance of Out-Patients.		*Average daily sick of In-Patients.*	
Males ...	5·886	Males ...	1·952
Females ...	0·717	Females ...	0·186
Children ...	0·221	Children ...	0·016
Total ...	6·824	Total ...	2·154

E. MOLLOY, *Captain,*
Offg. British Joint-Commr., Ladakh.

CHARAG DEEN, *Hospital Assistant,*
In medical charge of Dispensary, Ladakh.

The general health of the district has been, I should think, very good indeed; there seems to be hardly ever any sickness anywhere and no epidemic diseases had prevailed.—E. M., *Jt.-Commr.*

LIST OF EUROPE MEDICINES, &c., EXPENDED IN THE DISPENSARY OF LADAKH DURING THE YEAR 1874.

No.	Articles.	Quantity expended. lb.	oz.	drs.	Remarks.
1	Acacia Gum.	0	8	0	
2	Acet. Scillæ	0	2	0	
3	Acid. Acet.	0	4	0	
4	Do. Hydrochloric	0	1	14	
5	Do. Nitric	0	2	0	
6	Do. Sulphuric	0	5	0	
7	Do. Tannic	0	1	0	
8	Do. Tartaric	0	4	0	
9	Aloe Socotrina	0	0	8	
10	Antim. Tartaratum	0	0	1	
11	Argenti Nitras	0	1	8	
12	Assafœtida	0	1	0	
13	Borax	0	2	0	
14	Bismuth Sub-Nitras	0	1	8	
15	Camphora	0	10	0	
16	Chiretta	1	0	0	
17	Chloroform	1	10	0	
18	Chlorodyne (Hyper Chlorodyne)	3 bottles.			
19	Chinchona Flavo Pulv.	0	8	0	
20	Copaiba	0	4	4	
21	Creosotum	0	0	1	
22	Disinfecting fluid, "Condy's"	2	0	0	
23	Empl. Cantharidis	0	2	0	
24	Do. Resinæ	0	10	0	
25	Ext. Belladonnæ	0	0	12	
26	Do. Colocynth Co.	0	2	0	
27	Do. Gentianæ	0	0	12	
28	Do. Hyoscyami	0	2	0	
29	Do. Rhei	0	1	8	
30	Ferri et Quiniæ Citras	0	3	0	
31	Do. Perocyd. Hydratum	0	2	0	
32	Do. Sulphas	0	4	0	
33	Glycerinum	0	12	4	
34	Hydrarg. Calomelanos	0	0	4	
35	Do. Corrosiv. Sublimat.	0	0	6	
36	Liniment. Opii	1	0	0	
37	Do. Saponis	1	8	0	
38	Liqr. Ammonia	0	9	0	
39	Do. Arsenicalis	0	0	4	
40	Do. Lyttæ	0	0		
41	Madras fish oil	2 bottles.			
42	Magnesia Carbonas	0	2	0	
43	Morphia Hydrochloras	0	0	5	
44	Oleum Anisi	0	0	8	

LIST OF EUROPE MEDICINES, &c., EXPENDED IN THE DISPENSARY OF LADAKH DURING THE YEAR 1874—*continued.*

No.	Articles.	Quantity expended.	Remarks.
		lb. oz. drs.	
45	Do. Cinnamomi	0 0 8	
46	Do. Menthe Pip.	0 1 0	
47	Do. Papaveris	6 bottles.	
48	Do. Ricini	7 Do.	
49	Do. Terebinth	1 4 0	
50	Opium	0 2 0	
51	Pil. Rhei Co.	0 2 0	
52	Do. Scillæ Co.	0 2 8	
53	Podophylli Resina	0 0 5	
54	Potassæ Nitras	0 2 0	
55	Do. Tartras Acida	0 5 0	
56	Pottassi Iodidum	0 7 0	
57	Pulv. Ipecac. Co.	0 7 0	
58	Do. Jacobi Veri	3 packets.	
59	Quiniæ Sulphas	0 12 0	
60	Rhei Rad. Pulv.	0 2 0	
61	Sapo Duras	0 2 0	
62	Scillæ Rad. Pulv.	0 1 0	
63	Senna Indica Fol.	1 0 0	
64	Sodæ Bicarbonas	1 6 0	
65	Spt. Ammonia Aromat.	0 7 0	
66	Do. Chloroformi	0 4 0	
67	Do. Æthe Nitric	0 7 0	
68	Do. Ætheris	0 3 0	
69	Do. Rectif	1 4 0	
70	Strychnia	0 0 0½	
71	Tinct. Assafætida	0 1 0	
72	Do. Calumbo	0 4 0	
73	Do. Camphor	1 8 0	
74	Do. Cardamomi Co.	0 2 0	
75	Do. Catechu	0 4 0	
76	Do. Colchici	0 3 0	
77	Do, Ferri Perchloridi	0 5 0	
78	Do, Gentianæ Co.	0 4 0	
79	Do. Hyoscyami	0 5 0	
80	Do. Iodine	1 0 0	
81	Do. Myrrhæ	0 1 6	
82	Do. Opii	0 11 0	
83	Do. Scillæ	0 8 0	
84	Do. Zingiberis	0 2 2	
85	Ungt. Hydrarg.	0 0 4	
86	Do. Resinæ	1 0 0	
87	Vin Ipecac.	0 5 0	
88	Carbolic acid, (Medicinal)	0 12 0	
89	Do. (Brown)	8 bottles.	
	Hospital Necessaries, &c.		
90	Corks, quart	2 doz.	
91	Do. pint	3 do.	
92	Do. phial	3 do.	
93	Filtering paper	½ quire.	
94	Gallipots, English	½ doz.	
95	Do. Country	½ do.	
96	Lint	0 2 0	
97	Phials, common	3 doz.	
98	Pill boxes of sizes	3½ do,	
99	Pins, paper	No. 1	
100	Skin of white leather	No. 1	
101	Silk for ligature	0 0 1	
102	Tape, broad	1 bundle.	
103	Do. narrow	1 do.	
104	Tow	0 0 12	
105	Twine	0 8 0	
106	Wrapping paper	7 quires.	

CHARAG DEEN, *Hospital Assistant,*
In Medical Charge of Dispensary, Ladakh.

RETURN OF VACCINATION FOR THE YEAR 1874.

[Vaccinated at Ladakh by Assa Rám, Hospital Assistant.]

Name of Patient's residence.	Number vaccinated.	Number successful.	Number unsuccessful.
Baltistán	11	11	
Total ...	11	11	

CHARAG DEEN, *Hospital Assistant,*
In Medical Charge of Dispensary, Ladakh.

STATEMENT OF COUNTRIES, OCCUPATIONS, AND RELIGIONS OF OUT AND IN-PATIENTS TREATED IN THE DISPENSARY OF LADAKH DURING THE YEAR 1874.

Countries.	Out-Patients.													In-Patients.											
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Europe ...	1	2	3	1	...	4	5	1	...	1	1	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hindustán ...	2	2	...	1	...	2	...	4	3	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Punjab ...	8	5	6	3	5	11	18	9	9	10	20	11	115		1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	5
Kashmir ...	8	9	11	6	2	8	8	9	10	6	...	7	84	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Ladakh ...	19	20	16	18	8	9	20	28	18	20	22	21	219	...	1	...	...	...	2	3	4	2	...	...	...	12
Baltistán ...	...	1	4	4	1	3	3	4	5	4	2	2	33	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	5
Yarkand ...	5	7	4	6	4	7	9	8	7	12	6	4	79	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Khokand ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Kabul ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Kandahár ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Room ...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pesháwar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Badakhshán ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bokhára ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bajour ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	47	46	44	39	20	46	67	65	57	53	58	45	587	..	2	1	2	2	3	4	5	3	2	4	2	30
Officers ...	1	2	3	1	...	4	5	1	...	1	1	...	19													
Hájís ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	3													
Government Servants ...	2	3	2	2	...	4	5	...	...	1	2	...	21													
Servants	15	12	14	12	4	10	13	18	16	10	12	10	146													
Carrlers	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	2	5	1	1	...	12													
Traders	13	10	11	9	7	12	19	10	15	10	15	6	137	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	3		
Blacksmiths ..	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...		2
Barbers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1													
Soldiers	10	13	10	8	5	8	11	11	6	6	9	5	102	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	..	...	4
Carpenters	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	4
Cultivators	2	3	2	2	3	3	6	19	8	16	8	16	88	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	3	2	...	1	...	10
Labourers	1	1	1	2	1	3	4	2	7	5	4	6	37	...	1	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	4
Priests	...	...	...	2	..	...	...	1	...	...	3	2	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2
Beggars	2	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	3	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Total ...	47	46	44	39	20	46	67	65	57	53	58	45	587	...	2	1	2	2	3	4	5	3	2	4	2	30
Christians	1	2	3	1	...	4	5	1	...	1	1	...	19													
Bhotes	3	3	7	18	6	14	13	13	11	10	17	9	124	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	4	2	...	...	...	10
Mussalmáns ...	37	35	31	19	12	25	45	42	38	35	34	30	383	...	1	1	2	2	1	2	1	1	1	3	1	16
Hindús	6	6	3	1	2	3	4	9	8	7	6	6	61	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	4
Total ...	47	46	44	39	20	46	67	65	57	53	58	45	587	...	2	1	2	2	3	4	5	3	2	4	2	30

CHARAG DEEN, *Hospital Assistant,*
In Medical Charge of Dispensary, Ladakh.

Proceedings of the Honourable the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab in the Foreign Department, No. 1174, dated 18th June 1875.

READ—

Ladakh Trade Report for 1874, furnished by Captain Molloy, British Joint-Commissioner.—Received, May 5th, 1875.

REMARKS.—The value of the trade of Ladakh, that is, the aggregate value of goods imported into and exported from the town of Leh in 1874, is estimated in the returns at Rs. 26,30,932,—a large increase as compared with the trade of 1873, which was estimated at Rs. 17,76,729. But of the above amount (Rs. 26,30,932) the sum of Rs. 1,50,000 represents the value of last year's imports which remained at Leh owing to difficulty of procuring carriage or unwillingness to pay enhanced rates therefor. Deducting this amount from the returns of 1874, and adding it to the value of the trade of 1873, the value of the trade of 1874 becomes Rs. 24,80,932 as compared with Rs. 19,26,729 in 1873. But, further, as remarked with reference to last year's report, the system of calculating the value of the trade on the aggregate value of imports and exports is likely to mislead; for, as the same goods figure to a large extent both as imports and as exports, in reality the aggregate value of the trade passing through Leh is little more than half that shewn in the returns, so that in point of fact the value of the trade of 1873 and 1874 respectively, instead of being about 19 lakhs and 25 lakhs, was only 9½ lakhs and 12½ lakhs in value. But even on this more correct system of computation the increase in the value of the trade was great, amounting to 4 lakhs of rupees. Of these 4 lakhs of rupees, however, Rs. 3,10,000 represent the estimated value of the caravan of the Central Asian Trading Company conducted by Mr. Russell; excluding the value of this caravan, which may be considered an abnormal addition to the ordinary traffic, the increase is reduced to less than a lakh of rupees—a satisfactory, but by no means startling, amount.

2. So much for the general statistics of the trade. It will be now interesting to consider the state of trade according to its geographical distribution, that is, as between Leh and the four countries with which it is principally carried on, *viz.*, Turkistán, British India, Changthán and Lhássa (Chinese territory), and Kashmir and Baltistán. This will be seen at a glance in the subjoined statement:—

COUNTRY.	Year.	Imports into Ladakh from.	Exports from Ladakh to.	TOTAL.	CHIEF ARTICLES OF TRADE.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Turkistán	1873	3,30,690	2,55,660	5,86,350	*Imports.*—Gold, pashm, silk, silver, horses, charras, coarse cloth, jewellery, felts. *Exports.*—Cotton piece-goods, silks, fire-arms, tea, broadcloth, goat skins, otter skins, spices, sugar.
	1874	3,81,802	8,02,563	11,84,365	
		+51,112	+5,46,903	+5,98,015	
British India	1873	4,66,298	3,29,036	7,95,334	*Imports.*—Cotton piece-goods, silks, fire-arms, tea, broadcloth, indigo, goat skins, otter skins, spices. *Exports.*—Gold, silk, pashm, silver, charras, horses, precious stones.
	1874	6,61,660	3,14,320	9,75,980	
		+1,95,362	—14,716	+1,80,646	
Changthán and Lhássa ...	1873	78,511	56,134	1,34,645	*Imports.*—Pashm, pattu cloth, yáks' hair blankets; (from Lhássa) tea. *Exports.*—Silver, saffron, Khotan silks, and Yárkand cloth.
	1874	1,20,529	1,11,521	2,32,050	
		+42,018	+55,387	+97,405	
Kashmir and Baltistán ...	1873	76,386	1,84,014	2,60,400	*Imports.*—Goat skins, saffron, shawls. *Exports.*—Pashm, Lhássa tea, gold and silver, salt, sulphur, piece-goods.
	1874	95,614	1,42,923	2,38,537	
		+19,228	—41,091	—21,863	

3. From this statement it appears that there was a slight increase in the value of imports from, and a large increase in the value of exports to, Turkistán;

but of the latter all but about Rs. 50,000 must be considered exceptional, being the result partly of the inclusion of the value of Mr. Russell's caravan, and partly of the large balance of consignments of 1873 remaining for despatch in 1874.

There is also shewn a large increase in the value of the import trade from British India; but if the value of the Central Asian Company's venture is eliminated, it will be found that there was a considerable decrease, and not an increase, in the trade. This falling-off is, however, explained by Captain Molloy as being owing to the fact that several large traders, instead of disposing of their goods at Leh, proceeded to Turkistán, and were consequently prevented from making their return journey to India in time to appear amongst the importers of last season. In the trade with Chinese territory there was a considerable increase both of exports and of imports; in that with Kashmir and tistán a falling off.

4. With regard to the articles in which increase or decrease is observable, among the imports from Turkistán there was a marked decline in gold owing to issue by the Amír of Turkistán of a gold coinage and consequent restrictions placed by him on the purchase of gold dust: a considerable rise in silver; a marked increase under *pashm*; a great decline in charras; an increase under horses and coarse country cloths. Among the exports to Turkistán there was a considerable decrease in cotton piece-goods, owing to the principal importers being absent in Yárkand; in tea, owing, it is believed, to the opening of a new tea market at Almaty in Russian territory; but on the other hand an increase in indigo, otter skins, and goat skins.

5. The Lieutenant-Governor will not further follow Captain Molloy in his detailed comments on the rise and fall in the several articles of import and of export, it will suffice to remark that the general result of the year's history must be considered satisfactory; but at the same time His Honour sees no reason to modify the views expressed in his review of last year's report, that too sanguine expectations must not be formed of the prospects of trade with those remote regions; and he perceives that the Officiating Joint-Commissioner has come to the conclusion that "notwithstanding the elasticity the Turkistán market has shown hitherto, its capacities are nevertheless limited."

6. Besides recording and explaining the trade statistics of 1874, Captain Molloy has touched briefly upon other topics of interest, such as the mode of collecting the *pashm* of Changthán, the arrangements made for increasing the production of borax; he has given a sketch of the trade route to Lhássa and a statement of the duties levied on the routes between Kabul and Yárkand *viâ* Zibak and Sirikúl, and between Pesháwar *viâ* Chitrál and Zibak; he has also, under instructions from the Government, prepared a price current of articles in the bazárs of Amritsar, Kullu, Ladakh, Yárkand and Kásghar, and a description of the articles chiefly in demand in Turkistán, and offers remarks on the selection of articles sent by the Central Asian Trading Company. He further expresses the opinion that in the event of caravans being allowed to leave Yárkand in time, a fair at Leh in August or the beginning of September would probably be well attended and successful. Whether any further steps should be taken to induce the Amír to sanction the timely departure of the Leh caravan is a matter His Honour must leave to the consideration of the Government of India.

7. The present difficulty in regard to the supply of carriage, adverted to in paragraph 62, is one which must be left, His Honour thinks, to be remedied by the operation of the law of supply and demand which appears already to have stimulated the importation of ponies into Leh. It will rest with the Government of India to determine whether measures should be taken to induce the Amír of Turkistán to open out such portion of the route by Kugiar as may be within his boundary, and so make the entire route between Yárkand and British territory available for camel traffic.

8. The subject of overloading animals is also one which, under the circumstances, it is difficult to deal with authoritatively, for any regulation in regard to the amount of loads might and would be evaded with the greatest ease; but every measure which aids in removing the physical difficulties of the route to Yárkand will indirectly assist greatly in effecting the desired object, not only by facilitating transit, but by cheapening and increasing the supply of carriage, and thus diminishing the necessity for heavy loads. An important work of this kind was effected during the year under report by Mr. Morris, Assistant Engineer, who was deputed with the cordial assent of the Mahárája to improve the difficult portions of the Kullu route between the British boundary and Leh, and has succeeded under considerable difficulties in re-aligning and greatly improving 12½ miles of mountainous road between the Tsárap River and the Láchalang Pass. This work will be vigorously proceeded with during the present year, and it is hoped that year by year some progress will be made in removing or diminishing obstacles to the traffic and free intercourse between British India and Turkistán. With this view the subject of opening out a road by the Shayok Valley and of removing by professional engineering agency the difficulties of the Zojila Pass will be brought to the notice of His Highness the Mahárája of Kashmir by the officer on special duty; but it is to be remembered that as in the case of the British Government so in the case of the Mahárája of Kashmir the funds available for public works are limited, and too much must not be demanded or expected at one time.

9. The arrangements for enabling refunds of duty to be made at Leh and otherwise facilitating the working of the refunds clauses of the Kashmir Treaty have formed the subject of correspondence with the Government of India, and it is hoped that revised rules will shortly issue.

10. In conclusion, His Honour is glad to be able to express the opinion that Captain Molloy, Officiating Joint-Commissioner, has discharged his duties in a very creditable manner; he learns with satisfaction that there has been perfect cordiality and co-operation between the representatives of the British Government and the Kashmir State. A recommendation in favour of increasing the salary of Karím Baksh, the Joint-Commissioner's Munshi, has been separately forwarded to the Government of India.

ORDER.—Ordered, that the report and returns and the foregoing remarks be printed and forwarded to the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, and to Captain Molloy, British Joint-Commissioner, for information.

Also, to Major P. D. Henderson, on special duty, Kashmir, for information and guidance.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

Return showing the Quantities of Cotton exported from the several Ports of India to British and Foreign Countries during the month of August 1875.

Names of Ports in India whence Cotton is exported.		United Kingdom.		Austria.		France.		Italy.		Russia.		Mauritius.		Arabia.		Ceylon.		China, Hong-Kong.		Straits Settlements.		Total.	
		Cwt.	lbs.	Cwt.	lbs.	Cwt.	lbs.	Cwt.	lbs.	Cwt.	lbs.	Cwt.	lbs.	Cwt.	lbs.	Cwt.	lbs.	Cwt.	lbs.	Cwt.	lbs.	Cwt.	lbs.
BENGAL	Calcutta											5	0					19,938	0			19,943	0
	Balasore																						
	Chittagong																						
	Cuttack																						
	Pooree																						
MADRAS	Madras	42,782	16	4,553	64	803	64	2,678	64			1						5,558	4			56,375	100
	Beypore, Malabar District																						
	Coconada, Godavery District	32	16			10,585	80															10,617	96
	Ganjam																						
	Ports of Kistna District																						
	Ports of Madura do.																						
	Ports of South Arcot District																						
	Ports of Tanjore do.																						
	Ports of Vizagapatam do.																						
	Tuticorin, Tinnevelly do.	13,186	68	1,345	32			551	88							0	10	1,339	32			16,423	6
BOMBAY AND SINDH	Bombay	44,581	0	5,155	0	1,225	0	5,061	0	878	0			4	0			9,555	0			66,455	0
	Kurrachee	661	0															6,763	0			7,428	0
	Carwar																						
	Vingorla																						
	Vizadroog																						
B. BURMA	Rangoon																			3,498	84	3,498	84
	Akyab																						
	Kyouk Phyoo																						
	Moulmein																						
	Ports in the Ramree District																						
	Tavoy																						
	TOTAL	101,242	100	11,053	96	12,614	32	8,291	40	878	0	5	0	4	0	0	10	43,153	36	3,498	84	180,741	62

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

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 2ND HALF OF JUNE 1875, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 618, 619, 620 AND 621 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE OF INDIA, DATED 24TH JULY 1875.

PROVINCE.	NAMES OF DISTRICTS.	AVERAGE WAGES PER MENSEM OF						REMARKS.
		Able-bodied Agricultural Laborer.			Syce or Horse-keeper.			Common Mason, Carpenter or Blacksmith.			
		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	
N. W. PROVINCES.	Sahâranpur	3	13	0	4	8	0	11	0	0	
	Muzaffarnagar	5	0	0	4	0	0	12	0	0	
	Meerut	5	0	0	4	8	0	9	0	0	
	Bulandshahr	4	6	4	4	11	5	7	8	8	
	Aligarh	4	4	9	4	0	0	8	5	4	
	Kamaun	8	0	0	5	0	0	10	0	0	
	Garhwál	5	0	0	8	0	0	9	0	0	
	Bijnor	3	12	0	4	0	0	7	8	0	
	Moradabad	3	0	0	4	0	0	7	8	0	
	Budaun	3	0	0	3	8	0	7	8	0	
	Tarái Parganas	4	0	0	5	0	0	8	0	0	
	Muttra	4	8	0	4	8	0	9	10	8	
	Agra	4	8	0	5	0	0	14	10	8	
	Farukhabad	3	10	2	3	12	0	7	14	3	
	Mainpuri	4	0	0	4	0	0	8	0	0	
	Etáwah	4	0	0	5	0	0	9	0	0	
	Etah	3	2	0	3	15	4	9	0	0	
	Jhánsi	4	0	0	5	0	0	8	0	0	
	Lalitpur	4	0	0	6	0	0	12	0	0	
	Cawnpore	3	12	0	4	0	0	7	8	0	
	Fatehpur	3	4	0	4	0	0	6	12	0	
	Bánda	4	0	0	5	0	0	8	12	0	
	Allahabad	4	8	0	5	0	0	10	10	8	
	Hamirpur	3	0	0	4	3	0	6	0	0	
	Jaunpur	3	8	0	4	0	0	7	0	0	
	Gorakhpur	2	4	0	4	0	0	6	9	0	
	Basti	2	13	0	3	12	0	9	6	0	
	Azamgarh	3	4	6	3	8	0	5	3	9	
	Mirzapur	3	4	0	4	0	0	9	8	0	
	Benares	1	12	0	4	0	0	9	6	0	
	Ghazipur	3	0	0	3	8	0	5	10	0	

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 2nd half of August 1875.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus sorghum*. Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus sorghum*. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata*. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata*. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Naglee), *Panicum, miliaceum*, &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
Madras.	Ganjam	14 7	14 7	10 3	...	...	...	16 2	17 8	17 8	19 6	22 8	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29 3	41 0	35 2	26 6	23 3	40 0	486 0	388 8	323 7	13 8	13 8	13 8	Ganjam	Madras.	
	Vizagapatam	16 0	15 0	12 0	...	...	...	12 3	12 3	12 3	14 1	14 7	13 6	20 5	21 6	27 0	25 7	19 8	33 7				26 3	26 3	28 3	23 4	24 6	40 9	170 1	97 2	97 2	14 0	14 0	14 0	Vizagapatam		
	Godavery	12 6	12 6	10 8	...	...	...	18 8	18 8	16 8	20 0	20 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...				34 6	34 6	30 9	27 3	27 3	39 9	243 0	243 0	161 3	18 7	18 7	18 7	Godavery		
	Kistna	12 5	12 5	11 8	...	...	...	18 6	18 6	16 2	19 6	19 6	17 9	20 3	20 3	23 4	...	...	...				32 3	32 3	35 3	21 8	21 8	30 8	129 3	129 3	129 3	17 5	17 5	18 4	Kistna		
	Nellore	11 7	12 6	13 5	...	...	...	13 9	14 3	15 8	16 0	16 0	18 0	29 8	29 8	24 5	...	...	...				31 8	31 8	28 2	22 6	23 1	24 4	69 1	74 5	77 3	17 0	17 0	17 0	Nellore		
	Cuddapah	11 8	10 3	11 8	...	...	...	15 3	15 3	12 4	16 6	16 6	13 3	22 9	22 9	20 5	29 0	29 0	26 1				28 5	28 5	27 0	24 9	24 9	23 2	243 0	243 0	243 0	16 2	16 2	16 2	Cuddapah		
	Bellary	14 4	14 4	14 4	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	11 8	14 6	14 6	14 0	20 6	21 6	30 9	20 7	22 6	25 4				26 2	27 2	36 9	24 6	26 9	24 6	97 2	97 2	97 2	16 1	16 1	16 1	Bellary		
	Kurnool	12 7	13 3	14 0	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	12 1	15 0	15 0	13 2	20 9	21 2	27 4	...	...	25 0				20 6	20 6	23 2	22 5	22 5	28 5	194 4	202 2	170 6	14 8	14 4	14 8	Kurnool		
	Madras	11 0	11 0	10 3	...	...	...	12 9	12 9	11 6	13 5	13 5	12 8	23 1	23 8	20 3	20 5	20 5	17 9				23 3	22 6	23 6	19 0	19 0	21 3	93 5	93 5	92 1	18 2	18 2	18 2	Madras		
	Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	12 7	12 0	14 3	14 3	12 4	...	...	21 6	...	...	21 1				23 3	22 6	23 3	19 1	18 7	21 8	97 2	97 2	102 1	18 6	18 6	18 6	Chingleput		
	North Arcot	11 0	11 9	11 0	...	...	...	16 8	17 8	15 0	17 9	18 2	15 4	27 3	27 3	24 6	...	...	23 9				28 2	28 2	28 2	22 6	28 6	17 1	187 1	187 1	187 1	16 4	16 4	15 4	North Arcot		
	South Arcot	10 5	10 5	9 7	...	...	...	15 2	15 2	13 0	15 7	15 7	14 0	...	...	...	23 1	22 3	30 8				24 6	23 4	21 5	21 5	22 0	18 8	235 7	235 7	234 5	18 4	18 4	19 8	South Arcot		
	Tanjore	10 0	11 0	10 3	...	...	...	14 9	14 9	12 0	...	...	...	25 4	...	...	23 2	23 6	18 8				27 0	27 0	22 6	21 0	21 9	17 5	194 4	194 4	194 4	16 6	15 6	17 0	Tanjore		
	Trichinopoly	10 6	10 6	10 6	...	...	...	15 1	15 1	11 9	15 6	15 6	12 3	25 2	22 4	18 2	24 1	22 9	19 0				27 5	26 2	21 0	24 6	23 9	18 5	157 9	157 9	145 8	15 4	15 4	15 4	Trichinopoly		
	Madura	10 9	10 9	10 1	...	...	...	14 3	13 9	10 5	16 0	15 2	11 0	30 8	30 8	20 2	29 4	27 9	20 6				31 0	31 0	20 1	25 8	23 1	16 9	133 2	132 2	123 4	15 0	17 8	17 8	Madura		
	Tinnevelly	9 3	9 3	8 0	...	...	...	10 5	10 5	7 5	12 1	12 1	9 1	...	...	...	18 3	18 3	13 1				20 5	20 5	15 6	15 6	15 6	14 0	76 8	76 8	66 6	15 5	15 5	15 5	Tinnevelly		
	Coimbatore	10 2	11 7	10 9	...	...	...	11 7	12 1	10 5	13 0	13 0	11 0	22 0	22 0	20 4	22 9	22 9	25 7				28 5	28 5	22 0	27 2	26 3	18 7	121 5	121 5	121 5	12 5	12 5	13 3	Coimbatore		
	Nilgiris	11 4	11 4	8 5	...	...	...	8 8	9 6	8 0	10 4	10 4	8 8	13 9	15 4	15 4	16 8	15 4	14 0				16 6	15 8	16 6	16 6	18 3	13 3	121 5	121 5	121 5	12 0	11 0	11 0	Nilgiris		
	Salem	12 6	13 3	11 8	...	...	...	14 0	14 5	12 4	14 9	16 3	13 3	28 6	31 8	27 0	27 5	29 0	23 2				28 5	31 5	27 0	25 8	26 7	19 8	160 4	160 4	150 7	18 3	16 5	14 6	Salem		
	South Canara	10 3	11 2	9 0	...	...	...	9 7	10 2	10 2	14 2	14 7	12 7	...	...	...	...	...	...				22 0	21 1	21 1	16 2	16 2	14 1	72 9	72 9	72 9	14 0	14 0	16 0	South Canara		
	Malabar	10 1	9 4	10 8	...	...	...	12 1	13 4	11 7	13 0	14 2	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...				20 1	18 2	20 4	21 0	21 0	16 8	97 2	97 2	97 2	14 4	14 4	17 1	Malabar		
Bombay.	Bombay	11 9	11 9	12 8	20 6	20 6	17 8	7 12	7 12	8 6	11 2	11 2	13 1	20 5	20 4	21 3	17 3	17 3	18 0				14 1	14 1	10 9	18 10	18 10	15 1	68 4	68 4	75 0	14 2	14 2	14 1	Bombay	Bombay.	
	Ahmedabad	16 14	16 6	14 11	25 8	26 11	30 0	7 4	7 4	7 0	10 12	11 0	11 0	17 14	17 18	19 0	17 12	19 0	22 11				...	...	21 8	21 12	18 0	80 0	80 0	100 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	Ahmedabad		
	Kaira	14 9	13 15	...	26 11	26 11	32 0	8 14	8 14	...	12 5	11 7	...	16 0	16 13	...	16 13	16 13	...				...	...	...	16 13	17 5	...	80 0	80 0	80 0	16 13	16 13	...	Kaira		
	Surat	12 5	12 5	13 6	13 6	13 6	7 6	7 6	7 11	9 3	8 3	8 11	12 4	15 6	16 6	18 8	14 1	14 1	18 8				...	...	...	14 13	14 13	12 4	92 8	92 8	101 11	14 13	14 13	13 6	Surat		
	Broach	14 0	13 0	14 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 8	11 0	10 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	21 0	16 0	19 5				17 0	17 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	13 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	14 0	14 0	15 0	Broach		
	Tanna	11 0	11 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	7 8	7 8	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	15 0	16 0	26 0	16 0	16 0	16 0				...	...	...	15 0	15 3	13 0	130 0	130 0	140 0	15 3	15 3	13 1	Tanna		
	Kolaba	11 5	11 5	11 6	...	...	...	7 10	7 10	7 10	11 6	11 6	11 6	19 0	19 0	...	...	...	...				...	...	...	17 7	16 4	16 1	150 0	150 0	150 0	18 6	12 15	12 4	Kolaba		
	Khandesh (Dhulia)	15 12	15 12	12 6	...	...	...	8 7	8 7	8 11	11 4	11 4	10 1	28 12	28 12	32 1	22 14	22 14	24 13				32 3	32 3	32 8	19 14	19 14	17 11	106 10	128 0	107 8	12 12	12 12	14 8	Khandesh (Dhulia)		
	Nasik	15 12	15 12	17 14	8 1	8 1	...	5 15	5 15	6 0	11 14	11 14	12 11	22 6	22 6	28 4	21 3	21 3	26 3				...	...	...	24 15½	24 15½	22 6	106 10½	106 10½	100 0	12 1½	12 1½	13 6	Nasik		
	Ahmadnagar	15 15	15 15	23 3	...	...	...	8 13	8 13	9 9	9 9½	9 13½	10 6	33 1	33 0	45 9	26 5	25 15½	33 0				...	...	...	19 9	19 9	18 0	76 0	76 0	80 0	13 6	13 6	13 9	Ahmadnagar		
	Poona	13 13	13 13	16 9	10 3	10 3	...	10 7	10 7	10 3	11 10	11 10	11 4	27 3	27 3	33 9	20 11	20 11	24 3				...	...	...	23 12	23 12	19 3	120 0	100 0	100 0	13 8	13 8	13 8	Poona		
	Sholapur	18 0	18 4	19 3	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	13 0	15 3	15 8	14 11	27 8	27 10	42 0	28 7	29 6	32 8				...	...	...	18 8	19 8	14 0	140 0	140 0	66 1	12 15	11 7	13 8	Sholapur		
	Kaladgi	20 8	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	12 3	11 11	10 8	12 15	12 15	11 0	24 9	23 9	30 0	22 12	23 12	29 0				...	...	37 13	22 1	23 6	19 4	120 7	130 0	158 1	13 1	13 1	15 1	Kaladgi		
	Satara	16 0	...	19 1	...	...	22 3	8 14	8 14	11 9	10 11	10 11	13 11	21 4	23 15	37 11	20 11	20 11	35 14				26 5	27 0	27 0	17 3	16 13	15 8	145 0	145 0	150 0	15 0	14 12	16 0	Satara		
	Belgaum	17 5	18 6	17 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 6	16 0	16 6	15 8	15 9	23 0	19 12	20 0	26 0				28 0	28 9	32 0	19 1	18 13	18 11	92 12	92 12	92 11	16 0	16 0	16 0	Belgaum		
	Dharwar	24 0	23 5	21 13	...	...	...	12 13	12 12	12 0	19 12	19 8	15 14	24 3	24 0	25 4	24 3	23 8	23 8				23 6	23 6	23 6	16 6	16 6	13 0	10 Bdls.	9 Bdls.	10 Bdls.	18 4	16 15	13 0	Dharwar		
	Ratnagiri	6 7	8 6	10 4	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	11 8	12 15	12 15	14 4	...	...	15 0	15 9	15 9	16 14				...	20 0	25 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	213 0	213 0	213 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	Ratnagiri		
	Kanara (Karwar)	13 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	11 0	12 0	14 0	14 8	16 0	...	13 0	13 0	13 0				...	36 0	36 0	30 0	32 0	22 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	13 0	13 0	14 0	Kanara (Karwar)		
	Panch Mahals (Godhra)	11 0	11 0	10 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	9 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	25 0	25 0	26 0	19 0	19 0	26 0				36 0	...	...	9 5	9 5	9 4	60 4	60 4	71 3	32 0	32 0	32 0	Panch Mahals (Godhra)		
	Aden	9 5	9 5	9 4	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	7 6	14 14	14 14	14 0	12 7	12 7	12 6				...	...	...	23 0	23 0	...	160 0	160 0	...	12 0	12 0	...	Aden		
	Asirgarh	16 4	16 4	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	12 0	12 0	...	26 0	26 0	...	26 0	26 0	...				...	...	...	...	16 5	...	...	...	77 8	...	15 8	...	Asirgarh		
	Baroda	...	12 3	...	...	18 5	...	...	7 5	...	...	9 3½	...	...	19 3	...	...	16 0½	...				...	...	...	24 4	22 12	20 13	150 0	150 0	150 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	Baroda		
	Disa	19 4	19 6	17 11	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	7 0	9 8	8 8	7 11	29 0	31 6	23 3	31 4	29 9	23 9				...	...	...	17 0	17 0	...	140 0	140 0	...	30 0	30 0	...	Disa		
	Nimach	13 12	13 12	...	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	...	15 12	15 12	...	15 0	15 0	...				...	...	...	22 7½	23 14½	21 10	100 0	100 0	200 0	45 0	45 0	40 0	Nimach		
	Nasirabad	16 12½	17 8½	16 8	24 14	24 0	20 13½	7 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	22 14	22 0	18 11	20 5	21 9½	14 9				...	...	...	15 0	15 0	...	40 0	40 0	...	64 0	64 0	...	Nasirabad		
	Rajkot	15 4	15 8	...	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	...	10 0	10 0	...	19 0	22 4	...	...	...	...				...	...	...	23 0	23 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	32 0	36 0	32 0	Rajkot		
	Upper Sind Frontier	21 8	21 10	19 0	23 0	23 0	20 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	13 8	13 8	16 0	27 0	27 0	27 0	20 0	20 0	27 0				16 0	16 0	16 0	19 0	19 0	17 0	106 0	106 0	126 0	61 0	58 0	60 0	Upper Sind Frontier		
	Karachi	14 5	14 5	13 5	26 0	26 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	17 0	17 0	21 0	18 0	19 0	18 0				9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Karachi		
	Haidarabad	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				Haidarabad		
	Shikarpur	18 0	16 12	16 0	21 4	21 6	21 4	9 0	8 14	10 0	12 0	11 8	14 8	22 0	22 14	20 0	23 0	24 8	25 8				27 0	27 0	27 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	320 0	400 0	200 0	38 0	36 0	36 0	Shikarpur		
	Thur and Parkur	20 12	21 0	14 10	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	..	10 0	10 0	...	20 0	20 0	...	19 0	18 0	17 8				...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	120 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	Thur and Parkur		
Bengal.	*Western Districts.*																																		*Western Districts.*		
	Burdwan	17 0a	17 0	13 0	18 0	18 0	15 8	15 8	14 12	10 12	17 0	16 0	11 12	...	...	...	...	...	...				...	...	22 0	21 0	15 8	180 0	180 0	100 0	9 4	9 4	9 0	Burdwan	Bengal.	
	Bancoorah	16 0b	18 12	13 0	22 8	22 8	20 0	15 0	14 8	10 0	16 4	16 0	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...				...	...	19 8	19 8	14 0	320 0	460 0	440 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Bancoorah		
	Beerbhoom	21 0c	21 0	12 0	22 0	22 0	15 0	16 0	17 0	9 12	19 8	20 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...				...	...	21 8	21 8	13 0	200 0	200 0	240 0	8 6	8 6	8 4	Beerbhoom		
	Midnapore	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	11 12	16 0	16 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...				...	...	16 0	17 12	13 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	9 0	9 0	8 4	Midnapore		
	Hooghly	15 0d	15 0	12 8	26 0e to 32 0	20 0 to 33 0	16 0 to 19 0	9 0	9 0	9 0 to 9 8	16 0	14 8 to 15 0	12 8 to 13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...				...	...	20 0 to 23 0	20 0 to 23 0	14 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	8 8	8 0	Hooghly		
	Howrah	17 0	15 8	13 0	...	...	...	12 4	12 4	10 0	16 0	16 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...				...	...	21 0	21 0	15 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 8	9 8	8 12	Howrah		
	Central Districts.																																		*Central Districts.*		
	Calcutta	15 4	14 12	13 0	30 0	29 0	16 0	9 0	9 0	7 12	13 0	13 0	11 0	22 0	22 0	12 8	...	...	...				...	...	22 0	21 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Calcutta		
	24-Pergunnahs	16 0e to 18 12	14 0 to 18 10	10 8 to 11 10	22 8e to 35 8	23 4 to 32 0	16 0	6 5e to 9 4	6 8 to 8 10	8 14	13 12	13 4	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...				...	...	18 12	17 12	13 5	110 0	100 0	120 0	9 0	8 12	9 0	24-Pergunnahs		
	Nuddea	16 13½	16 13½	12 5	32 0	32 0	20 0	13 5	13 5	9 8	16 0	14 8	10 5	...	...	...	...	...	...				...	...	26 5	26 5	16 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 14	8 14	8 10½	Nuddea		
	Jessore	18 4g	17 12	12 4	...	...	...	14 0	14 8	10 0	18 0	17 0	19 4	...	...	...	...	...	...				...	...	22 0	22 12	14 0	140 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Jessore		
	Moorshedabad	20 0h	18 0	14 0	38 0e to 40 0	40 0	17 0 to 18 0	12 0 to 13 0	11 0	...	16 0	13 0	11 0	...	...	...	38 0e	32 0	14 0				28 0 to 36 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Moorshedabad		

a In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 15 to 18 seers, barley 35 seers, best rice 11-8 to 13 seers, common rice 14 to 17 seers, and gram 22 seers, per rupee.
b In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 17 to 19 seers, barley 18 to 40 seers, best rice 12-8 to 17 seers, common rice 16 to 18 seers, maize 19 to 28 seers, and gram 15 to 19 seers, per rupee.
c In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 20 to 25-8 seers, barley 30 seers, best rice 13 to 21-4 seers, common rice 18 to 23 seers, and gram 20-6 to 24 seers, per rupee.
d In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 15 to 19 seers, best rice 9 to 15-8 seers, common rice 14 to 18 seers, and gram 16 to 24 seers per rupee.
e In the interior only.
f In the interior prices range as follow:—Common rice 13-4 to 16-8 seers, and gram 20 to 23-12 seers per rupee.
g In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 6 to 18 seers, best rice 11-6 to 16 seers, common rice 16 to 20 seers, and gram 11 to 23 seers, per rupee.
h In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 18-8 to 23 seers, best rice 13 to 21 seers, common rice 18 to 24-8 seers, and gram 23 to 27 seers, per rupee.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 2nd half of August 1875—continued.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Corresponding fortnight of 1874.
Bengal—*continued.*	*Central Districts*—contd.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
	Dinagepore ...	18 8	18 8	12 0	18 8	18 0	17 0	19 0	17 0	10 0	24 0	24 0	12 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Maldah ...	22 0	21 0	15 0	15 0	45 0	17 0	19 0	18 0	10 0	20 0	18 8	12 0 to 13 8	...	...	...	30 0	30 0	14 0
	Rajshahye ...	18 0 to 18 12	18 12 to 20 10	12 12 to 13 8	37 8	37 8	18 0	13 8 to 18 12	13 8 to 15 0	8 0 to 8 4	20 0 to 21 0	17 4 to 18 12	13 8 to 16 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rungpore ...	20 0	25 10	15 0	...	...	...	11 4	9 6½	6 14	22 8	20 13	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bograh ...	15 0	15 0	10 8	10 0	9 0	...	10 8	9 8	6 12	21 0	21 0	19 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pubna ...	20 0	20 0	14 4	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	8 0	20 12	20 12	15 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Darjeeling ...	8 0*j*	8 0	6 0	4 0	4 0	7 0	4 0	4 0	6 0	12 0	12 0	7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jalpáiguri ...	13 3*d*	13 7	9 0	...	...	...	12 0	13 3	8 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Eastern Districts.																		
	Dacca ...	16 0*l*	16 0	12 0	32 0	32 0	20 0	16 0	17 0	12 0	20 0	19 4	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Furreedpore ...	Return	not re	ceived.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Backergunge ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0*m*	15 0	12 0	17 8	17 8	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mymensing ...	13 8*n*	13 8	10 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	9 8	19 0	19 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tipperah ...	16 0	15 0	10 0	...	...	...	11 0	10 0	9 0	17 0	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chittagong ...	12 0*o*	13 0	12 0	...	...	...	14 0	15 0	12 0	17 0	19 0	17 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Noakhally ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0*p*	12 0	10 0	17 0	16 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	14 8	11 0	14 8	15 3	12 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hill Tipperah ...	8 0	8 6	8 0	...	...	...	13 3	14 5	10 0	15 0	17 0	13 3	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Behar.																		
	Patna ...	24 0	23 0	17 0	34 0	33 0	19 12	11 0	11 8	12 0	24 0	24 0	17 0	24 0	33 8	20 0	...	...	...
	Gya ...	25 0*q*	25 0	11 8	36 0	37 8	16 8	11 0	11 0	7 8	22 0	21 8	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shahabad ...	20 8*r*	18 0 to 19 8	14 0	30 0	30 0	18 0	17 0	16 0	12 0	18 0	19 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Durbhunga ...	19 4	19 11	12 4	28 9	29 8	18 4	16 0	16 6	10 8	17 8	18 9	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mozufferpore ...	20 0*s*	20 0	13 0	30 0	30 0	16 0	10 0	10 0	7 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sarun ...	21 0	21 0	15 0	33 0	32 0	19 8	9 0	9 0	7 4	21 0	21 0	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chumparun ...	23 0*t*	23 0	11 0	34 0	34 0	16 12	8 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Monghyr ...	18 9	17 8	15 7	33 6	36 7	23 6	14 7	13 6	8 4	16 8	16 2	10 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bhaugulporé ...	17 0*u*	16 6	15 2	24 0	37 14	21 7	16 7	16 6	10 1	18 15	18 15	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Purneah ...	25 0	25 0	16 0	...	...	...	16 0	17 0	13 8	18 0	18 0	14 to 16	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	18 0*v*	...	11 0	30 0 to 60 0	30 0 to 50 0	18 0 to 20 0	16 0	...	9 0	20 0	...	10 8	...	...	...	40 0*e* to 55 0	40 0 to 45 0	17 0
	Orissa.																		
	Cuttack ...	21 0	19 11	15 12	...	...	...	13 2	14 7	18 6	19 0	19 11	26 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pooree ...	15 12	15 12	14 7	...	...	...	15 12	15 12	17 1	21 0	21 0	22 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Balasore ...	17 0	16 0	11 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	25 0	26 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chota Nagpore—South-West Frontier Agency.																		
	Hazáribágh ...	19 0	20 0	10 8	25 to 30	30 0	14 0	12 0	12 0	8 8	18 12	19 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lohardugga ...	20 0	19 0	12 0	28 0	28 0	17 0	19 0	19 0	17 12	22 0	22 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Singbhoom ...	18 0	18 0	11 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	24 0	24 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Maunbhoom ...	16 8*w*	16 8	11 8	26 to 30*e*	16 to 30	16 to 28	13 0	13 0	9 0	19 0	18 0	13 0	...	...	...	16 0*e*	16 to	7 0
Assam.	Sylhet ...	14 0	12 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	9 0	12 4	10 0	10 8	15 12	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cachar ...	12 4	11 13	9 11	...	...	...	12 4	10 10	12 4	16 0	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Goálpárá ...	21 0	20 0	13 0	...	...	...	13 5	8 0	9 0	22 0	16 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gáro Hills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	14 0	14 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kámrúp ...	20 0	20 0	13 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	10 0	15 0	16 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Darrang ...	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	11 8	10 8	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nowgong ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	6 8	11 0	11 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sibságar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 0	14 0	16 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lakhimpur ...	8 0	8 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khásí & Jaintiá Hills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	6 0	6 0	8 8	8 0	7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nága Hills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	4 0	8 0	8 0	6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
N. W. Provinces.	Dehra Dún ...	20 0	20 0	18 0	34 0	34 0	28 0	12 8	12 8	10 8	15 0	15 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	24 0	24 0	16 0
	Saháranpur ...	22 10	22 10	21 9	33 6	33 6	32 5	8 10	8 10	8 10	12 6	12 6	11 4	32 5	32 5	26 14	23 11	23 11	25 15
	Muzaffarnagar ...	22 0	24 3	23 3	38 8	38 8	35 12	6 1	6 1	6 1	14 5	14 5	13 3	30 15	30 13	22 0	17 10	17 10	17 10
	Meerut ...	21 1½	21 9½	21 4	30 0½	31 8	27 8	6 8	6 8	7 0	15 0	15 0	12 8	26 0	25 14	24 5	25 0	25 0	18 0
	Bulandshahr ...	22 8	22 8	22 0	29 0	29 0	33 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	14 0	11 0	23 0	22 0	18 0	27 0	27 0	16 0
	Aligarh ...	23 8	23 8	20 0	32 8	32 8	28 0	7 0	7 0	6 8	16 0	16 0	11 0	21 0	21 0	20 8	19 0	19 0	17 0
	Kumaun ...	18 0	18 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	8 8	...	...	...	...	...	...

Provinces.	Districts.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Naglee) *Panicum, Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Grain. Present fortnight.	Grain. Past fortnight.	Grain. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Remarks.
Bengal—*continued.*	*Central Districts*—contd.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
	Dinagepore ...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	13 8	180 0	180 0	170 0	8 0	8 0	7 12	
	Maldah ...	...	...	...	25 0	25 0	16 0	140 0	140 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	
	Rajshahye ...	...	...	...	26 4	26 4	15 0 to 16 0	200 0	200 0	320 0	8 2½	8 2½	7 4	
	Rungpore ...	55 0*e*	...	...	12 12½	7 8	15 0	107 0	107 0	107 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	
	Bograh ...	...	...	...	15 8	14 0	10 8	67 8	67 8	67 8	7 8	7 8	7 8	
	Pubna ...	...	...	...	22 8	22 8	15 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	
	Darjeeling ...	8 0	8 0	5 8	8 0	8 0	6 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	
	Jalpáiguri ...	...	...	...	13 3	13 3	10 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 6	6 1	6 0	
	Eastern Districts.													
	Dacca ...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	15 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 14	8 14	8 0	
	Furreedpore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Return	not re	ceived.	
	Backergunge ...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	14 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	
	Mymensing ...	...	...	...	18 0	16 0	13 8	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	8 8	
	Tipperah ...	...	...	...	16 0	14 0	12 8	...	...	...	8 12	8 8	8 0	
	Chittagong ...	...	...	...	16 0	13 0	12 0	120 0	140 0	120 0	8 8	8 12	7 4	
	Noakhally ...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	280 0	280 0	280 0	7 2	7 4	7 0	
	Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	240 0	240 0	320 0	7 4	7 8	6 4	
	Hill Tipperah ...	...	...	...	10 6	10 6	10 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 2	
	Behar.													
	Patna ...	...	...	...	30 0	29 0	20 8	140 0	140 0	150 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	
	Gya ...	35 0*e*	35 0	24 0	26 8	26 8	14 4	180 0	180 0	180 0	7 8	7 8	6 6	
	Shahabad ...	...	...	...	30 0	30 0	19 0	120 0	180 0	160 0	8 4	8 4	8 0	
	Durbhunga ...	26 6 to 32 0	27 5 to 32 0	17 8 to 25 0	26 6	25 2	...	170 0	170 0	120 0	7 2	7 0	7 8	
	Mozufferpore ...	20 0*e* to 31 0	28 4 to 26 0	19 0 to 18 8	25 0	24 0	18 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	7 8	7 8	6 12	
	Sarun ...	34 0	34 0	...	25 0	27 0	15 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	6 8	
	Chumparun ...	...	...	...	26 7	27 3	21 0	147 0	147 0	147 0	7 8	7 5	7 3	
	Monghyr ...	28 0*e* to 30 0	28 0 to 30 0	15 0 to 25 0	26 8	25 4	18 15	151 8	151 8	164 2	8 3	8 3	7 9	
	Bhaugulpore ...	...	...	...	21 4	22 to 24	16 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	7 8	6 8	
	Purneah ...	...	...	...	18 0	...	13 0	320 0	...	320 0	7 8	...	7 8	
	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	21 0	21 0	17 1	16 6	15 12	23 10	200 0	200 0	200 0	12 0	12 0	10 10	
	Orissa.													
	Cuttack ...	...	...	...	12 7	14 7	21 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	
	Pooree ...	...	...	...	13 0	11 0	11 0	140 0	140 0	280 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	
	Balasore ...													
	Chota Nagpore—South-West Frontier Agency.													
	Hazáribágh ...	96 0	83 0	24 0	21 0	19 0	13 0	240 0	240 0	200 0	7 8	7 8	6 4	
	Lohardugga ...	40 0	40 0	28 0	22 0	22 0	15 8	180 0	180 0	160 0	6 8	6 8	5 12	
	Singbhoom ...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	13 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	6 0	6 0	5 8	
	Maunbhoom ...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	12 0	260 0	260 0	250 0	7 8	7 8	6 12	
Assam.	Sylhet ...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	11 8	107 0	107 0	107 0	8 12	8 12	7 8	
	Cachar ...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	11 13	64 0	64 0	64 0	8 9	8 0	7 13	
	Goálpárá ...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	10 0	105 0	128 0	88 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	
	Gáro Hills ...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	...	...	...	5 5	5 5	5 4	
	Kámrúp ...	...	...	...	12 0	10 0	12 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 8	
	Darrang ...	...	...	...	6 6	6 6	6 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	5 8	5 8	6 8	
	Nowgong ...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	6 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	5 8	
	Sibságar ...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	6 0	6 8	5 8	
	Lakhimpur ...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 0	6 0	5 0	
	Khásí and Jaintiá Hills ...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	6 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	
	Nága Hills ...	...	...	...	4 0	5 0	5 0	50 0	50 0	40 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	
N. W. Provinces.	Dehra Dún ...	...	...	...	23 0	23 0	22 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	
	Saháranpur ...	...	...	...	28 8	28 8	28 8	104 0	106 0	129 0	8 5	8 5	7 14	
	Muzaffarnagar ...	...	...	...	26 3	27 8	30 12	132 0	132 0	110 0	...	...	...	
	Meerut ...	...	...	...	27 0	27 0	26 0	110 0	110 0	110 0	9 8	9 8	9 8	
	Bulandshahr ...	...	...	...	27 0	27 8	26 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 4	10 0	9 8	
	Aligarh ...	...	...	...	30 0	30 0	28 0	140 0	140 0	120 0	10 0	10 0	9 8	
	Kumaun ...	...	...	...	13 8	13 0	13 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	

f In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 22 to 27 seers, best rice 13-5 to 18 seers, common rice 15-4 to 20 seers, and gram 8 to 18 seers, per rupee.
j In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 6-8 to 12 seers, best rice 8 to 20 seers, common rice 10 to 24 seers, lesser millet 16 seers, maize 18 to 40 seers, and gram 9 to 13-5 seers, per rupee.
k In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 10 to 13-2 seers, best rice 10 to 20 seers, common rice 16 to 23 seers, and gram 8 to 13-3 seers, per rupee.
l In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 20 seers, barley 40 seers, best rice 17 to 19 seers, common rice 19 to 22 seers, and gram 30 seers, per rupee.
m In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 14 to 16 seers, common rice 14-4 to 18 seers, paddy 30 to 32 seers, and gram 12 to 16 seers, per rupee.
n In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 12 to 20 seers, best rice 11 to 17 seers, common rice 17-12 to 22-8 seers, and gram 12 to 30 seers, per rupee.
o In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 17 to 19 seers, and common rice 19 to 22 seers, per rupee.
p In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 13 to 21 seers, and common rice 17 to 25 seers, per rupee.
q In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 27 to 30 seers, barley 40 to 42-8 seers, common rice 21 to 27 seers, and gram 26-8 to 3 •12 seers, per rupee.
r In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 25 seers, barley 32 to 36 seers, best rice 12 to 13 seers, common rice 19 to 20 seers, and gram 29 to 30 seers, per rupee.
s In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 16 to 22 seers, barley 16 to 33-8 seers, best rice 13 to 17 seers, common rice 15 to 21 seers, and gram 20 to 29 seers, per rupee.
t In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 20 to 25 seers, barley 25 to 36 seers, best rice 11 to 16 seers, common rice 14 to 22 seers, lesser millet 25 to 28 seers, Indian corn 26 to 30 seers, and gram 21 to 25 seers, per rupee.
u In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 24 to 26-8 seers, barley 26 to 32 seers, best rice 18 to 19 seers, common rice 20 to 23 seers, maize 28 seers, and gram 18 to 22 seers, per rupee.
v In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 17 to 25 seers, barley 3 to 60 seers, best rice 16 to 23 seers, common rice 18 to 24 seers, maize 40 to 60 seers, and gram 20 to 26 seers, per rupee.
w In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 16 to 20 seers, best rice 16 to 20 seers, common rice 18 to 23-8 seers, and gram 12 to 20 seers, per rupee.

Prices Current of Food-Grains throughout India for the 2nd half of August 1875 —continued.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus sorghum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus sorghum.* Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus sorghum.* Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata.* Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata.* Corresponding fortnight of 1874.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
N. W. Provinces —*contd.*	Garhwál ...	22 8	22 8	20 0	24 0	21 4	24 0	9 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	13 8	13 2	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bijnor ...	20 4	20 4	20 4	28 2	29 4	29 4	11 4	11 4	10 2	15 3	14 10	11 4	22 8	22 8	22 8	22 8	21 6	15 12
	Moradabad ...	21 4	20 10	18 7	32 14	31 14	26 14	8 12	8 12	8 2	16 14	16 4	11 9	25 0	25 0	15 0	25 0	25 0	15 0
	Budaun ...	22 8	22 12½	16 12½	31 8	31 3	24 0	9 9½	9 9½	9 9½	16 12½	16 12½	13 3	12 0	12 0	19 3	18 0	12 0	18 0
	Bareilly ...	21 4	20 0	18 9½	35 0	35 0	25 0	6 9	6 9	6 14	17 8	16 4	12 13	17 8	17 8	20 0	17 8	17 8	16 4
	Sháhjahánpur ...	25 12	25 0	19 8	37 6	35 8	26 8	7 8	7 6	8 0	18 14	19 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tarái Pergunnahs ...	25 0	23 12	22 0	50 0	50 0	30 0	10 0	10 0	8 12	20 0	17 8	14 0	25 0	25 0	...	25 0	25 0	...
	Muttra ...	20 8	22 0	20 0	26 0	26 0	29 0	7 8	7 8	7 0	14 0	14 0	12 8	24 0	25 0	24 0	28 0	28 0	22 0
	Agra ...	20 2½	19 15½	17 9	27 3	25 5	26 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	11 8	11 8	9 8	25 0	24 6	19 15	24 0	24 0	19 0
	Farukhabad ...	19 12	20 5	16 3	24 6	24 12	20 5	7 2	7 2	7 3	14 6	15 2	12 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mainpuri ...	22 4	22 0	17 8	27 4	26 0	21 4	6 0	6 0	7 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Etáwah ...	20 0	20 0	17 8	25 0	22 8	22 0	7 0	6 8	6 0	13 0	12 8	13 0	22 0	22 0	19 8	22 0	22 0	17 0
	Etah ...	23 0	24 0	19 4	30 0	30 0	26 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	15 0	12 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jalaun ...	21 0	20 8	18 0	32 0	22 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	10 0	23 0	23 0	16 8	22 0	22 0	16 0
	Jhánsi ...	18 8	18 4	18 0	25 13	25 8	23 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	14 0	14 0	12 4	22 0	22 0	16 11	20 8	20 8	15 0
	Lalitpur ...	19 4	19 8	21 0	29 0	28 0	28 0	11 8	10 4	9 0	13 8	12 0	11 0	25 0	25 10	22 0	...	...	...
	Cawnpore ...	25 0	24 8	18 0	32 0	31 0	23 0	9 8	11 8	8 0	15 8	16 8	13 0	...	...	...	23 8	20 0	...
	Fatehpur ...	23 12	23 0	18 4	29 0	29 0	22 0	9 0	9 0	9 8	20 8	20 8	15 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bánda ...	21 12	21 0	16 4	23 8	23 0	18 4	8 12	8 12	11 4	17 8	17 8	13 10	22 8	22 0	...	21 8	21 8	...
	Allahabad ...	18 12	18 8	15 8	26 4	25 8	19 8	8 4	7 8	7 8	15 4	15 8	12 8	26 12	27 0	...	25 8	25 0	...
	Hamírpur ...	21 8	20 0	16 4	24 12	24 0	16 0	11 0	10 0	7 4	16 0	16 0	11 4	23 0	23 0	17 8	20 8	20 8	15 12
	Jaunpur ...	25 6	24 5	18 5	36 11	36 11	24 11	8 7	8 7	12 0	19 12	19 12	12 0	...	25 6	...	21 3	21 3	14 13
	Gorakhpur ...	29 8½	28 14	14 14	45 4½	45 8	18 6	17 8	16 10	9 10	28 10	21 14	11 13	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Basti ...	28 12	28 7	15 5	40 0	40 0	20 0	12 8	12 8	8 12	19 6	18 12	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Azamgarh ...	24 6	24 6	15 8	34 0	33 15	21 6	11 13	11 13	8 14	19 8	18 7	11 13	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mirzapur ...	19 0	20 0	14 8	26 0	27 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	11 0	27 0	28 0	19 0	24 0	24 0	18 0
	Benares ...	20 8	21 0	15 3	27 4	30 8	19 15	8 6	8 6	8 6	14 11	14 11	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	14 11
	Ghazipur ...	20 9½	20 9½	14 2½	28 5	28 5	19 5	7 1½	7 1½	6 7	18 0	18 0	11 9½	25 12	25 12	19 5	28 3	28 3	16 12
Panjab.	Delhi ...	19 12	21 0	20 8	27 8	27 0	28 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	9 0	26 0	25 0	25 8	24 0	25 0	19 0
	Gurgáon ...	19 8	19 8	21 0	28 0	29 0	29 8	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	23 0	23 0	21 0	25 0	25 8	21 0
	Karnál ...	21 0	21 0	23 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	22 0	22 0	30 0	16 0	16 0	13 0
	Hissár ...	19 0	21 0	20 0	30 0	32 0	30 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	27 0	24 0	30 0	24 8	28 0	27 0
	Rohtak ...	20 0	20 8	18 8	27 0	26 0	25 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	9 0	21 0	18 0	23 0	21 0	20 0	19 0
	Sirsa ...	20 8	20 8	19 8	30 0	31 0	31 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	11 0	27 0	26 0	31 0	27 0	28 0	26 0
	Umballa ...	22 4	22 8	20 4	32 0	32 0	30 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	10 8	29 0	29 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	16 0
	Ludhiána ...	24 8	24 8	24 0	35 0	37 0	34 0	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	10 0	34 0	35 0	33 0	23 0	22 8	26 8
	Simlá ...	17 0	19 0	17 4	22 0	22 0	28 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	11 8	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	...
	Jullundur ...	25 0	25 8	25 0	40 0	42 0	36 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	36 0	38 0	30 0	20 0	20 0	16 0
	Hushiárpúr ...	25 0	26 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	32 0	34 0	34 0	16 0	16 0	16 0
	Kángra ...	19 0	19 0	20 0	27 0	27 0	30 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Amritsar ...	23 8	25 8	23 8	33 8	34 8	34 8	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	10 8	24 8	26 8	28 8	24 0	27 4	16 8
	Siálkot ...	21 8	23 0	21 8	35 0	32 8	36 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	11 8	30 0	27 0	31 0	27 0	27 0	21 0
	Gurdáspúr ...	24 0	23 0	27 0	34 0	34 0	28 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	14 0	30 0	30 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	20 0
	Lahore ...	23 8	23 0	21 0	34 0	34 0	35 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	10 8	33 0	33 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	19 0
	Ferozepore ...	24 0	23 8	24 8	36 0	37 0	38 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	11 0	32 0	35 0	36 0	25 0	24 0	23 0
	Gujránwála ...	21 12	23 0	21 8	35 0	35 0	40 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	13 0	30 0	30 0	21 0	20 0	20 0	16 0
	Ráwalpindi ...	29 0	28 0	24 8	34 0	34 0	33 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	30 0	30 0	20 0	36 0	36 0	26 8
	Jhelum ...	30 0	30 0	25 0	31 0	35 0	38 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	8 0	32 0	32 0	18 0	40 0	38 0	17 0
	Gujrát ...	27 0	27 0	25 0	38 0	38 0	38 0	...	...	...	14 0	13 0	12 0	38 0	40 0	24 0	38 0	35 0	24 0
	Shahpúr ...	25 0	26 0	26 8	38 0	40 0	44 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	11 0	32 0	32 0	24 0	34 0	37 0	30 0
	Mooltan ...	18 8	18 8	18 4	25 0	25 8	29 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	29 0	29 0	25 0	27 0	26 0	18 0
	Jhang ...	21 0	21 0	24 0	27 8	25 0	34 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	22 0	22 0	20 0	28 0	30 0	24 0
	Montgomery ...	19 0	20 0	21 8	25 0	27 0	28 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Muzaffargarh ...	24 0	22 0	20 0	28 0	28 0	27 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	24 0	24 0	12 0
	Dera Ismail Khán ...	28 12	30 0	26 4	45 0	45 0	40 0	...	...	...	6 4	6 4	7 8	50 0	50 0	37 8	42 8	40 0	37 8
	Dera Ghazi Khán ...	21 9	23 3	20 0	28 12	31 4	27 8	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	20 0	29 13	31 4	30 0	30 0	30 0	21 4
	Banná ...	45 0	51 4	43 12	60 5	68 12	65 0	...	...	...	9 6	9 6	10 0	50 0	50 0	45 0	50 0	50 0	37 0
	Pesháwar ...	25 0	25 0	23 6	35 1	36 6	41 10	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	13 0	27 5	29 14	26 10	35 1	35 1	28 9
	Kohát ...	30 6	29 15	28 1	45 14	48 11	53 9	...	...	...	17 14	17 14	16 9	37 0	40 18	40 18	43 6	43 6	43 6
	Hazárá ...	26 0	24 0	20 0	37 0	37 0	37 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	30 0*	30 0*	24 0*	34 0	32 0	20 0
Oudh.	Lucknow ...	25 0	24 0	19 0	30 0	29 0	24 0	7 0	7 0	6 0	18 0	17 8	15 0	32 0	29 0	20 4	23 8	22 0	19 0
	Unáo ...	23 12	23 12	18 0	29 0	28 8	21 0	8 0	9 0	8 0	18 0	17 14	14 0	14 0	13 0	...	15 0	16 0	16 0
	Bára Banki ...	24 0	23 0	18 4	32 0	32 0	20 0	8 0	7 0	7 0	16 0	17 0	12 0	30 0	30 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	14 0
	Sítápur ...	29 0	28 0	22 0	40 0	...	28 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	18 0	18 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	15 0
	Hardui ...	24 6	23 7	17 13	37 8	34 13	25 5	6 9	6 9	6 9	15 0	15 0	11 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kheri ...	33 0	31 4	21 6	55 0	52 0	29 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	26 12	21 8	17 0	...	28 0	22 4	29 0	34 8	21 0
	Fyzabad ...	24 15	24 3	17 0	32 13	32 8	21 10	13 9	13 0	8 11	18 7	18 0	12 8	30 8	30 0	...	17 5	17 14	...
	Bharaich ...	32 0	32 0	18 0	48 0	48 0	25 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	21 0	19 0	12 0	37 0	37 0	18 0	...	...	...
	Gonda ...	30 0	30 4	16 5	39 8	39 8	20 6	20 0	19 8	11 4	20 6	19 12	13 8	34 0	34 8	18 0	18 10	16 8	13 2
	Rái Bareli ...	26 8	25 8	21 0	35 0	32 0	26 0	22 8	21 4	15 0	24 0	22 8	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sultánpur ...	25 0	24 0	18 4	35 8	35 0	24 0	10 0	10 0	8 8	22 8	22 0	16 0	...	...	22 0	...	...	16 0
	Pratábgarh ...	27 0	26 12	18 6	37 5	37 6	33 4	20 0	19 14	12 1	25 0	23 2	14 12	...	...	...	...	...	...

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaro, Verago, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaro, Verago, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaro, Verago, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
N. W. Provinces —*contd.*	Garhwál ...	...	...	...	9 0	10 0	10 0	240 0	240 0	200 0	6 4	5 15	5 10	Garhwál ...	N. W. Provinces —*contd.*	
	Bijnor ...	...	...	...	23 10	24 12	24 8	112 0	112 8	112 8	...	...	...	Bijnor ...		
	Moradabad ...	...	...	...	27 8	26 7	22 13	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 2	10 2	9 6	Moradabad ...		
	Budaun ...	...	...	...	28 12½	27 9½	23 6½	192 0	192 0	...	9 0	9 0	8 1½	Budaun ...		
	Bareilly ...	...	...	...	28 12	29 6	21 4	125 0	125 0	125 0	9 6	9 6	8 12	Bareilly ...		
	Sháhjahánpur ...	...	...	...	29 4	28 8	20 4	152 8	155 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Sháhjahánpur ...		
	Tarái Pergunnahs ...	...	...	...	26 4	25 0	22 0	160 0	200 0	160 0	8 12	8 12	8 0	Tarái Pergunnahs ...		
	Muttra ...	...	...	...	25 8	25 8	30 8	80 0	80 0	70 0	10 12	10 12	11 0	Muttra ...		
	Agra ...	...	...	...	24 12	24 3½	26 1½	80 0	80 0	80 0	9 12	9 12	8 8	Agra ...		
	Farukhabad ...	...	...	...	24 8	24 12	19 4	150 0	150 0	158 2	8 12	8 12	8 8	Farukhabad ...		
	Mainpuri ...	...	...	...	23 12	25 0	22 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Mainpuri ...		
	Etáwah ...	...	...	...	23 0	22 0	21 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 8	8 8	Etáwah ...		
	Etah ...	...	...	...	26 0	27 0	24 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	9 8	9 8	9 8	Etah ...		
	Jalaun ...	...	...	...	25 8	25 0	21 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	...	...	...	Jalaun ...		
	Jhánsi ...	...	...	...	20 4	20 4	20 14	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Jhánsi ...		
	Lalitpur ...	...	...	...	24 2	24 6	26 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	Lalitpur ...		
	Cawnpore ...	...	...	...	29 0	28 0	22 0	155 0	140 0	140 0	9 8	9 8	9 4	Cawnpore ...		
	Fatehpur ...	...	...	...	30 8	29 8	25 12	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 4	8 4	8 8	Fatehpur ...		
	Bánda ...	...	...	...	28 4	27 0	23 0	163 0	163 0	163 0	11 4	11 4	10 8	Bánda ...		
	Allahabad ...	...	...	...	26 0	25 12	20 0	100 0	100 0	180 0	8 4	8 0	8 4	Allahabad ...		
	Hamírpur ...	...	...	...	26 0	24 12	19 4	140 0	140 0	120 0	...	...	...	Hamírpur ...		
	Jaunpur ...	...	...	...	24 9	31 1	24 0	197 12	197 12	197 12	8 1	8 1	7 12	Jaunpur ...		
	Gorakhpur ...	...	...	...	36 12	34 2	14 14	160 0	160 0	150 0	7 2	7 2	6 12	Gorakhpur ...		
	Basti ...	...	...	...	31 14	31 4	15 5	140 0	150 0	...	6 14	6 14	6 14	Basti ...		
	Azamgarh ...	...	...	...	27 5	26 9	17 11	177 0	177 0	177 0	6 14	6 14	6 14	Azamgarh ...		
	Mirzapur ...	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	19 8	90 0	80 0	150 0	7 8	8 0	7 0	Mirzapur ...		
	Benares ...	...	...	...	24 2	23 1	16 12	100 0	110 0	100 0	6 4	6 13	6 5	Benares ...		
	Ghazipur ...	...	...	...	28 5	28 5	19 5	180 4	180 4	154 8	7 6	7 6	7 1½	Ghazipur ...		
Panjab.	Delhi ...	...	...	...	24 4	25 0	26 8	80 0	80 0	80 0	8 4	8 4	7 8	Delhi ...	Panjab.	*References.*
	Gurgáon ...	...	...	...	25 0	25 0	27 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	Gurgáon ...		*a.* Bájra rising.
	Karnál ...	...	...	...	28 0	28 0	31 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 4	8 4	8 2	Karnál ...		*b.* Bajra and jowár rising.
	Hissár *a* ...	...	...	...	27 0	28 0	29 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Hissár *a* ...		*c.* Wheat and gram rising.
	Rohtak ...	...	...	...	28 0	28 8	25 8	140 0	140 0	120 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	Rohtak ...		*d.* Firewood falling.
	Sirsa ...	...	...	...	31 0	31 0	32 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	40 0	40 0	35 0	Sirsa ...		*e.* Barley rising.
	Umballa ...	...	...	...	32 0	31 0	34 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 12	8 12	Umballa ...		*f.* Gram rising.
	Ludhiána ...	...	...	...	31 0	32 0	32 0	90 0	90 0	120 0	9 8	9 6	9 6	Ludhiána ...		*g.* Wheat, barley and gram rising.
	Simlá ...	...	...	...	22 0	19 0	22 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	7 8	7 8	8 7	Simlá ...		*h.* Jowár rising.
	Jullundur ...	...	...	...	31 0	32 0	34 0	110 0	110 0	100 0	9 8	9 8	9 4	Jullundur ...		
	Hushiárpúr ...	...	...	...	32 8	32 0	33 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	9 8	9 8	9 4	Hushiárpúr ...		
	Kángra ...	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Kángra ...		
	Amritsar *b* ...	...	...	...	26 14	29 8	34 8	105 0	105 0	105 0	10 0	9 12	9 8	Amritsar *b* ...		
	Siálkot ...	...	...	...	26 0	24 8	35 0	130 0	120 0	120 0	9 12	9 12	9 10	Siálkot ...		
	Gurdáspúr *c* ...	...	...	...	26 0	31 0	39 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 8	8 8	9 0	Gurdáspúr *c* ...		
	Lahore ...	...	...	...	26 8	27 0	34 0	110 0	120 0	100 0	9 12	9 12	9 8	Lahore ...		
	Ferozepore *d* ...	...	...	...	33 8	33 0	34 8	140 0	100 0	120 0	10 0	9 12	9 8	Ferozepore *d* ...		
	Gujránwála ...	...	...	...	28 0	29 0	40 0	110 0	110 0	100 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Gujránwála ...		
	Ráwalpindi ...	...	...	...	30 0	32 0	39 0	140 0	140 0	130 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Ráwalpindi ...		
	Jhelum *e* ...	...	...	...	26 8	26 8	31 0	140 0	140 0	100 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Jhelum *e* ...		
	Gujrát ...	...	...	...	28 0	26 0	27 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 8	10 8	Gujrát ...		
	Shahpúr *f* ...	...	...	...	32 0	36 0	40 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	11 8	11 8	11 0	Shahpúr *f* ...		
	Mooltan ...	...	...	...	24 8	25 0	25 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 12	10 12	10 12	Mooltan ...		
	Jhang ...	...	...	...	22 8	25 0	30 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	10 0	10 0	10 4	Jhang ...		
	Montgomery ...	...	...	...	24 0	26 0	29 0	220 0	220 0	220 0	9 0	8 8	9 4	Montgomery ...		
	Muzaffargarh ...	...	...	...	23 0	23 0	21 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	Muzaffargarh ...		
	Dera Ismail Khán ...	...	...	...	37 8	37 8	36 4	100 0	100 0	112 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Dera Ismail Khán ...		
	Dera Ghazi Khán ...	...	...	...	37 1	29 1	22 13	150 0	150 0	150 0	31 4	31 4	24 0	Dera Ghazi Khán ...		
	Banná *g* ...	...	...	...	46 14	50 0	44 6	80 0	80 0	80 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	Banná *g* ...		
	Pesháwar ...	...	...	...	29 14	29 14	32 8	110 0	110 0	110 0	59 13	59 13	58 8	Pesháwar ...		
	Kohát ...	...	...	...	37 0	34 7	33 4	153 0	153 0	153* 0	102 0	102 0	102 0	Kohát ...		
	Hazárá *h* ...	...	...	...	25 8	28 0	30 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Hazárá *h* ...		
Oudh.	Lucknow ...	32 0	30 0	31 10	28 8	27 0	21 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Lucknow ...	Oudh.	Peas.
	Unáo ...	...	...	...	28 2	27 6	21 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 12	7 8	8 4	Unáo ...		Sawán, Murhwa.
	Bára Banki ...	36 0	36 0	24 0	30 0	30 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Bára Banki ...		
	Sítápur ...	...	38 12	35 0	32 0	34 0	23 0	180 0	180 0	200 0	8 3	8 8	8 0	Sítápur ...		
	Hardui ...	...	...	...	30 0	30 0	19 8	192 8	192 8	192 8	8 0	8 0	7 1	Hardui ...		
	Kheri ...	72 0	72 0	44 0	36 0	34 0	23 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	7 8	7 8	7 0	Kheri ...		
	Fyzabad ...	...	...	...	29 7	29 0	18 8	140 0	140 0	120 0	8 4	8 4	7 10	Fyzabad ...		
	Bharaich ...	42 0	42 0	20 0	40 0	40 0	18 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Bharaich ...		Kodon.
	Gonda ...	39 8	34 2	26 5	37 13	37 6	17 5	170 0	170 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Gonda ...		Murhwa, Kodon and Sawán mixed.
	Rái Bareli ...	...	...	...	36 0	32 12	20 0	200 0	200 0	180 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Rái Bareli ...		Sawán.
	Sultánpur ...	40 0	40 0	32 0	32 0	34 0	22 0	220 0	220 0	220 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Sultánpur ...		
	Pratábgarh ...	38 4	37 9	24 12	35 0	35 2	15 7	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	6 6	Pratábgarh ...		Jowai.

Description of Lesser Millets.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 2nd half of August 1875 —concluded.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee) *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee) *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee) *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
Central Provinces.	Nagpur ...	19 0	19 0	23 8	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 8	13 0	13 0	17 0	32 0	32 0	36 0	...	...	...	23 0	23 0	28 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 12	10 4	9 12	Nagpur ...	Central Provinces.	
	Bhandara ...	23 12	24 0	23 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	19 0	26 0	26 0	30 0	...	...	...	30 0	28 0	25 0	...	...	...	9 8	9 0	9 8	Bhandara ...		
	Chanda ...	24 3	23 6	24 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 1	16 4	17 1	30 0	31 0	35 7	5	...	...	25 0	26 2	23 7	400 0	480 0	480 0	7 8	7 10	8 0	Chanda ...		
	Wardha ...	24 0	24 0	25 0	...	...	...	10 0	8 9	8 8	12 0	12 0	12 0	45 0	48 0	45 0	...	...	...	25 0	23 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 8	9 8	8 8	Wardha ...		
	Balaghat ...	26 0	24 0	21 0	...	...	...	16 0	15 0	14 0	22 0	20 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	28 0	26 0	25 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	8 0	7 8	7 8	Balaghat ...		
	Jubbulpore ...	24 4	24 0	19 0	17 8	18 0	15 0	12 8	12 0	12 0	14 8	14 0	13 0	25 0	26 0	16 0	14 0	15 0	9 0	34 0	35 0	22 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 12	8 12	8 8	Jubbulpore ...		
	Saugor ...	20 0	20 8	21 0	...	...	...	9 0	8 8	7 0	13 0	13 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 0	25 0	22 8	220 0	200 0	200 0	7 4	7 4	6 8	Saugor ...		
	Damoh ...	23 12	23 12	23 8	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	12 8	18 0	19 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	30 0	30 8	28 0	280 0	280 0	320 0	7 0	7 0	6 0	Damoh ...		
	Seoni ...	32 0	30 0	27 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	24 0	24 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	32 0	32 0	28 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Seoni ...		
	Mandla ...	32 0	31 0	19 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	13 0	18 0	18 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	30 0	...	...	240 0	240 0	240 0	7 0	7 0	6 8	Mandla ...		
	Betul ...	26 0	27 0	23 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	13 0	...	...	25 0	...	...	...	23 0	32 0	30 0	200 0	200 0	240 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Betul ...		
	Chindwara ...	30 0	30 0	25 0	...	...	...	9 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	12 0	13 0	38 0	38 0	40 0	...	...	...	28 0	29 0	24 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Chindwara ...		
	Hoshangabad ...	18 0	19 0	18 12	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	32 0	34 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	Hoshangabad ...		
	Narsinghpur ...	21 0	22 8	19 8	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	9 0	13 0	14 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 8	21 12	...	160 0	160 0	...	9 14	10 13	...	Narsinghpur ...		
	Nimar ...	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 12	11 12	...	26 6	28 2	...	26 4	26 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nimar ...		
	Raipur ...	44 0	44 0	40 0	...	...	...	22 0	19 0	20 0	34 0	36 0	34 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	40 0	40 0	36 0	120 0	90 0	...	7 8	7 8	7 8	Raipur ...		
	Sambalpur ...	24 0	21 0	24 0	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	28 0	26 0	28 0	33 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	21 0	21 0	120 0	120 0	150 0	7 0	7 0	6 8	Sambalpur ...		
	Bilaspur ...	40 0	40 0	40 0	...	...	...	32 0	28 0	28 0	52 0	40 0	42 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	100 0	90 0	100 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	6 0	Bilaspur ...		
	Upper Godavery ...	19 0	19 0	15 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	14 0	50 0	50 0	50 0	...	...	...	35 0	35 0	36 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	6 0	Upper Godavery ...		
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Secunderabad ...	16 8	16 9	15 6	...	...	...	8 8	9 4	8 8	12 3	12 2	11 3	22 6	21 7	27 1	24 8	25 1	24 0	30 0	30 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	Jaipur ...	Rajpootana.	
	Bolarum ...	17 5	16 2	15 7	...	...	...	10 6	9 9	9 0	11 6	11 1	10 3	23 1	20 1	24 9	...	...	...	21 0	22 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 14	10 13	...	Kishengurh ...		
	Chudderghat ...	12 5	13 5	12 5	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 0	11 5	11 2	9 2	19 2	19 2	25 5	25 0	27 0	25 2	26 0	25 0	26 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	7 0	7 0	6 8	Alwar ...		
	Oomraotee ...	21 0	19 0	17 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	50 0	45 0	36 0	26 0	27 0	22 0	25 0	26 0	23 7	400 0	480 0	480 0	7 8	7 10	8 0	Bharatpur (City) ...		
	Akola ...	20 0	21 0	20 4	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	44 0	44 0	32 0	31 0	31 0	28 0	23 0	23 0	22 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 8	9 8	8 8	Kerowli (City) ...		
	Elichpur ...	21 0	21 0	17 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	43 0	43 0	32 0	30 0	25 0	26 0	33 0	32 0	30 0	200 0	200 0	240 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Ajmir ...		
	Buldana ...	20 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	40 0	38 0	34 0	36 0	30 0	30 0	28 0	28 0	30 0	280 0	280 0	240 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Deolie Cantonment ...		
	Woon ...	23 0	24 0	19 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	67 0	67 0	55 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	24 0	21 0	22 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Erinpura ...		
	Bassim ...	23 5	23 5	22 5	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 5	13 5	13 5	12 0	51 0	51 0	55 0	37 0	37 0	39 5	24 0	24 0	24 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Sirohi ...		
Mysore and Coorg.	Bangalore { Wholesale	12 7	12 5	11 5	13 2	13 0	11 7	11 5	11 5	10 5	15 0	16 2	12 7	25 2	25 7	24 7	...	...	...	33 0	33 7	34 7	22 5	20 5	17 7	...	...	...	Aboo ...		
	Retail ...	12 2	12 0	11 0	12 7	12 5	11 2	11 0	11 0	9 4	14 5	15 5	12 2	24 2	24 7	23 7	...	...	...	32 0	32 7	33 7	22 0	20 0	17 2	72 0	72 0	72 0	Hilly Tracts of Meywar...		
	Kolar ... { Wholesale	...	...	...	10 8	11 0	9 4	16 8	17 7	15 0	17 9	20 0	15 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	34 0	35 0	34 7	23 4	24 3	18 5	...	...	...	Meywar ...		
	Retail ...	...	...	...	10 6	10 8	9 2	16 4	17 4	14 7	17 6	19 7	15 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	34 0	35 0	34 7	23 4	24 3	18 5	...	...	...	Banswarra(MeywarAgency)		
	Túmkúr ... { Wholesale	12 0	12 5	12 5	12 0	12 5	12 5	16 0	16 0	14 0	18 0	19 0	14 5	24 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	...	34 0	35 0	34 7	23 4	24 3	18 5	...	...	...	Marwar ...		
	Retail ...	11 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	13 0	17 0	18 0	14 0	23 0	23 0	22 0	...	...	...	34 0	35 0	34 7	23 4	24 3	18 5	...	...	...	Bikaneer ...		
	Mysore ... { Wholesale	10 4	11 0	9 4	...	...	...	11 1	11 6	11 2	11 7	12 5	12 3	29 7	...	...	26 2	23 1	34 5	27 0	29 7	28 7	21 0	22 0	19 8	78 0	72 0	78 0	Bundi ...	Rajpootana.	
	Retail ...	10 2	10 6	8 7	...	...	...	10 6	11 4	11 0	11 4	12 3	12 1	29 3	...	...	25 6	22 0	33 5	26 2	29 3	28 3	20 4	21 4	19 3	75 0	65 0	70 0	Kota ...		
	Hassan ... { Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tonk ...		
	Retail ...	11 5	12 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	12 7	14 2	13 5	12 7	14 7	14 7	13 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	31 5	29 5	35 7	24 2	24 7	16 7	150 0	150 0	150 0	Jhallawar ...		
	Shimoga ... { Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Shahpoora ...		
	Retail ...	12 5	12 5	10 0	13 5	13 5	11 0	11 5	11 5	13 0	16 7	16 7	17 0	25 2	25 2	33 0	...	...	...	29 5	29 5	46 0	20 0	18 7	16 0	360 0	360 0	400 0	Indore ...	Central India.	
	Kadur ... { Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Gwalior ...		
	Retail ...	12 0	12 0	8 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	14 0	14 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	28 0	28 0	32 0	18 0	18 0	14 0	60 0	60 0	60 0	Goona ...		
	Chitaldroog { Wholesale	16 4	...	12 5	17 1	18 2	14 2	14 1	...	...	16 7	...	...	30 1	40 4	41 8	29 8	...	32 8	36 2	44 4	53 7	22 4	...	22 2	...	...	...	Rutlam ...		
	Retail ...	12 0	18 0	12 0	14 0	16 0	14 0	12 0	16 0	13 0	15 0	18 0	15 0	26 0	40 0	35 0	24 0	40 0	30 0	29 0	44 0	49 0	22 0	25 0	22 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	Baghelkhund (Sutna) ...		
	Coorg ... { Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
	Retail ...	7 9	8 2	7 6	8 2	8 4	8 4	9 7	9 9	10 4	14 4	14 9	16 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 9	23 4	31 3	18 4	18 0	14 6	91 6	91 6	110 0			

* Per man's load.

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

C.

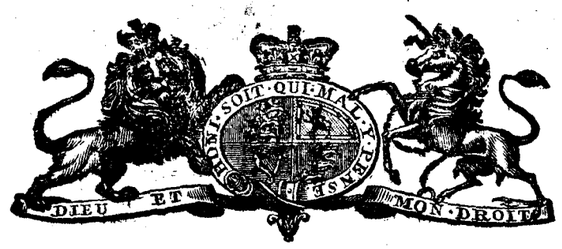
SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES-CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 1st HALF OF AUGUST 1875, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 770, 771, 776 AND 777 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE OF INDIA, DATED 11TH SEPTEMBER 1875.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Districts.		Wheat.			Barley.			Rice. Common.			Rice. Best sort.			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.*			Bajra Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.*			Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kuttoo, Varagu, &c. Sawa, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nagalee, &c.) *Panicum Miliaceum, Eleusine Coracana, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Remarks.
		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	
		S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	
Bombay.	Upper Sind Frontier District	21 10	20 0	19 0	23 0	26 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	27 0	27 0	30 0	21 0	32 8	16 0	26 0	16 0	16 0	23 0	21 0	23 0	18 0	100 0	100 0	86 0	32 0	35 0	32 0	
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Secunderabad	16 9	16 2	14 2	...	...	...	2 11	1 11	2 10	8 7	9 9	6 0	5 21	7 21	9 20	6 25	6 22	4 27	...	...	...	2 19	1 15	1 15	1 12	1 15	1 12	1 12	3 9	6 10	5 10	
	Bolarum	...	16 2	15 2	...	...	...	2 12	1 11	2 11	8 9	9 9	6 0	5 20	7 19	9 20	6 24	6 32	4 26	...	...	...	2 19	1 15	1 15	1 12	1 15	1 12	1 12	3 9	6 10	5 10	
	Chadarghat	...	13 5	12 2	...	...	...	2 11	1 11	2 10	6 0	6 0	6 0	5 21	7 21	9 20	6 25	6 22	4 27	...	...	...	2 19	1 15	1 15	1 12	1 15	1 12	1 12	3 9	6 10	5 10	

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



SUPPLEMENT TO
The Gazette of India.

№ 39.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1875. {Register No. 75.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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

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

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

(TELEGRAPH).

Abstract of Foreign Traffic for the Month of June 1875.

CLASS OF MESSAGES.	ROUTE. West. Via Teheran. No.	Via Teheran. Indian Value.	Via Turkey. No.	Via Turkey. Indian Value.	Persian Gulf. No.	Persian Gulf. Indian Value.	Via Suez. No.	Via Suez. Indian Value.	East. Via Amur. No.	Via Amur. Indian Value.	Via Madras. No.	Via Madras. Indian Value.	Native Burma. No.	Native Burma. Indian Value.	TOTAL. No.	TOTAL. Indian Value.
		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.
INDIAN.																
Sent ...	1,050	6,317 15	35	176 6	96	556 3	1,540	9,234 6	...	...	276	1,527 6	177	398 4	3,174	18,210 8
Received ...	970	4,933 9	23	104 8	135	1,029 0	1,319	6,509 7	...	...	285	1,598 2	174	376 12	2,906	14,551 6
TOTAL ...	2,020	11,251 8	58	280 14	231	1,585 3	2,859	15,743 13	...	...	561	3,125 8	351	775 0	6,080	32,761 14
TRANSIT.																
East to West	158	1,161 5	...	...	1	4 3	1,131	8,030 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,290	9,195 13
West to East	254	1,646 7	14	58 13	1	4 3	956	6,449 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,225	8,159 3
West to West	...	...	...	...	...	...	*2	14 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	14 11
TOTAL ...	412	2,807 12	14	58 13	2	8 6	2,089	14,494 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,517	17,369 11
GRAND TOTAL...															8,597	50,131 9

* From Jask to Aden.

Abstract of Foreign Traffic with India by the Indo-European and Red Sea routes for the Month of June 1875.

ROUTE.		Number of Messages by each Route (exclusive of transit). To India.	From India.	Total.	Percentage of Number. To India.	From India.	Total.
INDO-EUROPEAN	*Vid* Teheran	970	1,050	2,020	39·64	38·59	39·09
	„ Turkey	23	35	58	·94	1·28	1·12
	Persian Gulf *vid* Kurrachee	135	96	231	5·52	3·53	4·47
RED SEA ...	*Vid* Suez	1,319	1,540	2,859	53·90	56·60	55·32
	TOTAL ...	2,447	2,721	5,168	100·00	100·00	100·00

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

Comparative Statement of Sea Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue) for the first five months of the official year 1875-76 and of the previous four years.

	FOR THE MONTHS OF APRIL, MAY, JUNE, JULY AND AUGUST.											
	1871-72.			1872-73.			1873-74.			1874-75.			1875-76.		
	Imports.	Exports.	Total.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
Bengal ... Gross ...	33,50,600	9,07,858	42,58,458	34,21,546	9,17,403	43,38,949	32,62,090	6,86,741	39,48,831	36,35,203	5,49,106	41,84,309	37,68,841	6,81,099	44,49,940
Nett ...	...	...	42,19,747	...	...	42,83,597	...	...	39,15,147	...	...	41,35,163	37,53,159	6,66,379	44,19,538
Bombay ... Gross ...	19,46,107	1,51,107	20,97,214	20,45,353	1,35,458	21,80,811	17,80,533	1,33,416	19,13,949	20,63,158	1,59,728	22,22,886	21,68,054	2,85,571	24,53,625
Nett ...	...	...	19,14,662	...	...	19,00,632	...	...	17,64,622	...	...	20,50,744	21,63,318	2,78,873	24,42,191
Sindh ... Gross ...	86,705	53,878	1,40,583	84,821	89,728	1,74,549	76,688	47,761	1,24,449	79,222	55,988	1,35,210	92,148	86,487	1,78,635
Nett ...	...	...	1,39,792	...	...	1,74,010	...	...	1,23,363	...	...	1,33,829	87,373	84,743	1,72,116
Madras ... Gross ...	6,61,496	5,57,224	12,18,720	6,54,662	4,38,242	10,92,904	6,94,657	5,63,962	12,58,639	7,34,807	4,95,574	12,30,381	7,67,977	5,03,696	12,71,673
Nett ...	...	...	12,00,573	...	...	10,76,907	...	...	12,44,309	...	...	12,12,211	7,61,202	5,01,454	12,62,656
B. Burma Gross ...	2,39,880	8,58,935	10,98,815	3,29,300	16,69,987	19,99,287	3,34,019	13,54,399	16,88,418	4,54,149	9,95,630	14,49,779	3,29,443	17,07,642	20,37,085
Nett ...	...	...	10,93,280	...	...	19,68,309	...	...	16,33,539	...	...	13,60,390	3,27,340	16,24,691	19,52,031
TOTAL ... Gross ...	62,34,788	25,29,002	88,13,790	65,35,632	32,50,818	97,86,500	61,47,987	27,86,299	89,34,286	69,66,539	22,56,026	92,22,565	71,26,463	32,64,495	1,03,90,958
Nett ...	...	...	85,68,044	...	...	94,03,455	...	...	86,80,980	...	...	88,92,337	70,92,392	31,56,140	1,02,48,532

N. B.—1. The nett collections for years prior to 1875-76 cannot be separately given for Imports and Exports, as in the returns furnished by local Governments refunds and drawbacks on Imports and Exports are not distinguished.

2. The figures for British Burma for 1875-76 include collections at Tavoy and Mergui for the months of April, May, June and July only.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

ABSTRACT SHOWING THE RESULT OF EMIGRATION FROM THE PORT OF CALCUTTA DURING JULY AND AUGUST LAST.

No. 1.—As to Age and Sex.

	Trinidad.			British Guiana.			Total.		Grand Total.	Remarks.
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.		
Under 2 years ...	14	22	36	33	29	62	47	51	98	No emigration took place to the West Indies, Mauritius, and Natal, during July last; nor was there any emigration to Jamaica, Nevis, St. Vincent, Natal, Mauritius, Surinam, and the French West India colonies, during August last.
From 2 to 10 years ...	44	28	72	69	44	113	113	72	185	
„ 10 „ 20 „ ...	107	33	140	248	55	303	355	88	443	
„ 20 „ 30 „ ...	212	104	316	714	267	981	926	371	1,297	
„ 30 „ 40 „ ...	34	11	45	83	22	105	117	33	150	
„ 40 „ 50 „ ...	...	2	2	1	3	4	1	5	6	
Above 50 years ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	411	200	611	1,148	420	1,568	1,559	620	2,179	

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

Orissa ...	1	...	1	1	...	1	2	...	2	No emigration took place to the West Indies, Mauritius, and Natal, during July last; nor was there any emigration to Jamaica, Nevis, St. Vincent, Natal, Mauritius, Surinam, and the French West India colonies, during August last.
Western Bengal ...	2	4	6	2	7	9	4	11	15	
Central „ ...	5	12	17	8	9	17	13	21	34	
Eastern „ ...	...	...	...	6	...	6	6	...	6	
Behar ...	91	58	149	301	116	417	392	174	566	
N. W. Provinces ...	253	97	350	558	216	774	811	313	1,124	
Oudh ...	53	29	82	244	67	311	297	96	393	
Central India ...	5	...	5	7	2	9	12	2	14	
Punjab ...	...	...	...	10	...	10	7	...	7	
Nepal ...	...	...	...	7	...	7	5	3	8	
Miscellaneous, Madras and Bombay, &c.	1	...	1	4	3	7	...	...	...	
Total ...	411	200	611	1,148	420	1,568	1,559	620	2,179	

No. 3.—As to Caste and Religion.

Hindoos: Brahmins and High Castes ...	70	26	96	128	42	170	198	68	266
Hindoos: Agriculturists ...	100	23	123	329	120	449	429	143	572
Hindoos: Artizans ...	19	8	27	102	34	136	121	42	163
Hindoos: Low Castes ...	176	110	286	412	133	545	588	243	831
Mussulmans ...	46	33	79	177	91	268	223	124	347
Christians ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	411	200	611	1,148	420	1,568	1,559	620	2,179

No emigration took place to the West Indies, Mauritius, and Natal, during July last; nor was there any emigration to Jamaica, Nevis, St. Vincent, Natal, Mauritius, Surinam, and the French West India colonies, during August last.

Memo.	M.	F.	Total.
1. Hindoos ...	1,336	496	1,832
2. Mussulmans ...	223	124	347
3. Christians ...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,559	620	2,179

Simla,
The 24th Sept. 1875.

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

Printed and Published for the Govt. of India *at the Office of* Supdt. Govt. Printing, 8, *Hastings Street, Calcutta.*

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Railway.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE COMFORT AND CONVENIENCE OF PASSENGERS ON RAILWAYS.

Circular No. 17 R., dated Simla, the 23rd September 1875.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Read again—

Public Works Department Circular No. 11, Forests, dated 6th August 1864.
" " " " 13, Railway, " 27th " "
" " " " 17 " " 5th December 1865.
" " " " 22 " " 29th October 1866.
" " " " 11 " " 2nd July 1868.
" " " " 36 " " 10th November 1869.
To Government of Bengal, No. 108 Railway, dated 19th January 1871.
Public Works Department Circular No. 6, Railway, dated 19th May 1871.
" " " " 16 " " 3rd June 1873.
" " Nos. 1222-1235 " " 16th July 1873.
From Punjab, No. 2659, dated 9th July 1873.
" " " 3359, " 3rd September 1873.

Read also—

Papers received unofficially from North-Western Provinces' Government.
From North-Western Provinces, Nos. 423 R. C., and 15 R. C., dated 8th December 1873, and 5th January 1874.
From North-Western Provinces, No. 24 R., dated 30th January 1874.
From Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No. 1527, dated 19th March 1874.
From Government of Bombay, No. 498, dated 10th April 1874.
From Chief Commissioner, Oudh, No. 505, dated 5th May 1874.
From Government of Bombay, No. 789, dated 8th June 1874.
From Government of Bengal, General Department, No. 2898, dated 24th July 1874.

RESOLUTION.—At various times suggestions have been made for giving greater conveniences to passengers by railway, and the Government of India readily acknowledge how much has been done in this way since railroads were first established in India, both spontaneously by Railway Companies, and in answer to suggestions from without. It is not, therefore, in a disappointed sense that attention is again invited to this subject, but simply in the belief that there are still points which require attention. And the opinions of many officers of Government, who are in good positions for ascertaining the feeling of the natives, corroborate this view.

2. Apart from the interest which the Supreme Government have in the general welfare of the community and in the development of trade by increased facilities of intercourse and communication, they have also, as the guarantors of a high rate of dividend to the shareholders, by far the largest interest in the financial success of railways. And until lines earn more often than they now do the interest guaranted, the Government will practically have to bear on those lines which do not pay 5 per cent. any increased expenditure which the provision of additional conveniences may cause.

3. It is obvious, therefore, that Government have a very strong reason for proposing nothing which is likely to be permanently disadvantageous to the profits of the railways. Measures, which at the outset cost money and seem unpromising, are often in the long run successful. In this view—any measure calculated to simplify the transport of goods, or make railway travelling more easy, is likely to make railways more largely used. Reduced rates and fares which, of course, have the same effect, might at first result in loss, but, if judiciously made, would probably increase receipts, while at the same time they would lead to extended intercourse among the inhabitants of, and interchange of goods between, districts remote from one another. As regards passenger receipts, they are derived chiefly from passengers in the lower classes. In 1873 the receipts were as follows:—

	Rs.
From 1st Class	10,88,933
„ 2nd „	12,47,086
„ 3rd and 4th classes	1,87,31,158

which include intermediate, third, and cooly or lowest class, sometimes called 4th.

4. The receipts from the first two classes were, therefore, but a small, and those of the lower classes, a very large, proportion of the whole. Moreover, while travellers by the lower classes contribute far more in the aggregate than the higher, they are, at present, less able to take care of themselves, and their wants are sometimes not understood. It is to the treatment of the native passengers, therefore, that the Government of India desire more specially to draw attention.

5. Their comforts, and perhaps their strong prejudices are sometimes too little attended to. The Government of India do not, in saying this, desire to endorse complaints which are too often exaggerated and inaccurate, and not unfrequently unreasonable. Nor do they wish to be understood to sanction in the slightest the view that distinction of caste should confer any privileges in travelling, but simply that there are some reasonable improvements which might well be made.

6. For instance, on the Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway, female ticket-collectors have been introduced to the satisfaction of the native community. It is not known how far this plan has been tried elsewhere, but it is clear that an arrangement which has satisfactorily stood the test of experiment on one line might be tried on others.

7. Other points to which attention seems needed are indicated below; some suggestions have been made on previous occasions, and some have, more or less, been adopted on the chief railways.

8. *Overcrowding of carriages.*—Though complaints on this score still appear in the Native Press, it is believed that they are rarely well founded. The best remedy in this, as in all such matters, is to let passengers know what they are entitled to, and thus encourage them to protect themselves; and this can be managed, in respect of overcrowding, by distinctly indicating by notices in the English and Vernacular, in and outside compartments, the number of people they are to hold. With this precaution on every line of railway, and careful instructions to the Companies' servants, cases of overcrowding should altogether disappear. Eventually, perhaps, science may succeed in cooling carriages in the hotter seasons, but for the present the true solution of the comfort of native passengers would appear to lie in an increased quantity of space, sufficient protection from the sun, and ample ventilation; and, in this respect, much as the accomodation has been improved on some lines, upon others it falls short of what in the opinion of the Government of India ought to be given. The rule that, in the hot weather, the number of passengers per bench or compartment shall be reduced is a great step in the right direction. Such a rule has been adopted on some lines. The Government of India would desire to see it in force on all.

9. *Ill-treatment.*—Cases of ill-treatment are happily now rarely heard of, and the improvement which has taken place in this matter is a cause of gratification to the Government of India. But the Railway Companies should not cease to press upon their officers of all ranks the necessity for gentle and patient treatment of the native passengers from whom so large a portion of their earnings are derived.

10. *Uniforms for Railway servants.*—There are rules of some sort on this subject on all railways, but they appear often to be either insufficient or disregarded. Nevertheless the wearing of uniforms or some distinctive badge by railway officials is not in India unimportant; for it is manifestly desirable that passengers, and those interested in the conveyance of goods, should be able to readily distinguish all railway servants, and thus know at once to whom they can refer. Nor should the uniforms or badges be confined to the lower officials, for if this is done, the object of the arrangement to some extent fails. It seems therefore to the Government of India that station masters should especially be easily recognisable by some ornament, badge or peculiarity of dress.

11. *Extra trains during fairs and festivals.*—Complaints have been made that sufficient arrangements are not made for meeting the extra traffic at the seasons of fairs and festivals. Neglect of this important traffic is of course a direct loss to the Companies, and it is not supposed that this is ever wilfully done. But the Government of India think that at such times, if at no others, special facilities might be given for the sale of tickets, either within or without the railway premises, and multiplication of ticket offices, might also be often introduced at large stations with advantage. Ticket offices might also be open for a longer time before the departure of trains. These and similar measures would tend to obviate many of the discomforts which a bewildered crowd of natives have often to bear.

12. *Admission to waiting sheds.*—It is understood to be the rule on some lines, that admission to waiting sheds is not allowed until within a short time of a train starting. But such a rule must often lead to hardship, as the majority of native travellers are ignorant,

have little idea of the English hours of the day, and reach stations many hours before the train by which they are to travel is due. If deprived of shelter they would often, therefore, have to endure long, and perhaps severe, exposure to sun or rain.

13. *Vernacular Time and Fare Tables.*—Such tables are now, as a rule, posted at all Railway stations, and the rule should be made absolute in the case of all stations. Similar tables giving the mileage and fare from the chief terminal station to every station on the railway might, it would seem without much difficulty, be fixed in the interior of all 3rd and 4th class carriages. And if, in addition to this, a system of even money in fares were to be adopted it would be a great convenience.

14. *Halts.*—For obvious reasons, there must be halts of longer or shorter duration at certain stations. The complaint has, however, not been uncommon, that passengers of the lower classes cannot leave their carriages until some time after the arrival of the train, and that the object of the halt is thus frustrated. Nor do passengers always know where halts occur, or when they have reached the stations where there are halts. Any information on this head, printed in the vernacular, and exhibited in the lower class carriages, would be of great convenience to the passengers, and the doors of carriages should be unlocked immediately on arrival at stations.

15. *Checking tickets.*—A similar difficulty often arises from the time occupied in checking the tickets of the lower classes of passengers at changing stations; and when, as in India, no means have been adopted for checking tickets when the train is in motion, the promptest measures should clearly be taken for doing this as soon as it stops.

16. *Control and direction of crowds of native passengers.*—It is even still not an uncommon thing to see on a platform a crowd of native passengers knowing neither which way to go, nor what to do to find their train. And they are often equally ignorant as regards the locality of conveniences at stations. The Government of India are quite aware how difficult it is for Railway Companies to control and direct such crowds, but the subject is one to which attention may usefully be invited.

17. *Refreshments at Stations.*—The most essential refreshment in India is certainly water, and Companies have done much in providing this at stations. At the principal stations they have also made arrangements for the sale of food to native passengers. Whether the system, often adopted, of exacting a payment for this privilege of selling sweetmeats and fruit on the platforms is not attended with disadvantage requires consideration. Complaints are still heard in respect of this matter, and if control could otherwise be exercised without any exaction of money, such an arrangement would probably be an improvement. It should also be considered whether suitable refreshment rooms cannot be provided for native passengers, for whom simple food is as much needed as for Europeans. It is not sufficient to say that for that class of native travellers the regular 1st and 2nd class refreshment rooms are available.

18. *Latrines and Urinaries at Stations.*—The necessity of providing them has been so fully recognized that there can be few places which are not now properly supplied.

19. *Cleanliness and Lighting.*—The want of cleanliness in stations is frequently a matter of report, though less so than formerly; but there is still room for improvement. Deficient lighting, especially of latrines and urinaries, is common even on much frequented lines of railway the replacement of broken glasses being often neglected, with the result that though there may be saving in glasses, there is extravagance in oil, and imperfect lighting. Both are matters which should not be overlooked.

20. *Planting trees.*—One of the greatest recent improvements has been the planting of trees in the neighbourhood of stations. Had the advantage of this been perceived in the first instance, native passengers would in many instances have now had shade to sit in where they have none. The Government of India commend this subject to all railways. A vast improvement has also been made in the planting of creepers and shrubs at stations, at the expense of companies. Nor do the Government of India regard this beautification of stations, as of importance chiefly to travellers. It must be a source of considerable pleasure to the companies' servants, and companies have, in the opinion of the Government of India, done wisely, in providing, at what is to them an insignificant expense, a simple means of enjoyment, and an incentive to pride in the stations under their servants' charge.

21. *Locking of carriage doors.*—Some discussion has recently taken place on this subject, and it has been asserted that locking both doors is a protection to passengers. But in this view the Government of India cannot agree. One door, at most, should at any time be locked.

22. *Through booking.*—Is a convenience which makes railway travelling less irksome, and it might be extended to all classes and obtain more widely than at present, with obvious advantage.

23. *Forced breaks in a journey.*—It has been for some time a question which class of train service is most appreciated by the native community. Whether, for instance, they really are alive to the advantage of rapid travelling, or whether they prefer slow travelling, with long halts for the purpose of cooking their food, and so forth. On some lines the power of testing these preferences for one system or the other is absent, because native passengers are compelled to break their journeys whether they will or no, and in some cases to make a halt for the whole night. The Government of India would prefer to see arrangements which admit of some choice on the part of travellers, and believe that nothing would be lost to Railway Companies if this were done.

24. *Return tickets.*—The issue of return tickets to native passengers of the lower classes as an ordinary arrangement and on holidays is a convenience which the public would certain-

ly appreciate. Objections have been made that this would open the door to fraud, &c., but these objections do not appear to the Government of India to be of great weight, and as a matter of fact the Railway Companies in the Bombay Presidency have tried the arrangement successfully.

25. *Reserved accommodation.*—Is a matter in which greater facilities might also perhaps be given to the passengers by the lower classes.

26. *Improvements in carriages.*—The improvements in carriages have been considerable since railways were first opened in India, and this is especially noticeable on the East Indian Railway which has devoted great attention to the subject. In the first class carriages there is little to be desired, and attention has recently been given to the improvement of the second. The lower classes, known as the intermediate and 3rd class, have also been much improved by giving to each passenger greater room than formerly, and by the introduction of sliding shutters. With the system of cross seats and compartments absolutely separated, it is not an easy matter to provide, for the lower classes, conveniences in trains for the offices of nature, and with the provision already made at stations the necessity is less than it otherwise would be. Still, if by some arrangement conveniences of this sort could be moderately given, there would be advantage. The Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi Railway is about to try the plan. On the Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley Railways on which it is proposed to adopt end entrances to the carriages, refreshment and latrine carriages may with advantage be introduced.

27. *Serais.*—The provision of serais is no part of the business of a Railway Company, but the existence of serais in the neighbourhood of stations is a manifest convenience. This is a question which properly belongs to the civil administration and to private enterprise or munificence, and, probably, in no direction could wealthy members of the community more usefully spend money than in erecting serais near railways, which are now taking the place of the old lines of communication. Railway Companies have already gone far in providing waiting sheds within their premises. For further accommodation beyond this, the general community may fairly be looked to.

28. *Passengers' luggage.*—With regard to passengers of the higher classes, the point which seems to call for reform is the luggage rules. These appear to be needlessly restrictive. The circumstances of Indian travelling are so different from those of Europe that rules which would in the latter case be appropriate are in India, vexatious. For instance, on the East Indian Railway, though a certain amount of free luggage is allowed, a saddle, a basket of fruit, a case of wine or stores, even though within the limit of weight allowed, are proscribed, and must be paid for extra. The rule about the saddle seems singularly out of place in a country when officers on tour ride, and where an officer would often take the train to meet his horse which had been sent on. Nor do the other rules, which might be easily evaded, seem useful or necessary. The rate for luggage is higher than for any class of goods, and a passenger's ticket must be purchased in order that luggage may be carried. It would seem therefore, so long as he carries nothing offensive or dangerous, that a passenger should be almost unrestricted as to the nature of his personal luggage. It would also probably be sound policy to allow native passengers to take a certain weight of baggage with them, no matter whether for sale or not, provided the articles are neither dangerous nor offensive.

29. *Native women.*—It is obvious that if native ladis are to travel by rail, special arrangements of some sort for their convenience must be made. The extent to which these should be carried, is the point upon which difficulty arises, but it is doubtful whether the question generally has been sufficiently considered by Railway Companies.

30. The essentials seem to be—private but not extensive waiting-rooms for that class known as *purdahnasheens*, and accommodation in seraies also of a secluded sort. With regard to the means of private ingress and egress to and from trains, the remedy seems to be in the hands of the ladies themselves, by adopting for this purpose the constume commonly worn in Turkey and Egypt, where seclusion of their sex is as general as in India. It is clear that the Railway Companies cannot provide screens across platforms. All private waiting-rooms and also the carriages should be supplied with complete private accommodation; and there should be means by which water and food could be obtained without any intrusion upon the privacy which it is desired to maintain. How far all this could be done it is not possible to say. Whatever is to be done in connexion with serais concerns the Local Governments and Admini-trations. The other measures should be considered by the Railway authorities, and His Excellency the Governor General in Council has every confidence that they will endeavour to provide as far as possible remedies for existing defects.

ORDER.—Ordered, that copies of this Resolution be forwarded to the Governments of Madras and Bombay, to the Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces and British Burmah, to the Resident at Hyderabad, to the Director of State Railways, and to the Consulting Engineers for Guaranteed Railways at Calcutta, Lahore, and Lucknow, for information and guidance.

Bengal.
North-Western Provinces.
Punjab.
Chief Commissioner, Oudh.

Also to the Governments and Administration noted in the margin for information.

Also to the Home Department for publication in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

C. H. DICKENS, *Colonel, R. A.,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL KHARIF IN THE PUNJAB UP TO 31st JULY 1875.

CANAL DIVISION.	WATER DISTRIBUTED DURING JULY 1875. Depth in Canals at Regulating Gates. Full supply.	Actual throughout.	Gross Consumption. c. ft. per second. Estimated full supply.	Actual average throughout.	NAVIGATION RETURN CANAL. Principal Items of Traffic. Up.	Down.	LAND IRRIGATED (APPROXIMATE). Zillah.	Acres.	RAINFALL. Average.	During Kharif.	CHIEF CROPS (APPROXIMATE). Name.	Area in Acres.	Remarks.
BARI DOAB CANAL. 1st Division	4·90	3·70	3073·60	455·45	...	...	Gurdaspur...	12,562	7·78	14·80	Cotton ...	25,884	There is an increase of 19,807 acres in the irrigation on the Bári Doáb Canal as compared with the corresponding period of the preceding year.
2nd Divn. Main Branch, Lower	4·60	3·23		855·64			Amritsar ...	27,654	...	...	Rice ...	14,206	
Lahore Branch	3·00	2·82		540·38			Lahore ...	34,198	6·17	8·90	Sugarcane ...	7,628	
											Others ...	28,687	
TOTAL B. D. CANAL ...	...	...	3073·60	...	...	...	...	70,404	...	...	...	74,404	
CORRESPONDING PERIOD OF LAST YEAR ...	...	...	3073·60	...	...	...	...	54,597	...	...	...	54,597	
WESTERN JAMNÁ CANALS. Karnál Division	4·33	4·03	2546·00	396·63	267,132 logs, karbs, &c., and 24,110 maunds of firewood, &c.	...	Ambála ...	910	...	...	Cotton ...	63,141	Although there is a large decrease in the Karnal Division as many canal villages having declined to receive water for irrigation on the W. J. Canal is in excess of the corresponding period of the preceding year.
Delhi ,,	4·40	3·88		707·93			Karnál ...	21,928	8·89	7·22	Rice ...	27,214	
Hansi ,,	8·60	8·10		782·00			Delhi ...	25,706	...	...	Sugarcane ...	27,321	
,, Bulla Head	8·00	7·60		250·00			Rohtak ...	35,639	...	...	Others ...	17,024	
							Hissár ...	30,852	...	...			
TOTAL W. J. CANALS ...	...	...	2546·00	...	...	...	Jind ...	19,049	...	...			
CORRESPONDING PERIOD OF LAST YEAR ...	...	...	2546·00	...	...	...	Bikáner ...	120	...	...			
INUNDATION CANALS. Upper Satlaj Division	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kalsia State	496	...	...			
Lower Satlaj and Chináb ,,	...	...											
Indus ,,	...	...											
TOTAL INUNDATION CANALS ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	134,700	...	...	...	134,700	
CORRESPONDING PERIOD OF LAST YEAR ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	123,015	...	...	...	123,015	
DELHI AND GURGÁON WORKS ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lahore ...	5,000	...	...	Detail not obtainable for want of establishment.	...	The Superintending Engineer has been requested to report on the decrease of irrigation in the Kurnal District and to intimate the reasons alleged by the zemindars who have declined to continue canal irrigation.
TOTAL DELHI AND GURGÁON WORKS ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	Montgomery ...	35,000	3·71	4·76			
CORRESPONDING PERIOD OF LAST YEAR ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mukán ...	118,445	2·92	1·1			
PERENNIAL CANALS— GRAND TOTAL ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Derah Gázi Khán ...	94,197	...	1·57			
DITTO—CORRESPONDING PERIOD OF LAST YEAR ...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
							...	252,642	...	...	...	252,642	
							...	375,361	...	...	...	375,361	
							Delhi ...	...	...	...	Cotton ...	...	
							Gurgáon ...	...	...	...	Rice ...	...	
							Rohtak ...	...	...	...	Sugarcane ...	...	
											Others ...	...	
							...	...	...	...	...	...	
							...	697	...	...	...	697	
							...	209,104	...	...	...	209,104	
							...	177,612	...	...	...	177,612	

W. BROADFOOT, *Captain, R. E.,*
Asst. Secy. to Govt., Punjab, P. W. D., Irrgn. Branch.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 1st half of September 1875.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus sorghum*. Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus sorghum*. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata*. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata*. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nachnee), *Panicum, miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nachnee), *Panicum, miliaceum, &c.* Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nachnee), *Panicum, miliaceum, &c.* Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
Madras.	Ganjam	14 7	14 7	10 3	...	...	...	17 8	16 2	16 2	22 8	19 6	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	38 1	29 3	35 2	23 3	26 6	40 0	388 8	486 0	323 7	13 8	13 8	13 8	Ganjam	Madras.	
	Vizagapatam	16 0	16 0	12 0	...	...	...	12 3	12 3	12 3	13 6	14 1	14 1	21 6	20 5	24 8	31 7	25 7	33 7	26 3	28 3	24 6	23 4	39 8	145 8	170 1	97 2	14 0	14 0	14 0	Vizagapatam		
	Godavery	12 6	12 6	13 5	...	...	...	18 8	18 8	16 8	20 0	20 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	36 4	34 6	30 9	27 3	27 3	42 0	243 0	243 0	161 3	18 7	18 7	18 7	Godavery		
	Kistna	13 2	12 5	11 8	...	...	...	18 6	18 6	16 2	19 6	19 6	17 9	25 0	20 3	25 0	...	...	...	32 3	32 3	35 3	21 8	31 6	129 3	129 3	129 3	17 5	17 5	18 4	Kistna		
	Nellore	11 2	11 7	13 7	...	...	...	14 3	13 9	15 8	16 0	16 0	18 0	28 1	29 8	24 0	...	...	...	28 2	31 8	28 2	22 0	22 6	24 4	65 3	69 1	77 3	17 0	17 0	17 0	Nellore		
	Cuddapah	11 8	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	14 8	15 3	12 4	15 8	16 6	13 3	22 9	22 9	20 5	29 0	29 0	26 1	27 7	28 5	27 0	24 9	24 9	23 2	243 0	243 0	243 0	16 2	16 2	16 2	Cuddapah		
	Bellary	14 4	14 4	14 4	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	11 8	14 6	14 6	14 0	21 6	20 6	28 8	18 8	20 7	26 3	25 2	26 2	27 5	24 6	22 4	97 2	97 2	97 2	16 1	16 1	16 1	Bellary		
	Kurnool	13 3	12 7	14 0	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	12 4	15 0	15 0	13 2	21 9	20 9	27 4	...	...	26 2	20 6	20 6	25 8	23 2	22 5	27 7	202 2	194 4	161 8	14 8	14 8	14 8	Kurnool		
	Madras	11 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	12 9	12 9	11 6	13 5	13 5	12 8	23 1	23 1	19 6	20 5	20 5	21 8	23 3	23 3	23 3	19 5	19 1	21 8	102 1	97 2	102 1	18 6	18 6	18 6	Madras		
	Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	12 0	15 8	14 3	12 8	...	...	20 2	...	...	...	28 2	28 2	29 1	22 6	22 6	17 1	187 1	187 1	187 1	16 4	16 4	15 4	Chingleput		
	North Arcot	11 4	11 0	10 2	...	...	...	16 8	16 8	15 0	17 9	17 9	15 4	26 4	27 3	28 6	...	...	31 3	25 4	24 6	25 4	20 6	21 5	19 2	235 7	235 7	257 6	17 1	18 4	19 8	North Arcot		
	South Arcot	9 7	10 5	9 4	...	...	...	15 2	15 2	12 2	15 7	15 7	13 1	...	...	20 2	23 9	23 1	25 4	30 2	27 0	23 4	21 9	21 0	17 5	194 4	194 4	194 4	17 5	16 6	16 6	Tanjore		
	Tanjore	11 0	11 0	9 9	...	...	...	14 9	14 9	12 0	...	...	...	25 4	25 4	...	29 0	23 2	21 0	27 5	27 5	25 1	23 1	24 6	18 5	157 9	157 9	157 9	15 4	15 4	15 4	Trichinopoly		
	Trichinopoly	9 9	10 6	10 6	...	...	...	15 1	15 1	11 9	15 6	15 6	12 3	23 8	25 2	18 2	25 4	24 1	19 0	35 6	31 0	21 7	24 9	25 8	16 9	132 2	133 2	123 9	17 8	15 0	16 8	Madura		
	Madura	11 8	10 9	10 5	...	...	...	12 2	14 3	10 1	13 9	16 0	10 6	34 0	30 8	21 9	30 9	29 4	22 0	20 5	20 5	16 4	15 6	15 6	14 0	76 8	76 8	66 6	15 5	15 5	15 5	Tinnevelly		
	Tinnevelly	8 0	9 3	8 0	...	...	...	10 5	10 5	7 5	12 1	12 1	9 1	...	...	18 3	18 3	18 3	11 8	20 5	20 6	25 0	25 5	27 2	17 0	121 5	121 5	121 5	12 5	12 5	13 3	Coimbatore		
	Coimbatore	10 2	10 2	11 7	...	...	...	11 3	11 7	10 1	12 2	13 0	10 6	19 6	22 0	20 4	20 0	22 9	21 4	15 8	16 6	15 8	14 9	16 6	13 3	121 5	121 5	121 5	11 0	12 0	9 2	Nilgiris		
	Nilgiris	11 4	11 4	8 5	...	...	...	10 4	8 8	8 8	11 2	10 4	9 6	15 4	13 9	15 4	14 0	16 8	16 8	27 0	28 5	30 0	24 1	25 8	19 8	155 5	160 4	150 7	18 3	18 3	14 6	Salem		
	Salem	13 0	12 6	11 8	...	...	...	18 7	14 0	12 9	14 6	14 9	13 3	28 6	28 6	27 0	26 1	27 5	29 0	21 1	22 0	21 1	17 2	16 2	14 1	85 0	72 9	72 9	14 0	14 0	16 0	South Canara		
	South Canara	12 0	10 3	8 6	...	...	...	9 7	9 7	9 7	13 7	14 2	12 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 4	20 1	20 4	21 0	21 0	16 8	97 2	97 2	97 2	14 4	14 4	17 1	Malabar		
	Malabar	10 1	10 1	10 8	...	...	...	12 1	12 1	12 5	13 0	13 0	13 4	...	...	...	...	...	...														
Bombay.	Bombay	11 9	11 9	12 8	20 2	20 6	17 8	7 12	7 12	8 9	11 2	11 2	12 9	19 6	20 5	23 1	17 3	17 3	18 0	14 1	14 1	10 14	18 10	18 10	14 9	68 4	68 4	75 0	14 2	14 2	14 1	Bombay	Bombay.	
	Ahmedabad	17 0	16 14	14 11	25 0	25 8	30 0	7 4	7 4	7 0	11 0	10 12	11 0	18 0	17 14	19 0	18 4	17 12	23 11	21 8	18 8	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	Ahmedabad		
	Kaira	13 15	14 9	13 3	26 11	26 11	32 0	8 14	8 14	8 11	12 5	12 5	12 9	17 2	16 0	22 9	16 13	16 13	22 6	16 13	16 13	14 6	14 6	14 6	14 6	80 0	80 0	80 0	16 13	16 13	16 9	Kaira		
	Surat	12 5	12 5	13 6	13 6	13 6	7 6	7 6	7 6	9 3	8 3	8 3	11 4	16 6	16 6	18 8	14 1	14 1	18 8	14 13	14 13	14 13	14 13	14 13	12 4	92 8	92 8	101 11	14 13	14 13	13 6	Surat		
	Broach	14 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 8	11 0	11 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	21 8	15 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	14 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	Broach		
	Tanna	11 0	11 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	13 0	7 8	7 8	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	15 0	15 0	13 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	14 0	14 0	15 0	Tanna		
	Kolaba	11 5	11 5	11 6	...	...	...	7 10	7 10	7 10	11 6	11 6	11 6	19 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 3	15 0	13 0	130 0	130 0	140 0	15 3	15 3	13 1	Kolaba		
	Khandesh (Dhulia)	15 12	15 12	20 6	...	...	...	8 7	8 7	8 11	11 4	11 4	10 1	28 12	28 12	33 1	25 2	22 14	24 12	...	...	...	17 14	17 7	17 13	150 0	150 0	150 0	13 14	13 6	12 1	Khandesh (Dhulia)		
	Nasik	15 11	15 12	18 9	8 1	8 1	...	5 15	5 15	6 0	11 14	11 14	13 1	...	22 6	28 4	19 12	21 3	26 14	27 9	32 3	32 8	19 2	19 14	17 3	106 10	106 10	107 8	12 12	12 12	14 8	Nasik		
	Ahmadnagar	15 15	15 15	22 6	...	...	...	9 13	8 13	9 4	10 9	9 9¼	9 6	32 5	31 1	48 4	27 1	26 5	34 6	...	...	...	24 4½	24 15½	22 6	106 10	106 10½	100 0	12 1½	12 1½	13 6	Ahmadnagar		
	Poona	13 13	13 13	16 9	10 3	10 3	..	10 7	10 7	10 3	11 10	11 10	11 4	27 3	27 3	33 9	20 11	20 11	24 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	76 0	76 0	80 0	13 6	13 6	13 9	Poona		
	Sholapur	...	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	...	...	...	...	...	27 8	...	...	28 7	...	...	...	...	...	23 12	...	120 0	...	...	13 8	...	Sholapur		
	Kaladgi	20 3	20 3	20 0	...	...	...	12 12	12 3	10 8	14 0	12 15	11 0	24 9	24 9	30 0	28 12	22 12	28 0	...	...	...	18 8	18 8	14 0	140 0	140 0	66 1	11 13	12 15	13 0	Kaladgi		
	Satara	14 11	16 0	19 1	...	...	22 3	8 14	8 14	11 1	10 11	10 11	13 11	21 4	21 4	37 11	19 6	20 11	35 14	...	...	37 4	20 13	22 1	19 4	129 7	129 7	158 1	13 1	13 1	15 1	Satara		
	Belgaum	16 8	17 5	15 8	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 8	16 0	16 0	17 8	18 5	24 0	19 0	19 12	29 0	27 0	26 5	28 0	18 8	17 3	15 0	145 0	145 0	150 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	Belgaum		
	Dharwar	22 10	24 0	22 1	...	...	...	12 0	12 13	12 4	20 0	19 12	16 1	24 2	24 3	27 0	22 4	24 3	25 1	28 0	28 0	32 0	19 3	19 1	14 0	92 12	92 12	92 11	16 4	16 0	16 0	Dharwar		
	Ratnagiri	7 12	6 7	7 11	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	12 14	12 15	12 15	14 4	...	...	15 0	15 9	15 9	16 14	23 6	23 6	26 0	15 0	16 6	12 4	10 Bdls.	10 Bdls.	10 Bdls.	18 4	18 4	13 0	Ratnagiri		
	Kanara (Karwar)	13 0	13 0	11 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	11 0	12 0	11 0	14 0	14 0	14 8	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	26 0	...	11 0	12 0	213 0	213 0	213 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	Kanara (Karwar)		
	Panch Mahals (Godhra)	11 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	9 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	25 0	25 0	29 0	19 0	19 0	25 0	36 0	36 0	36 0	30 0	30 0	22 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	13 0	13 0	14 0	Panch Mahals (Godhra)		
	Aden	9 5	9 5	9 5	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	7 6	14 14	14 14	14 14	0 12	7 12	7 11	...	...	...	9 5	9 5	9 5	60 4	60 4	71 3	32 0	32 0	32 0	Aden		
	Asirgarh	16 0	16 4	...	...	...	...	11 0	10 8	...	12 0	12 0	...	28 0	26 0	...	26 8	26 0	...	...	...	...	23 0	23 0	...	160 0	160 0	...	12 0	12 0	...	Asirgarh		
	Baroda	12 0	12 0½	...	17 11½	17 12	...	7 4½	7 12	..	9 2	9 11½	...	18 13½	19 3	...	15 4½	16 0½	...	...	...	...	15 7	16 5	...	91 8	84 4	...	15 7	15 8	...	Baroda		
	Disa	19 4	19 4	18 1	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	7 0	9 8	9 8	7 11	26 8	29 0	22 1	31 4	31 4	25 11	...	...	...	23 8	24 4	20 3	150 0	150 0	150 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	Disa		
	Nimach	...	13 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 12	...	...	15 0	...	...	...	...	17 0	...	...	140 0	...	...	30 0	...	...	Nimach		
	Nasirabad	16 3¾	16 12½	16 2	22 10½	22 14	21 6½	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	31 12½	22 14	20 0	19 7½	20 5	14 10	...	...	...	21 2½	23 7½	21 6½	100 0	100 0	200 0	45 0	45 0	40 0	Nasirabad		
	Rajkot	14 4	15 4	15 0	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	8 4	10 0	11 6	11 0	17 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 12	15 0	11 8	40 0	40 0	40 0	64 0	62 0	32 0	Rajkot		
	Upper Sind Frontier	21 8	21 8	18 0	23 0	23 0	17 0	10 0	10 0	13 8	13 8	16 0	27 0	27 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	23 0	23 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	Upper Sind Frontier		
	Karachi	13 10	14 5	13 5	26 0	26 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	17 0	22 0	17 0	18 0	18 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	18 0	19 0	17 0	108 0	106 0	126 0	63 0	61 0	62 0	Karachi		
	Haidarabad	No return received																									No return received			Haidarabad		
	Shikarpur	16 0	18 0	16 0	21 8	21 4	21 4	9 0	9 0	10 0	13 4	12 0	14 8	20 0	22 0	20 0	22 14	23 0	25 8	27 0	27 0	27 0	17 4	23 0	18 0	320 0	320 0	240 0	32 0	38 0	27 0	Shikarpur		
	Thur and Parkur	20 8	20 12	14 8	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	..	10 0	10 0	10 0	30 0	20 0	...	19 0	19 0	18 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	120 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	Thur and Parkur		
Bengal.	*Western Districts.*																															*Western Districts.*	Bengal.	
	Burdwan	17 8[a]	0	12 8	18 8	18 0	15 0	16 8	15 8	11 4	17 8	17 0	11 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 12	22 0	16 0	180 0	180 0	100 0	9 4	9 4	9 0	Burdwan		
	Bancoorah	17 12[b]	17 12	13 8	22 8	22 8	20 0	16 0	15 8	10 12	17 8	17 8	12 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 8	19 8	14 8	320 0	320 0	440 0	8 10	8 10	8 0	Bancoorah		
	Beerbhoom	21 0[c]	21 0	12 0	20 0	22 0	15 0	16 8	17 0	9 8	20 0	21 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	14 0[h]	200 0	200 0	240 0	8 4	8 6	8 4	Beerbhoom		
	Midnapore	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	12 0	16 0[d]	16 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	12 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	9 0	9 0	8 4	Midnapore		
	Hooghly	15 0[e]	15 0	12 8	25 0 to 32 0	26 0 to 32 0	16 0 to 19 0	9 0	9 0	9 0 and 9 8	17 8 to 18 0	16 0	12 0 to 12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0 to 23 0	20 0 to 23 0	14 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Hooghly		
	Howrah	17 0	17 0	13 0	...	...	...	12 8	12 4	10 8	15 0	16 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 8	9 8	9 0	Howrah		
	Central Districts.																															*Central Districts.*		
	Calcutta	16 0	15 4	18 0	33 0	33 0	16 0	9 0	9 0	7 4	13 0	18 0	11 0	22 0	22 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Calcutta		
	24-Pergunnahs	16 0[f] to 19 12	16 0 to 18 12	10 8 to 11 10	22 8[f] to 6 8	22 8 to 35 8	16 0	8 0[g]	...	8 4	13 12	13 12	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 12	18 12	13 5	100 0	100 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	24-Pergunnahs		
	Nuddea	18 5	16 13½	12 9	2 0	32 0	20 0	13 5	13 5	10 0	16 13½	16 0	10 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 5	26 5	16 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	9 2½	8 14	8 10½	Nuddea		
	Jessore	18 0[h]	18 4	14 8	...	...	...	13 0	14 0	10 10	20 0	18 0	12 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	22 0	14 8	140 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Jessore		
	Moorshedabad	20 0[i]	20 0	14 0	38 0[f] to 40 0	38 0 to 40 0	16 0 to 19 0	13 0	12 0 to 13 0	9 0	20 0	16 0	12 0	...	...	...	31 0[f]	38 0	14 0	...	...	...	28 0	28 0 to 30 0	16 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Moorshedabad		

a In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 13 to 21 seers, barley 32 to 40 seers, best rice 13 to 19 seers, common rice 15 to 22-8 seers, and gram 32 to 36 seers, per rupee.
b In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 17 to 19 seers, barley 18 to 40 seers, best rice 13 to 17 seers, common rice 16 to 25 seers, maize 19 to 32 seers, and gram 15 to 19 seers, per rupee.
c In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 20 to 24-12 seers, barley 20 seers, best rice 16 to 21 seers, common rice 18 to 24 seers, and gram 20 to 24-4 seers, per rupee.
d Aous rice at 20 seers per rupee.
e In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 14 to 20 seers, best rice 9 to 14-6 seers, common rice 13 to 19 seers, and gram 18 to 19-8 seers, per rupee.
f In the interior only.
g In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 8-6 to 9 seers, common rice 13 to 17-8 seers, and gram 20 to 24-12 seers, per rupee.
h In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 8 to 20 seers, best rice 13 to 20 seers, common rice 15 to 25 seers, and gram 11 to 25 seers, per rupee.
i In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 20 to 28 seers, best rice 21 to 31 seers, common rice 19 to 24-8 seers, and gram 28 to 36 seers, per rupee.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 1st half of September 1875 —continued.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

PROVINCES.	DISTRICTS.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Corresponding fortnight of 1874.
BENGAL—continued.	*Central Districts*—contd.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
	Dinagepore ...	18 8	18 8	12 0	18 8	18 8	11 0	19 0	19 0	10 0	24 0	24 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Maldah ...	23 0	22 8	15 0	50 0	45 0	17 0	22 0	20 8	11 8	23 0	21 0	15 0 to 16 0	...	...	...	30 0	30 0	14 0
	Rajshahye ...	18 0	18 0 to 18 12	13 8	33 12	37 8	18 0	15 0 to 16 0	8 0	13 8 to 18 12	19 4 to 24 0	20 0 to 21 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rungpore ...	18 0*k*	20 0	15 0	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	6 6	20 0	22 8	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bograh ...	15 0	15 0	12 0	...	9 8	...	10 8	9 12	6 0	24 0	21 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pubna ...	20 0	20 0	14 4	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	8 0	22 8	20 12	13 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Darjeeling ...	8 0*l*	8 0	6 0	4 0	4 0	7 0	4 0	4 0	5 0	13 0	12 0	7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jalpáiguri ...	12 3*m*	13 3	9 0	...	...	...	14 0	12 0	8 0	25 0	20 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Eastern Districts.																		
	Dacca ...	15 8	16 0	12 0	32 0	32 0	16 0	17 0	16 0	10 8	20 0	20 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Furreedpore ...	20 0*n*	20 0	14 0	25 0	25 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	6 0	18 0	18 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Backergunge ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 8*o*	15 0	12 0	17 0	17 8	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mymensing ...	13 8*p*	13 8	10 8	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	9 0	19 0	19 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tipperah ...	16 0	16 0	11 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	9 0	15 0	17 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chittagong ...	12 0	12 0	9 0	...	...	...	14 0*q*	13 0	11 0	18 0	17 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Noakhally ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0*r*	12 8	9 0	16 0	14 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	10 0	14 8	14 8	10 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hill Tipperah ...	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	13 3	13 3	10 0	16 0	15 0	13 9	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Behar.																		
	Patna ...	25 0	24 0	17 0	85 0	84 0	22 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	22 0	24 0	14 0	30 0	24 0	23 0	...	...	...
	Gya ...	25 8*s*	25 0	13 8	36 8	37 0	17 0	11 8	11 8	8 8	23 0	22 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shahabad ...	19 0*t* to 20 0	20 8	14 0	30 0	30 0	18 0	16 8	15 8 to 17 0	12 0	18 0 to 19 0	18 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Durbhunga ...	19 4	19 4	13 0	20 4	28 9	14 0	16 8	16 0	10 12	17 9	17 8	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mozufferpore ...	19 0*u*	20 0	13 8	36 4	30 0	18 0	10 0	10 0	6 0	16 0	15 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sarun ...	21 0	21 0	16 0	36 0	33 0	21 0	9 8	9 0	7 4	21 0	21 0	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chumparun ...	22 0*v*	23 0	11 8	34 0	33 8	18 8	8 0	8 0	8 0	19 0	16 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Monghyr ...	18 9	18 9	15 7	38 6	33 6	22 5	14 7	14 7	8 4	17 3	16 8	11 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bhaugulpore ...	18 15*w*	17 0	15 15	40 6	24 0	22 11	17 11	16 7	11 6	20 3	18 15	17 11	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Purneah ...	25 0	25 0	15 0	...	...	...	15 0	16 7	12 8	20 0	20 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	18 0*x*	18 0	12 0	24 0	24 0	...	16 0	16 0	9 0	19 0	19 0	10 0	...	...	...	40 0*o*	32 8 to 52 0	17
	Orissa.																		
	Cuttack ...	18 6	19 0	17 1	...	...	...	14 7	15 12	18 6	19 11	19 11	22 15	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pooree ...	15 12	15 0	13 2	...	...	...	15 12	15 12	17 1	24 15	23 10	23 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Balasore ...	17 0	17 0	11 8	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	26 0	25 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chota Nagpore—South-West Frontier Agency.																		
	Hazáribágh ...	20 0	19 0	11 0	30 0*f*	25 to 30	14 to 16	12 0	12 0	9 0	19 0	18 12	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lohardugga ...	19 0	20 0	13 0	...	28 0	21 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	22 0	22 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Singbhoom ...	18 0	18 0	11 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	24 0	24 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Maunbhoom ...	16 0*y*	16 8	11 0	16 0*e*	16 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	9 0	20 0	20 0	14 0	...	...	...	16 0*e*	16 0	17 0
ASSAM.	Sylhet ...	13 0	14 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	9 0	12 4	12 4	10 14	14 0	15 12	14 14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cachar ...	12 4	12 4	9 2	...	...	...	11 6	12 4	11 6	14 8	16 0	13 15	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Goálpárá ...	22 0	21 0	13 0	...	...	...	14 0	13 5	10 0	22 0	22 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gáro Hills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	14 0	14 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kámrúp ...	20 0	20 0	13 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	11 0	16 0	15 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Darrang ...	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	11 8	11 8	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nowgong ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	6 8	11 0	11 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sibságar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	6 0	5 8	12 0	14 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lakhimpur ...	8 0	8 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	12 0	10 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khási & Jaintiá Hills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	6 0	9 0	8 8	7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nága Hills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	4 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
N. W. PROVINCES.	Dehra Dún ...	20 0	20 0	19 8	34 0	34 0	28 0	12 8	12 8	11 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	20 0	20 0	...	24 0	24 0	16 0
	Saháranpur ...	22 10	22 10	23 4	34 7	33 6	32 5	9 11	8 10	8 10	13 9	12 6	13 7	29 2	32 5	32 5	25 14	23 11	26 14
	Muzaffarnagar ...	23 2	22 0	24 8	38 8	38 8	36 5	6 1	6 1	6 1	14 5	14 5	12 2	30 13	30 13	22 0	17 10	17 10	17 10
	Meerut ...	21 3	21 1¼	21 8	29 0	30 0½	28 7	6 8	6 8	7 0	15 8	15 0	12 0	26 0	26 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	19 0
	Bulandshahr ...	21 8	22 8	22 8	29 0	29 0	34 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	13 0	11 0	24 0	23 0	18 0	27 0	27 0	16 0
	Aligarh ...	24 0	28 8	21 0	33 0	32 8	28 0	7 0	7 0	6 8	16 8	16 0	11 0	21 0	21 0	20 0	19 8	19 0	16 8
	Kumaun ...	13 8	13 0	13 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	9 0	8 0	7 0	10 8	10 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...

j In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 20 seers, best rice 20 seers, common rice 22 seers, and gram 25 seers per rupee.
k In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 24-10 to 27 seers, best rice 13-5 to 18 seers, common rice 20 to 25-8 seers, and gram 8 to 18 seers per rupee.
l In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 5 to 14 seers, best rice 4 to 11 seers, common rice 10 to 22 seers, lesser millet 16 seers, maize 20 to 40 seers, and gram 9 to 16 seers per rupee.
m In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 10 to 13 seers, best rice 10 to 20 seers, common rice 16 to 23 seers, and gram 8 to 13-3 seers per rupee.
n In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 26 seers, barley 40 seers, best rice 9 seers, common rice 18 to 19-8 seers, and gram 16 seers per rupee.
o In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 14 to 16 seers, common rice 14-8 to 18 seers, paddy 30 to 32 seers, and gram 12 to 17 seers per rupee.
p In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 17-5 to 20 seers, best rice 11 to 15 seers, common rice 17-12 to 22 seers, and gram 14-7 to 17-12 seers per rupee.
q In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 16 to 19 seers, and common rice 17 to 22 seers, per rupee.
r In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 14 to 18 seers, common rice 17 to 21 seers, per rupee.
In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 22-8 to 30 seers, barley 35 to 41 seers, best rice 13-8 seers, common rice 21 to 27 seers, lesser millet 15 to 60 seers, maize 32-8 to 40 seers, and gram 26 to 36-4 seers, per rupee.

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

PROVINCES.	DISTRICTS.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Naglee) *Panicum, Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.
BENGAL—continued.	*Central Districts*—contd.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
	Dinagepore ...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	13 8	180 0	180 0	170 0	8 0	8 0	7 12
	Maldah ...	...	...	...	25 0	25 0	16 0	150 0	150 0	120 0	8 4	8 0	7 8
	Rajshahye ...	...	...	...	15 0 to 25 5	26 4	16 0	200 0	200 0	240 0	8 2½	8 2½	7 11½
	Rungpore ...	48 0*f*	55 0	...	12 12	12 12½	15 0	107 0	107 0	107 0	7 8	7 8	7 8
	Bograh ...	...	...	...	15 12	15 12	12 0	67 8	67 8	67 8	8 4	7 4	7 8
	Pubna ...	...	...	...	22 8	22 8	15 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	8 4
	Darjeeling ...	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	4 0	4 0	4 0
	Jalpáiguri ...	...	...	...	13 3	13 3	10 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 6	6 6	6 0
	Eastern Districts.												
	Dacca ...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	13 8	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 14	8 14	8 0
	Furreedpore ...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	13 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 8
	Backergunge ...	...	...	...	19 0	18 0	14 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	8 8	8 8	8 0
	Mymensing ...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	12 0	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	8 0
	Tipperah ...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	13 0	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	8 0
	Chittagong ...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	12 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 12	8 8	7 4
	Noakhally ...	...	...	...	12 0	11 0	10 0	280 0	280 0	280 0	8 0	7 0	7 8
	Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	240 0	240 0	280 0	7 4	7 4	6 6
	Hill Tipperah ...	...	...	...	10 6	10 6	10 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0
	Behar.												
	Patna ...	...	...	...	30 0	30 0	22 0	140 0	140 0	150 0	8 0	8 0	7 8
	Gya ...	42 8	...	20 0	26 8	26 8	15 0	160 0	180 0	180 0	8 4	8 4	7 0
	Shahabad ...	40 0*f*	...	20 0 to 24 0	30 0	30 0	19 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	8 4	8 4	8 0
	Durbhunga ...	26 12	26 6	25 0	...	26 6	18 0	120 0	170 0	120 0	7 2	7 2	7 8
	Mozufferpore ...	35 0	...	21 4	35 0	25 0	18 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	7 4	7 8	7 0
	Sarun ...	36 0	31 0	22 0	31 0	30 0	19 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 4	8 0	7 8
	Chumparun ...	32 0	34 0	28 0	25 0	25 0	16 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 0	7 0
	Monghyr ...	...	...	...	28 3	26 7	21 0	147 0	147 0	126 0	8 4	7 8	7 3
	Bhaugulpore ...	40 0*f* to 50 0	28 0 to 30 0	20 0 to 25 0	27 12	26 8	20 3	151 8	151 8	164 2	8 3	8 3	7 9
	Purneah ...	...	...	...	23 0	22 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	6 8
	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	40 0*f*	40 0	...	19 0	19 0	16 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	7 8	7 8	7 8
	Orissa.												
	Cuttack ...	19 11	21 0	21 0	16 6	16 11	23 10	200 0	200 0	200 0	13 0	11 0	10 10
	Pooree ...	...	...	...	13 2	13 2	21 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0	12 0
	Balasore ...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	11 8	140 0	140 0	280 0	8 8	8 8	8 0
	Chota Nagpore—South-West Frontier Agency.												
	Hazáribágh ...	42 0	36 0	30 0	21 0	21 0	14 0	240 0	240 0	200 0	7 8	7 8	6 12
	Lohardugga ...	37 0	40 0	32 0	20 0	22 0	17 0	180 0	180 0	160 0	6 8	6 8	6 0
	Singbhoom ...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	12 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	6 0	6 0	5 8
	Maunbhoom ...	...	...	...	16 0	17 0	12 0	260 0	260 0	220 0	7 8	7 8	7 8
ASSAM.	Sylhet ...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	13 0	107 0	107 0	107 0	8 12	8 12	8 0
	Cachar ...	...	...	...	14 8	13 5	12 4	64 0	64 0	64 0	7 9	8 0	7 4
	Goálpárá ...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	10 0	110 0	116 0	128 0	8 8	8 8	8 0
	Gáro Hills ...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	...	...	...	5 5	5 5	5 4
	Kámrúp ...	...	...	...	13 0	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0
	Darrang ...	...	...	...	6 6	6 6	6 3	160 0	160 0	160 0	5 8	5 8	6 8
	Nowgong ...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	6 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	6 8
	Sibságar ...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	6 0	6 0	5 8
	Lakhimpur ...	...	...	...	11 8	10 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 0	6 0	5 0
	Khási and Jaintiá Hills ...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	6 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	4 0	4 0	4 0
	Nága Hills ...	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	5 0	50 0	50 0	40 0	4 0	4 0	4 0
N.-W. PROVINCES.	Dehra Dún ...	...	...	...	21 0	23 0	22 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0
	Saháranpur ...	...	...	...	28 0	28 8	32 5	129 0	104 0	104 0	8 5	8 5	7 15
	Muzaffarnagar ...	...	...	...	26 3	26 3	30 13	132 0	132 0	110 0	...	...	...
	Meerut ...	...	...	...	25 12	26 2	26 8	110 0	110 0	110 0	9 8	9 8	9 8
	Bulandshahr ...	...	...	...	27 4	27 0	27 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 4	10 4	9 8
	Aligarh ...	...	...	...	30 0	30 0	27 0	140 0	140 0	120 0	10 4	10 0	9 8
	Kumaun ...	...	...	...	16 0	13 8	13 0	160 0	160 0	180 0	6 0	6 0	5 8

t In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 24 to 24-8 seers, barley 34 to 40 seers, best rice 13 seers, common rice 20 to 21 seers, and gram 29 to 30 seers, per rupee.
u In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 16 to 23 seers, barley 16 to 37-8 seers, best rice 12 to 17 seers, common rice 15 to 21 seers, lesser millet 21 to 32 seers, maize 21 to 30 seers, and gram 20 to 30 seers, per rupee.
v In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 20 to 25 seers, barley 25 to 34 seers, best rice 12 to 17 seers, common rice 17 to 25 seers, lesser millet 15 to 36 seers, maize 24 to 40 seers, and gram 21 to 25 seers per rupee.
w In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 24 to 25 seers, barley 26 to 32 seers, best rice 18 to 19 seers, common rice 20 to 23 seers, maize 50 seers, and gram 18 to 24 seers per rupee.
x In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 18 to 24 seers, barley 40 to 60 seers, best rice 17 to 26 seers, common rice 18 to 28 seers, maize 40 to 50 seers, and gram 16 to 30 seers per rupee.
y In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 15 to 18 seers, best rice 16 to 20 seers, common rice 19 to 23 seers, and gram 13 to 18 seers per rupee.

Prices Current of Food-Grains throughout India for the 1st half of September 1875 —continued.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus sorgham*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus sorgham*. Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus sorgham*. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata*. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata*. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
N.-W. Provinces —*contd.*	Garhwál	22 8	22 8	21 0	22 0	24 0	25 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	15 0	14 0	13 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 0	240 0	240 0	200 0	6 4	6 4	6 0	Garhwál	N.-W. Provinces —*contd.*	
	Bijnor	20 4	20 4	19 11	28 11	28 2	29 13	11 4	11 4	10 2	15 3	15 3	12 15	23 0	22 8	22 8	23 0	22 8	15 12	24 3	23 10	24 12	90 0	112 8	112 8	...	...	...	Bijnor		
	Moradabad	22 13	21 4	18 12	32 14	32 14	27 8	8 12	8 12	8 2	17 8	16 14	13 12	25 0	25 0	15 0	25 0	25 0	15 0	29 1	27 8	22 3	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 2	10 2	9 6	Moradabad		
	Budaun	24 0	22 8	17 1½	31 12½	31 8	22 8	9 9½	9 9½	9 9½	16 12½	16 12½	15 0	12 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	17 1½	30 0	28 12½	20 11	192 0	192 0	...	9 0	9 0	8 6½	Budaun		
	Bareilly	22 3	21 4	18 15	35 0	35 0	23 12	6 9	6 9	6 9	17 8	17 8	12 7	17 8	17 8	23 12	17 8	17 8	16 4	30 0	28 12	20 15	125 0	125 0	112 8	9 6	9 6	8 12	Bareilly		
	Sháhjahánpur	26 0	25 12	19 4	37 8	37 6	26 8	8 2	7 8	8 0	19 8	18 14	13 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	31 0	29 4	20 2	155 0	152 8	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Sháhjahánpur		
	Tarái Pergunnahs	26 4	25 0	22 0	56 4	50 0	32 0	10 0	10 0	8 12	20 0	20 0	14 8	25 0	25 0	...	25 0	25 0	...	27 8	26 4	21 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 12	8 12	8 0	Tarái Pergunnahs		
	Muttra	22 0	20 8	20 0	28 4	26 0	28 0	8 0	7 8	7 0	14 8	14 0	12 8	25 0	24 0	24 0	26 0	28 0	16 0	26 8	25 8	31 0	80 0	80 0	70 0	10 12	10 12	11 0	Muttra		
	Agra	20 1	20 2½	17 11½	26 9½	27 3	25 11	6 0	6 0	6 0	11 8	11 8	9 8	25 0	25 0	21 0	24 0	24 0	17 15	24 11½	24 12	26 9½	80 0	80 0	80 0	9 12	9 12	8 8	Agra		
	Farukhabad	21 0	19 12	16 8	30 0	24 6	20 5	7 0	7 2	7 8	16 8	14 6	11 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 8	24 8	19 4	158 2	150 0	158 2	8 14	8 12	8 8	Farukhabad		
	Mainpuri	22 4	22 4	18 0	27 8	27 4	22 4	6 0	6 0	7 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 8	23 12	22 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	9 0	9 0	Mainpuri		
	Etáwah	20 0	20 0	17 8	24 8	25 0	22 0	6 8	7 0	6 8	12 8	13 0	13 8	22 0	22 0	19 0	21 0	22 0	17 0	23 8	23 0	21 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	9 0	8 8	Etáwah		
	Etah	23 12	23 8	18 4	30 0	30 0	27 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	15 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 8	26 0	25 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	9 8	9 8	9 8	Etah		
	Jalaun	20 0	21 0	18 0	22 0	22 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	10 0	23 0	23 0	16 8	22 0	22 0	16 0	25 0	25 8	21 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	...	...	...	Jalaun		
	Jhánsi	18 12	18 8	19 6	25 8	25 13	23 15	8 0	8 0	9 0	14 0	14 0	12 6	22 0	22 0	17 15	20 8	20 8	15 0	20 4	20 4	22 13	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Jhánsi		
	Lalitpur	19 4	19 4	20 12	28 0	29 0	28 0	11 0	11 8	11 0	13 0	13 8	12 0	25 0	25 0	20 0	...	...	...	22 0	24 2	26 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	6 12	6 12	6 12	Lalitpur		
	Cawnpore	24 8	25 0	17 12	32 0	32 0	23 0	10 0	9 8	8 0	17 0	15 8	14 0	...	...	...	20 0	23 8	...	30 0	29 0	21 0	150 0	155 0	140 0	9 8	9 8	9 4	Cawnpore		
	Fatehpur	23 0	23 12	18 4	29 0	29 0	22 0	9 0	9 0	9 8	20 8	20 8	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	30 0	30 8	25 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 4	8 4	8 8	Fatehpur		
	Bánda	21 8	21 12	16 4	23 8	23 8	18 12	8 12	8 12	11 6	17 8	17 8	13 10	22 8	22 8	...	21 0	21 8	...	28 0	28 4	22 4	163 0	163 0	163 0	11 4	11 4	10 8	Bánda		
	Allahabad	19 8	18 12	15 8	28 0	26 4	19 8	7 8	8 4	7 8	17 8	17 8	13 10	...	26 12	...	26 0	25 8	19 8	27 0	26 0	22 0	100 0	100 0	140 0	8 0	8 4	7 12	Allahabad		
	Hamírpur	20 8	21 8	16 14	24 12	24 12	19 0	11 0	11 0	7 0	17 0	16 0	11 8	23 0	23 0	17 8	20 8	20 8	15 12	26 4	26 0	20 0	140 0	140 0	120 0	...	...	...	Hamírpur		
	Jaunpur	26 2	25 6	16 15	38 0	36 11	24 0	7 1	8 7	7 1	19 12	19 12	16 15	...	...	...	21 3	21 3	15 9	33 14	34 9	21 14	197 12	197 12	197 12	8 1	8 1	8 1	Jaunpur		
	Gorakhpur	29 12	29 8½	15 5	48 2	45 4½	19 4	16 10	17 8	11 6	22 12	23 10	16 10	1 9	...	28 0	...	...	...	36 4	36 12	14 14	160 0	160 0	150 0	7 2	7 2	7 2	Gorakhpur		
	Basti	29 6	28 12	15 0	42 8	40 0	20 0	13 12	12 8	8 12	21 4	19 6	11 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	31 14	31 14	15 10	140 0	140 0	150 0	7 3	6 14	6 14	Basti		
	Azamgarh	24 6	24 6	15 8	34 6	34 0	21 12	11 13	11 13	8 14	19 8	19 8	18 5	...	...	28 9	...	...	...	28 0	27 5	17 11	177 0	177 0	177 0	6 14	6 14	6 14	Azamgarh		
	Mirzapur	21 0	19 0	14 8	28 0	26 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	16 0	16 0	11 0	30 0	27 0	20 0	24 0	24 0	18 0	25 0	24 0	20 0	90 0	90 0	110 0	7 8	7 8	8 0	Mirzapur		
	Benares	21 8	20 8	14 11	29 6	27 4	20 8	8 6	8 6	8 6	15 12	14 11	10 8	...	...	...	15 12	...	...	25 3	24 2	16 12	100 0	100 0	100 0	6 5	6 4	6 4	Benares		
	Ghazipur	20 9½	20 9½	14 2½	28 5	28 5	19 5	7 1½	7 1½	6 7	18 0	18 0	11 9½	25 12	25 12	19 5	23 3	28 3	16 12	28 5	28 5	19 5	180 4	180 4	154 8	7 6	7 6	7 1½	Ghazipur		
Panjab	Delhi	21 0	19 12	21 0	28 0	27 8	32 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	9 0	26 0	26 0	25 0	23 0	24 0	22 0	26 4	24 4	28 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	8 4	8 4	7 8	Delhi	Panjab.	*References.*
	Gurgáon	19 12	19 8	19 11	28 8	28 8	32 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	24 8	23 0	26 0	25 8	25 0	22 0	25 4	25 0	29 12	120 0	120 0	120 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	Gurgáon		*a.* Bájra and Gram falling.
	Karnál	21 0	21 0	23 8	31 0	30 0	34 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	22 0	22 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	13 0	28 0	28 0	28 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 4	8 4	8 4	Karnál		*b.* Barley, bájra, and jowár falling.
	Hissár	21 8	19 0	21 0	32 0	30 0	30 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	30 0	27 0	30 0	30 0	24 8	25 0	32 0	27 0	30 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Hissár *a*		*c.* Barley and jowár rising.
	Rohtak	21 0	20 0	19 8	28 0	27 0	26 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	9 0	24 0	21 0	24 0	22 0	21 0	20 0	26 0	25 0	27 0	120 0	140 0	120 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	Rohtak		*d.* Barley rising.
	Sirsa	22 0	20 8	22 0	35 0	30 0	36 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	12 8	36 0	27 0	35 0	36 0	27 0	33 0	34 0	31 0	37 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	40 0	40 0	38 0	Sirsa *b*		*e.* Barley, jowár, and gram rising.
	Umballa	24 0	22 4	24 12	32 0	32 0	30 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	11 0	29 0	29 0	26 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	32 8	32 0	38 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 12	8 0	8 12	Umballa		*f.* Gram rising.
	Ludhiána	25 8	24 8	27 0	37 0	35 0	38 0	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	10 8	35 0	34 0	30 0	24 0	23 0	20 0	32 0	31 0	37 0	90 0	90 0	120 0	9 8	9 8	9 6	Ludhiána		*g.* Barley, bájra, jowár, and gram rising.
	Simlá	18 0	17 0	18 0	21 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	16 0	18 0	18 0	22 0	22 0	22 8	100 0	100 0	120 0	7 12	7 8	7 8	Simlá		*h.* Wheat, barley, bájra, and jowar rising.
	Jullundur	24 0	25 0	28 0	36 0	40 0	40 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	32 0	36 0	32 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	30 0	31 0	37 0	120 0	110 0	100 0	9 8	9 8	9 4	Jullundur *c*		*i.* Wheat, barley, bájra, and gram rising.
	Hushiárpúr	24 8	25 0	26 0	35 0	40 0	38 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	16 0	18 0	18 0	31 0	32 8	34 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	9 8	9 8	9 0	Hushiárpúr *d*		*j.* Bájra rising.
	Kángra	19 0	19 0	21 0	27 0	27 0	29 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	19 0	25 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	Kángra		
	Amritsar	23 8	23 8	25 10	31 8	33 8	36 8	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	12 4	24 8	24 8	24 8	24 0	24 0	13 8	27 4	26 14	36 4	105 0	105 0	105 0	10 0	10 0	9 8	Amritsar		
	Siálkot	21 0	21 8	23 8	32 0	35 0	37 8	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	11 8	30 0	30 0	21 0	27 0	27 0	21 0	24 0	26 0	36 0	140 0	130 0	120 0	9 12	9 12	9 8	Siálkot		
	Gurdáspúr	21 0	24 0	28 0	28 0	34 0	40 0	...	...	...	12 0	11 8	11 0	30 0	30 0	21 0	27 0	27 0	21 0	22 0	26 0	40 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	8 8	9 0	Gurdáspúr *e*		
	Lahore	22 8	23 8	23 0	32 0	34 0	20 0	...	...	...	13 0	14 0	14 0	24 0	30 0	30 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	26 0	26 8	26 0	110 0	110 0	110 0	9 12	9 12	9 8	Lahore		
	Ferozepore	24 0	24 0	26 0	36 0	36 0	41 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	10 8	31 0	33 0	28 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	34 8	33 8	40 0	140 0	140 0	120 0	10 0	10 0	9 8	Ferozepore		
	Gujránwála	21 0	21 12	24 0	35 0	35 0	42 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	27 0	28 0	42 0	110 0	110 0	100 0	10 4	10 0	10 0	Gujránwála		
	Ráwalpindi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ráwalpindi†		† Return not received.
	Jhelum	28 8	30 0	25 8	32 8	31 0	38 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	8 0	32 0	32 0	18 0	37 0	40 0	17 0	24 8	26 8	33 0	140 0	140 0	100 0	11 8	11 0	11 0	Jhelum		
	Gujrát	26 0	27 0	26 0	38 0	38 0	38 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	38 0	38 0	24 0	38 0	38 0	26 0	24 0	28 0	37 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 10	10 8	10 12	Gujrát *f*		
	Shahpúr	23 8	25 0	26 8	35 0	38 0	44 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	32 0	32 0	24 0	34 0	34 0	30 0	28 0	32 0	40 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	11 8	11 8	11 8	Shahpúr *f*		* Maize or Indian corn.
	Mooltan	17 0	18 8	18 8	23 8	25 0	29 0	...	...	...	8 0	10 0	10 0	27 0	29 0	28 0	25 0	27 0	12 0	20 0	24 8	25 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 12	10 12	10 12	Mooltan *f*		
	Jhang	18 8	21 0	22 8	25 0	27 0	35 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	20 0	22 0	20 0	25 0	28 0	20 0	21 8	22 8	30 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	10 10	10 0	10 8	Jhang		
	Montgomery	19 0	19 0	20 12	25 0	25 0	28 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	24 0	28 0	220 0	220 0	220 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Montgomery		
	Muzaffargarh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Muzaffargarh†		
	Dera Ismail Khán	27 8	28 12	25 0	38 2	15 0	41 1	...	...	...	6 4	6 4	7 8	12 8	50 0	37 8	36 0	42 8	37 8	32 8	37 8	37 8	112 0	112 0	112 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Dera Ismail Khán *g*		
	Dera Ghazi Khán	18 2	21 9	20 0	25 10	28 12	26 9	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	20 0	26 4	29 13	30 0	26 4	30 0	21 4	25 0	25 0	25 0	150 0	150 0	150 0	31 4	31 4	28 12	Dera Ghazi Khán *h*		
	Bannú	35 10	45 0	45 0	42 8	60 5	60 5	...	...	...	9 1	9 6	10 0	50 0	50 0	42 8	45 0	50 0	39 6	40 10	46 14	42 8	80 8	80 0	80 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	Bannú *i*		
	Pesháwar	24 11	25 0	23 6	35 12	35 1	41 10	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	13 0	28 9	27 5	26 10	31 3	35 1	28 9	28 9	29 14	32 8	110 0	110 0	110 8	58 8	59 13	55 14	Pesháwar		
	Kohát	28 11	30 6	28 11	45 14	45 14	54 13	...	...	...	17 14	17 14	16 9	38 4	37 0	30 13	43 6	43 6	43 6	30 10	37 0	38 4	153 0	153 0	153 0	102 0	102 0	102 0	Kohát		
	Hazára	25 0	26 0	22 0	35 0	37 0	34 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	30 0*	30 0*	24 0*	22 0	34 0	20 0	25 0	25 8	33 8	140 0	140 0	140 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Hazára *j*		
Oudh.	Lucknow	24 0	25 0	18 0	30 0	30 0	24 0	7 0	7 0	6 0	18 0	18 0	14 8	32 0	32 0	20 4	24 8	23 8	19 0	31 8	32 0	40 0	28 8	28 8	20 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Lucknow	Oudh.	Peas.
	Unáo	23 12	23 12	17 0	29 0	29 0	22 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	18 0	18 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	15 0	16 0	12 0	...	28 0	28 2	21 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 10	8 12	8 4	Unáo		
	Bára Banki	25 4	24 0	18 8	36 0	32 0	21 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	24 0	16 0	12 0	44 0	30 0	36 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	40 0	36 0	31 8	80 0	80 0	140 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Bára Banki		Sawán and Murhwa.
	Sítápur	29 8	29 0	21 0	40 0	40 0	...	8 8	8 8	9 0	19 0	18 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	50 0	33 0	32 0	180 0	180 0	200 0	8 8	8 3	8 0	Sítápur		Sawán.
	Hardui	24 0	24 6	18 1	34 0	37 8	26 4	6 9	6 9	6 9	15 0	15 0	12 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	42 4	30 μ	30 0	192 8	192 8	192 8	8 0	8 0	7 1	Hardui		
	Kheri	31 8	33 0	21 4	60 0	55 0	36 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	26 12	26 12	16 0	...	...	22 8	29 0	29 0	22 0	19 7	30 11	29 7	140 0	140 0	120 0	8 4	8 4	7 12	Kheri		Sawán.
	Fyzabad	25 9	24 15	18 0	34 1	32 13	22 7	14 1	13 9	9 7	18 13	18 7	12 10	34 15	30 8	22 8	18 11	17 5	15 2	19 7	30 11	29 7	140 0	140 0	120 0	8 4	8 4	7 12	Fyzabad		Murhwa.
	Bharaich	32 0	32 0	18 8	60 0	48 0	25 0	13 0	10 0	9 0	20 0	21 0	12 8	40 0	37 0	20 0	...	...	...	31 14	31 14	15 10	140 0	140 0	150 0	7 3	6 14	6 14	Basti		† Ditto. * Kodon.
	Gonda	29 14	30 0	16 14	39 8	39 8	20 12	20 0	20 0	13 0	20 6	20 6	13 4	34 8	34 0	17 12	20 0	18 10	13 0	28 0	27 5	17 11	177 0	177 0	177 0	6 14	6 14	6 14	Azamgarh		Sawán, Kodon, &c.
	Rái Barelí	26 12	26 8	19 12	36 0	35 0	25 0	22 8	22 8	14 0	24 0	24 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	16 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	6 5	6 4	6 4	Benares		Murhwa.
	Sultánpur	26 0	25 0	18 4	41 0	35 8	24 0	10 0	10 0	8 8	26 0	22 8	15 8	...	...	22 0	...	...	16 0	28 5	28 5	19 5	180 4	180 4	154 8	7 6	7 6	7 1½	Ghazipur		Sawán.
	Pratábgarh	26 13	27 0	18 9	39 4	37 9	25 7	15 0	20 0	12 12	25 0	23 9	16 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	37 8	36 0	36 0	200 0	200 0	180 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Sultánpur		Murhwa.
																				37 8	36 5	35 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	6 11	Pratábgarh		

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 1st half of September 1875 —concluded.

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coralloo, Murhwa, Nuglee) *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coralloo, Murhwa, Nuglee) *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coralloo, Murhwa, Nuglee) *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
Central Provinces.	Nagpur ...	19 8	19 0	24 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	13 4	13 0	17 8	32 0	32 0	35 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 8	23 0	22 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 4	9 12	10 0	Nagpur ...	Central Provinces.	
	Bhandara ...	23 12	23 12	23 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	19 0	26 0	26 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 0	30 0	26 0	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	9 8	Bhandara ...		
	Chanda ...	23 6	24 3	25 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 7	17 1	18 4	29 7	30 0	62 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	25 0	23 7	400 0	400 0	600 0	7 0	7 8	8 3	Chanda ...		
	Wardha ...	22 0	24 0	25 0	...	...	...	9 0	10 0	9 0	14 0	12 0	13 0	38 0	45 0	47 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	25 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	9 8	11 0	Wardha ...		
	Balaghat ...	26 0	26 0	22 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	15 0	23 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28 0	28 0	26 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Balaghat ...		
	Jubbulpore ...	25 0	24 4	21 0	17 0	17 8	15 0	12 0	12 8	12 0	14 0	14 8	14 0	22 0	25 0	17 0	15 0	14 0	10 0	...	...	...	33 0	34 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 12	8 8	Jubbulpore ...		
	Saugor ...	20 0	20 0	21 8	...	...	...	8 0	9 0	7 0	13 0	13 0	9 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 0	25 0	23 0	220 0	220 0	200 0	7 4	7 4	6 12	Saugor ...		
	Damoh ...	23 0	23 12	23 12	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	12 8	18 0	18 0	13 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30 8	30 0	29 0	280 0	280 0	320 0	7 4	7 0	6 0	Damoh ...		
	Seoni ...	31 0	32 2	27 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	22 0	24 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34 0	32 0	28 0	240 0	280 0	280 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Seoni ...		
	Mandla ...	31 0	32 0	19 0	...	...	...	13 0	15 0	12 0	16 0	18 0	14 0	...	...	25 0	...	...	...	27 0	30 0	19 0	45 0	45 0	27 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	6 8	7 0	6 8	Mandla ...		
	Betul ...	27 0	26 0	23 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	13 0	...	...	24 0	...	...	...	22 0	23 0	22 0	23 0	23 0	23 0	280 0	280 0	280 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Betul ...		
	Chindwara ...	28 0	30 0	26 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	36 0	38 0	40 0	...	...	...	23 0	23 0	20 0	31 0	33 0	30 0	200 0	200 0	240 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Chindwara ...		
	Hoshangabad ...	18 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	28 0	21 6	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Hoshangabad ...		
	Narsinghpur ...	21 0	21 0	19 8	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32 0	32 0	25 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 0	6 0	6 8	Narsinghpur ...		
	Nimar ...	14 1	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 12	11 12	...	26 6	26 6	...	26 4	26 4	...	...	...	...	22 8	22 8	...	160 0	160 0	...	10 4	9 14	...	Nimar ...		
	Raipur ...	44 0	44 0	42 0	...	...	...	21 4	22 0	21 4	34 0	34 0	34 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44 0	40 0	37 8	120 0	120 0	...	7 12	7 8	7 4	Raipur ...		
	Sambalpur ...	24 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	28 0	26 0	26 0	33 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	21 0	120 0	120 0	150 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	Sambalpur ...		
	Bilaspur ...	48 0	40 0	40 0	...	...	...	30 0	32 0	28 0	52 0	52 0	48 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42 0	35 0	46 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	6 0	Bilaspur ...		
	Upper Godavery ...	19 0	19 0	16 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	14 0	50 0	50 0	56 0	...	...	...	90 0	100 0	100 0	30 0	30 0	24 0	1,440 0	1,440 0	1,440 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	Upper Godavery ...		
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Secunderabad ...	No return received																														Secunderabad ...	Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	
	Bolarum ...																												No return received			Bolarum ...		
	Chudderghat ...																															Chudderghat ...		
	Oomraotee ...	21 0	21 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	48 0	50 0	38 0	25 0	26 0	22 0	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	16 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	Oomraotee ...		
	Akola ...	17 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	37 0	39 0	31 0	26 0	27 0	24 0	8 0	10 8	8 8	19 0	21 0	17 0	94 0	94 0	57 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Akola ...		
	Elichpur ...	21 0	21 0	17 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	42 0	43 0	34 0	30 0	30 0	25 0	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	16 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Elichpur ...		
	Buldana ...	20 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 0	40 0	40 0	34 0	36 0	36 0	34 0	...	...	...	20 0	22 0	24 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	Buldana ...		
	Woon ...	23 0	23 0	18 0	14 0	16 0	12 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	13 0	12 0	69 0	63 0	54 0	16 0	11 0	15 0	...	...	...	23 0	24 0	17 0	250 0	300 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	Woon ...		
	Bassim ...	23 0	23 5	23 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 5	13 5	13 5	11 5	50 5	51 0	55 0	37 0	37 0	22 5	21 0	21 0	14 0	26 5	27 0	22 0	90 0	90 0	64 0	9 0	9 0	8 5	Bassim ...		
Mysore and Coorg.	Bangalore { Wholesale	12 5	12 7	11 2	13 0	13 2	12 0	11 2	11 5	10 5	14 7	15 0	12 2	25 2	25 2	24 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	32 2	33 0	35 2	21 5	22 5	16 7	...	...	...			
	Retail ...	12 0	12 2	10 7	12 5	12 7	11 5	10 7	11 0	10 0	14 2	14 5	12 0	24 2	24 2	23 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	31 2	32 0	34 2	21 0	22 0	16 5	72 0	72 0	72 0	13 5	13 5	13 5	13 5	Bangalore { Wholesale	Mysore and Coorg.	
	Kolar ... { Wholesale	...	...	...	11 3	10 8	10 3	17 4	16 8	15 0	17 8	17 9	15 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33 5	34 5	43 7	24 3	23 4	18 5	...	...	...	15 7	14 6	14 6	Retail ...		
	Retail ...	...	...	...	11 0	10 6	10 1	17 2	16 4	14 7	17 5	17 6	15 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33 2	34 3	43 4	24 0	23 1	18 3	172 4	172 4	172 4	15 4	14 3	14 3	Kolar ... { Wholesale		
	Túmkúr ... { Wholesale	12 5	12 0	12 5	12 5	12 0	12 5	16 0	16 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	15 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	55 2	57 2	58 0	25 0	25 0	21 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	Retail ...		
	Retail ...	12 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	13 0	17 0	17 0	14 0	23 0	23 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	53 2	55 5	56 0	24 0	24 0	20 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	Túmkúr ... { Wholesale		
	Mysore ... { Wholesale	10 6	10 4	11 0	...	...	...	11 1	11 1	11 4	11 7	11 7	12 5	...	29 7	...	27 2	26 2	24 5	...	...	...	28 5	27 0	29 7	20 4	21 0	19 8	80 4	78 0	78 0	9 1	8 7	10 2	Retail ...		
	Retail ...	10 4	10 2	10 4	...	...	...	10 6	10 6	11 2	11 4	11 4	12 3	...	29 3	...	26 2	25 6	38 5	...	...	...	23 1	26 2	29 3	19 7	20 4	19 3	77 0	75 0	70 0	8 7	8 5	9 8	Mysore ... { Wholesale		
	Hassan ... { Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Retail ...		
	Retail ...	10 5	11 5	12 2	12 5	12 0	12 5	12 5	14 2	13 2	14 7	14 7	14 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 2	31 5	37 7	16 7	24 2	16 7	150 0	150 0	150 0	9 5	10 0	10 0	Hassan ... { Wholesale		
	Shimoga ... { Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Retail ...		
	Retail ...	12 5	12 5	11 0	13 5	13 5	12 0	11 5	11 5	13 0	16 7	16 7	17 0	25 2	25 2	33 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	29 5	29 5	46 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	360 0	360 0	400 0	9 5	9 5	10 0	Shimoga... { Wholesale		
	Kadur ... { Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Retail ...		
	Retail ...	12 0	12 0	10 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 5	14 0	14 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	28 0	32 0	16 0	18 0	14 0	60 0	60 0	60 0	10 0	9 0	10 0	Kadur ... { Wholesale		
	Chitaldroog { Wholesale	14 8	16 4	12 6	17 0	17 1	15 0	13 8	14 1	...	15 8	16 7	...	29 2	30 1	48 0	28 5	29 8	32 3	...	...	...	36 2	36 2	53 9	22 8	22 4	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 5	Retail ...		
	Retail ...	12 0	12 0	12 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	26 0	26 0	35 0	24 0	24 0	30 0	...	...	...	29 0	29 0	49 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Chitaldroog. { Wholesale		
	Coorg ... { Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Retail ...		
	Retail ...	8 0	7 9	8 2	8 4	8 2	8 5	10 1	9 7	10 3	14 6	14 4	16 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 1	23 9	32 2	18 6	18 4	15 2	91 6	91 6	110 0	8 7	8 8	9 4	Coorg ... { Wholesale		
																																			Retail ...		
Rajpootana.	Jaipur ...	16 12	15 4	...	24 8	21 0	...	7 0	6 0	...	9 12	9 0	...	25 0	21 0	...	20 8	19 0	...	...	...	...	20 8	16 8	19 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	17 0	...	Jaipur ...	Rajpootana.	
	Kishengurh ...	16 4	16 8	...	22 0	21 12	...	9 0	8 8	...	10 0	9 0	...	22 0	21 12	...	18 0	19 12	...	...	...	...	18 12	19 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40 0	60 0	...	Kishengurh ...		
	Alwar ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Alwar ...		
	Bharatpur (City) ...	21 8	19 0	20 0	32 0	26 0	29 0	8 0	8 0	...	11 0	8 6	...	26 0	26 0	18 8	25 8	25 0	15 0	...	...	...	31 10	25 8	18 4	29 4	25 0	21 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	Bharatpur (City)		
	Kerowli (City) ...	18 12	18 12	19 11	27 8	26 4	28 2	11 4	11 4	8 12	12 8	12 6	10 0	27 8	26 4	20 0	23 2	22 13	21 4	...	...	...	33 8	32 10	24 0	28 14	26 14	20 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	13 13	13 0	13 4	Kerowli (City)		
	Ajmir ... { No return received																																		Ajmir		
	Deolie Cantonment ...																															No return received			Deolie Cantonment		
	Erinpura ...	21 4	20 0	20 0	33 8	32 0	27 0	...	...	...	9 4	9 4	7 0	28 0	25 0	22 0	30 0	29 4	22 0	...	...	...	23 0	24 0	17 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	40 0	40 0	40 0				Erinpura ...		
	Sirohi ...	23 0	23 0	20 0	42 0	40 0	27 0	5 0	5 0	5 4	10 0	10 0	10 0	40 0	36 0	24 0	36 0	33 0	28 0	...	...	...	26 0	24 0	17 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	50 0	50 0	50 0				Sirohi ...		
	Aboo ... { No return received																															No return received			Aboo ...		
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar...	25 0	25 0	26 0	32 0	34 0	38 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 Pie*	8 Pie*	7 Pie*	12 0	11 0	12 0				Hilly Tracts of Meywar...		* Per man's load.
	Meywar ... { No return received																															No return received			Meywar ...		
	Banswarra(MeywarAgency)	21 0	21 4	21 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	8 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	27 0	21 4	...	...	...	10 8	11 0	11 4				Banswarra(MeywarAgency)		
	Marwar ... { No return received																															No return received			Marwar ...		
	Bikaneer ...																																		Bikaneer ...		
	Bundi ...	...	19 4	15 12	...	30 0	21 0	...	6 0	8 0	...	8 8	9 0	...	25 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	...	25 4	25 0	Bundi ...		
	Kota ...	17 12	18 4	18 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	23 0	23 0	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	28 8	23 0	21 0	160 0	160 0	120 0	23 0	22 0	24 0	Kota ...		
	Tonk ...	18 5	18 0	17 4	25 6	28 0	24 2	5 0	6 0	5 0	8 0	9 0	7 0	27 2	26 0	24 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 2	27 0	24 0	150 0	165 0	105 0	35 8	36 0	37 0	Tonk ...		
	Jhallawar ...	15 0	26 0	15 8	27 0	25 0	21 0	9 0	8 0	8 0	9 8	9 0	10 0	20 0	18 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	15 12	80 0	80 0	80 0	27 0	27 0	...	Jhallawar ...		
	Shahpoora ...	15 12	17 8	16 0	20 8	22 12	23 12	7 8	7 8	7 8	9 4	9 12	9 8	19 0	19 8	16 0	16 8	18 0	15 0	...	...	...	18 12	20 0	22 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	36 0	38 0	34 0	Shahpoora ...		
Central India.	Indore ...																																		Indore ...	Central India.	
	Gwalior ...																																		Gwalior ...		
	Goona ... { No return received																															No return received			Goona ...		
	Rutlam ...																																		Rutlam ...		
	Baghelkhund (Sutna) ...																																		Baghelkhund (Sutna) ...		

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

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES-CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 2ND HALF OF AUGUST 1875, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 828 AND 829 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE OF INDIA, DATED 25TH SEPTEMBER 1875.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Districts.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice. Best sort.			Rice. Common.			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.*			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.*			Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kuvara, Verra goo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Muthwa, Nuglee, &c.) *Panicum Eleusine Coracana, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.		
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.
	S. C. S.	C. S.	C. S.	C. S.	C. S.	C. S.	C. S.	C. S.	C. S.	C. S.	C. S.	C. S.	C. S.	C. S.	C. S.	C. S.	C. S.	C. S.	C. S.	C. S.	C. S.	C. S.	C. S.	C. S.	C. S.	C. S.	C. S.	C. S.	C. S.	C. S.
CENTRAL INDIA.																														
Indore	13 14	14	13	...	...	...	9	9	8	10	10	9	0 19	0 20	0 23	0 20	0 20	0 22	...	...	...	18 10	18	9	88	87	96	0 8	0 8	0 8
Gwalior	14 6	14	13	...	...	...	6	6	8	8	9	7	5 17	13 17	6 16	4 17	6 17	4 16	...	...	...	16 15	16	9	100	100	100	6 10	9 10	9 10
Goons	18 0	18	20	...	...	...	10	14	6	12	12	8	4 22	0 22	0 23	0 30	0 30	0 22	...	...	...	22 0	22	15	200	180	160	0 17	0 17	0 17
Rutlam	14 0	14	12	...	...	...	9	6	4	8	9	7	8 19	4 19	0 21	12 15	8 16	8 18	...	...	...	19 12	20	17	160	160	160	0 10	8 10	8 11
Baghelkund (Sutna)	25 0	25	17	...	32	8	8	8	7	12	21	15	0 29	0 29	0 19	0 24	0 24	0 19	...	...	...	33 0	31	21	200	200	200	0 8	0 8	0 7

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

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

YEAR.	FROM 1ST APRIL TO 31ST AUGUST.									
	Bengal.		Inland Customs.		Madras.		Bombay.		Total.	
	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.
	Tons.	£	Tons.	£	Tons.	£	Tons.	£	Tons.	£
1871-72 ...	120,820	1,070,912	57,927	417,640	92,428	456,889	41,088	203,104	312,263	2,148,545
1872-73 ...	128,600	1,139,871	70,027	505,110	86,657	428,362	52,078	257,434	337,362	2,330,777
1873-74 ...	124,663	1,104,971	66,631	472,839	87,348	431,780	55,168	272,708	333,810	2,282,298
1874-75 ...	126,243	1,103,146	67,444	462,196	85,714	425,253	49,313	243,765	328,714	2,234,360
1875-76 ...	128,404	1,102,667	71,939	494,972	92,542	460,236	59,194	292,605	352,079	2,350,480
AVERAGE ...	125,746	1,104,313	66,794	470,551	88,938	440,504	51,368	253,923	332,846	2,269,292

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

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SUPPLEMENT TO

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

KHURREEF SEASON, 1875, COMMENCING ON THE 1st JUNE 1875.

Irrigation Operations of Lower Bengal during the Month of August 1875.

Circle.	District.	Canal.	Supply of water in the Canals. Estimated full discharge in cubic feet per second.	Supply of water in the Canals. Average discharge in cubic feet per second throughout the month.	Rice Irrigation. Area leased on or before the 1st June 1875.	Rice Irrigation. Area leased subsequent to the 1st June 1875 and up to the 1st of the month.	Rice Irrigation. Area leased during the month.	Rice Irrigation. Total area leased up to date (total of columns 6, 7, & 8).	Sugarcane and other Perennial Crop Irrigation. Area leased up to the 1st of the month.	Sugarcane and other Perennial Crop Irrigation. Area leased during the month.	Sugarcane and other Perennial Crop Irrigation. Total area leased up to date (total of columns 10 & 11).	Grand total of area leased up to the end of the month (total of columns 9 & 12).	Grand total of corresponding period of last year.	Rainfall. Inches during month.	Rainfall. Inches during Khurreef Season.	Average of ten previous years for the same period.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Orissa	Cuttack	Kendrapara	1,269	529·45	3,119	3,708	50	6,877	*115	...	*115	6,987	8,948	8·20	48·12	34·35
		High Level, Section I.	675	93·72	2,533	2,761	5	5,299	29	...	29	5,328	7,245			
		Toldundah	1,300	46·45	304	12	...	316	72	...	72	388	2,000			
		Matchgong	650	16·53	139	25	7	171	47	...	47	218	1,761			
	Total of the month		...	...	6,095	6,501	62	12,658	263	...	263	(a)12,921	19,954	...	...	...
	Total of the corresponding month of previous year		...	...	15,662	3,987	129	19,778	176	...	176	19,954	...	...	...	...
South-Western	Midnapore	Midnapore	875	663·45	15,206	27,774	317	43,297	...	...	...	43,297	53,908	8·31	31·94	31·77
	Howrah	Panchkoorah	300	56·80	...	9,054	186	8,240	...	...	...	8,240	10,154	18·48	35·01	31·13
	Total of the month		...	...	15,206	35,828	503	51,537	...	...	...	(b)51,537	64,062	...	...	...
	Total of the corresponding month of previous year		...	...	22,646	33,195	8,221	64,062	...	...	...	64,062	...	...	...	...
	Grand Total of the month		...	...	21,301	42,329	565	64,195	263	...	263	64,458	84,016	...	...	...
	Grand Total of the corresponding month of previous year		...	...	38,308	37,182	8,350	83,840	176	...	176	84,016	...	...	...	...

REMARKS.

(a) The details of column 13 are—

	Acres.
At the rate of Re. 1	12,531
Ditto of Re. 1-8	115
Ditto of Rs. 3	12
	12,658

Perennial—

Sugarcane	178
Muldi	14
Garden produce	50
Brinjals	15
Plantains	3
Saru	2
Garden-nut	1
	263
Total	12,921

*(b) The area in column 13 has been leased at the following rates—

	Acres.
At Re. 1-8	51,081
Ditto 2-4	456
Total	51,537

*Three acres were inadvertently omitted from last month's Statement.

FORT WILLIAM,
The 23rd September 1875.

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

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES-CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 1st HALF OF SEPTEMBER 1875, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 846 AND 847 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE OF INDIA, DATED 9TH OCTOBER 1875.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice. Best sort. Present fortnight.	Rice. Best sort. Past fortnight.	Rice. Best sort. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice. Common. Present fortnight.	Rice. Common. Past fortnight.	Rice. Common. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.* Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.* Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.* Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.* Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee, &c.) *Panicum Miliaceum, Eleusine Coracana,* &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee, &c.) *Panicum Miliaceum, Eleusine Coracana,* &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee, &c.) *Panicum Miliaceum, Eleusine Coracana,* &c. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Remarks.
	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.		S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.		
Rajpootana. Meywar	14 11	15 10	5 6	11 6	20 11	21 1	...	...	...	9 2	9 10	7 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 2	20 5	14 11	165 0	165 0	165 0	20 5	20 5	29 9	
Rajpootana. Marwar	15 5	15 15	...	25 0	25 0	...	5 0	5 0	...	7 8	7 8	...	20 10	21 4	...	21 4	22 8	...	...	...	...	15 0	14 11	...	70 0	70 0	...	56 4	56 4	...	
Central India. Indore	13 4	13 12	14 6	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	19 0	19 0	24 8	18 0	18 0	23 0	...	...	...	18 5	18 5	14 8	88 0	88 0	87 4	8 0	8 0	9 8	
Central India. Gwalior	14 10	14 6	13 11	16 7	16 15	18 0	6 14	6 14	6 0	8 12	8 12	7 5	18 4	17 13	17 1	18 4	17 6	17 1	...	...	...	17 5	16 15	18 15	100 6	100 6	100 6	10 9	10 9	11 14	
Central India. Goona	16 8	18 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	10 4	10 4	7 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	22 0	22 0	24 0	20 8	20 0	16 0	...	...	...	20 0	22 0	23 4	200 0	200 0	180 0	17 0	17 8	17 0	
Central India. Baghelkund (Sutna)	24 0	25 0	18 8	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	22 0	22 0	15 8	...	29 0	21 0	24 0	24 0	16 0	...	...	...	32 0	33 0	22 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	7 10	

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

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

EXCURSION TO THE KARCHUNG VALLEY.

No. 67, dated Yarkund, 15th June 1875.

From—ROBERT B. SHAW, Esq., Political Agent on Special Duty, Kashgar,

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

I HAVE the honor to forward herewith a report of an excursion recently made by me to the Karchung Valley, the head of the canal system of the Yarkund district, together with a sketch map.*

* Not published.

REPORT OF AN EXCURSION TO THE KARCHUNG VALLEY.

The district of Karchung possesses a double interest. It is the head of the irrigation system on which the plains around Yarkund depend for their cultivation; and it is also the actual representative of the mysterious country of *Karchu*, which has for some time perplexed those geographers who have been endeavouring to interpret the records of ancient travellers and the old maps of this region by the light of recent inquiries.

2. I left Yarkund for a visit to this district on the afternoon of the 25th May with a small camp, and accompanied by Mahomed Yakub Yuzbashi, who was charged on the part of the Ameer with the duty of arranging for the supply of our requirements during the trip. For the first few miles the road (leading in a south-westerly direction) passed between avenues of mulberry trees, whose fallen fruit blackened the ground beneath them. The country was rich with crops of young wheat, and with the deep verdure of the thick-growing lucerne, the chief fodder of this country, which reaches an even height of nearly three feet, and is cut four or five times in the year. Fields of flax, grown for the seed, were also common. Walled gardens and orchards adjoining the farm-houses and country abodes of the people, and clumps of tall trees surrounding the shrines and grave-yards, and even an occasional college, close the view a short distance on either side of the road, and give a well-wooded aspect to the country. Canals and water-courses intersect it in every direction. Groups of women and men returning from merry-makings in the neighbouring gardens, cavalcades of donkeys either ridden or driven along laden with country produce, are met with or passed in pretty frequent succession. The loads of these consist chiefly of corn which is exported in considerable quantities to the less fertile neighbourhood of Kashgar, where, moreover, the consumption of food is increased by the presence of the Ameer's troops and of his chief officers and their followers who are cantoned around the city. Salt, in rough earthy-looking lumps, is met with coming in to Yarkund from the mountains.

3. After passing Urda Ustang, some three miles from the city, the trees become wider apart and the country less well cultivated. Occasional waste tracts overgrown with wild plants occur, and it is sometimes difficult to distinguish these from the sown fields, as the latter are not carefully weeded. Many fields were being got ready for rice, Indian-corn, and cotton sowings.

4. At about five miles from Yarkund we descended slightly to the important *Urpa* (or *Opy*) canal, a body of water which has every appearance of being natural, as on its east side it

is divided from an ancient bank by a low flat a little above the present level of the stream; while on the west it flows under a high bank or little cliff which it has cut out of the plain (some 15 or 20 feet above its level) on that side. Notwithstanding these natural appearances, the Urpa is said to be the work of one of the native Kings before the time of the Chinese. I should imagine, however, that it can only have been improved and regulated by human labour, acting upon a natural line of drainage.

5. The road crosses this canal or stream by a substantial wooden bridge (recently erected by the Dad-khwah of Yarkund). Beyond the bridge is a little bazaar, consisting chiefly of empty stalls, lining both sides of the road, and occupied only on the weekly market-day by the itinerant traders, who thus supply the wants of different villages in succession. From this practice (common in Eastern Turkistan) originate the names of many villages and small towns, as *Yak-Shamba* bazar ("Sunday-market"), &c. The name of this bazaar, however, at the Urpa bridge, is Munguchak.

6. Beyond this point sandy tracts alternate with fields and villages, testifying to the natural state from which man has rescued the country. At a little more than a mile from Munguchak bridge we encamped in a shady orchard in the village of Boïla after our first short march. Here we were met by an old acquaintance, the Sarkâr, or Revenue Officer of the Rabatchi district, which extends from beyond the Kashgar road on the north to the mouth of the Karchung Valley on the south; and in breadth from the skirts of the hills to the Urpa canal. It contains eighteen villages. He had now come to escort me through his district until I should pass into the hands of his colleague of Karchung.

7. The next day's march led for the most part through the lands of the Popan and Khojarik villages, latterly keeping to the banks of the small trunk canal (from the Yarkund river) which feeds the greater part of the district of Rabatchi, and is called after its name. After some eight miles of road the cultivation became confined to the neighbourhood of this canal, ceasing to be connected by a net-work of water-courses with that of the neighbouring canals; and we entered an open tract sloping gently up towards the hills (dimly visible through the haze). The ground began to be in part covered with beds of large pebbles, derived from the river which we were now approaching; and here and there with hillocks of blown sand (from the north) which had in one place invaded a patch of cultivation surrounding a rest-house, where the sand had risen around the trunks of the windward trees and had half covered a grave-yard. Thence could be seen straggling and broken lines of trees and fields fringing the courses of the canals across the desert plain. At one of these, the village of Kaltala, situated on the canal which we had been following up, we camped after our second day's march at a distance of some 15 miles by road from our last halting place.

8. On the third day we continued our course in the same direction (roughly S. S. W.), the edges of the cultivation merging into the pebbly and sandy plain, villages and trees becoming scarce in front of us. We made towards a low point of hill stretching out from a rounded mass which showed itself on our right front. To the left of this point the gently rising plain formed a horizon not far off. Shortly before reaching the above-mentioned point whose peculiar shape has earned for it the name of *Tumshuk* (*i. e.*, the "beak" or "bill"), we diverged a few hundred yards to the left of the road to have a look at the Yarkund river which here flows in several branches (only one of which was visible from where we stood) over a broad pebbly bed depressed some eight or ten feet below the level of the sloping plain at that point. Riding along its barren banks studded with occasional patches of green, and crossing two canals (those of Kuzmal and of Yakarik) near their heads we reached the village of Tumshuk-Saraï, situated below the above mentioned point of hill. Here beds of stratified clay cover or replace the pebble beds. From the cliff here (the edge of a higher and absolutely barren plateau, which slopes up to the outer hills, of which it is in fact the skirt), I afterwards obtained an excellent view of the neighbouring district which forms the head of the water-supply of Yarkund.

9. At our feet was a broad green valley covered with marshes and pastures, and bounded on the further or eastern side by a low sandy cliff nearly three miles off under which runs the river. This cliff or bank increased in height as it runs south, as does also that on which I was standing; and far away into the deep bay enclosed between them the valley is covered with groves of trees, marking the sites of villages which become more and more contiguous till they form in the distance a dark line detached against the light sandy sides of the valley. This is Karchung. The further bank seems to curve round to the right (or west), breaking into irregular masses, above which, apparently closing the head of the valley, show themselves, first a ridge of high black mountains, and above this a line of distant snow peaks of bold outline said to be in the neighbourhood of Sarikol.

10. Looking east and north where the river makes its way out to the plains, one can trace the radiating lines of trees and villages marking the course of the canals which are derived from the river at this point. They spread like the ribs of a fan, until they are lost in the continuous cultivation on the horizon. The shape of the ground now becomes evident. It is a very flat cone or "alluvial fan," whose apex coincides with the point at which the river issues from the Karchung Valley. The slope in all directions downward from this point is very gentle, but still sufficiently decided to send natural water-courses, radiating over the surface of the cone whenever a flush of water or the accumulation of material brought down by the river causes a rise of level in the stream where it issues from between the hills.

11. Thus, in opposition to the general rule, we have streams flowing *out of* instead of *into* the river. This contravention to the usual course of nature may perhaps be ascribed to the entire absence of vegetation on the hill sides, which allows the melting snows to carry annually into the river a vast proportion of débris, which would be deposited at the point

where it leaves the mountains, and where the current would no longer have a rapidity sufficient to transport the material. This accumulation in its front would cause the stream continually to seek in every direction from that centre new channels of least elevation, which in their turn would become choked. The stream above this point, confined in the valley, would thus be checked and would consequently deposit its material, thus raising the bed of the river for a certain distance back. So that the formation of the cone at the mouth of the valley, and the elevation of the river bed within the valley, would go on alternately, or in practice simultaneously; and the result would be what we see, a wide alluvial cone *outside*, and a level fluviatile plain *inside*. The phenomenon of conical deltas, or "alluvial fans," as they have been called by Mr. F. Drew in an interesting paper read before the Geological Society of London, is common in Eastern Turkistan, and also, on a smaller scale, in Thibet where many of the climatic conditions are the same.

12. Man has of old interfered with the natural radiation of the streams from the mouth of the Karchung Valley; and taking advantage of the shape of the ground has confined the wandering waters to certain courses where they can be useful to him, deepening their entrances so that the supply which they afford may no longer be precarious. Hence we have a radiating system of canals (or rather canalized streams) which, starting from the mouth of the Karchung Valley or its neighbourhood, spreads over and irrigates the whole Yarkund district, which, but for it, would be a desert, or at best a thin fringe of vegetation confined to the banks of the main river.

13. It is thus evident that before the city of Yarkund can have been built (and its antiquity is supposed to be considerable), the people of the country must have reached a stage of progress that enabled them to construct many canals of considerable length, or at least to canalize the wandering streams derived from the Yarkund river; and thus to establish, on the originally barren land, a settled population of sufficient numbers to require and to support a town in their midst.

14. The probability of already existing water-courses having been utilized, rather than entirely new lines taken, for the trunk canals, is shown by the appearance of ancient banks often divided by flat terraces from the present bed of the stream (as was mentioned above in the case of the Urpa), and by the rarity of any signs of spoil-banks where the excavated soil could have been deposited. In some places a dry channel between steep sides, obviously marking some former course of the stream, diverges from the present line of a canal. In others the stream runs like an English brook deep down between level banks lined with willows that bend over the water. Dry water-courses lined with deposits of clay and probably due to floods, score the surface of the alluvial fan; taking radial directions like those of the present canals from which they probably do not differ in origin. The trunk canals are seldom straight, and it is generally a puzzle to tell whether a given large water-course is natural or artificial. The name "Ustang" is applied to all but the principal rivers of the country, and may perhaps be defined as a 'canalized stream.' The smaller water-courses (or 'ariks') on the other hand bear obvious signs of being the result of man's handiwork, often running along the top of raised embankments. Thus if the people of Eastern Turkistan have shown from early times a considerable aptitude for canal works, it is nature that has been their teacher and their example. It would seem that the very barrenness of the country supplies its own remedy. The unusual proportion of débris washed into the upper course of the river from the naked hill sides is the cause of the alluvial fan which radiates the waters over a broad expanse of country. Were the mountains covered with verdure, the stream would wend its way in unblessed singleness through the plain.

15. The heights obtained from the boiling point of water at the different places show the slopes to be as follows:—

	From Chamasal	Apex of alluvial cone (near Tumshuk).				
(Inside the Valley.)	1 in 189					
			Via main River.		1 in 194	1 in 203
(Within the limits of the cone) ...		1 in 243	1 in 194	1 in 254	to Kaltala.	to Yakarik.
(Intermediate)			to ford near Otanchi.		1 in 327	1 in 233 on to Karabujash. / 1 in 351
(Out in the plains)		to Poskam.		to Yarkund.	on to Yarkund.	on to Kok-Rabat.
		1	2	3	4	5

16. These figures are merely rough approximations, as the boiling point method is not susceptible of very great accuracy, nor are the distances known with any exactness. Columns 4

and 5 give separately the slope down to the limits of the cone, and the gentler inclination onwards in the plain. Columns 1 and 3 (being founded merely on a comparison of the heights of the two ends of the respective lines) show an inclination compounded of the slope of the cone and of that of the plain, and the resultant is therefore intermediate between the two. We may therefore suppose that the slope of the cone, towards Yarkund and towards Poskam, does not differ much from the inclination in the directions of Kaltala and Yakarik. But by column 2 it will be seen that the bed of the main river slopes more steeply down (its compound or resultant inclination as far as Otunchi being equal to the simple inclination of the cone towards Kaltala). It must therefore be depressed below the surface of the cone, as in fact it was seen to be near Tumshuk-Saraï; and this shows that its action must at present be to excavate a bed out of the alluvium deposited by it in former ages. There are numerous instances of this in the alluvial fans of Thibet, where secondary cones are thus formed.

17. Vestiges of a canal constructed by Yunus Wang (a Turki Governor of Yarkund under the Chinese) are to be seen in the form of long parallel mounds of earth and sand, between Kaltala and Tumshuk and again north of Yakarik. This canal (constructed, it is said, at the cost of many lives) succeeded in carrying water to Kok-Rabat where it was intended to put more land under cultivation; but it cannot have been very successful, for on Yunus Wang's death it fell into disrepair. Its course lay athwart the present line of canals.

18. The management of the canals is in the hands of a local *Mir-ab* (Lord of Water) in each district. There is no special taxation, but the repairs of each canal are executed by the inhabitants of those villages all down its course which are dependent on it for irrigation. Smaller canals are kept in order under the authority of the Sarkâr or Revenue Officer of the district; while in the case of the larger ones orders are issued when necessary by the Governor of the province. The work is thus performed by those who have the greatest interest in its being well done; and a journey of three or four days (generally accomplished on the stout asses of the country) is thought nothing of by the cultivators. I have not heard any complaints of other labour being exacted by local officials from the gangs thus assembled away from their homes—an abuse that would be very likely to arise in some oriental countries. In fact the canal management here is merely a system of self-help under the guidance of the authorities.

19. A vast amount of land that now lies waste would seem to be capable of cultivation if irrigated, and the present canals by no means exhaust all the available water. A rough attempt to estimate the amount of water passing Chamasal (above Karchung) at this season of the year (half flood), gave as the result between 6,000 and 7,000 cubic feet per second. This is above all the canal heads; but below them enough remains to form a good sized stream estimated by Dr. Henderson in August 1870 (when at its highest flood) as from 70 to 150 yards in width. Where widest it contained shoals on which a man could stand with water above his middle. All this water runs to waste. But a good deal of the land (especially in the Kashgar Province) is almost useless on account of a salt efflorescence that is brought out by watering it. With regard to the rest, the people say that the present population does not require more land than is now under cultivation, so that it lies waiting till the number of mouths to be fed and of arms to labour shall have increased. There are already signs of this; several places have been brought under cultivation since my first visit and other agricultural settlements are talked of. A certain number of foreigners (especially Baltis) also annually settle in the country. An attempt has been made of late years to increase the amount of land under cultivation, by compelling villagers to pay for land adjoining their fields but hitherto lying waste, so as to induce them to try and make something out of it. The system of taking in lieu of land tax only a fixed proportion of the crops actually raised in any year, allows the peasants to leave a part of their holdings fallow without any loss to themselves, though to the diminution of the general food stock of the country. The formation of gardens and orchards is now discouraged by an increase in the *Tanab* tax, a fixed rate assessed by measurement irrespective of production, and which acts as a differential duty against land devoted to such purposes. It is uncertain whether this effect is intended by the authorities; but the increase in the tax has been productive of some discontent lately, as also has the innovation recently introduced of levying those taxes in advance.

20. To return to the Karchung Valley from whose mouth the canals that water the Yarkund district branch off: the river runs under the right hand or *eastern* bank, a low sandy cliff, the edge of a raised desert plain. On this bank as many as five or six river terraces can be traced in places, showing the former levels of the stream at heights of apparently six or eight feet between each. The *western* side of the valley slopes down very gently from the *talus* of the western cliff to the edge of the river, forming a plain covered for some miles up from the entrance of the valley, with marshes and pastures dotted with cattle. Some four miles up the cultivation becomes continuous extending through the small districts (or scattered villages) of Karayantak and *Karchung*, of which the latter is the more important. In this part of the valley wells for drinking water are occasionally to be seen, where water is found at about 10 or 12 feet below the surface. The wells penetrate into beds of large pebbles, similar to those in the bed of the river. This cultivated part of the valley near its western side is probably on a level with the highest of the terraces seen on the opposite bank.

21. Some four miles above Karchung a long slope of barren alluvium issuing from the hills on the same side, approaches the river and cuts off the cultivation of Karchung from that of Chamasal which is further up, and where a flat partly cultivated plain again extends on the left bank of the river, shut in on the west by a cliff some 25 or 30 feet high cut in the lateral alluvium, whose section shows beds of pebbles (similar to those in the bed of the river, chiefly granite or gneiss) interstratified with a few layers of clay and sand. These cliffs after a while

give way to slopes of gravel from the western hills, and the cultivation of Chamasal extends on to the lower part of these slopes. Its fields have therefore a more diversified aspect than is often seen in Eastern Turkistan. The village is a large one, with numerous groves and avenues of large trees and orchards and gardens. The slopes above it look the more barren from the contrast with the well cultivated fields which appear to be almost on the same level. This desert is considered sacred as containing the graves of a large army of the faithful said to have been slaughtered here in very early times under their leader, Mahomed Sadik Kirmâni, whose shrine situated at the edge of the desert is much venerated. The date of his death is given in an old Turki manuscript, obtained from the shrine, as in A.H. 352 (A.D. 962). Beyond Chamasal there extends another partly cultivated plain for a few miles, after which the valley is uninhabited.

22. On the right or eastern side of the river there are but few villages. The important one of *Kusharâb*, however, is situated opposite a point some three or four miles above Chamasal at the junction of a side stream. Kusharâb, from its high situation, obtains no water for irrigation from the river, but depends on the supply from the side stream which is fed entirely by the melting of the snows and the rainfall on the higher mountains (the Arpatallak Ridge) whence it descends. It is reckoned that if in the course of the spring there are three or four fair showers of rain, this stream will supply enough water for the irrigation of their fields, otherwise their crops are lost. This is said not often to happen however; and the fact indicates a greater rainfall in those mountains than in the plains of Yarkund.

23. Up this side valley runs one of the roads to Sarikol, which seems to be used to the exclusion of the route by the valley of the main river, notwithstanding the fact that the Arpatallak Ridge or Range has to be crossed, in order to rejoin the river further up its course. On the other side of the river too, a road leading from Chamasal avoids the course of the river for some distance up, rejoining it similarly after crossing a ridge. This indicates some difficulties in this part of the main valley. The absence of habitations is said to be one of them. In the side valley above-mentioned (of the Kusharâb stream) there are two villages, Uch-Baldir and Igiz-arik (" the high water-course"), situated at intervals of a day's march apart, counting from Kusharâb. At the latter of these, a fort was built by the Dâd-khwah some years ago where a guard is now stationed.

24. Kusharâb is noted for its mines of lead; but the river being in flood and there being no ferry so high up, I had not the opportunity of examining them. This Kusharâb must not be confounded with the other village of *Kusharâb* situated higher up near the junction of the Sarikol stream with the Yarkund River.

25. Opposite the narrows between Karchung and Chamasal another side stream comes in from the south, which is said to depend in like manner on rainfalls; on a triangular alluvial terrace in the angle between it and the river stands the village of Chumdi. Besides these, the only cultivation on the right bank of the river seems to be at the shrine and grove of Yastung lower down opposite Karayantak, and just above the point where the canal system begins to branch off.

26. A high antiquity is ascribed to Karchung by its inhabitants. It is said to have been settled long before the Yarkund district and other neighbouring parts. This tradition seems to be in accordance with probability; for this plain between the last spurs of the mountains, enriched by fluviatile deposits, covered with natural verdure, and which could be irrigated with little trouble from the neighbouring river, would of course be first occupied by the early settlers, before they had made sufficient progress to undertake the elaborate system of canalization, by which the neighbourhood of Yarkund was reclaimed from its original barrenness.

27. In a country where unburnt bricks are the usual material of construction, remains of very ancient buildings are not likely to be found. Still the rainless climate allows even such materials to retain their form during a much longer period than would be the case in other lands. The ruins caused by the rebellion in this country, 10 or 12 years ago, seem to be absolutely in the same condition as when they were left by the Chinese; and therefore give no standard of comparison for other remains.

28. At the mouth of the Karchung Valley under the " Bill" (*Tumshuk*) there is an old building with its walls still standing, called " Rustam Saraï," and also " Kirk-bir Kurghan," (' the fort of forty-one') from the supposed number of rooms contained in it; though they are said to have the mysterious property of never being counted twice running with the same result. It is separated into four divisions by two passages crossing one another at right angles in the centre. An old man of some 70 years of age, belonging to the spot, remembered playing in these chambers in his childhood when it had the same reputation of antiquity, but the walls were then somewhat higher. This building is ascribed by some to the time of the Kalmak rule, in which case it would be about 150 years old, and this seems not improbable. By others it is said to have been built by *Nukta Rashid* and *Chukta Rashid*, two mythical personages much spoken of in the early traditions of Kashgaria, and who seem to represent the Chinese power in contact with these more western regions in the tenth and eleventh centuries of our era. This date is, however, inadmissible in the present case.

29. About half a mile from this building, on the edge of a bank overlooking the green plain of the river, is a much older ruin called Rustam's or Ali's kitchen, but ascribed by some to Kara Khan, a Kalmak chief. Scarcely any traces remain to distinguish it from the surrounding plain. Compared with this the fort of the forty-one rooms appears an affair of yesterday. Shallow ditches still mark its outline, an oblong about 30 yards by 20; but the

walls have crumbled into low mounds edging the interior (which is higher than the ground outside), and subdividing it into rooms or compartments. At the four angles blocks of earth-work retain somewhat of their former consistency, and probably mark the site of corner turrets more massive than the walls. In the interior, signs of fire are visible in the reddened soil—an appearance which has originated the popular name of the ruin. On the cliff above (about 100 feet high) there is another relic called Ali's manger. It is merely a small earthen mound with a depression in the middle, and might have been a small watch tower or sentinel's post attached to the fort below, the position of which, overlooking the Karchung Valley and the road up it, would have been very suitable for a robber chief, its situation being adapted rather for offence than defence. The vague traditions of Ali and of Rustam give no assistance in the attempt to ascertain the age of this ruin.

30. I am told of other ancient remains situated some distance up a dry side-ravine on the other (eastern) side of the valley. Under a cliff in this ravine some old terraces fit for vine-yards where now no water flows, mark the former existence of cultivation here, and are said by tradition to have belonged to the garden of an ancient chief.

31. The number of old trees in the valley is considerable. On the road between Karchung and Karayantak is to be seen a possible relic of tree-worship. Two large old Kairagach trees (elms) stand by the roadside, and are surrounded by a trench into which water is led from a neighbouring canal to irrigate them. At their side stand a number of long sticks surmounted with rags and yaks' tails, such as are usual on the *mazars* or shrines of saints. These yaks' tails (called "tugh") are the same as those which mark the rank of living dignitaries among the Turks ("three-tailed bashaws," &c.), and probably represent the chieftain's standard stuck on a spear-end in front of his tent during life, and on his tomb after death.

32. On inquiry I learned that no tomb was known to exist under these trees, but that it had been a custom handed down from of old to give them these marks of respect. Some referred it to the fact of the wife of the Holy Haz't (Hazrat) Khoja having been abandoned here in her husband's flight from the Chinese and their Kirghiz allies. Others thought it probable that some Shahid (martyr) must have been buried here, but no tradition of the kind had come down. Now all the cairns erected on passes and other remarkable spots throughout the mountain region north of the Panjah are claimed by the Mussulmans as tombs of saints, though it cannot be conceived that one should have been available for burial on every such spot, which possesses a cairn as a matter of course. Similar cairns occur in similar positions throughout the Hindu and Buddhist mountain regions also; and are then assigned as the habitation of local demons or deities. The Mussulman theory seems invented, therefore, merely to account for existing facts, and to carry on the tradition of reverence for certain previously hallowed spots. This is perhaps the case with the trees at Karchung, whose predecessors may have been the object of worship by the early inhabitants. I have nowhere else in the country heard of an instance of trees being thus honoured and benefited by a special water-cut; though at many *mazars* the old trees seem to be the object of a veneration distinct from that of the shrine itself, and accounted for by the fable that they have sprung from the walking-stick of the saint planted there in the ground by him, and taking root by a miracle. A small modern mosque has been built close to the holy trees at Karchung, and a regular *mazar* exist a short way off.

33. The people of the Karchung Valley do not differ from the inhabitants of the plains, unless it be that there is a greater proportion amongst them of men with regular features and a less Tartar appearance. In the Yarkund villages there is often a small proportion of people thus characterised, besides those in whom the difference is due to their Balti or Badakhshee origin. It is difficult in a flying visit to make certain of such a point, but such was my impression of the inhabitants of Karchung. *Gôitre* does not seem to be prevalent in the valley, although the district of Poskam lower down the river (in the plains) is the head-quarters of that affection. The people of Karchung tell me that none of them get it but those that have gone down to Poskam and lived there two or three years.

34. Having said thus much regarding Karchung that now is, I may turn to the mythical *Karchu* of geographers with which I am disposed to identify it; and here I may say that in the slurring manner of speaking common among the Yarkhundis the final consonants of this word are almost lost, and the name as pronounced by them might easily be taken to be Karchu. Colonel Yule (Introductory Essay to Wood's "Oxus," p. lv.) says:—"As regards apocryphal topography we can only briefly notice *Bolor* and *Karchu*, which have haunted the map of Central Asia for the greater part of this century, but neither of which, *as applied therein*, have any corresponding localities *in rerum naturâ*." From the position of the latter Colonel Yule is disposed to consider the name an erroneous transliteration of Katchut, which of course, as he says, must be intended for Kanjut.

35. But it appears that the Karchu of maps occupies a position on the upper course of the Yarkund River; and (notwithstanding the numerous misleading identifications against which Colonel Yule rightly protests) this *Karchu* can be none other, I think, than the *Karchung* lately visited by me, which is actually situated above Yarkund on the river of that name between the skirts of the mountains, and to which both tradition and natural conditions would assign a greater antiquity than to Yarkund itself, though the latter has surpassed it in importance.

36. Like Bolor, which has been so clearly proved by Colonel Yule and others to have no existence in the place assigned to it by fable, and yet to have been a veritable country in another locality; so also Karchu, if it has strayed out of its proper position on our maps, may now be brought back with certainty and placed where the modern Karchung is, some 30 miles up the river from Yarkund between the eastern spurs of the Tsung-ling mountains, and to the east of Sarikol nearly at the intersection of the 38th parallel of latitude with the 77th meridian of longitude.

37. On my return to Yarkund I took a more westerly route than in going, a route which leads almost due north from the mouth of the valley. We followed a course parallel with the Yakarik *(Yaka-arik,* "edge water-course") canal, which probably owes its name to its running along the skirt of the hills. At the village of the same name, where the main road from Badakshan *viâ* Sarikol enters the plains, I visited the fort built by the Chinese whose frontier station it used to be. It is in the usual Chinese style with high walls of hardened mud each side about 100 yards in length, and small projecting turrets at the corners. I was received with all the honours by the officer in command and his small guard of Yarkund troops, and shown over the interior. Heaps of stones are still lying arranged along the battlements, having been placed there by the Chinese to be used as missiles. About a quarter of a mile off on the edge of a higher plain which slopes up towards the mountains are two tall watch towers in the form of truncated pyramids, or large square buildings about 40 feet high, whose bases are much wider than their tops. The interior is hollow, but is roofed over to form a floor at the level of the battlements. An extensive view is obtained both over the higher plateau down which comes the road from Badakshan, and also over the plain below. In the time of the Chinese high masts were mounted on these watch towers, from which telegraphic signals were made by means of flags to other stations said to have formed a line as far as Ila, to whose Governor (or Jang-jung) the Ambans of Kashgar and Yarkund were subordinate.

38. Beyond the village of Yarkarik (where we spent a night) our route diverged to the east from the canal, which continues its course as far as Kok-Rabat on the Kashgar road, which is irrigated from it and forms the limit of the Yarkund Province in that direction. All along this skirt of the cultivated country the villages used to be subject to incursions from the Kirghiz of the neighbouring mountains. The state of affairs seems to have been similar to that of the Scotch counties adjoining the highlands during the middle ages and beyond them. The Chinese took no trouble to protect their subjects from their unruly neighbours. In one or two villages I saw watch towers and fortified enclosures in ruins said to have been raised to keep an eye on the belt of desert sloping up to the mountains. If a Kirghiz band were espied on this kind of neutral ground a signal was made, and all the inhabitants of the scattered farm-houses hastened with their cattle to take refuge in their stronghold. All this, it need scarcely be said, has now ceased. Sarikol has been included within the Kashgar dominions and is garrisoned by the Ameer's troops. The Kirghiz are as much subjects of the State as the villagers are. Their Chief lives at Kashgar the greater part of the year, visiting the scattered tribes occasionally, and the people of the plains carry on a mutually profitable intercourse with the nomads of the mountains, who still however look with somewhat of contempt on the *Sarts*, as they call all people of settled habits of whatever nationality.

39. In compliance with the entreaties of Ayub, the Sarkâr of Rabatchi, I diverged from my direct road home to visit his house at Karabujash, near which he promised us some sport after wild pig on the morrow. He insisted on entertaining our party at his own expense (our wants having during the rest of the trip been supplied from the Government store-houses), and after a successful morning's sport (Ayub keaps a small pack of hounds for hunting the wild pig in the marshes and reeds of that neighbourhood) we reached Yarkund before evening on the ninth day since our departure.

YARKUND,
The 15th June 1875.

ROBERT B. SHAW,
Poltl. Agent, on special duty, Kashgar.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

CIVIL WORKS.

Irrigation.

REVENUE REPORT OF IRRIGATION WORKS IN THE NORTH-WEST PROVINCES FOR THE YEAR 1873-74.

Nos. 239—53 I., dated Simla, the 26th July 1875.

Read—

Letter from the Government of the North-West Provinces, Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, No. 76 A., dated the 26th January 1875, forwarding copy of the Revenue Report of Irrigation Works in the North-West Provinces for the year 1873-74, and of the Resolution of that Government reviewing the same.

OBSERVATIONS.—The submission of this Report, though 3 weeks earlier than its predecessor, is nearly 2½ months behind time, owing, it is reported, to the needful statements from the Board of Revenue not having been received. It is observed that this matter has received the attention of the Local Government, so that greater punctuality will, it is hoped, be ensured for the future.

2. The operations of the year having been reviewed in detail by the Local Government, only the general results and a few points requiring attention will be noticed in this Resolution.

3. In the abstract of general financial results annexed to the Chief Engineer's report on which the conclusions in paras. 3—5 of the Resolution of the North-West Provinces Government are based, there are a few errors which will be remarked on separately. The profits are calculated only on the assessments for the year, and the amount of accumulated interest charges is not quite correctly stated. The correct figures will be found in the two annexed statements, the first of which shows the results according to the actual cash receipts during the year, and the second according to the assessments for the year.

4. The general financial results according to these tables are as follows:—

	£
The aggregate capital outlay on Irrigation Works in the North-West Provinces to the end of the year was	3,979,164
Of this amount the sum spent on works in progress not yet yielding revenue is £920,154, and outlay on works abandoned is £22,197, or a total of ...	942,351
Leaving as the capital outlay on works in operation	3,036,813
The gross returns derived by Government from these works by direct receipts of water-rate and miscellaneous items of income during the year under review was	252,785
The expenses of maintenance	123,520
Deducting which the net direct revenue amounted to	129,265
And the increased Land Revenue due to the works is reported to amount to ...	55,405
Making a total net revenue of ...	184,670

This result, based on the cash collections, gives a net profit of 6·08 per cent. on the capital outlay. In the previous year it was 5·35 per cent., so that there is a satisfactory increase in the rate of return.

If the calculations be made on the earnings of the year, *viz.*, on the *assessments* of water-rate on crops irrigated during the year, the results are as follows:—

* *Vide* Report of the Government, North-West Provinces ...	£ 266,147
Less remissions of revenue included in that sum	1,529
	264,618

	£
Gross income	*264,618
Deduct maintenance expenses	123,520
Net direct revenue	141,098
Increased land revenue due to the Works ...	59,150
Net profit ...	200,248

Or 6·58 per cent. on the capital outlay.

5. If the total net revenue be taken on the entire expenditure, including unfinished and abandoned works, the return is 4·64 per cent.

6. The total charges for simple interest during the year amounted to £146,262, so that the net realizations of the year show a clear excess over all charges of £38,408, which is increased to £55,515 if the calculations be made on the earnings, *viz.*, the assessments of the year.

7. The accumulated simple interest charges up to the end of the year exceeded the accumulated net revenue from all sources by £929,747. This is still a heavy weight on the Canal finances; but it is satisfactory to find that it is annually decreasing, as the following figures will show. The amount of the debt was at the end of—

	£
1870-71	1,009,264
1871-72	972,887
1872-73	968,155
1873-74	929,747

In the review of the previous year's operations a contrary conclusion was drawn owing to imperfections in the accounts of former years, which have since been rectified.

8. In the conclusions arrived at in paragraph 5 of the Resolution of the Local Government there appears to be some error. It is said that "the profits from all sources exceeded the interest charges by Rs. 5,39,863;" but a reference to the statement of general financial results attached to the Report, which is based on *collections*, shows that the net revenue amounted to Rs. 18,46,682, while the interest charges came up to Rs. 14,62,616, from which figures the gain would appear to be only Rs. 3,84,066, instead of Rs. 5,39,863 as stated; and if indirect profits be excluded, there would apparently be a loss of Rs. 1,69,995 on the year's transactions.

* See statement of results.

	Rs.
Interest ...	2,54,06,499
Net revenue ...	1,61,09,011
Excess ...	92,97,488

Again, it is said that "the accumulated interest charges exceeded the accumulated revenue by Rs. 80,99,002;" but the actual excess seems to be Rs. 92,97,488,* as shewn on the margin. Calculations of this nature should be based on the cash collections and not on assessments.

9. The working expenses for the year, as shewn in statements at pages I and XXVII of Appendix, do not agree with one another; nor do either agree with the figures given at paragraph 4 of the Chief Engineer's Report. The interest charges, as shewn in Table XXVII, are not quite correct. These and other discrepancies in other portions of the Report need not be further noticed here, but it is hoped that the Local Government will adopt such measures as will insure the accuracy of the figures in future reports.

10. In paragraph 69 of the Chief Engineer's review, there is a statement to the effect that the question of removing the debit against the irrigation accounts of the Agra Irrigation Works is now before the Government of India. But there must be some misapprehension on this point, as the question was referred back to the Local Government for further information a year ago; *vide* Public Works Department letter No. 213A.—I. of 6th July 1874.

11. The working expenses were less by £5,481 than in the previous year, which is due in part to a larger expenditure having been debited to capital, and a smaller proportion consequently of the permanent establishment charges having been debited to the revenue account. The maintenance charges for the last six years have been as follows:—

	£
In 1868-69	101,313†
In 1869-70	116,465
In 1870-71	112,659†
In 1871-72	118,953†
In 1872-73	129,001
In 1873-74	123,520

12. The year was, on the whole, a favorable one for the Canal finances. The direct assessed income shows an increase of £34,882 over that of the previous year, and is the largest yet reached, with the exception of that of 1868-69, a year of drought, although the area irrigated was exceeded in three of the previous years. The increase is shewn to be due

† Including charges against the Agra Irrigation Works, which were abandoned.

to the distribution of the rainfall, which, although actually heavier than in 1872-73, fell so as not to relieve the cultivators from the necessity for applying for canal water; also to the considerable increase in the sugarcane and indigo cultivation, the areas of which were the largest yet obtained.

13. It is observed with much satisfaction that the greater portion of the increase is due to the Ganges Canal, which is doubtless owing in a great measure to the careful administration commended by the North-West Provinces Government. The decreasing cost of maintenance on this canal during the last three years is also very noticeable.

14. The increase in maintenance charges on the Eastern Jumna Canal during the year under review is mainly due to the expenditure on works of improvement now charged against Revenue, the effect of which will probably be a decrease in current expenses in future years.

15. The Report shows that the boat traffic on the Ganges Canal is increasing, as the obstructions are being gradually removed. The fact that the capacity of the boats has increased from a maximum of 350 maunds in 1869 to 750 maunds in the year under review, and that of the latter there are now 102 out of a total of 365 plying on the Ganges Canal, is significant. This, with the large passenger traffic which is known to exist, though there are as yet no registers of it, and the increased activity in carrying operations at the Cawnpore terminus, are hopeful signs for the future. A registration of the passenger traffic should be undertaken if it can be managed without additional expense.

16. The praise bestowed by the Lieutenant-Governor on the Canal administration, and the officers to whom its success is mainly due, is fully endorsed by the Government of India. The results of each succeeding year show that the difficulties to be overcome are being gradually surmounted. Improvement is apparent in every branch of the Canal administration.

ORDER.—Ordered that copies of this Resolution and of the Report be forwarded to the Secretary of State, and to the Financial and Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce Departments for information.

* Madras.	British Burmah.
Bombay.	Mysore and Coorg.
Bengal.	Hyderabad.
Punjab.	Central India.
Oudh.	Rajpootana.
Central Provinces.	

Ordered also, that copies of the Resolution be forwarded to the Government of the North-West Provinces and the several* other Local Governments and Administrations in the Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, for information.

Ordered further, that this Resolution, the Resolution of the Local Government, and extracts from the Chief Engineer's Report, be forwarded to the Home Department for publication in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

C. H. DICKENS, *Colonel, R. A.,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL RESULTS OF IRRIGATION WORKS IN THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES FOR AND UP TO THE END OF THE YEAR 1873-74, BASED ON THE ACTUAL CASH RECEIPTS.

	Works in operation.					Canals abandoned.	Canals under construction.						Total.	
	Ganges Canal.	Eastern Jumna Canal.	Dun Canals.	Rohilkhand Canals.	Bundelkhand Irrigation Works.	Agra Irrigation Works (abandoned).	Agra Canal.	Lower Ganges Canal.	Eastern Ganges Canal.	Bundelkhand Irrigation Survey.	Total.	Total.		
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
CAPITAL (WITHOUT INTEREST).														
For the year { Ordinary	—3,833	1,358	654	9,896	238	...	...	...	70	6,181	6,251	8,243	14,494	
Extraordinary	43,280	207	...	5,670	...	...	118,978	264,347	1,737	...	385,062	49,157	434,219	
Contributions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Capitalization of land revenue	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total	39,447	1,565	654	15,496	238	...	118,978	264,347	1,807	6,181	391,313	57,400	448,713	
To end of year { Ordinary	2,342,680	201,035	57,907	110,535	7,441	22,197	1,108	...	980	9,647	11,735	2,719,598	2,755,533	
Extraordinary	301,945	6,708	...	8,562	...	...	539,237	318,786	26,094	13,402	897,519	317,215	1,214,734	
Contributions	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,900	...	...	...	10,900	...	10,900	
Capitalization of land revenue	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total	2,644,625	207,743	57,907	119,097	7,441	22,197	551,245	318,786	27,074	23,049	920,154	3,036,813	3,979,164	
REVENUE ACCOUNT.														
Gross Revenue.														
For the year { Direct	186,860	56,174	5,242	4,215	294	...	...	...	...	...	...	252,785	252,785	
Indirect	34,427	16,988	475	3,260	255	...	...	...	...	...	...	55,405	55,405	
Total	221,287	73,162	5,717	7,475	549	...	...	...	...	...	...	308,190	308,190	
To end of year { Direct	1,915,320	919,126	62,013	68,678	1,612	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,966,749	2,977,832	
Indirect	202,861	157,709	5,222	7,872	3,469	11,083	...	...	...	...	...	377,133	377,133	
Total	2,118,181	1,076,835	67,235	76,550	5,081	11,083	...	...	...	...	...	3,343,882	3,354,965	
Working Expenses.														
During year	92,230	20,819	2,747	6,952	772	...	...	...	...	...	...	123,520	123,520	
To end of year	1,198,197	416,310	47,201	66,221	5,050	8,292	...	...	...	...	...	1,732,979	1,741,271	

	Works in operation.						Canals abandoned.	Canals under construction.					Total.
	Ganges Canal.	Eastern Jumna Canal.	Dun Canals.	Rohilkhand Canals.	Bundelkhand Irrigation Works.	Total.	Agra Irrigation Works (abandoned).	Agra Canal.	Lower Ganges Canal.	Eastern Ganges Canal.	Bundelkhand Irrigation Survey.	Total.	
REVENUE ACCOUNT—*continued.*													
Net Revenue.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
For the year { Direct	94,630	35,355	2,495	—2,737	—478	29,265	...	...	...	...	...	...	129,265
For the year { Indirect	34,427	16,988	475	260	255	55,405	...	...	...	...	...	...	55,405
Total ...	129,057	52,343	2,970	523	—223	184,670	...	...	...	...	...	...	184,670
To end of year { Direct	717,123	502,816	14,812	2,457	—3,438	1,233,770	2,791	...	...	...	...	...	1,236,561
To end of year { Indirect	202,861	157,709	5,222	7,872	3,469	377,133	...	...	...	...	...	...	377,133
Total ...	919,984	660,525	20,034	10,329	31	1,610,903	2,791	...	...	...	...	...	1,613,694
SIMPLE INTEREST													
Account, including interest while work was under construction.													
For the year	127,926	10,099	2,592	5,319	326	146,262	999	23,953	8,690	1,258	912	34,813	182,074
To end of year	2,186,256	262,681	51,175	38,680	1,858	2,540,650	15,335	63,957	10,598	4,112	3,126	81,793	2,637,778
Difference between net revenue and charge for interest.													
For the year { Direct	—33,296	25,256	—97	—8,056	—804	—16,997	—999	—23,953	—8,690	—1,258	—912	—34,813	—52,809
For the year { Indirect	34,427	16,988	475	3,260	255	55,405	...	...	...	...	...	...	55,405
Total ...	1,131	42,244	378	—4,796	—549	38,408	—999	—23,953	—8,690	—1,258	—912	—34,813	2,596
To end of year { Direct	—1,469,133	240,135	—36,363	—36,223	—5,296	—1,306,880	—12,544	—63,957	—10,598	—4,112	—3,126	—81,793	—1,401,217
To end of year { Indirect	202,861	157,709	5,222	7,872	3,469	377,133	...	...	...	...	...	...	377,133
Total ...	—1,266,272	397,844	—31,141	—28,351	—1,827	—929,747	—12,544	—63,957	—10,598	—4,112	—3,126	—81,793	—1,024,084

ABSTRACT OF FINANCIAL RESULTS OF THE CANALS UNDER THE GOVERNMENT, NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES. ASSESSMENTS.

Canals.	Capital Account.		Revenue Account, 1873-74.					Charges for interest, 1873-74.	Percentage of Net Revenue on Capital outlay to end of year.		
	Outlay during 1873-74.	Total to end of 1873-74.	Direct revenue assessed.	Working expenses.	Net direct revenue.	Add indirect revenue.	Total net direct and indirect.		Direct.	Indirect.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Canals in operation.											
Ganges Canal	3,94,471	2,64,46,253	20,01,308	9,22,300	10,79,008	3,81,708	14,60,716	12,79,259	4·14	1·46	5·60
Eastern Jumna Canal	15,645	20,77,418	5,47,565	2,08,190	3,39,375	1,69,887	5,09,262	1,00,987	16·45	8·24	24·69
Dun Canals	6,539	5,79,072	49,915	27,470	22,445	4,747	27,192	25,923	3·91	0·83	4·74
Rohilkhand Canals	1,54,966	11,90,372	43,127	69,520	—26,393	32,607	6,214	53,188	—2·29	2·81	·52
Bundelkhand Irrigation Works	2,379	74,406	4,265	7,720	—3,455	2,550	—905	3,259	—4·64	3·43	—1·21
	5,74,000	3,03,68,121	26,46,180	12,35,200	14,10,980	5,91,499	20,02,479	14,62,616	4·64	1·94	6·58
Canals under construction	39,13,122	92,01,539	...	...	...	...	...	3,48,127	...	...	...
Agra Irrigation Works	...	2,21,970	...	...	...	...	...	9,989	...	...	...
	44,87,122	3,97,91,630	26,46,180	12,35,200	14,10,980	5,91,499	20,02,479	18,20,732	4·64	1·94	6·58

IRRIGATION REVENUE REPORT, NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, FOR 1873-74.

No. C467A., dated Camp Agra, 26th December 1874.

RESOLUTION—By His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor.

READ AGAIN—

Resolution No. 374A., dated 2nd April 1873, on the irrigation operations of fasl kharif 1873, and Resolution No. C288A., dated 4th August 1874, on the irrigation operations for fasl rabi and year 1873-74.

READ—

Report by the Chief Engineer of Irrigation, with enclosures.

RESOLUTION. *Capital Account.*—There is no addition to the capital accounts to notice this year beyond the expenditure on improving existing works and constructing new ones, which has been already noticed in the Resolution upon the Progress Report. The expenditure was Rs. 44,87,122, which raised the total of capital sunk upon the works to Rs. 3,97, 91,630 (£3,979,163), of which Rs. 3,03,68,121 (£30,36,812) was upon works in operation.

2. *Gross Revenue.*—The gross revenue from all sources was Rs. 26,61,470 (£266,147).

3. *Working Expenses.*—The working expenses amounted to Rs. 12,50,490 (£125,049), about Rs. 48,000 less than last year. The establishment charges were less by nearly Rs. 15,000, whilst the revenue assessed was nearly Rs. 3,50,000 more than that of last year. The percentages of establishment to cost of repairs and revenue assessed stood for the two years, 1872-73 and 1873-74, at 23·63 and 21·44 respectively. The decrease may partly be attributed to the larger expenditure upon new or original works this year, which caused a lighter proportion of establishment charges to fall upon revenue. The decrease in charges is also due in great degree to careful administration.

4. *Profits.*—The profits from direct income amounted to Rs. 14,10,980 (£141,098) 4·73 on the capital sunk on works in operation. The income derived from the enhancement of land revenue, due to the operation of the canals, was Rs. 5,91,499 (£59,149), which raised the percentage of profits to 6·71.

5. *Interest charges.*—The profits from all sources exceeded the interest charges for canals in operation by Rs. 5,39,863 (£53,986) for the year under review; the accumulated interest charges exceeded the accumulated revenue up to the end of the year by Rs. 80,99,002 (£809,900). Last year this excess amounted to Rs. 86,38,865 (£863,886), so that a steady reduction of the interest charges against the canals is in operation.

6. *Statistics of irrigation and revenue—*

I.—COMPARATIVE ABSTRACT OF AREAS IRRIGATED AND GROSS REVENUE, WITH AVERAGE RAINFALL IN EACH YEAR SINCE 1867-68.

Years.	Area irrigated.	Gross revenue.	Percentage of rainfall in irrigated districts.
	Acres.	Rs.	
1867-68	761,460	19,04,172	44·5
1868-69	1,441,918	31,47,160	17·0
1869-70	1,089,673	25,69,792	29·1
1870-71	1,050,808	25,51,168	37·1
1871-72	852,494	21,75,733	38·0
1872-73	940,586	23,12,649	32·4
1873-74	1,049,334	26,61,470	33·9*

II.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF IRRIGATION REVENUE IN 1871-72, 1872-73, AND 1873-74.

Years.	Kharif (Autumn).		Rabi (Spring).	
	Area irrigated.	Gross revenue.	Area irrigated.	Gross revenue.
	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.
1871-72	333,120	10,42,814	519,374	11,32,919
1872-73	353,621	11,01,288	586,965	12,11,361
1873-74	401,622	13,17,663	647,712	13,43,807
Increase ...	48,001	2,16,375	60,747	1,32,446

* The rainfalls of the Dun, Tarai, Bijnor, Jhansi, and Hamirpur, where the areas of irrigation are small, are excluded in calculating this average.

III.—COMPARATIVE TABLE OF AREAS OF THE FOUR MOST VALUABLE CROPS—SUGARCANE, RICE, INDIGO, AND COTTON—IRRIGATED DURING THE PAST SEVEN YEARS.

Class.	Crops.	1867-68.	1868-69.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
I.	Sugarcane	87,050	97,555	104,596	112,141	94,816	102,253	130,578
II.	Rice	97,867	111,019	117,548	96,479	76,850	84,973	74,667
III.	Indigo	77,976	76,687	130,248	118,897	119,617	130,985	144,094
IV.	Cotton	8,265	52,992	55,883	35,070	20,365	14,799	16,353

IV.—TABLE SHOWING WATER-RATES AND GROSS REVENUE PER ACRE ON EACH CANAL FOR THE PAST THREE YEARS.

Canals.	Gross Revenue per acre.			Water-rate per acre.		
	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.
Ganges Canal	2·60	2·48	2·53	2·35	2·29	2·36
Eastern Jumna	2·75	2·86	3·27	2·58	2·66	2·98
Dun	3·90	2·55	3·83	2·05	1·83	1·93
Rohilkhand	0·48	0·47	0·56	0·43	0·43	0·47
Bijnor	2·24	1·28	1·59	1·48	1·18	1·49
Bundelkhand Irrigation Works ...	1·80	1·32	2·17	1·44	1·56	1·88

7. *Area irrigated.*—With a higher average rainfall than that of last year, there was an increase in irrigated area of 110,000 acres. This fact shows how dependent the country is upon seasonable rather than upon copious rains. The increase this year is due partly to the failure of early kharif rains, partly to the failure of winter rains in the lower Doab. There is again a large increase in the area of the more valuable crops of sugarcane and indigo, but a decrease in rice, which is accounted for by the operation of a recently increased rate.

8. *Water-rate per acre.*—The average water-rate per acre irrigated by all canals during the year was 2·32. On the Ganges and Eastern Jumna Canals the average rates were 2·36 and 2·98 respectively, both higher than last year's rate. This increase is due to the irrigation of the more valuable crops in the kharif, which, in the case of the Eastern Jumna Canal, raised the revenue above that of last year, even with a smaller irrigated area. There is an increase in water-rate on all the other canals. The decrease in the average rate on the Dun Canals from that of 1871-72 is caused by the large expenditure debited to revenue, and by the rates having been altered. As this reduction has not caused the anticipated increase n area, the question of raising the rates will be considered on His Honor's approaching visit to the Dun. The high average gross revenue per acre on these canals is due to the profits derived from other sources, chiefly from water-power. That of the Eastern Jumna Canal is augmented by returns from water-power and plantations. The slight difference in the two average rates of gross revenue and water-rate per acre, 2·53 and 2·36 respectively, on the Ganges Canal, shows that water-rate is its chief source of revenue.

9. *Ganges Canal.*—This has been a favourable year for the canal, as is proved by the increased profits from water-rate, nearly Rs. 3,00,000 in excess of last year's return. The successful irrigation in the Etawah division is specially worthy of notice, and does credit to the management of his division by Lieutenant F. V. Corbett, R. E. For the two past years the rabi irrigation of this division has been most favourable. The attention which has been directed to statistics of cost and of revenue of distributaries is bearing good fruit in the decreased charges for maintenance on the Ganges Canal, the result of the careful attention of Major C. C. S. Monypriff, R. E., Superintending Engineer. The increase in charges on the Eastern Jumna Canal is understood to be temporary, and due to large works of improvement charged to revenue, which will, it is to be hoped, speedily restore the canal to the condition which was a proverb in the department. The charges of the present year were exceeded in 1870-71, but are higher than those of last year, and also of the years preceding 1871-72. The increase in revenue, notwithstanding the decrease in irrigated area, is satisfactory; and the increase derived from plantations has been already noticed in the resolution upon the plantation report.

No. 1118W., dated 17th October.

10. *Collection of Revenue.*—There is a decrease in these charges shewn by the Board's Statement F. The Board is desired to hasten its report on the question of dispensing with the attendance of patwaris, which was referred for their consideration a year ago.

11. There is a deficit in the revenue account of the Bundelkhand Canals for this year of Rs. 4,164, for which the Board will be requested to provide under the arrangements proposed

in their No. 981, dated 22nd September 1871, and concluded in the Resolutions* by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor in this department, by which the lakes were put in charge of this department.

12. *Enhancement of Land Revenue.*—His Honor notices with satisfaction that some results have ensued from definite steps taken during the previous year to apply the owner's rate, enacted in Act VIII. of 1873, to the proprietors of muafi and settled lands. The Lieutenant-Governor observes with regret that the Board has not yet furnished the corrected returns of indirect revenue due to canals, as required by the orders of November 1873.† Nor have the returns of crops been received, nor have the reports of the increase of indirect revenue credited to canals during the past year been submitted in due time.

These defects have retarded the issue of this report, which includes tabular statements dependent on the figures of the Board.

A distinct explanation is now required from the Board of the measures taken to ensure punctuality in future.

13. Press delays have also occurred, which it is hoped will cease on the occupation of the Government Press buildings at Allahabad.

14. His Honor has much satisfaction in observing the growing prosperity of the canals of the North-Western Provinces, which is evinced in increased revenue, diminished cost of maintenance, ability to meet the annual charges of interest, and to diminish the amount of accumulated interest.

15. These results are due to the slow but certain action of improved administration, and, to the energetic management of the officers mentioned by the Chief Engineer, who have merited the cordial thanks of Government, to Major C. C. S. Moncrieff, R. E., and Mr. C. C. Anderson, Superintending Engineers, and other officers of various grades detailed in para. 102 of the Chief Engineer's Report. Sir John Strachey desires to take this opportunity, the first that has presented itself since he became Lieutenant-Governor, of acknowledging the excellent services which are being rendered to this Government by the distinguished body of officers employed in the Irrigation Branch of the Public Works Department in these Provinces. His acknowledgments are especially due to Colonel Greathed, and he holds himself fortunate in finding at the head of this important department an officer in whose ability and judgment the Government can place such complete confidence.

By order, &c.,

W. H. GREATHED, COLONEL, R. E.,
Joint Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P.

CHAPTER I.

REVENUE REPORT OF CHIEF ENGINEER OF IRRIGATION, NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, FOR THE YEAR 1873-74.

SECTION I.

FINANCIAL RESULTS.

Additions to capital account.

1. No further book additions have been made to the capital accounts of the canals since the last report was written.

Capitalization of abatement of land revenue.

The capitalization of abatement of land revenue has, however, been nearly completed, and the capitalized sum will probably in the course of the year be added to the accounts of all the canals. The sum to be added to the account of the Ganges Canal amounts to between eight and nine lakhs; that for the other working canals to about two lakhs more, excluding the Agra Canal, to which a capitalized sum of Rs. 1,09,000 was added in last year's accounts.

* No. 791 I.-C., dated 17th April 1872, and No. 2804 I—C., dated 21st November 1872.

† See Resolution, Revenue Department, North-Western Provinces, No. 2472A. of 3rd November 1873, para. 8.

State of capital account.

2. Table A., as usual, shows the capital account for each project at the beginning and close of the year under review, the additions this year being the actual expenditure on the works:—

TABLE A.

Works.	Outlay on construction, including share of establishment charges.		
	Up to end of 1872-73.	During 1873-74.	Up to end of 1873-74.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ganges Canal	2,60,51,782	3,94,471	2,64,46,253
Lower Ganges Canal	5,44,389	26,43,475	31,87,864
Dun Canals	5,72,533	6,539	5,79,072
Rohilkhand Canals	10,36,006	1,54,966	11,90,972
Bijnor Canals			
Eastern Jumna Canal	20,61,773	15,645	20,77,418
Agra Canal	43,22,672	11,89,773	55,12,445
Ditto Irrigation Works	2,21,970	...	2,21,970
Bundelkhand Irrigation Works	72,027	2,379	74,406
Ditto Ditto Survey	1,68,682	61,808	2,30,490
Eastern Ganges Canal	2,52,674	18,066	2,70,740
TOTAL ...	3,53,04,508	44,87,122	3,97,91,630

The capital sunk at the beginning of the year was Rs. 3,53,04,508, of which Rs. 2,97,94,121 was on account of works in operation.

Gross income for the year.

The expenditure during the year on all works was Rs. 44,87,122. Details have been given in the Progress Report. The gross direct income from all sources was Rs. 26,61,470,* which is Rs. 3,48,821 more than the income of 1872-73.

3. The following table shows that there was an increase under every head of revenue that of water-rate being 91 per cent. of the whole increase, and this head of revenue itself 88 per cent. of the whole revenue:—

Year.	Water-rate.	Navigation.	Water-power.	Miscellaneous.	Plantations.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1870-71 ...	23,80,274	32,861	46,934	32,734	58,365	25,51,168
1871-72 ...	19,67,596	58,929	59,378	21,720	68,110	21,75,733
1872-73 ...	21,21,186	32,494	57,512	17,762	83,695	23,12,649
1873-74 ...	24,41,369	33,067	69,093	29,606	88,335	26,61,470

Of this increase Rs. 3,11,234 was due to the Ganges Canal, chiefly under water-rate (Rs. 2,99,385). On all the other canals, except the Dun, there was an increase, that on the Eastern Jumna being comparatively the least.

Working expenses.

4. At the same time there was a decrease in the working expenses of Rs. 46,488, and an increase to the net revenue of Rs. 3,96,309.

Income and expenditure on each canal.

Table B. shows details of income and expenditure for each canal:—

TABLE B.

Works.	Gross Revenue.	Charges. Expenditure. Maintenance, &c.	Charges. Expenditure. Direction and Executive Establishment, including remission.	Charges. Expenditure. Total.	Net profit or loss.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ganges Canal	20,14,266	4,10,758	5,24,500	9,35,258	10,79,008
Eastern Jumna Canal	5,49,219	84,414	1,25,430	2,09,844	3,39,375
Dun Canals	49,954	14,081	13,428	27,509	22,445
Rohilkhand Canals	38,194	15,435	50,337	65,772	—27,578
Bijnor Canals	5,500	770	3,545	4,315	1,185
Agra Irrigation Works	...	...	...	...	...
Bundelkhand Irrigation Works ...	4,337	4,570	3,222	7,792	—3,455
TOTAL ...	26,61,470	5,30,028	7,20,130	12,50,158	14,10,980

* Of this sum, Rs. 2,288 properly belongs to the year 1872-73, and through an omission in the office of the Executive Engineer, Aligarh Division, has not been brought to the notice of the Controller until lately; the sum being comparatively small, has been added to the assessed revenue of this year, and the tables have been drawn up on this basis. Any other method of accounting for it would involve altering all last year's tables, which would be a matter of some labour.

5. The percentage of net direct profits on the capital sunk on works in operation at the beginning of the year was 4·73. This is a higher percentage than has been reached since the prosperous years from 1868-69 to 1870-71.

Percentage of net direct income on capital.

The amount of indirect revenue credited during the year was Rs. 5,91,499, and the net profits from direct and indirect revenue were 6·71 per cent. on the capital. The returns furnished by the Board of indirect revenue are not as accurate as could be wished. This matter is alluded to in another section.

Net, direct and indirect.

The following Table C. shows the profits from direct and indirect revenue, drawn up from such information as has been furnished :—

TABLE C.

Year.	Capital at beginning of each year.	Profit from direct income.		Profit from direct and indirect income.	
		Amount.	Percentage on capital.	Amount.	Percentage on capital.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	
1867-68	2,52,35,918	8,67,806	3·44	12,14,071	4·81
1868-69	2,58,73,056	21,25,828	8·21	24,72,813	9·55
1869-70	2,63,90,002	13,69,035	5·18	17,17,179	6·51
1870-71	2,71,46,310	13,84,746	5·10	17,52,436	6·45
1871-72	2,73,41,777	9,47,337	3·47	13,62,152	4·99
1872-73	2,92,86,499	10,14,382	3·46	16.66,701	5·35
1873-74	2,97,94,121	14,10,980	4·73	20,02,479	6·71

6. **The charges for interest for works in operation during the year were Rs. 14,62,616 ; the net profits from all sources exceeded the charges by Rs. 5,39,863.**

Interest charges for the year.

These results are summed up in abstract on pp. xxvii and xxviii of the appendix statements. It will be observed that these two statements, as last year, are based upon revenue assessed, and so differ slightly from those furnished by Controller, which show actual receipts. The tables of this review are all based upon these two statements.

The accumulated excess of interest charges over direct revenue on 31st March 1873 was Rs. 86,38,865 : at the close of the following year the excess was reduced to Rs. 80,99,002.

Comparative results on Ganges and Eastern Jumna Canals.

7. Table D. shows the comparative results attained on the Ganges and Eastern Jumna Canals for the last five years :—

TABLE D.—GANGES CANAL.

Year.	Gross revenue from all sources.	Revenue management.	Percentage on gross revenue.	Maintenance charges.	Percentage on gross revenue.	Total working expenses.	Percentage on gross revenue.	Gross Revenue.				Working Expenses.				Percentage of profits on capital.
								Per cubic foot of discharge at head.	Per mile of canal.	Per mile of distributary.	Per acre irrigated.	Per cubic foot of discharge at head.	Per mile of canal.	Per mile of distributary.	Per acre irrigated.	
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
1870-71 ...	19,10,318	4,60,933	24·12	4,16,316	21·80	8,77,249	45·92	441	2,921	622	2·492	204	1,341	285	1·144	4·30
1871-72 ...	15,79,040	4,59,416	29·09	4,57,283	28·96	9,16,699	58·05	376	2,414	513	2·603	218	1,403	297	1·571	2·74
1872-73 ...	17,03,032	4,66,027	27·36	5,29,360	31·08	9,95,387	58·44	356	2,773	547	2·485	208	1,621	320	1·456	2·74
1873-74 ...	20,14,266	4,52,293	22·45	4,82,965	23·97	9,35,258	46·43	427	3,280	615	2·532	198	1,523	286	1·175	4·10

EASTERN JUMNA CANAL.

1870-71 ...	5,66,367	1,10,267	19·47	71,467	12·62	1,81,754	32·09	592	4,356	934	2·192	190	1,398	299	0·854	19·75
1871-72 ...	5,27,824	1,12,238	21·26	86,770	16·44	1,99,008	37·70	538	4,060	871	2·738	203	1,531	328	1·032	16·66
1872-73 ...	5,27,996	1,08,489	20·54	1,11,803	21·18	2,20,292	41·72	502	4,061	844	2·867	209	1,694	352	1·196	15·01
1873-74 ...	5,49,219	1,11,612	20·32	98,232	17·88	2,09,844	38·20	583	4,225	879	3·208	222	1,614	335	1·24	16·45

The results on the Ganges Canal compare very favourably with those of past years; those of the Eastern Jumna Canal not so favourably. These results are reviewed at greater length in the sections devoted to these canals.

Cost of establishment.

8. Table E. compares the cost of establishment with the expenditure on works, revenue management, and maintenance.

TABLE E.

Charge of Establishment.			Total cost of establishment.	Other expenditure.	Percentage of Establishment to other Expenditure.	
Chargeable to—	Executive, including cost of collection and remission.	Direction.			1872-73.	1873-74.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
Original works	3,70,902	1,34,767	5,05,669	39,01,579	19·18	12·90
Repairs and plantations ...	86,662	18,143	1,04,805	5,30,028	21·74	19·77
Revenue management, including navigation and remissions [Rs. 14,959]	5,25,027	90,630	6,15,657	Assessments 26,61,470	25·63	23·12
Total ...	9,82,591	2,43,540	12,25,799	70,93,077	21·12	17·28
Survey, &c.						
Bundelkhand Irrigation Survey ...	54,857	2,380	57,237	4,571	...	...
Eastern Ganges Canal ...	14,171	676	14,847	3,219	...	...
Miscellaneous	34,197	23	34,220	47,460	...	...
Total ...	1,03,225	3,079	1,06,304	55,250	...	...
Total Original Survey and Miscellaneous Works ...	4,74,127	1,37,846	6,11,973	39,56,829	22·21	15·46
Grand Total ...	10,85,816	2,46,619	13,32,435	71,48,327	24·25	18·63

The reduced percentage upon the cost of these various heads is very satisfactory. This good result is due partly to the increased expenditure on the Lower Ganges Canal, whilst the establishment remains practically the same ; but the actual decrease attained in maintenance of running canals is very important, and points to a real reduction in these charges. The results on the two principal canals will be found far more fully discussed below.

Collection of revenue.

9. **Tables F. and G., submitted by the Board of Revenue, show satisfactory returns.** The uncollected balance in Meerut Division, Aligarh district, is considerably larger than that of last year : in other districts it is smaller.

Table G. shows that the outstanding balances of last year have been accounted for. There are discrepancies in respect of districts Furukhabad and Cawnpore, for which explanation has been asked. There is a satisfactory decrease in the charges for patwaris and lumbardars : although the collections have been larger in 1873-74, the relative percentages for these charges of this year and last year stand at 3·61 and 4·3.

Attendance of patwaris at measurements.

Conclusions have yet to be formed upon Mr. Anderson's suggestion to dispense with the attendance of patwaris at measurements, which was noticed in last year's report. Many replies have been received, but the Board's reply is still awaited.

TABLE F.

STATEMENT OF DEMANDS, COLLECTIONS, AND BALANCES ON ACCOUNT OF CANAL RATES FOR 1873-74.

Division.	District.	Year.	Demands.	Collections.	Remitted.	Balance.	Particulars of Balances. Real. In train of liquidation.	Real. Doubtful.	Real. Irrecoverable.	Nominal.	Percentage of balance in columns 8, 9, and 10 on demand.	Amount disbursed in pay of warís and lumbardar's fees.	Percentage of column 13 on total collections.	Remarks.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.		
Meerut	Dehra Dun	...	25,129	24,882	24	223	196	27	...	...	·84	709	2·84	
	Saharanpur	...	2,26,726	2,25,953	773	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,707	4·74	Increase due to a larger area than usual of sugarcane having been irrigated.
	Muzaffarnagar	...	3,65,692	3,64,799	893	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,020	4·39	
	Meerut	...	5,26,118	5,25,800	318	...	...	...	...	...	...	24,806	4·72	
	Bulandshahr	...	2,64,378	2,62,590	819	969	750	199	20	...	·36	5,220	1·99	
	Aligarh	...	2,20,477	2,10,348	55	10,074	10,074	...	...	...	4·57	7,676	3·64	Increase attributable to the remodelling of the distributaries and to the dry winter.
	Total	... 1873-74...	16,28,520	16,14,372	2,882	11,266	11,020	226	20	...	·69	65,138	4·03	
	Total	... 1872-73...	14,55,985	14,52,704	1,094	2,187	2,105	76	6	...	·15	62,852	4·33	
Kumaun	Tarai	...	4,673	4,673	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	96	2·05	The increase is due to scanty rainfall and a consequent larger demand for water.
	Total	... 1873-74...	4,673	4,673	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	96	2·05	
	Total	.. 1872-73...	3,204	3,204	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56	1·75	
Rohilkhand	Bijnor	...	5,171	5,171	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Increase partly to the lateness of the rains, and partly to increased appreciation of irrigation.
	Bareilly	...	27,326	27,324	2	...	...	...	..	...	...	858	3·07	Increase attributable to the opening of new rajbahas and to the scanty rainfall.
	Total	... 1873-74...	32,497	32,495	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	838	2·57	
	Total	... 1872-73...	23,556	23,003	...	553	553	...	...	...	2·35	333	1·44	
Agra	Muttra	...	13,461	13,461	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	604	4·48	The decrease is due to the transfer of Pargana Jalesar to Agra.
	Agra	...	26,255	20,518	...	5,737	5,737	...	...	...	21·85	...	...	
	Farukhabad	..	72,581	72,561	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,022	4·16	Increase owing to the transfer of the Jalesar Pargana from the Muttra district.
	Mainpuri	...	1,51,669	1,51,647	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,703	4·42	Failure of the winter rains.
	Etawah	...	2,13,042	2,12,807	235	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,555	4·02	Increase in demand attributable to a larger area having been irrigated for the year under report.
	Etah	...	57,490	57,395	1	94	94	...	...	...	·16	2,426	4·22	
	Total	... 1873-74...	5,34,498	5,28,389	278	5,831	5,831	...	...	...	1·09	21,310	4·03	
	Total	... 1872-73...	4,51,692	4,40,448	2,419	8,825	6,370	8	2,447	...	1·95	19,467	4·42	
Jhansi	Jhansi	...	1,081	1,013	58	10	1	...	9	...	·92	27	2·66	
	Total	... 1873-74...	1,081	1,013	58	10	1	...	9	...	·92	27	2·66	
	Total	... 1872-73...	755	732	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Allahabad	Cawnpore	...	2,34,990	2,34,921	69	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Hamirpur	...	2,722	2,722	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	·84	
	Total	... 1873-74...	2,37,712	2,37,643	69	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	·0009	
	Total	... 1872-73...	1,79,075	1,78,859	105	111	111	...	...	...	·06	7,459	4·17	
	Grand Total	... 1873-74...	24,38,981	24,18,585	3,289	17,107	16,852	226	29	...	·7	87,432	3·61	
	Grand Total	... 1872-73...	21,14,267	20,98,950	3,641	11,676	9,139	84	2,453	...	·55	90,167	4 3	

Board of Revenue, N.-W. P.;
Dated Allahabad, 13th November 1874.

E. ALEXANDER,
F. *Officiating Secretary.*

TABLE G.

STATEMENT OF OUTSTANDING BALANCES FOR 1873-74.

Division.	District.	Year.	Total outstanding balance at the beginning of the year.	Removed from Outstanding Balances during the year. Collected.	Remitted.	Total.	Balance outstanding at the close of the year, excluding that of the year under review.	Date of oldest balance in column 8.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
Meerut	Dehra Dun	...	355	350	5	355	...	...	
	Saharanpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Muzaffarnagar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Meerut	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Bulandshahr	...	476	430	46	476	...	...	
	Aligarh	...	1,357	1,041	6	1,047	310	...	
	Total	... 1873-74	2,188	1,821	57	1,878	310	...	
	Total	... 1872-73	10,248	9,551	696	10,247	1	...	
Kumaun	Tarai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total	... 1873-74	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total	... 1872-73	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Rohilkhand	Bijnor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Bareilly	...	553	553	...	553	...	...	
	Total	... 1873-74	553	553	...	553	...	...	
	Total	... 1872-73	945	945	...	945	...	...	
Agra	Muttra	...	2,479	32	2,447	2,479	..	...	
	Agra	...	4	4	...	4	...	...	
	Farukhabad	...	7,040*	7,023	17	7,040	...	...	* Explanation of the difference of Rs 698 has been called for by the Board.
	Mainpuri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Etawah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Etah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total	... 1873-74	9,523	7,059	2,464	9,523	...	...	
	Total	... 1872-73	4,280	3,433	149	3,582	698	...	
Jhansi	Jhansi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total	... 1873-74	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total	... 1872-73	62	56	6	62	...	...	
Allahabad	Cawnpore	...	...†	...	...	...	...	...	† The balance of Rs. 111 reported in last year's statement not entered here. Explanation has been called for.
	Hamirpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total	... 1873-74	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total	... 1872-73	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Grand Total	... 1873-74	12,264	9,433	2,521	11,954	310	...	
	Grand Total	... 1872-73	15,535	13,985	851	14,836	699	...	

Board of Revenue, N.-W. P.;
Dated Allahabad, the 14th November, 1874.

E. ALEXANDER,
For *Officiating Secretary.*

SECTION II.

AGRICULTURAL STATEMENT.

10. The water and navigation rates in force during the year are shewn in the table below :—

TABLE OF RATES FOR GANGES CANAL AND EASTERN JUMNA CANAL.

Class.	Nature of Crop.	Per acre irrigated.		Per
		Natural flow.	Lift.	
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
I.	Sugarcane	5 0 0	3 5 4	Year.
II.	Tobacco, opium, vegetables, orchards, and water-nuts	3 0 0	2 0 0	Crop.
III.	All rabi crops, indigo and cotton	2 4 0	1 8 0	Do.
IV.	All kharif crops not specified above	1 10 8	1 0 0	Do.

TABLE OF RATES FOR DUN CANALS.

Class.	Nature of Crop.	Rate.
		Per year.
	Bejapur Canal.	Rs. A. P.
I.	Sugarcane	5 0 0
II.	Garden produce, 1st class rice, tobacco, opium, water-nuts (singhara) ...	3 0 0
III.	Indigo, cotton	2 4 0
IV.	Second class rice, wheat, oats, and all other inferior crops	1 4 0
	Rajpur, Katta Putta, and Kalinga Canals.	
I.	Sugarcane	5 0 0
II.	Garden produce, 1st class rice, tobacco, opium, water-nuts (singhara) ...	3 0 0
III.	Indigo, cotton	2 4 0
IV.	Second class rice, wheat, oats, all other inferior crops	0 12 0

Class.	Nature of Crop.	Rate.
		Per year.
	Jakhan Canal.	Rs. A. P.
I.	Sugarcane	5 0 0
II.	Garden produce, 1st class rice, opium, water-nuts (singhara)	2 4 0
III.	Indigo, cotton	...
IV.	Second class rice, wheat, oats, all other inferior crops	0 12 0
	Rate for tea on all canals Rs. 0-12-0 for each watering	..

	Rohilkhand Canals.	Flow.	Lift.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
I.	Garden and orchards, per crop	2 0 0	1 0 0
II.	Sugarcane, tobacco, opium, and water-nuts, 1st watering ...	(*a*) 0 8 0	(*b*) 0 4 0
III.	All cereals, pulses, and oil-seeds, ditto	(*c*) 0 4 0	(*d*) 0 2 0

(*a.*) Increasing 4 annas at every subsequent watering.
(*b & c.*) Ditto 2 annas ditto ditto ditto.
(*d.*) Ditto 1 anna ditto ditto ditto.

Class.	Nature of Crop.	Per acre irrigated.		Per
		Natural flow.	Lift.	
	Hamirpur and Jhansi Lakes.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
I.	Sugarcane	3 5 6	1 10 9	Year.
II.	Rice, tobacco, opium, vegetables, gardens, and water-nuts	2 4 0	1 2 0	Crop.
III.	All rabi crops	1 11 0	0 13 6	Do.
IV.	All kharif crops not specified above	1 2 0	0 9 0	Do.

CHARGES FOR TIMBER RAFTED AND BOATS PLYING ON THE GANGES CANAL.

			Pies.
1st Class.	Logs, whether round or squared, exceeding 2½ feet in girth ...	Per mile per 100 cubic feet or raft	9
2nd Class.	Logs, less than 2½ feet, including karris, bullas, sleepers, &c. &c. ...	Ditto ditto	4
3rd Class.	Bamboos	Ditto ditto	2
4th Class.	Firewood	Per mile per 100 cubic feet or raft	4
			Rs. A. P.
Boats, irrespective of size		Per mensem ...	4 8 0

The only alteration in this table from that shewn in last year's report is that rice has been made a 1st class crop on the Ganges and Eastern Jumna Canals.

The new rates to be levied tentatively on the Rohilkhand Canals, and the water and navigation rates proposed for the Agra Canal, have no connection with the year under review.

Areas irrigated.

11. The areas irrigated since 1867-68 are shewn in Table H :—

TABLE H.

Year.	Ganges Canal.	Eastern Jumna Canal.	Dun Canals.	Rohilkhand Canals.	Bijnor Canals.	Bundelkhand.		Total.
						Jhansi.	Hamirpur.	
1868-69 ...	1,078,399	274,101	14,223	70,803	3,052	118	1,222	1,441,918
1869-70 ...	780,406	251,067	10,429	45,433	1,376	122	840	1,089,673
1870-71 ...	766,614	212,715	12,419	56,233	1,882	154	792	1,050,808
1871-72 ...	606,555	192,750	11,039	39,331	1,635	180	1,004	852,494
1872-73 ...	685,170	184,154	14,002	52,244	3,406	441	1,169	940,586
1873-74 ...	795,314	168,048	13,043	67,486	3,449	574	1,420	1,049,334

Increase in area for the year.

The area for this year was 108,748 acres more than that of last year, and only 40,339 less than that of the famine year, 1868-69. Of the increase 48,001 was obtained in the kharif and 60,747 in the rabi.

Table H. shows that the increase has been due to the Ganges and Rohilkhand Canals, while on the Eastern Jumna Canal there is a considerable falling off in area, principally due to the increased rate charged for rice, but also to the fact that the rainfall was favourable for the rabi harvest in the districts of the Upper Doab, which are those watered by the Eastern Jumna Canal.

It is chiefly an increase of the irrigation of the more valuable crops, sugarcane and indigo, which has produced such favourable results in the revenue. This result is especially remarkable on the Eastern Jumna Canal, where, though the average is less, the revenue is higher than that of last year.

The rabi was specially favourable to irrigation in the divisions below Bulandshahr. In the divisions further north, late September rains kept the ground moist until the season was far advanced, and so checked the demand. An unusual quantity of water accordingly was passed down to meet the heavy demand of the lower divisions.

The Etawah division shows the highest increase of irrigation, the area being 42,968 more than in the preceding year. At the same time the increase on the sister Cawnpore division was not 20,000 acres. The Superintending Engineer attributes this to faults of management, consequent on frequent recent changes of officers. But the difference is sufficiently accounted for by the fact that in the Etawah division the principal distributaries are large new ones, constructed on the latest principles, whereas in Cawnpore very defective distributaries have as yet been only partially improved.

Proportion of kharif to rabi.

12. The two following tables shew the proportion of kharif to rabi irrigation and the areas of the principal crops :—

Year.	Kharif.	Rabi.	Proportion of kharif to rabi.	
			Percentage of kharif.	Percentage of rabi.
1868-69	484,485	957,413	33·60	66·40
1869-70	501,625	588,048	46·03	53·97
1870-71	396,399	654,409	37·72	62·28
1871-72	333,120	519,374	39·08	60·92
1872-73	353,621	586,965	37·59	62·41
1873-74	401,622	647,712	38·27	61·73

Class.	Crops.	1868-69.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1	Sugarcane	97,555	104,596	112,141	94,810	97,814	130,578
2	Rice	111,019	117,548	96,479	76,850	84,055	72,952
3	Indigo	76,687	130,248	118,897	119,617	130,985	144,094
4	Cotton	52,992	55,883	35,070	20,365	14,799	16,353

The second table shows a large increase on sugarcane and indigo over all preceding years.

Rice irrigation on Ganges and Eastern Jumna Canals compared.

13. The total decrease in rice is only 11,103, although the decrease on the Eastern Jumna Canal, caused by increase of rates, is more than 16,000 acres. There was a large increase of rice irrigation on the Rohilkhand Canals, where the rates have not been raised. One good effect may be noticed of raising the rate for rice on the two principal canals, namely, that a good deal of sugar was planted on lands formerly used for rice on the Eastern Jumna Canal.

Wheat and barley irrigation.

14. In the rabi crops of wheat and barley there was an increase of 39,225 and 25,555 acres respectively, while in pulses there was a falling off of about 9,000.

Of the increase in wheat, 19,507 acres, more than 50 per cent. of the whole, was in the Etawah division, and 12,257, nearly 50 per cent. of the barley, was in the same division.

Taking the other extremity of the Doab, a falling off is apparent of nearly 4,000 acres in wheat on the Eastern Jumna Canal, and the area of barley to be quite trifling. As wheat cannot be grown without irrigation, the increase in its area may be attributed not to the variations of the season, but to a development of irrigation, specially apparent in the Etawah division.

Proportion of flow to lift irrigation.

15. The following table of the proportion of flow to lift irrigation shows an increased ratio of lift to flow, which is due to the large rabi irrigation in the lower divisions, where the relative levels of the country and of the canal surface render lift essential :—

Year.	Flow.	Lift.
1869-70	73·5	26·38
1870-71	74·1	25·9
1871-72	76·0	24·0
1872-73	72·3	27·7
1873-74	71·2	28·8

In a country where labour is plentiful, and where, through the saving effected by irrigation, it is 'liberated,' but not utilised, the tendency of lift irrigation to increase is not a discouraging sign, especially as it tends to check the lavish use of water, from which so many difficulties spring.

SECTION III.

1st CIRCLE OF SUPERINTENDENCE.

GANGES CANAL.

Main canal and distributaries. Increase mileage of distributaries.

16. The classification of main canal and distributaries is the same as that of 1872-73, the number of miles of main canal being 614. The mileage of distributaries for 1873-74 is quoted as 3,272 against 3,111 of the previous year. The Superintending Engineer explains that this increase is due partly to the opening out of new distributaries, partly to a re-adjustment of the lengths to be taken: in quoting the above mileage his rule has been to take the length of any State distributary upon which expenditure has been incurred; he should have added, from which irrigation has been practised, and revenue derived; otherwise by increasing the mileage a favourable rate for maintenance may be shewn at the cost of unduly depreciating the rate of revenue, which in a revenue report is undesirable. A further report on this subject has been promised; the materials are being collected from Executive Engineers.

Capital account.

17. The capital account at the beginning of the year stood at Rs. 2,60,51,782, as shewn in last year's report, no book addition having been as yet made, owing to the capitalization of diminution of land revenue not being completed. This will probably be added in the current year and shewn in the next report.

Expenditure on works.

Table I. shows that the gross expenditure on new works was Rs. 5,17,237, of which Rs. 1,22,766 was provided from reduction of stock balances, the net addition to capital being thus reduced to Rs. 3,94,471.

Net direct revenue.

18. The net direct revenue was Rs. 10,79,008, being a return of 4·14 on the capital sunk at the beginning of the year; a most satisfactory result, as compared with the percentage of 27·4 for the two previous years.

Indirect income.

19. The indirect income arising from increased land revenue due to irrigation was Rs. 3,81,708, which raises the percentage of profit to 5·60.

TABLE I.

Particulars.	Main Canal and Branches.	Distributaries and Drainage.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Actual outlay	2,06,292	1,98,847	4,05,139
Share of tools and plant	7,915	7,629	15,544
Total ...	2,14,207	2,06,476	4,20,683
Share of executive establishment	37,653	36,295	73,948
Direction	11,511	11,095	22,606
Total ...	2,63,371	2,53,866	5,17,237
Deduct decrease in stock and receipts on capital account ...	...	...	1,22,766
Net increase to capital ...	...	...	3,94,471

Net profit.

20. Table J. shows the direct income, expenditure, and profits for the last three years. The year under review was favourable to irrigation, and partly no doubt accounts for the largely increased profits.

TABLE J.

Particulars.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Direct income	15,79,040	17,03,032	20,14,266
Expenditure	9,16,699	9,95,387	9,35,258
Net return	6,62,341	7,07,645	10,79,008
On a capital of	24,185,342	25,767,303	2,60,51,782
Or	2·74 per cent.	2·74 per cent.	4·14 per cent.

Revenue charges.

21. The details of expenditure debited to revenue, divided between the two heads of revenue management and maintenance, are shewn in Tables K. and L. Under revenue charges are shewn, as in last year's report, remissions, which are treated now as a charge instead of being deducted from the gross revenue. These are all remissions that are made after the delivery of khatiauni to the Collector, and represent revenue remitted or refunded on account of water given, and are rightly accounted for here as a charge. It will be seen that the charges for revenue management compare most favourably with that of the last two years. The charges by civil officers are higher this year in consequence of the increased revenue collected; under all other heads there is a large decrease.

22. Table L. shows that the cost of maintenance has been largely reduced, especially in establishment charges, which show a decrease of more than Rs. 20,000 on the expenditure of the two preceding years.

TABLE K.—REVENUE MANAGEMENT, GANGES CANAL.

Particulars.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Share of executive establishment	2,91,364	2,84,827	2,77,679
Ditto direction	75,777	84,008	66,448
Navigation	19,259	19,207	18,858
Expenditure by civil officers	70,000	71,311	76,345
Remission of revenue	3,016	6,674	*12,963
Total ..	4,59,416	4,66,027	4,52,293

* This amount is higher than that shewn in Controller's statements by Rs. 332, which amount was subsequently communicated to this office by the Executive Engineer, Etawah Division.

TABLE L.—MAINTENANCE AND WORKS OF IMPROVEMENT.

Particulars.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Maintenance.			
Share of executive establishment	75,255	65,303	52,177
Direction	15,141	19,240	12,487
Medical	800	2,014	2,029
Total Establishment ...	91,196	86,557	66,693
Repairs, and tools and plant	3,32,024	3,53,762	3,36,492
Plantations	34,063	43,243	41,991
Total Maintenance ...	4,57,283	4,83,562	4,45,176
Works of Improvement.			
Share of executive establishment	...	6,297	4,449
Direction	...	1,856	1,065
Total Establishment ...	...	8,153	5,514
Expenditure on works	...	37,645	32,275
Total Works of Improvement ...	...	45,798	37,789
Total maintenance and works of improvement. { Establishment ...	91,196	94,710	72,207
{ Works and plantations	3,85,178	4,34,650	4,10,758
Total ...	4,57,283	5,29,360	4,82,965
Total Working Expenses K and L ...	9,16,699	9,95,387	9,35,258

Returns from different sources.

23. Table M. shows the returns from different sources of revenue since 1867-68:—

TABLE M.

Year.	Water-rate.	Navigation.	Water-power.	Miscellaneous.	Plantations.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1868-69	22,65,320	38,784	25,793	22,752	88,910	24,41,559
1869-70	17,57,573	33,796	20,637	18,912	60,465	18,91,383
1870-71	17,80,176	32,861	24,668	27,686	44,976	19,10,367
1871-72	14,25,875	58,929	30,495	16,079	47,662	15,79,040
1872-73	15,74,651	32,376	27,833	12,275	55,896	17,03,031
1873-74	18,74,027	33,038	34,301	18,597	54,303	20,14,266

Revenue compared with former years.

24. The total for the present year is only exceeded by that of 1868-69, the year of drought: the increase is principally in water-rate, the collections under which head are nearly Rs. 3,00,000 in excess of those of last year. There is also a satisfactory increase under water-power and miscellaneous collections.

Question of utilising water-power.

25. The question of further utilising the water-power of the canal is receiving attention. Superintending Engineer says that the distance of the canal from large cities is the principal cause of the water-power not being utilised. The deputation of a special officer to consider the question of erecting improved mills on the Ganges Canal has been directed.

Increase in water-rates.

26. Superintending Engineer in his report has pointed out that the increase in revenue from water-rates is largely due to the failure of the rains in June, which caused large demand for irrigation of the more valuable kharif crops of sugarcane and indigo.

27. There is a marked increase in the revenue of every division, as may be seen in page 5A. of Superintending Engineer's report.

Plantations and navigation.

28. The plantation report has been separately reviewed, and a summary of the navigation report will be found at the end of this section. The discrepancies in the figures stated here and in the reports are noticed further on.

Duty on distributaries.

29. It will be noticed that the Superintending Engineer has again this year drawn up both in detail and by divisions a table showing the cost of distribution and of maintenance, and the area irrigated per mile and per foot of discharge of distributaries. As he remarks, these returns are useful for purposes of general comparison, and it would be interesting to compare the results of different years, as well as to compare one set of distributaries with another. The chief benefit of such statistics is to lead officers in charge of the irrigation to consider how they can make the most of their means, and to husband their resources, so as year by year to show a more favourable return for their own division. The difficulties under which the distribution has to be occasionally carried out, owing to excess of water at unseasonable times, and the difficulty of procuring labour when required, is well exemplified in the report of Captain J. C. Ross, R.E.*

* *See page* 23*A., para.* 14.

But the happy results which can be brought about by care and energy have been exemplified in the successful administration of Major Moncrieff, which has invariably met with the approbation of Government during the five years of his career as Superintending Engineer of the 1st Circle.

Regulating supply and demand. *See page* 25 *A., para.* 58.

† *See page* 10 *B.*

30. The necessity for husbanding the supply is shewn in the report of the Executive Engineer,* Aligarh Division, where he says that the demand is greater than the distributaries can carry. Captain Home, R. E., Executive Engineer, Eastern Jumna Canal, in paragraph 20 of his report has some useful remarks† on measuring the duty on distributaries for purposes of accurate comparison. The subject is a difficult one, and it is only by constant attention to discharges and close observation of results that scientific results can be attained. A table showing the duty per cubic foot of supply for periods of very high demand would be very valuable, and would be a useful aid to economical management. Such a table would be in fact more useful for questions of irrigating duty than one showing the average duty for the whole year, or even fasl, as there are periods in which the demand varies from time to time; and as Mr. Forrest truly remarks, the problem to solve is the amount of work that can be got out of a given quantity of water at times when every drop is required. The table at paragraph 9 of Superintending Engineer's report shows the best duty to have been obtained in the Aligarh, Cawnpore, and Etawah Divisions, ranging from 370 to 302 acres per mile. These divisions also show best in cost of maintenance and management.

Insufficiency of rates in Aligarh division.

‡ *See page* 26*A., paras.* 64 *and* 65.

31. Captain Howard's remarks‡ on the insufficiency of water-rates in Aligarh will be read with interest, and taken in connection with those of Mr. Smith, the Settlement Officer, in reference to the same country, already brought to the notice of Government in the discussion upon the Agra Canal rates, are at this time worthy of careful consideration. Captain Howard calls attention to the high water-rate of Rs. 2-3-0 per acre realised in the past year, chiefly due to the improvements that have turned lift irrigation into flow, and he remarks that Government should reap a higher return for the capital sunk. A carefully worked out calculation in Mr. Smith's note shows that in watering an acre of land, lift irrigation has the advantage over well irrigation by a money value of 12 annas, and by a gain in time of four days—not to mention the saving of the cost and keep of bullocks and other expenses incident to wells. The gain of course in flush irrigation, for which two men are only required, and much time is saved, must be out of all proportion, and it is time to consider how much of this gain should be reaped by Government as a return for the works it has created.

Water duty and measurement of discharges.

32. In last year's report the statement of water duty in Table VIII was prepared on the basis of periods of demand, instead of on the number of days for which the canal was open. It is, as Mr. Forrest points out, impossible to ascertain the periods of no demand for the whole length of the canal. Moreover, what Government insists upon knowing, as a proof of financial results, is the duty performed by the gross daily volume entering the canal. This instruction has been repeatedly impressed upon Superintending Engineers, who are at liberty, after giving this information, to add any further remarks they may wish to make upon net results. Table VIII, which shows the gross amount entering Roorkee for the two fasls and for the whole year, is now restored to conformity with the orders of Government. The only point to notice is, that in calculating the column showing the discharge for the whole year, Mr. Forrest has merely taken a mean between kharif and rabi. This is incorrect, and also without precedent. In the Chief Engineer's tables the correct discharge for the year is given, calculated from the data returned. Mr. Forrest has drawn up another table illustrating the quantities of water available and actually utilised during periods of highest pressure, which is useful, especially when taken in connection with the question lately raised as to the water-supply of the Lower Ganges Canal, and of the pressure likely to be put upon it. All such information is invaluable to those engaged in planning new projects. At the same time, for summarising and comparing synoptically the general results of different canals, the method in present use has been adopted and will be maintained.

* Calculation made by W. Smith, Esq., Settlement Officer, Agra, of comparative cost of canal lift and well irrigation. Proceedings $\frac{A}{W}$, September 1874, 129-32, page 13. [Printed at end of the Appendix Statements.]

33. Mr. Beresford, Executive Engineer of the Anupshahr Division, gives some useful information* (1) as to discharges and duty of different distributaries, which illustrates remarkably the various results caused by differences of soil through which the distributaries run; (2) as to the water received in the branch and actually passed down distributaries, showing the loss by evaporation and other causes, which amounted to 17·4 per cent. in the rabi. Accurate observations of this kind are most valuable in increasing the general stock of knowledge.

Remarks by Mr. Beresford on discharges of distributaries.

* *See pages* 18 *and* 19 *A., paras.* 20 *and* 21.

Average supply passing into the canal.

34. On the Ganges Canal the average supply passing Roorkee was—

Kharif	141 days,	5,309 cubic feet per second.	
Rabi	174 „	4.228 „ „	
Whole year	315 „	4,711 „ „	

and the amount of actual consumption, excluding the water discharged at tails—

Kharif	4,806
Rabi	3,608
Whole year	4,144

Highest supply for kharif and rabi.

35. Mr. Forrest's table† shows the highest supply for kharif to have been in June 6,022 cubic feet, of which but little passed off. For rabi the highest supply was 5,048 cubic feet, which was nearly all utilised. This is noteworthy, as showing the requirements for a year of unusual demand for irrigation.

† *Page* 7 *A. of his report.*

Capability for supplying water.

36. It will be observed that the water utilised was less than that of last year, in which there was no unusual demand, which confirms the experience of 1868-69, that when water is urgently wanted it may be made to go further than under ordinary circumstances, and that our resources in this respect are still elastic.

Comparison between duty of Ganges and Eastern Jumna Canal.

37. The following table compares the duty obtained on the Ganges and Eastern Jumna Canal for the last ten years :—

Year.	Acres irrigated per cubic foot per second.				Water-rate per cubic foot per second.			
	Of head discharge.		Of actual consumption.		Of head discharge.		Of actual consumption.	
	Ganges Canal.	Eastern Jumna Canal.	Ganges Canal.	Eastern Jumna Canal.	Ganges Canal.	Eastern Jumna Canal.	Ganges Canal.	Eastern Jumna Canal.
1864-65 ...	140	220	...	...	222	314	...	...
1865-66 ...	133	145	...	...	294	374	...	...
1866-67 ...	138	224	154	224	307	498	343	498
1867-68 ...	135	196	156	208	314	496	354	527
1868-69 ...	218	285	232	291	477	623	487	625
1869-70 ...	169	246	188	246	380	572	419	572
1870-71 ...	177	223	198	227	411	572	443	582
1871-72 ...	144	196	188	205	340	507	442	531
1872-73 ...	143	175	162	184	328	468	373	492
1873-74 ...	168	180	191	188	397	539	452	502

The duty for both canals is considerably better than last year, especially for the Ganges Canal. There are several other years which show a considerably higher acreage duty for the Eastern Jumna, while there are few that show a better water-rate duty. On the Ganges Canal the two duties appear to rise and fall together; the reason of this is that the Eastern Jumna Canal has reached its utmost limit of acreage duty, but not of revenue, which admits of large improvement. On the Ganges Canal both acreage duty and revenue duty may yet be improved side by side.

38. Comparing the results of these two canals as shewn in Table D, a marked improvement will be seen to have taken place on the Ganges Canal in the decrease of cost of revenue management and of maintenance charges. The decrease in the former is especially remarkable. On the Eastern Jumna Canal, though these results show far better than last year, there is an increase on the charges for several previous years. The superiority of this canal over the Ganges, when calculating revenue results by the water-supply and length of channel, is again apparent. In working expenses, calculated by the same standard, the two canals have gradually approximated very closely until the Ganges Canal has this year decidedly gained the advantage over the other.

Results shewn by Table D.

Decrease in revenue charges on Ganges Canal.

Comparative results of the two canals measured by the standard of water-supply.

39. The preparation of Table N is complicated by the different methods of calculation adopted by various officers.

TABLE N.—GANGES CANAL.

Year and crop.	Length of canal.	Length of distributaries.	Number of villages irrigating.	Average supply passing Roorkee.	Area irrigated in acres. Total. Kharif and rabi.	Total. Whole year.	Per mile of Rajbaha. Kharif and rabi.	Per mile of Rajbaha. Whole year.	Per cubic foot of supply. Kharif and rabi.	Per cubic foot of supply. Whole year.	Total water-rate.	Per mile of canal.	Per mile of distributary.	Per cubic foot of head discharge.	Per acre irrigated.
	Miles.	Miles.		C. ft.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1870-71	664	3,069	4,783	3,981	266,683	766,614	87	250	67·0	177	7,70,396	1,178	251	194	2·89
1870-71	664	3,069	5,061	4,618	499,931	766,614	163	250	108·2	177	10,08,971	1,543	329	218	2·02
1871-72	654	3,078	4,314	4,180	232,688	606,555	76	197	55·7	144	6,66,082	1,018	216	159	2·86
1871-72	654	3,078	4,407	4,203	373,867	606,555	121	197	89·0	144	7,59,793	1,162	247	181	2·03
1872-73	614	3,111	4,389	5,164	249,191	685,170	79	220	47·8	143	7,06,060	1,149	227	136	2·85
1872-73	614	3,111	4,905	4,575	437,979	685,170	141	220	95·7	143	8,68,379	1,414	279	190	1·98
1873-74	614	3,272	4,428	5,309	287,842	795,314	88	243	54·2	168	8,67,229	1,414	265	163	3·01
1873-74	614	3,272	4,685	4,228	507,472	795,314	155	243	120·0	168	10,06,798	1,640	308	238	1·98

The standard method of finding the discharge for the year consists in dividing the sum of total discharges by the number of days. Superintending Engineer will make a point of ensuring an invariable adoption of this method in compiling returns for the Revenue Report. The results of the table, as compiled in the Chief Engineer's office, compare very favourably with those of other years.

Percentage of executive charges on revenue.

40. Table O. shows the percentages of executive charges for revenue management and maintenance respectively on gross revenue :—

TABLE O.—GANGES CANAL.

Particulars.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.
Works (maintenance)	4·8	4·2	2·8
Revenue management	18·4	16·7	13·78

The figures shewn are most favourable, and are the result not only of the largely increased revenue, but of reduction of outlay, the result of successful administration.

41. Large outstanding balances of collection of water-rates are shewn in paragraph 13 of Superintending Engineer's report, which comes down only to 31st March; but the latter returns given by the Board in Table F. down to 30th September prove that the balances have been liquidated. Likewise the Controller states that the unrealised balances of miscellaneous revenue (collected by canal officers) are at present small, and restricted to assessments for 1874-75. The Aligarh Division shows a balance of Rs. 10,000, which is much larger than the balance of last year.

42. In future the Superintending Engineer should omit altogether his review of Collectors' collections, and confine himself to consideration of canal collections.

43. The percentage of cost of collections is slightly less than last year; in several districts, however, the cost has exceeded the five per cent. allowed.

NAVIGATION REPORT OF GANGES CANAL.

Discrepancy in statements of receipts.

44. The results of the year in the Navigation Department are detailed both by the Superintending Engineer and the Traffic Manager. The returns of Rs. 54,310, as quoted in those reports, show a large increase over those of last year; but in Appendix Statements 1A, 1B, 1C, of the 1st Circle, the gross revenue appears only as Rs. 33,038.

In the case of such a wide discrepancy as this, some explanation ought to have been submitted with the report. It will be seen that the difference between the two amounts is Rs. 23,462. Of this sum Rs. 6,495 is accounted for as due for outstanding bills, and there is no objection to this being included; but the large remaining balance of Rs. 16,967 is the sum disbursed as expenditure, which Mr. Conner says he was ordered to charge through miscellaneous advances account, and clear it off from receipts; he has, therefore, included this in his gross revenue.* This explanation is not clear. A new system of account has been opened this year, and in future the Traffic Manager's account will be audited by the Controller before being entered in these reports.

* *See page* 32 A.

Increase in carrying operations.

45. The increase in carrying operations is attributed partly to the famine in Bengal, which, in the first few months, drew a large traffic to the canal; but it may also be partly attributed to the increased facilities of traffic and accommodation.

Difficulties with which the traffic had to contend.

There was reason to expect that the famine would have increased the traffic to a greater extent than has been the case, but, as the Traffic Manager remarks, there were several difficulties against which navigation had to contend. Amongst these we may mention periods of low supply, the failure of Salawa lock in the height of the downward traffic, and lastly, the most important difficulty of all, the reduction of the railway rate for grain to one-eighth of a pie per maund per mile.

Traffic returns.

46. The traffic returns show a total of 2,031,873 and 314,543 maunds for the boats and rafts respectively plying throughout the year, being an increase of 829,582 and 78,127 maunds respectively over the returns of last year.

The ton mileage for the year stands as follows :—

For boats, reckoning 18 miles on an average for each boat	13,621,155
For rafts at an average of 50 miles	582,500
Total Ton Mileage ...	14,203,655

Value of goods.

47. A rough estimate of the value of goods conveyed is given by the Traffic Manager at Rs. 35,86,263; the percentage of freight charges on this value is very small.

Table showing freight up and down.

48. A table of rates of up and down freight between the principal stations and Cawnpore, as charged by the boat owners, shows the cheapness of the traffic. Thus, the lowest charge for a distance of 350 miles from Hardwar to Cawnpore was Rs. 18-4 per 100 maunds :—

FREIGHT RULING ON THE GANGES CANAL BETWEEN CAWNPORE AND PLACES NAMED FOR NINE WORKING MONTHS OF 1873-74.

	Miles.	Down.			Up.		
		Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.
		Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
Hardwar	350	22 3	18 4	20 3	23 14	21 4	22 9
Roorkee	331	21 1	17 8	19 4	23 12	21 3	22 8
Khatauli	288	22 7	19 3	20 11	16 10	15 4	17 1
Nanu	272	19 10	18 4	18 14	16 11	15 9	16 3
Raotha	181	12 1	11 2	11 10	10 0	8 14	9 7
Fatarpur	144	10 9	9 3	10 2	8 10	7 6	8 0

The reduced railway rate allowed by Government for grain traffic to the famine was one-eighth of a pie per maund per mile, which gives Rs. 6-8-2 per 100 maunds per 100 miles, or Rs. 22-12-7 per 350 miles, against the minimum down canal rate of Rs. 18-4-0.

Construction of boats.

49. It is satisfactory to note the improvement that has taken place in the size and build of boats; the former has been still further promoted by the increased headway of the bridges in the Cawnpore division. The Superintending Engineer observes :—"In 1869 a boat capable of carrying 350 maunds was considered large; now 102 out of 365 boats are plying on the canal, carrying 750 maunds."

50. His remarks upon the increased activity in carrying operations at the wharves at Cawnpore lead us to expect increased returns from this source of revenue. The navigation charges are somewhat less than they have been in previous years.

SECTION IV.

2nd CIRCLE OF SUPERINTENDENCE.

EASTERN JUMNA CANAL.

Capital account.

51. The net increase to capital during the year was Rs. 15,645.

TABLE I.—EASTERN JUMNA CANAL.

Particulars.	Main Canal and Branches.	Rajbahas.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Actual outlay	4,799	2,514	7,313
Share of tools and plant	104	55	159
Total ...	4,993	2,569	7,472
Share of executive establishment	953	496	1,449
Ditto direction	269	140	409
Total ...	6,125	3,205	9,330
Add increase to stock and deduct receipts on capital account ...	...	...	6,315
Net increase to capital account ...	...	...	15,645

Percentage of net income to capital.

52. The net income was Rs. 3,39,375, being a return of 16·45 per cent. on the capital of Rs. 20,61,773 sunk on the works at the beginning of the year, or an increase of 1·44 per cent. on last year's return. This is the result of an increased gross revenue and decreased charges against revenue; still the return is not so good as that of 1871-72.

TABLE J.—EASTERN JUMNA CANAL.

PARTICULARS.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Direct Income	5,27,824	5,27,996	5,99,219
Expenditure	1,99,008	2,20,292	2,09,844
Net return	3,28,816	3,07,704	3,39,375
On a capital of	19,73,320	20,49,353	20,61,773
Or	16·66 per cent.	15·01 per cent.	16·45

Revenue charges.

53. Tables K. and L. give full particulars of revenue and maintenance charges, and show that there is an increase on both heads. The decrease on the total charge is entirely due to a reduction under the head Works of Improvement :—

TABLE K.—REVENUE MANAGEMENT, EASTERN JUMNA CANAL.

PARTICULARS.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Share of executive establishment	70,108	62,523	64,159
Ditto direction	20,613	21,852	19,854
Navigation	...	...	...
Expenditure by Civil Officers	21,310	23,008	25,948
Remission of revenue	207	1,111	1,659
TOTAL ...	1,12,238	1,08,489	1,11,612

TABLE L.—MAINTENANCE OF WORKS OF IMPROVEMENT.

PARTICULARS.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.
MAINTENANCE.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Share of executive establishment	12,744	8,710	9,011
Ditto direction	2,873	3,044	2,780
Medical establishment	...	533	905
TOTAL ESTABLISHMENT ...	15,617	12,487	12,705
Repairs, and tools and plant	62,170	66,012	70,300
Plantations	8,983	8,204	6,838
TOTAL MAINTENANCE ...	86,770	86,503	89,843
WORKS OF IMPROVEMENT.			
Share of executive establishment	...	2,584	850
Ditto direction	...	903	263
TOTAL ESTABLISHMENT ...	...	3,487	1,113
Expenditure on works	...	21,813	7,276
TOTAL WORKS OF IMPROVEMENT ...	...	25,300	8,389
TOTAL MAINTENANCE AND WORKS OF IMPROVEMENT ... ... { ESTABLISHMENT	15,617	15,774	13,818
{ WORKS AND PLANTATIONS ...	71,153	96,029	84,414
TOTAL ...	86,770	1,11,803	98,232
TOTAL WORKING EXPENSES, K. AND L. ...	1,99,008	2,20,292	2,09,844

Increase in charges of Civil Officers.

54. The increase under the head Charges of Civil Officers, which means the cost of collections, is especially unsatisfactory, and, as shewn in paragraph 23 of Superintending Engineer's Report, these charges aggregate more than the sanctioned 5 per cent.

Gross revenue.

55. There is an increase under every head of revenue except Navigation, which is unimportant. This is satisfactory when it is observed that there is a decrease in irrigated area of 16,000 acres. The decrease is partly due to the falling off in rice irrigation from the influence of newly augmented rates, partly to the season in the upper Duab being favourable to agriculture without the use of canal water.

TABLE M.—EASTERN JUMNA CANAL.

YEAR.	Water-rates.	Navigation.	Water-power.	Miscellaneous.	Plantations.	TOTAL.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1870-71	5,44,377	...	7,661	3,052	11,277	5,66,367
1871-72	4,97,838	10	9,434	2,073	18,470	5,27,825
1872-73	4,91,596	118	8,236	3,147	24,839	5,27,996
1873-74	5,01,306	29	11,643	5,164	31,078	5,49,219

Water-rate.

56. The increase in water-rate is entirely attributable to the high rate realised for kharif irrigation, which denotes an increase in the more valuable crops of the early kharif.

Deficiency in supply of water.

57. It is to be noticed that the supply of the Eastern Jumna Canal is at times unequal to the demand; and on this occasion we have a crucial instance of irrigation so strained for a certain period of the year, that the Superintending Engineer affirms that 300 cubic feet more could have been utilised with advantage, and relates that, in order to save the sugarcane, it was necessary to refuse water to the indigo; at the same time the rabi requirements were easily met. The failure was, of course, due not to the capacity of the canal, but to the lack of water in the river.

The whole indigo of the canal, however, was limited to 2,200 acres in 1872-73.

The average volume in April, May, and June, for the last three years, is as follows :—

	1871.	1872.	1873.
April	806	703	998
May	929	1,180	937
June	1,033	1,200	1,222

The tables show that full use is made of the water available.

Table N.
Increase in number of irrigating villages, &c.

58. In Table N. the principal facts to notice are the increase in number of irrigating villages, an increase of 9,708 in water-rate, coincident with a decreased area of 16,106 acres, and the increase of kharif water-rate over rabi.

TABLE N.—EASTERN JUMNA CANAL.

Year.	Length of canal.	Length of rajbaha (open).	Number of villages irrigating.	Average supply passing Kalsia.	Total. Kharif and rabi.	Total. Rabi.	Per cubic foot of supply. Kharif and rabi.	Per cubic foot of supply. Rabi.	Per mile of rajbaha. Kharif and rabi.	Per mile of rajbaha. Rabi.	Per mile of canal. Kharif and rabi.	Per mile of canal. Rabi.	Total water-rate. Kharif and rabi.	Total water-rate. Rabi.	Per acre irrigated. Kharif and rabi.	Per acre irrigated. Rabi.
1871-72	130	606	844	993	72,404	120,345	729	1240	400	411	1,873	1,956	2,43,534	2,54,304	3·36	2·11
1872-73	130	606	872	1,058	79,699	104,455	753	1061	435	351	2,093	1,688	2,72,099	2,19,497	3·41	2·10
1873-74	130	625	885	1,029	70,478	97,570	695	1144	473	329	2,272	1,584	2,95,376	2,05,928	4·19	2·11

Year.	Total. Kharif and rabi.	Total. Rabi.	Per mile of rajbaha. Kharif and rabi.	Per mile of rajbaha. Rabi.	Per cubic foot of supply.
1871-72	192,749		310·6	1945	195·9
1872-73	184,154		294·6	167·1	175·4
1873-74	168,048		268·9	156·1	162·9

59. In Table O. the decrease in executive management due to maintenance is accounted for by the decrease under Works of Improvement:—

Establishment charges.

TABLE O.—EASTERN JUMNA CANAL.

Establishment charged to	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.
Works (maintenance)	1·16	2·41	2·12	1·79
Revenue management	11·5	13·2	11·84	11·86

The increase of the charges of revenue management is again apparent.

60. The holders of contracts suffered no loss from the increased rates for rice, which could not be applied to those who held contracts previous to the enhancement.

Results of contracts.

61. The remissions due to errors are only 0·3 per cent. on the revenue, which is satisfactory. There is only one case of compensation for damages.

Remissions.

62. The measures referred to by Mr. Anderson in para. 26, page 5B., for the improvement of the distribution of water on the Eastern Jumna Canal, are full of promise.

Distribution of water.

DUN CANALS.

63. These consist of five small and inexpensive water-courses from which an increasing revenue is derived.

64. The capital sunk at the beginning of the year was Rs. 5,72,533, increased by Rs. 6,539 during the year. The direct revenue was Rs. 49,954, and the working expenses Rs. 27,509, showing a net return of Rs. 22,405. The direct return is, however, swallowed up by the interest charges, and it becomes a matter for consideration how to remedy this.

Capital account and percentage of profit.

65. Three years ago the water-rates of these canals were lowered upon a representation from land-owners that fresh land would be brought under cultivation and the area of irrigation increased. But no increase of area has followed this reduction; on the contrary both Superintending and Executive Engineers insist strongly on the necessity of raising the rates. The Government declined to terminate the experiment of lowering rates until it had been fairly tried; but as a good deal of money is being sunk in useful improvements, the means of obtaining a fair return must be re-considered. The present interest charge standing against the account of these small canals, with their capital of Rs. 5,72,533, is Rs. 3,02,503; their net profit, however, is in excess of this year's interest charge by Rs. 1,269.

Lowering of rates on Dun Canals.

66. Table O. shows the revenue on these canals for the last four years. There has been a gradual increase, less in the year under review than in previous years, on account of the season having been unfavourable to Dun irrigation, and because the profits of the year under review are diminished by a heavy work of renewal on the Kata Putther being charged to the revenue account, whereby the net direct profit is brought down to 3·91 per cent. on the capital.

TABLE O.—DUN CANALS.

Year.	Water-rate.	Water-power.	Miscellaneous.	Plantations.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1870-71	26,940	14,605	1,359	209	43,113
1871-72	22,693	19,338	1,247	576	43,854
1872-73	25,663	21,443	1,942	767	49,814
1873-74	25,129	23,149	1,197	479	49,955

67. The Superintending Engineer should himself address the Superintendent of the Dun, and, if necessary, the Commissioner of the Meerut Division, in respect of the recovery of balances of mill-rent which the Executive Engineer has not been able to realise in the ordinary course, as explained in Mr. Anderson's Report.

Recovery of balances of mill-rent.
Para. 37, p. 7B.

Administration and condition of canals.

68. The administration and condition of the canals is all that can be desired.

Year.	Gross revenue.	Working expenses.	Net direct profit.	Percentage on capital.	Net direct and indirect profits.	Percentage on capital.	Remarks.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.		
1869 70 ...	38,281	24,327	13,954	2·58	18,701	3·45	The amount of indirect revenue in each of these years is Rs.4,717.
1870-71 ...	43,113	24,672	18,441	3·36	23,188	4·32	
1871-72 ...	43,854	26,358	17,496	3·18	22,243	4·04	
1872-73 ...	49,815	25,470	24,345	4·34	29,092	5·18	
1873-74 ...	49,954	27,509	22,445	3·91	27,192	4·73	

AGRA IRRIGATION WORKS.

Agra Irrigation Works.

69. These have been definitely abandoned after a capital of Rs. 2,21,970 had been spent on them. The interest charges amount to 1¼ lakhs. The question of wiping the debit off the irrigation accounts is now before the Government of India.

SECTION V.

3RD CIRCLE OF SUPERINTENDENCE.

ROHILKHAND CANALS.

Capital and net revenue.

70. The capital sunk at the beginning of the year was Rs. 9,66,040, increased during the year by Rs. 1,54,996, spent chiefly on the construction of two new canals. The gross revenue, direct and indirect, was Rs. 70,801, and the working expenses were Rs. 65,772, so there was a net profit of Rs. 5,029.

Interest charges.

71. The interest charges for the year are Rs. 53,188, or Rs. 48,159 in excess of the net revenue, according to Controller's capital and revenue accounts. The results are shewn at pages xxvii and xxvii of the appendices.

New rates for Rohilkhand Canals.

72. The new rates for these canals, sanctioned by the Government of India as a tentative measure, were not in force for the year under review; and it has been decided not to raise the rate for sugarcane, owing to the discouraging results of the current year. The prospects of increasing the water-supply of these canals from the Sarda having been disappointed, measures have been taken to reduce the cost of management. The policy pursued now is to improve the existing lines, rather than to design new ones. The effect of these remedial measures, and of the completion of the Kicha and Kailas canals, will no doubt greatly improve the financial position of these canals.

73. The effect of the ruling of 1867, which deprived these canals of the power of raising water-rate for irrigation from waters conveyed in natural channels, and created an annual loss of 39 per cent. of the total* irrigated area, is terminated by the powers conferred under Act VIII of 1873.

BIJNOR CANALS.

74. The revenue was Rs. 6,500; the working expenses Rs. 4,315; the net revenue Rs. 1,185.

Discrepancies in financial statements of Collector and Controller.

75. The difference in working expenses, as stated by Collector and as given in Controller's statement, requires explanation. Collector states his working expenses at Rs. 1,831, showing a net revenue of Rs. 3,669. Controller explains that in his accounts the former have been unduly increased and the latter diminished in adjustment of old outstandings in the civil accounts, so that the profits are shewn to be less than they ought to be. It may be noticed that the gross revenue which is correctly stated by Collector has steadily improved for the last five years; the net profits are, however, still swamped by the interest charges. The proportion of flow to lift irrigation stands as last year, at two to one. The Collector explains the cause of the falling off of flow irrigation to be due to the failure of water for the last two years in the Gangan river.

SECTION VI.

BUNDELKHAND.

Financial results.

76. The revenue for the Hamirpur and Jhansi lakes is Rs. 4,337, and the expenditure Rs. 7,792. Of this amount, Rs. 3,647 was upon special repairs, the cost of which is divided proportionally between capital and revenue. Thus, for instance, out of an estimate of Rs. 4,644 for repairs to Muggerwara lake, Rs. 2,379 was debited to capital, and Rs. 2,265 to revenue, which amount forms a large part of the above maintenance charges.

* This, in a good year, similar to 1866-67, would represent a loss of revenue of Rs. 17,000.

Improvements of irrigation channels.

77. The improvements which have been carried out, and which are contemplated, will doubtless bear fruit in future years. Some considerable, but inexpensive improvements have been planned and sanctioned in communication with the Revenue Department this year, amongst which we may mention estimates of Rs. 473 and Rs. 2,500 for the northern and southern channels, respectively, of the Puchwara lake. The execution of the latter project is estimated to bring 500 acres under irrigation, which includes a fine tract of culturable waste. A distinct agreement has been demanded from the Revenue Department that the extra revenue obtained from lands irrigated from the lake will be credited to the canal account.

Effects of *Kadimi abpashi* rights.

78. Turning to a note in 1872 by the Chief Engineer of Irrigation on the subject of irrigation in Bundelkhand, it is observed in paragraph IV that the great difficulty which has presented itself hitherto in the matter of these lakes is, that the returns are insufficient to pay the cost of establishment and maintenance, on account of the depreciation of the revenue by the existence of *Kadimi abpashi* rights. But in paragraph V it is added that the Board has now agreed to recommend that this enhancement shall be credited to irrigation revenue, by which means this department saw its way to a fair return upon expenditure. The arrangement by which this department was ensured against any loss in undertaking the management of the lake irrigation was distinctly set forth by the Board in their letter, and it was on the understanding that this would be carried out that the lakes were given over to this department in a Resolution by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor. No definite steps, however, appear to have been taken in this matter, and this Government in the Revenue Department has also decided to leave for the present the question of levying owner's rate on the *Kadimi abpashi* lands in Hamirpur in which the period of settlement has expired.

No. 231 I.-C., dated 2nd February 1872.

No. 921, dated 22nd September 1871.

No. 791 I.-C., dated 17th April 1872.

Reimbursement of loss on lakes.

79. The areas irrigated for the year under review are 574 and 1,420 acres, respectively, for the Jhansi and Hamirpur lakes. Including indirect revenue, and exclusive of interest charges, the net loss on the year's operations is 905, which, considering all these adverse circumstances, is less than might have been expected; but it is now necessary that the Board should be called upon to reimburse this loss under the arrangements above alluded to.

Remarks on administration.

80. The Executive Engineer in his report upon the Jhansi lakes remarks upon the necessity of some restriction being put upon the *Kadimi* cultivators with regard to the use of water, and adds that under the present conditions the administration is impeded. It is remarked that the orders upon this point in the Government Resolution,* giving over the charge of the lakes to this department, are distinct, and that no such difficulties should exist.

* *No. 2804 I.-C., dated 30th November 1872.*

Statement of loss incurred.

81. The following statement shows the loss incurred by this department on the lakes this year:—

† Items as follows:—

Maintenance and Repairs.		*Establishment.*		Expenditure against revenue, as shewn by Controller	†7,716
Hamirpur ...	2,241	Hamirpur...	1,707	Remissions	76
Jhansi ...	2,329	Jhansi ...	1,439	Total Expenditure ...	7,792
	4,570		3,146		
		Total ...	7,716		

The revenue and interest accounts stand thus—

REVENUE ACCOUNT.

	Gross Revenue, including indirect.	Working Expenses.	Net Revenue.
Hamirpur	3,239	3,993	—754
Jhansi	3,648	3,799	—151

INTEREST ACCOUNT.

	Net Revenue.	Interest Charges.	Total deficit.
Hamirpur	—754	44	—798
Jhansi	—151	3,215	—3,366
Total ...	—905	3,259	—4,164

The total amount which should be recouped by Revenue Department is Rs. 4,164.

SECTION VII.

ENHANCEMENT OF LAND REVENUE DUE TO CANALS.

82. A reference to the corresponding section of the Revenue Report for 1873-74 will show that the subject of enhancement of land revenue had been carefully considered in this Department, and efforts had been made to get the amounts of land revenue credited to canals determined under the instructions of the Board on some fixed principles.

Orders passed by Government on enhancement of land revenue.

*A/A, *January* 1873, *Nos.* 8—44, *and June* 1873, 12—17.

† *No.* 2472*A*.

The results of careful enquiries, detailed in Proceedings* of this Department, led to the issue of a Resolution† in the Revenue Department, dated 3rd November, addressing orders on this subject to the Board of Revenue.

The results of enquiry are promised at an early period.

83. The statement of amounts credited in 1873-74 has not been obtained this year, but only a statement showing the increase credited in 1873-74 for four districts, Muzaffarnagar, Aligarh, Etah, and Etawah, which was received on the 21st November.

Increased enhancement in four districts.

I. *Aligarh.*—Shows a net increase of Rs. 566.

II. *Etawah.*—There is an increase of Rs. 7,220 over that of previous years in pargana Etawah.

III. *Etah.*—There is an increase of Rs. 2,081 in pargana Sakit.

IV. *Muzaffarnagar.*—The statement now submitted returns the revenue credited in previous years as Rs. 1,03,000, increased in 1872-73 by a sum of Rs. 2,327 credited for pargana Jansath. In our statements of last year it was shewn that the credit of previous years was to be increased by a sum of Rs. 10,500 obtained from Khatauli and Jansath, and this is the sum (Rs. 1,13,500) which is taken as the credit for Muzaffarnagar in the Resolution‡ in the Revenue Department above alluded to. These figures were based upon information received from the Board in their No. 986, dated 17th September 1872, and as the figures now given can be brought into no degree of accord with the former, the Board will be asked to explain this difference. The additional revenue credited for the year under review is Rs. 35,743. Of the total amount, Rs. 60,000 is credited to the Eastern Jumna, and Rs. 81,071 to the Ganges Canal. The details of the increase are shewn in the tables.

‡ *No.* 2472*A of* 1873.

It is much to be desired that the corrected returns for 1873-74 and those for 1874-75 may be presented at an early date.

Tables showing progress of settlements in canal-irrigated parganas.

84. The following Tables A, B, and C, are given as usual, showing the progress of settlement operations as far as they concern canal-irrigated parganas:—

A.—COMPLETE ASSESSMENTS DECLARED.

Districts.	Amount of enhancements due to canals.
	Rs.
Saharanpur	79,369
Meerut	1,25,239
Bulandshahr	33,418
Aligarh	88,032
Mainpuri	23,965
Farukhabad	10,410
Dun	4,747
Jhansi	2,550
Total ...	3,68,330

B.—ASSESSMENTS INCOMPLETE.

District.	Parganas in which assessments have not been declared.	Parganas completed.	Amount credited to canals.	Total by districts.
			Rs.	Rs.
Muzaffarnagar ...	General revision in progress; amounts not yet declared ...	...	...	1,41,071
Etah ...	Etah	Moradabad	11,700	
		Sonhar	142	
		Bilram	597	
		Sakit	2,081	14,520
Etawah ...	.....	Bharthna	11,309	
		Bidhuna	4,579	
		Phaphund	11,863	
		Etawah	7,220	34,971
Bareilly ...	Jahanabad	Ritcha	10,407	
	Mainajbandi ...	Nawabganj	13,509	
	Karor	Chaumalla	5,050	
		Kabar and Sarsawan... ...	3,641	32,607
Bijnor ...	Nagina	Nehtaur	...	...
		Total ...	...	2,22,969

C.—SETTLEMENT NOT COMMENCED OR ASSESSMENT NOT YET DECLARED.

District.	Canal-irrigated parganas.	District.	Canal-irrigated parganas.
Agra ...	Firozabad.	Cawnpore ...	Derapur.
Muttra ...	Nao Jhil.	Ditto ...	Akbarpur.
Ditto ...	Jalesar.	Ditto ...	Ghatampur.
Cawnpore ...	Sarh Salimpur.	Ditto ...	Bhajarpur.
Ditto ...	Bilhaur.	Tarai ...	Kilpuri.
Ditto ...	Rasulpur.	Ditto ...	Rudarpur.
Ditto ...	Jajmau.	Hamirpur ...	Mahoba.
Ditto ...	Shirajpur.	Ditto ...	Jeitpur.

IMPOSITION OF OWNER'S RATE UNDER ACT VIII OF 1873.

85. During the year under review this question met with full consideration from both irrigation and revenue officers.

Owner's rate.

Steps taken on the issue of last year's report.

* *No.* 2534*A*, *dated* 8*th November* 1873.

A reference to Section VII of Chief Engineer's Review of last year's Revenue Report will show that at the date of issue of that report the opinions of the Board had been taken on the subject, and the procedure to be followed had been laid down by Revenue Department Resolution* on the principles adopted in Sir William Muir's minute.

86. In the course of the year, a rule for the levy of the rate was submitted† to the Government of India, proposing to take, as a tentative measure, one-third of the amount of water-rate levied on occupiers as the rate to be levied on owners. It was proposed to make the rule immediately applicable to muafi or rent-free lands.

Rule submitted to Government of India.

† *No.* 415*A*, *dated* 14*th February* 1874.

The rule has been sanctioned by the Government of India in respect of "all estates into which canal-irrigation has been introduced for the first time since the last settlement or shall hereafter be introduced." But its application to muafi lands has not yet been sanctioned.

SECTION VIII.

ADMINISTRATION.

87. During the year good progress was made on the works of the Lower Ganges Canal, full details of which will be found in the Progress Report.

Progress on works.

88. Shortly after the close of the year two special appointments in connection with the Lower Ganges Canal were sanctioned.

Appointment of special officers.

89. The Executive Engineer, Cawnpore Special Works Division, is charged with the duty of providing (under the instruction of the Superintending Engineer, 4th Circle) for several important issues dependent on the construction of the Lower Ganges Canal, and its connection with the Ganges Canal.

Special Works Division.

At present a larger volume of water than is requisite is thrown into the Cawnpore Branch, in order to maintain a sufficient depth of water for the requirements of navigation, and in consequence a large volume of water is of necessity wastefully returned to the Ganges. It is now intended to deflect the carrying branch of the canal at a few miles distance from the city, with which communication will be maintained by a still-water canal. The waste of water will by this means be limited to that requisite to create the gentle current which is desirable on sanitary grounds.

The execution of these works involves the lowering of the bed of the channel in Cawnpore, and the substitution of girders for arches in the bridges, in order to obtain sufficient headway for the passage up to the centre of trade of heavy-laden boats, which has up to the present time been impracticable.

A special establishment under the executive charge of Captain G. F. L. Marshall, R. E., has been sanctioned by the Government of India* for two year to carry out these improvements.

* G. G. O. 116E-J, dated 14th May.

90. The rapid progress made on the works of the Lower Ganges Canal allows no time to be lost in arranging for the distribution of its water. The execution of this important duty has been confided to Captain J. C. Ross, R. E., an officer who has made the study of the natural contours of the country his special business, and who can consequently be relied upon to work in accordance with physical laws which cannot be transgressed without certain, if tardy, retribution, although their action may only be perceived in the apparently level plains of the North-West by the eye of a practised thoughtful observer.

Special division for laying out distributaries of Lower Ganges Canal.

91. The Agra Canal channel was completed during the year, and was opened on the 5th of March by the late Lieutenant-Governor, Sir William Muir, in the presence of a large number of officials of the various departments, and of the native landholders and inhabitants assembled by special invitation to do honour to the occasion. This is believed to be the first instance of a canal of magnitude being sanctioned and completed under the same Administration.

Completion of the Agra Canal.

92. Shortly after the close of the year, an irrigation establishment was sanctioned for the canal, whose duties were to begin on the 1st of September, and it was determined by the Government of India, on the representation of this Government, that the cost of maintenance should be charged to revenue, and cease to be charged to capital from the 31st October.

Establishment for the Agra Canal.

G. G. O., 216A-I, dated 10th July 1874.

93. The subject of the rates to be levied for this canal was long and carefully discussed, and complete agreement arrived at between the Board and the Settlement Officers on the one side, and the Chief Engineer on the other, before the question was laid before Government.

Rates for the Agra Canal.

Settlement Officers of long experience in irrigated districts were found to be uniformly of opinion that the present rates for flush irrigation on these canals are too low, and out of due proportion to those for lift; and all the deliberative authorities agreed that the rates should be considerably increased. The opening of the Agra Canal in an unirrigated country whose soil is peculiarly adapted for irrigation, at a time when a revision of the settlement is commencing, affords an opportunity of scientific assessment which up to this time has no precedent.

Moreover, the cost of the canal was so increased by the addition of charges which did not exist when the estimates were framed, that an addition to the expected income became a financial necessity.

The result deliberately arrived at by the Government of the North-Western Provinces was to maintain the Ganges Canal rates for lift-irrigation, and to make lift-rates the double of flow-rates, instead of one-half larger, as on the Ganges and other canals. The increase of water-rate practically amounts to about 25 per cent.

The adoption of the highest rates proposed are postponed on the ground that they might be beyond the present capacity of a people unaccustomed to irrigation. Half rates are to be charged for every water-course constructed at private cost during the first two seasons of its working. A modified tariff for navigation was at the same time adopted, which simplifies classification, and promotes employment of narrow boats.

These proposals have received the sanction of the Government of India. The correspondence, which is of great interest, will be found at p. xcvii of appendix.

94. The publication of the rules laid down under Act VIII of 1873 was for some time delayed, pending the settlement of discrepancies between the rules proposed by this Government and those proposed by the Punjab Government. These discrepancies having been reduced to those caused by local differences, the rules were submitted to the Government of India for approval, but these have again been returned for further consideration.

Rules under Act VIII.

95. Orders of the Government of India issued approving, as a tentative measure, of the modifications in classifying expenditure for purposes of account proposed by the Government of the North-Western Provinces.

Classification of expenditure.

96. A new system of accounting for works costing under Rs. 10,000 by the normal outlay proposed optionally by the Government of India to the various local Governments and Administrations was declined by this Government. At the same time the monthly progress report was abolished in this branch. A system has been adopted of submitting a duplicate of every register of works monthly to the scrutiny of Superintending Engineers, by whom a certificate is submitted to Government that the works are being carried on in accordance with the budget allotments and the estimated rates of work.

New system of keeping accounts.

97. It has been found necessary to call attention to the strict orders of the code on the subject of stock-taking at fixed periods, and on the occasion of transfers. The provisions of Circular H will no doubt lead to greater punctuality and system.

Condition of the stock returns.

98. By Circular I the limit of jurisdiction of canal officers was defined in accordance with the orders of the Government of India. But discretion was afforded to Superintending Engineers to sanction journeys within the province for purchase of materials, or for inspection of the larger works which are now in progress.

Limit of jurisdiction.

99. The following statement shows that the majority of the reports were submitted with fair punctuality this year:—

Date of submission of statements from which this report is compiled.

From.	Date received.
1st Circle	5th September 1874.
2nd „	25th July „
3rd „	9th September „
Superintendent of Works	10th August „
Controller	14th „ „
Board	21st November „

100. The present volume would have been submitted to the Government of India by the appointed date, had the statements of the Board of Revenue been received in proper time.

Cause of delay in submission of this report.

The numerous tables for the Chief Engineer's report which relate to income cannot be prepared until the amount of credit of indirect revenue is ascertained.

101. In the review of the Revenue Report for 1872-73 by the Government of India, No. 2678II, dated 12th May 1874, it was remarked that the statement of value of crops irrigated during the year called for in the Resolution on the previous year's Revenue Report had not been submitted.

Statement of value of crops irrigated.

The returns were promised by the Board of Revenue for the current year, but they have not been obtained in time.

There seems to be no reason why the return should not be submitted annually.

102. Great delay has occurred in printing, which will be obviated in future years, by the coming removal of the press into convenient premises.

Delay in preparation of appendix statements.

103. The successful results of the year confirm the opinion of the Superintending Engineers that the labours of all have been successful. The following appear to the Chief Engineer to be most prominently mentioned:—

EXECUTIVE ENGINEERS.

Captain F. V. Corbett, R. E.	Captain J. L. Macpherson, R. E.
Captain F. J. Home, R. E.	Mr. O. Phillpott.

1.—ASSISTANT ENGINEERS.

Mr. C. G. Palmer.	Lieutenant J. Clibborn.
Mr. J. L. Tickell.	Mr. W. Willcocks.
Mr. J. Thornhill.	Mr. R. W. Hawkins.

2.—UPPER SUBORDINATES.

Conductor G. McArthur, Sub-Engineer.	Sergeant J. Laing, Supervisor.
Sub-Engineer Elahi Bakhsh, Supervisor.	Sergeant R. Read.
Sergeant J. Williams, Supervisor.	

3.—DEPUTY MAGISTRATES.

Chirinji Lal. | Girdhari Lal.

4.—ZILADARS.

Bhikum Sen. | Narinji Lal.
Sewa Ram. |

104. The direction has sustained a loss in the past year from the transfer of Captain P. S. Marindin, R. E., Executive Engineer, and Captain G. F. L. Marshall, R. E., Personal Assistant, to important divisions on the canals. They have been replaced by Mr. G. H. D. Walker, B.A., and Mr. P. Nelson, Executive Engineer.

Remarks on Direction.

105. In accordance with the orders of the Government of India, a collection has been made of the records of gauges of the various rivers in the North-Western Provinces, ranging from the year 1868 to the present time, and, where they are available, discharges have also been given. The care with which the latter records have been regularly maintained on the rivers in the second circle of superintendence does great credit to Mr. C. C. Anderson, the Superintending Engineer; though greater attention has been paid to the subject on other rivers since the publication of Circular K, there is a dearth of discharges to record in other circles.

Collection of gauge readings and discharges.

106. Simultaneously with the present Revenue Report will be published the diagrams and discharges of rivers for 1873-74, with a map showing the sites at which the gauges are fixed, and also diagrams of the canals.

107. A separate Gauge Atlas is about to be published, which was promised in last year's report, containing all available diagrams and discharges of rivers and canals from the earliest dates up to the end of 1873. The discharges for subsequent years in succession should be stitched or otherwise attached to the volume, which will constitute a record of the highest professional value.

W. H. GREATHED, COLONEL, R.E.,
Chief Engineer of Irrigation,
N.-W. Provinces.

DATED ALLAHABAD,
The 3rd December 1874.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

CIVIL WORKS.

Irrigation.

REVENUE REPORT OF IRRIGATION WORKS IN BENGAL FOR THE YEAR 1873-74.

Nos. 335—49 I., Dated Simla, the 27th September 1875.

READ—

Letter from the Government of Bengal, in the Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, No. 112 I—A, dated the 13th February 1875, forwarding a copy of the Revenue Report of Irrigation Works in Bengal for the year 1873-74, and of the Resolution of that Government reviewing the same.

OBSERVATIONS.—This Report has been received three months after the time fixed for its submission; but it is understood that the delay has been occasioned by the Chief Engineer's absence in Orissa on duty.

2. The operations of the year having been reviewed in detail by the Local Government, only the general results and a few points requiring attention will be noticed here.

3. From the abstracts (annexed) of the general financial results of the canals in the province, none of which are as yet complete, it is observed—

	£	£
I.—That the capital outlay on all the Irrigation Works under the Government of Bengal to end of 1873-74, including the Damoodah Project, which has been suspended, has amounted to	...	3,151,898
II.—Of this sum, the amount expended on the Soane scheme, which had not been brought into operation till after the close of the year under review, has been	986,583	
And on the Damoodah scheme which has been suspended ...	15,832	
		1,002,415
III.—Leaving as the expenditure on the Orissa Project ...	....	2,149,483
IV.—The gross direct receipts from this project during 1873-74 have amounted to	...	14,768
V.—And the working expenses to	...	29,096
VI.—Leaving a deficit in the operations of the year of ...	...	14,328

equivalent to a loss of 0·7 per cent. in the operations of the year, exclusive of £91,753 for simple interest on the capital outlay. If the net returns are based on the assessments of the

year, the receipts will amount to £19,484, the expenses to £29,096, and the net deficit to £9,612. This, though unsatisfactory, is still a considerable improvement on the results of the previous year, when the loss was as high as £25,073. The anticipations of improvement in the returns from irrigation, expressed in the review of the previous year's operations, have been more than justified by the results of 1873-74. The Report shows that there are some grounds for expecting that the development of irrigation will be greater than has lately been considered possible.

4. Fourteen miles of new canal and 37 miles of distributaries have been opened during the year under review. The irrigated area has risen from 18,159 acres to 48,920 acres, and the earnings (assessments) have increased from Rs. 470 per mile of canal and Rs. 110 per mile of distributary to Rs. 994 and Rs. 239, respectively. There has also been marked improvement in the navigation receipts, the collections having been Rs. 80,659 against Rs. 45,492 in the year previous.

5. The most marked improvement occurred in the Midnapore series, where the demand for water in the month of October much exceeded the available supply. This deficiency at a critical period occurring so early in the history of the canal, points to the advisability of supplementing the available volume by storage reservoirs if they can be constructed at a reasonable cost, and this point might be enquired into at the first favourable opportunity.

6. The irrigation in Orissa shows about the same ratio of increase as that in Midnapore, though the aggregate result is still insignificant compared with the capacity of the canals. The income from navigation is nearly double that of the previous year; and although this large increase is in part attributable to the demand for grain required for the famine-stricken districts in upper Bengal, there appears to be little doubt that, as the navigable communications with the trading marts in Orissa and arrangements for loading and unloading vessels at the sea-board are perfected, this item of revenue will be largely increased.

7. The income from the Tidal Canal, which is solely a navigable line, was double that of the previous year, owing partly, as in Orissa, to the exceptional demand for grain for other districts in Bengal, but also to the completion of the terminal locks by which the communication with tide water is now practicable at all times.

8. In outlay on repairs there has been in the Orissa series a decrease. On the Midnapore and Tidal Canals there has been a considerable increase, due in both instances to exceptional circumstances which are detailed in the reports.

9. The reports of the revenue officers show that the system of management in revenue matters on both the Orissa and Midnapore series is improving and becoming more efficient, though there are still some grave difficulties to be overcome. Surreptitious irrigation is reported to be still rife, in spite of every effort on the part of the officers to prevent it. This and other matters alluded to in the reports will doubtless be considered by the Local Government, by whom a Bill to regulate Canal administration has lately been introduced into the Bengal Legislative Council.

10. The calculations of the value of the crops saved in Behar by the Soane Canal irrigation given in the report, appear to be a moderate estimate of the benefit of these works to the country in years of drought. The Soane Canal, though incomplete, was yet sufficiently advanced to admit of a large supply of water being conveyed to lands on which the crops must have otherwise perished. The area thus irrigated is estimated at 159,470 acres, and the value of the crops as £477,500. This is a prominent instance of the indirect benefits which such works confer on the State. Similarly, the value of the crops saved on the Midnapore Canal is estimated at £52,960.

11. In conclusion, it may be observed that this report is satisfactory in the sense that what was before discouraging is now not only much less so, but is even hopeful as to the future.

ORDER.—Ordered that copies of this Resolution and of the Report be forwarded to the Secretary of State, and the Financial and Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce Departments, for information, and that the attention of the latter Department be drawn to paras. 29—32 of Mr. Wylly's report on model farms.

Ordered also, that copies of this Resolution be forwarded to the Government of Bengal and the several* other Local Governments and Administrations in the Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, for information.

* The Governments of Madras, Bombay, the North-Western Provinces, and the Punjab.
The Chief Commissioners of Oudh, the Central Provinces, British Burmah, Mysore and Coorg.
The Resident at Hyderabad.
The Agents of the Governor General for Central India and Rajpootana.

Ordered further, that this Resolution, the Resolution of the Local Government, and the Chief Engineer's Report, be forwarded to the Home Department for publication in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India.*

C. H. DICKENS, *Colonel, R. A.,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL RESULTS OF IRRIGATION WORKS IN BENGAL BASED ON THE ACTUAL CASH RECEIPTS FOR AND UP TO THE END OF THE YEAR 1873-74.

	WORKS UNDER CONSTRUCTION.					WORK SUSPENDED.	GRAND TOTAL.
	Orissa Project.	MIDNAPORE PROJECT. Midnapore Series.	MIDNAPORE PROJECT. Tidal Canal.	Soane Scheme.	TOTAL.	Damoodah Project.	
CAPITAL ACCOUNT. (WITHOUT INTEREST.)	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
FOR THE YEAR — Ordinary ...	10,642	—577	332	...	10,397	—2,653	7,744
FOR THE YEAR — Extraordinary ...	156,829	48,207	14,373	293,200	512,609	...	512,609
FOR THE YEAR — Contributions ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
FOR THE YEAR — Capitalization of land revenue ...	2,288	...	...	...	2,288	...	2,288
FOR THE YEAR — TOTAL ...	169,759	47,630	14,705	293,200	525,294	—2,653	522,641
TO END OF YEAR — Ordinary ...	32,487	27,440	9,256	8,864	78,047	15,832	93,879
TO END OF YEAR — Extraordinary ...	1,356,561	552,353	169,098	977,719	3,055,731	...	3,055,731
TO END OF YEAR — Contributions ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TO END OF YEAR — Capitalization of land revenue ...	2,288	...	...	...	2,288	...	2,288
TO END OF YEAR — TOTAL ...	1,391,336	579,793	178,354	986,583	3,136,066	15,832	3,151,898
REVENUE ACCOUNT. GROSS REVENUE.							
FOR THE YEAR — Direct ...	4,383	7,264	3,121	...	14,768	...	14,768
FOR THE YEAR — Indirect ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
FOR THE YEAR — TOTAL ...	4,383	7,264	3,121	...	14,768	...	14,768
TO END OF YEAR — Direct ...	18,867	22,287	7,811	...	48,965	...	48,965
TO END OF YEAR — Indirect ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TO END OF YEAR — TOTAL ...	18,867	22,287	7,811	...	48,965	...	48,965
WORKING EXPENSES.							
During year	12,919	12,056	4,121	...	29,096	...	29,096
To end of year	70,757	33,985	9,625	...	114,367	...	114,367
NET REVENUE.							
FOR THE YEAR — Direct ...	—8,536	—4,792	—1,000	...	—14,328	...	—14,328
FOR THE YEAR — Indirect ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
FOR THE YEAR — TOTAL ...	—8,536	—4,792	—1,000	...	—14,328	...	—14,328
TO END OF YEAR — Direct ...	—51,890	—11,697	—1,815	...	—65,402	...	—65,402
TO END OF YEAR — Indirect ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TO END OF YEAR — TOTAL ...	—51,890	—11,697	—1,815	...	—65,402	...	—65,402
SIMPLE INTEREST. ACCOUNT, INCLUDING INTEREST WHILE WORK WAS UNDER CONSTRUCTION.							
For the year	58,906	25,051	7,796	37,438	129,191	811	130,002
To end of year	226,797	97,516	28,375	89,498	442,186	3,991	446,177
DIFFERENCE BETWEEN NET REVENUE AND CHARGE FOR INTEREST.							
FOR THE YEAR — Direct ...	—67,442	—29,843	—8,796	—37,438	—143,519	—811	—144,330
FOR THE YEAR — Indirect ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
FOR THE YEAR — TOTAL ...	—67,442	—29,843	—8,796	—37,438	—143,519	—811	—144,330
TO END OF YEAR — Direct ...	—278,687	—109,213	—30,190	—89,498	—507,588	—3,991	—511,579
TO END OF YEAR — Indirect ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TO END OF YEAR — TOTAL ...	—278,687	—109,213	—30,190	—89,498	—507,588	—3,991	—511,579

GENERAL ABSTRACT OF FINANCIAL RESULTS OF IRRIGATION WORKS UNDER THE GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—ASSESSMENTS.

	CAPITAL ACCOUNT.	REVENUE ACCOUNT, 1873-74.						PERCENTAGE OF NET REVENUE OR CAPITAL, 1873-74.		
	Outlay during 1873-74.	Total to end of 1873-74.	Direct Revenue assessed.	Working expenses.	Net direct Revenue.	Add indirect.	Total net direct and indirect.	Charges for interest, 1873-74.	Direct.	Indirect.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£			
WORKS UNDER CONSTRUCTION.											
Orissa Project ...	169,759	1,391,336	4,457	12,919	—8,462	...	—8,462	58,906	—·60	...	—·60
Midnapoor Series ...	47,630	579,793	11,906	12,056	—150	...	—150	25,051	—·02	...	—·02
Tidal Canal ...	14,705	178,354	3,121	4,121	—1,000	...	—1,000	7,796	—·56	...	—·56
TOTAL ...	232,094	2,149,483	...	...	...	...	...	37,438	...	...	...
Soane Scheme ...	293,200	986,583	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	525,294	3,136,066	19,484	29,096	—9,612	...	—9,612	129,191	—·30	...	—·30
Damoodah Project (suspended) ...	—2,653	15,832	...	...	...	...	...	811	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	522,641	3,151,898	19,484	29,096	—9,612	...	—9,612	130,002	...	...	...

No. 1101.—A.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in the Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, under date the 13th February 1875.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, PUBLIC WORKS DEPT.

READ—

Chief Engineer's Report of Irrigation Revenue for the year 1873-74, and annexures.

RESOLUTION.—The capital invested in canals in this province amounts at the end of the year under review to Rs. 3,15,18,966; of this amount, Rs. 52,26,403 had been expended during the year.

The portion of the capital due to works not yet producing revenue (*i. e.*, the Soane and Damoodur Projects) was Rs. 1,00,24,135.

2. The assessments of the year amounted to Rs. 1,94,841, whilst the charges for maintenance and establishment were Rs. 2,90,956, showing a loss of Rs. 96,115 on the transactions of the year.

The actual collections, however, only amounted to Rs. 1,47,688, showing a deficit of Rs. 1,43,268. If to this latter sum be added the charges for maintenance unpaid in previous years, *viz.* Rs. 5,10,726, we obtain as the total deficit on account of current expenses to the end of the year Rs. 6,53,994.

3. The difference between the assessments and collections is heavy, and occurred principally in Midnapore.

It is said to be due to the strain thrown on the establishment by the sudden demand for irrigation in October and November.

4. The interest due for the year on canals returning revenue amounts to Rs. 9,17,537; on canals not yet opened to Rs. 3,82,489; and the total charge for interest up to the end of the year to Rs. 44,61,764.

5. The total deficit chargeable therefore against the department up to the end of the year 1873-74 amounts to Rs. 51,15,758:

6. The lengths of canals open at the commencement and close of the year were as follows:—

NAME OF CHANNEL.	Open at the end of 1872-73.	Open at the end of 1873-74.	Added during 1873-74.
Kendraparah Canal	39·6	39·6	0
Ditto Distributaries	244·8	252	7·2
Ditto Village Channels	59·5	59·5	0
High Level Canal	33·1	37·1	4
Ditto Distributaries	88	90	2
Taldundah Canal	27·3	27·3	0
Ditto Distributaries	64·5	64·5	0
Matchgong Canal	15	15	0
Ditto Distributaries	66·8	74	7·2
Midnapore Canal	38	48	10
Ditto Distributaries	177	197·5	20·5
Ditto Village Channels	77·5	77·5	0
Tidal Canals	29	29	0

7. The area irrigated during the year was 48,920 acres, of which 12,571 were in Orissa and 36,349 in Midnapore. These areas compare favorably with those of the previous year, which were 4,753 and 13,406 acres respectively.

8. The collections on account of tolls on traffic amounted to Rs. 80,659, against Rs. 45,492 the previous year. They were in Orissa Rs. 18,577, in Midnapore Rs. 34,104, and on the Tidal Canals Rs. 27,978, and show a large increase over those of 1872-73, which were Rs. 10,044, Rs. 20,994, and Rs. 14,454, respectively. The increase is due in some measure to the traffic in grain consequent on the scarcity in Behar; but as the Midnapore and Tidal Canals were only open for through traffic in October and September respectively, there are fair grounds for expecting that the traffic on these last canals will be large.

9. The works not yet completed are the Soane and Damoodur Canals; the latter has been, as stated last year, postponed indefinitely. It was hoped that the Soane Canals might have been so far completed as to allow of regular irrigation being carried on during the rainy season of 1874-75, but the temporary opening during the drought in Behar interfered so much with the progress of the works that it was not found practicable to complete them as soon as was expected. They will probably be ready by the end of the working season of 1874-75.

10. In September 1873 orders were issued to turn water into these canals and distribute it by any means. Irrigation was accordingly supplied to an estimated area of 159,470 acres, much of which received two and even three waterings.

11. The value of the crops saved by the irrigation from the Soane was about Rs. 48,00,000, and in Midnapore about Rs. 5,29,000; these would almost to a certainty have perished without the water, so that this amount may be fairly considered an indirect return from the works greater in amount than the whole accumulated deficit.

12. The reports of the Commissioner and Officiating Revenue Superintendent in Orissa and of the Collector and Deputy Revenue Superintendent in Midnapore give details of all that has been done during the year.

13. The Commissioner of Orissa considers that matters are going on very quickly and satisfactorily, and that although progress is but slow it is still steady, and there is reason to be hopeful for the future. The Collector of Midnapore considers the year as the most critical and most successful that has been experienced; the only limit to the amount watered being the quantity of water available, which was unfortunately much reduced by the failure of the rains.

14. On the whole, then, it may be considered that the prospects of canal irrigation and traffic being extended are very much better than when the last report was written, and that there will be some return for the capital invested.

15. The Lieutenant-Governor has much pleasure in acknowledging the services rendered during the year by the Officers of the Irrigation Department.

To Mr. Levinge, the Superintending Engineer of the Soane Canal, and to Major McNeile, Captain Heywood, Mr. Stoney and Mr. Hope, the Executive Engineers under him, especial credit is due, not only for the rapid and excellent work which they have done in carrying on the canal construction, but for their great and untiring exertions in distributing the water to the furthest point which it could be made to reach. In Midnapore, Mr. Harrison, the Collector, Mr. Kimber and Mr. Apjohn, Executive Engineers, and Baboo J. N. Mookerjee, the Deputy Superintendent, deserve great credit for their successful exertions in extending the irrigation. In Orissa, Mr. Walker, the Superintending Engineer, has worked with his usual ability and energy, and Mr. Wylly, the Officiating Revenue Superintendent, has done good work.

16. Although not employed on works returning revenue, the exertions of Mr. Martin, the Superintending Engineer, and Messrs. Vertannes and DeGroussilliers and Cotton, in completing the embankments of the River Gunduk, and of Mr. Whitfield in forcing water into the old bed of the Kana Nuddee in the Hooghly districts, deserve acknowledgment.

17. The best thanks of the Lieutenant-Governor are due to Colonel Gulliver, for his efficient superintendence of the operations of the Department during the year under review.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

H. W. GULLIVER, COLONEL, R. E.,
Offg. Joint Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal in the P. W. Dept., Irrign. Branch.

BENGAL PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Irrigation Branch.

Note on the Canal Revenue Reports for the year 1873-74, *by* COLONEL H. W. GULLIVER, R. E. *Officiating Chief Engineer.*

ORISSA SERIES.

1. The capital invested in these canals on the 1st April 1874 amounted to Rs. 1,39,13,364, exclusive of interest. The following is the detail of the amount added during the year:—

	Rs.
Works and Tools and Plant	13,82,604
Establishment	2,97,706
Capitalization of the rent of land taken up for works	22,877
	17,03,187
D. D. receipts on Capital Accounts	5,596
Net addition to Capital	16,97,591

2. The principal items of expenditure were as follows:—

	Rs.
On Head Works	18,147
„ Taldundah Canal	74,890
„ Matchgong „	84,718
„ Kendraparah „	98,814
„ Patamoondi „	2,55,462
„ High Level „ Section I	47,442
„ „ „ „ „ II	3,50,420
„ „ „ „ „ III	2,79,114
Field Survey	9,495
	12,18,502

so that the greater portion of the money was spent on the Patamoondi Canal and the Sections II and III of the High Level Canal.

3. The interest and charges unpaid amounted on the same date to Rs. 27,86,850, of which Rs. 5,18,887 was the excess of charges for maintenance over receipts, and Rs. 22,67,963 the amount of interest. The portion of this for the year now reported on was—

	Rs.
Balance of Charges	85,356
Interest	5,89,066
TOTAL ...	6,74,422

4. In the statement of charges given above, and in the Revenue Account prepared by the Controller appended to this report, the account is only credited with actual collections. This has been done under directions from the Accountant-General, so that these statements may agree with the Imperial Accounts; but, in order that the results of the working of the canals during the year may be considered in connection with the conditions of the year, it is necessary to show what the earnings have been: and the Revenue Account below is prepared for this purpose.

RECEIPTS.	Rs.	Rs.
Water-rates	18,145	
Navigation Tolls	18,577	
		36,722
Miscellaneous.		
Plantations	161	
Rents of lands and fisheries ...	1,316	
Sales of produce	17	
„ of materials	100	
Fines	2,545	
Rent of buildings	3,101	
Sales of grass	242	
Sundries	364	
		7,846
		44,568
Balance deficit		84,623
TOTAL ...		1,29,191

EXPENDITURE.	Rs.	Rs.
Maintenance and Repairs.		
Main Canal	52,593	
Distributaries	16,044	
Drainage	104	
Navigation	3,704	
Buildings	4,574	
	77,019	
D. D. correction from last year	4,587	
		72,432
Plantations		2,073
Establishment.		
General	9,568	
Revenue	38,607	
Navigation	5,828	
		54,003
Tools and Plant		683
TOTAL ...		1,29,191

5. Hence the deficit, due to the working of the year, is Rs. 84,623, or 0·693 per cent. on Rs. 1,22,15,773, which formed the capital of the canal at the commencement of the year.

6. The above deficit, Rs. 84,623, would seem to show a great improvement over the results of the previous year, when the deficiency was Rs. 2,15,271; but I regret to say that this is mostly fallacious, as the great reduction in the cost of maintenance is due to a re-adjustment of the accounts carried out during the year.

The total expenditure on repairs was Rs. 1,46,813, of which Rs. 74,381 were written back; otherwise the deficit would have been Rs. 1,59,004, which is still Rs. 56,267 less than in 1872-73.

7. The following table gives a comparison between the charges for maintenance in this and the preceding year:—

MAINTENANCE AND REPAIRS.	1872-73.	1873-74.	Difference, 1873-74.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Main Canals	1,25,603	52,593	—73,010
Distributaries	5,788	16,044	+10,256
Drainage Works	4,587	104	—4,483
Navigation	4,476	3,704	—772
Buildings	2,083	4,574	+2,491
Miscellaneous	21,347	...	—21,347
Plantations	57	2,073	+2,116
Establishment.			
General	26,552	9,568	—16,984
Revenue	41,382	38,607	—2,775
Navigation	6,154	5,828	—326

But this does not give a fair comparison, as has been explained in the preceding paragraph.

8. The following tables give the comparison between the actual cost of the repairs in the two years without allowing for the adjustment of accounts:—

CANAL REPAIRS.

	1872-73.		1873-74.			
	Length open.	Repairs.	Length open.	Repairs.	+	—
	...	Rs. 79,555	...	Rs. 1,13,207	Rs. 33,652	Rs. ...
Head Works—Total ...		Per mile.		Per mile.		
Kendraparah Canal ...	39·6	1,288	39·6	153	...	1,135
High Level „ ...	33·1	454	37·1	287	...	167
Taldundah „ ...	27·3	446·4	27·3	17	...	429·4
Matchgong „ ...	15·0	20·5	15	...	...	20·5
TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON REPAIRS	...	1,58,096	...	1,30,480	...	27,616

DISTRIBUTARY REPAIRS.

	1872-73.		1873-74.			
	Length open.	Repairs per mile.	Length open.	Repairs per mile.	+	—
		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Kendraparah Canal ...	244·8	20	252	35·8	15·8	
Village Channels ...	59·5	Not included	59·5	Not included	...	
High Level Canal ...	88	...	90	47·6	47·6	
Taldundah „ ...	64·5	2·3	64·5	47·2	44·9	
Matchgong „ ...	66·5	12	74	0·74	...	11·26
TOTAL ...	523·3	5,788	540	16,333	10,545	...

9. The cost of general establishments is divided according to the percentage on expenditure, hence the decrease is only nominal as the adjusted accounts formed the basis of the charge.

10. The following shows a comparison between the revenue of the two years. It is useless entering the amounts in former years as the returns of irrigation before 1872-73 are unreliable, as explained in the report of that year:—

ITEMS OF REVENUE.	1872-73.	1873-74.	Increase, 1873-74.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Water-rates	5,401	18,145	12,744
Navigation	10,044	18,577	8,533
Miscellaneous	7,508	7,846	338
TOTAL ...	22,953	44,568	21,615

11. The increase in water-rates is due to the larger area irrigated, which was 12,571 acres instead of 4,753, and it was distributed between the canals and crops as shewn in the following table:—

NAME OF CANAL.	Season.	Area, 1872-73.	Area, 1873-74.	Increase, 1873-74.
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Kendraparah Canal ...	Khureef ...	3,474	4,807	1,333
	Rubbee ...	844	2,921	2,077
	Perennial ...	...	97	97
High Level Canal, Section I.	Khureef ...	237	2,977	2,740
	Rubbee ...	...	36	36
Taldundah and Matchgong	Khureef ...	88	1,320	1,232
	Rubbee ...	97	334	237
	Perennial ...	13	79	66
TOTAL ...	.....	4,753	12,571	7,818

12. The proportions between flow and lift irrigation were as follows:—

	1872-73.			1873-74.		
	Flow.	Lift.	Total.	Flow.	Lift.	Total.
Khureef	3,747	52	3,799	8,859	245	9,104
Rubbee	780	161	941	2,555	733	3,291
Perennial	12	1	13	100	76	176
TOTAL ...	4,539	214	4,753	11,514	1,057	12,571

It will be seen that the larger proportion of lift irrigation is for the rubbee and perennial crops, when the quantity of water in the rivers is small.

13. The following table shows the area irrigated per cubic foot per second of discharge on the several canals: the portion irrigated throughout the year is included under the head Rubbee:—

	Discharge.	Area irrigated.	AREA PER CUBIC FOOT.	
			1873-74.	1872-73.
Kendraparah Canal—	c. ft. per sec.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Khureef	273	4,807	17·6	8·5
Rubbee	233	3,018	12·9	4·3
High Level Canal—				
Khureef	184	2,977	16·1	1·05
Rubbee	141	36	0·25	0·41
Taldundah and Matchgong—				
Khureef	156	1,320	8·5	...
Rubbee	88	413	4·7	...

It will be seen that there is an increase on each canal in both seasons except in the rubbee on the High Level Canal.

14. The water-rates charged are shewn in the table annexed to the report. The details of the area irrigated are as follows:—

		Acres.
Rice ...	leased for before the 1st May	4,504
	leased after the 1st May	3,887
Surreptitious irrigation		732
Dry-weather crops		3,276
Perennial		172
		12,571

15. The nature of the crops grown are shewn in a table attached to the Deputy Revenue Superintendent's Report. The principal are autumn and winter rice crops 9,104, cold-weather rice 1,102, and cotton 2,154 acres.

16. The following table shows the difference in the rainfall in the last three years compared with the average of the last 18 years:—

1873-74	...	40·31	inches.
1872-73	...	73·04	„
1871-72	...	50·03	„
Average	...	54·69	„

Looking merely at the totals, it would appear that a much larger area should have been irrigated in this year; but the rain was distributed over the critical months for the crop in such a way as to be most favorable for the cultivation, so that, although there were signs at one time of a large demand for water, rain fell in time to prevent the irrigation being carried out.

Rainfall in June	2·72	inches.
„ July	11·04	„
„ August	11·06	„
„ September	5·56	„
„ October	2·17	„

17. The increase in navigation returns, Rs. 8,533, is in some measure due to the traffic in grain consequent on the scarcity in Behar; but the canals were also in better order than in the previous year. The increase is mainly in the Kendraparah Canal, as will be seen below:—

	1872-73.	1873-74.	Difference.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
High Level Canal	1,551	1,497	—54
Kendraparah „	8,023	16,087	8,064
Taldundah „	468	987	519
Matchgong „	2	6	4
TOTAL	10,044	18,577	8,533

18. The following table gives the comparison between the toll collections, &c., of the various canals for the two last years:—

NAME OF CANAL.	Number of miles of Canal open for traffic at the end of the year.		Toll Collections.		Rate of Tolls per mile of Canal.		Number of Boats.		Tonnage.		Value of Traffic.	
	1872-73.	1873-74	1872-73.	1873-74.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1872-73. Rs.	1873-74. Rs.
High Level Canal, Section I.	37	37	1,551	1,497	42	40	772	1,067	3,190	6,375	51,415	1,03,040
Kendraparah	40	40	8,023	16,087	206	412	3,947	6,166	26,313	50,377	47,10,968	42,55,389
Taldundah	27	27	468	987	17	36	382	884	2,452	9,108	21,270	30,844
Matchgong	6	6	2	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	110	110	10,044	18,577	265	488	5,101	8,117	31,955	65,860	47,83,653	43,89,273

It will be seen that although the average tonnage has increased from about 6 to 8 tons per boat, the value of the traffic has decreased; but this value is only ascertained by the toll collectors roughly, and is by no means reliable.

19. The following table gives the principal articles carried in the two years:—

	1872-73.	1873-74.	1873-74.	
			+	—
	Tons.	Tons.		
Articles of food	19,667	30,086	10,419	
Stimulants	18	19	1	
Clothing	278	257	...	21
Staples of manufacture	251	1,158	907	
Building materials	1,388	13,380	11,992	
Live-stock	...	45	45	
Fuel	345	2,562	2,217	
Cooking utensils...	46	...	...	46
Miscellaneous	3,059	2,258	...	801
		Number.		
Empty boats	Not known.	3,199		
Passenger boats	Ditto.	327		

20. The total demand for the year, including arrears of previous years, amounted to Rs. 23,389, of which Rs. 19,889 were collected, Rs. 1,118 remitted, leaving a balance of Rs. 2,382 due at the end of the year, of which only Rs. 17 is for assessment of 1872-73. All previous accounts have now been disposed of. The amount received was Rs. 19,905, a voluntary payment of Rs. 16 having been made in advance on account of perennial crops for 1874-75.

21. The Officiating Revenue Superintendent has remarked on the following points:—

The decrease in the number of men appointed by the cultivators to collect and pay in the rates.—This has been nearly 50 per cent., and is attributed to the collectors having insisted on having something paid them by the cultivators for their trouble. This is extremely probable, and has led to the ryots preferring to pay their water-rates direct to the canal officials.

With regard to surreptitious irrigation, he remarks on the difficulty of proving it, or catching the people in the act. The owners have been made to pay the double assessment in some cases where the field banks were cut, and water was found flowing on to the land, when it was necessary for the preservation of the crop. The Collector considers that such evidence would not suffice if he had to try the case judicially.

Mr. Toynbee, the late, and Mr. Wylly, the Officiating Revenue Superintendent, consider that if leases are taken for larger and more compact areas, the theft of water will be reduced to a minimum, and the attempt has been made to carry this out in the current year. Up to the date on which the report was written, the average area of leases had been 22 acres against 5 and 9 in 1872-73 and 1873-74, respectively. It remains to ascertain what the result may be.

22. Some experiments on cultivation carried on under the orders of the Canal Officials have resulted in an average outturn of about 20 maunds of paddy per acre. The report does not show the Autumn and Winter crops or the Carolina rice separately, so it is not of much use.

The amount expended was Rs. 333-5-10, and the total outturn 1,006¼ maunds, or rather more than 3 maunds for the rupee.

23. The Commissioner considers that matters are going on very quietly and very satisfactorily, and deprecates any change in the rules until the end of the term for which they were provisionally formed.

MIDNAPORE CANALS.

24. These canals consist of two different series,—the Midnapore Canal running from the Cossye River at Midnapore to Oolaberiah on the Hooghly and the Tidal Canals near the sea coast between the Roopnarayan and the Russoolpore Rivers. The accounts of these two series of canals have hitherto been amalgamated, but are now separated by order of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor.

MIDNAPORE CANAL.

25. The capital invested in this canal up to the 1st April 1874, exclusive of interest, amounted to Rs. 57,97,932. The sum added during the year was Rs. 4,76,298, of which the following is the detail :—

	Rs.
Canal Works	2,25,380
Distributaries	1,31,627
Tools and Plant	5,106
Establishment	90,388
Increase of Suspense Balances	25,691
TOTAL ...	4,78,192
D. D. Receipts on Capital Account	1,894
TOTAL ...	4,76,298

26. The interest and excess of charges over income were on the same date :—

	Rs.
Excess of charges	1,16,968
Interest	9,75,162
TOTAL ...	10,92,130

Of this, the amount for the year 1873-74 was—

	Rs.
Excess of charges	47,919
Interest	2,50,511
TOTAL ...	2,98,430

27. As in the Orissa Canals, the above statement is based on the collections for the year. Taking the assessments of the year as the data for the account, the following shows the transactions of the year :—

RECEIPTS.	Rs.	Rs.
Water-rates	82,243	
Navigation	34,104	
		1,16,347
Miscellaneous.		
Rents of Buildings	670	
Ditto Lands and Fisheries ...	1,608	
Sales of Produce	47	
Tools and Plant	125	
Fines and Refunds	161	
Miscellaneous	100	
		2,711
TOTAL ...		1,19,058
Balance deficit		1,499
TOTAL ...		1,20,557

EXPENDITURE.	Rs.	Rs.
Maintenance and Repairs.		
Main Canal	71,565	
Distributaries	10,114	
Navigation Works	1,190	
Buildings	2,533	
Miscellaneous	1,134	
		86,536
Works.		
Buildings	1,575	
Bridges	375	
		1,950
Establishment.		
General	15,474	
Revenue	10,701	
Navigation	5,896	
		32,071
TOTAL ...		1,20,557

So that the deficit is only 0·028 per cent. on Rs. 53,21,634, which was the amount of the capital at the beginning of the year.

28. The following table shows a comparison between the cost of maintenance in this and the preceding year :—

	1872-73.	1873-74.	DIFFERENCE, 1873-74. +	DIFFERENCE, 1873-74. −
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Maintenance and Repairs—				
Main Canal	47,481	71,565	24,084	...
Distributaries	11,310	10,114	...	1,196
Navigation Works	665	1,190	525	...
Buildings	2,565	2,533	...	32
Miscellaneous (Ferries)	823	1,134	311	...
			24,920	1,228
TOTAL ...	62,844	86,536	23,692	
Works—				
Buildings	...	1,575	1,575	...
Bridges	...	375	375	...
TOTAL ...	...	1,950	1,950	...
Establishment—				
General	9,705	15,474	5,769	...
Revenue	9,316	10,701	1,385	...
Navigation	5,133	5,896	763	...
TOTAL ...	24,154	32,071	7,917	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	86,998	1,20,557	33,559	...

29. The great difference is in the cost of the repairs to the Main Canal Rs. 71,565, of which the following are the principal items :—

	1872-73.	1873-74.	1873-74. +	1873-74. −
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Head Works	4,710	28,195	23,485	...
Earthworks	15,714	36,697	20,983	...
Masonry Works	27,057	6,673	...	20,384
TOTAL ...	47,481	71,565	44,468	20,384
			24,084	

The weir across the Cossye at Midnapore was much damaged by a flood in 1873-74, and the repairs to the banks were rendered heavy. The large items under masonry works in the previous year was due to the re-construction of the head sluice at Panchkoora.

The length of the canal open in 1872-73 was 38 and now is 48 miles, so that the repairs to the canal this year average Rs. 1,490 per mile against Rs. 1,250 in 1872-73. Both amounts are high, and it is hoped will be reduced in the current year.

The length of distributaries open in 1872-73 was 177½; in 1873-74, 197½ miles, so that the cost of repairs averaged 63·8 and 51·2 respectively. I am afraid this cannot be reduced at present, as the banks are very unsafe in some places still.

30. The works charged to Revenue are in connection with shelter for the revenue officials and three small pile bridges on the tow-path of the tidal range between the Hooghly and Damoodur rivers. The establishment charges increase in proportion to the expenditure.

31. The following is the comparison between the assessments of the two last years :—

	1872-73.	1873-74.	DIFFERENCE. +	DIFFERENCE. −
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Water-rates	21,876	82,243	60,367	...
Navigation	20,994	34,104	13,110	...
Miscellaneous	6,714	2,711	...	4,003
			73,477	4,003
TOTAL ...	49,584	1,19,058	69,474	

32. The increase in water-rates is due to the larger area irrigated in the present season. The table given below shows the rainfall compared with that of the previous year, and also the area irrigated :—

Months.	Rainfall. 1872-73.	Rainfall. 1873-74.		Area irrigated. 1872-73.	Area irrigated. 1873-74.	Difference. 1873-74. +
	Inches.	Inches.		Acres.	Acres.	
May	4·04	8·68	Khureef	13,406	35,996	22,590
June	10·49	6·86				
July	9·06	15·15	Rubbee	...	352	352
August	14·44	6·59				
September	6·66	4·25	Perennial	...	1	1
October	12·49	0·0				
Total ...	57·18	41·53	Total ...	13,406	36,349	22,943

33. The small rainfall in September, and the absence of any rain in October, caused the great demand for water. The following is the detail of the irrigation :—

Area leased for at—	Acres.	Flow.	Lift.
Ordinary rates before 1st May was	12,208	12,197	11
Penalty rates after the above date	19,865	19,865	...
Surreptitious Irrigation	3,923	3,923	...
Total Khubeef, all Winter rice ...	35,996	35,985	11
Rubbee—			
Rice (boro)	310	310	...
Onion	2	...	2
Vegetables	26	6	20
Oil-seed (teel)	14	14	...
Sugarcane throughout the year	1	1	...
Total Rubbee ...	353	331	22
Grand Total ...	36,349	36,316	33

So that of the whole area irrigated, only a little more than one-third was watered from the beginning of the season, the rest only after the commencement of the drought. The irrigation by lift is an infinitesimal portion of the whole.

34. The area irrigated per mile of canal was—

Khureef 750 acres; rubbee 7·4.

The area irrigated per mile of distributary—

Khureef 182 acres, rubbee 1·75,

but the district is not suited to rubbee cultivation, and it is only resorted to on lands damaged by inundation during the rains.

The area irrigated per cubic foot of supply was—

		Acres.
Khureef	$\frac{35,996 \text{ acres}}{350 \text{ cubic feet per second}}$	102·8
Rubbee	$\frac{353 \text{ acres}}{224 \text{ cubic feet per second}}$	1·5

It will be seen that the duty of the water in the khureef is very high in comparison with that on canals in the Upper Provinces, but it must be remembered that here no water beyond the small quantity necessary to allow for absorption and evaporation is admitted into the canal unless it is required for irrigation, as the slope of bed is so arranged that each reach can be reduced to the state of a still-water canal. Moreover, the rainfall is heavy, and cultivators can allow a longer interval between the waterings than in a drier climate.

35. It is probable that a much larger area would have been irrigated in September and October, had the water in the river not fallen so low, and had the weir at Midnapore been raised to its full height. Below is given the previous average and minimum discharges of the river compared with those of 1873 :—

	Previous Years. Average	Previous Years. Minimum.	1873. Average.	1873. Minimum.	Average utilized.
May	1,000	180	500	200	154
June	3,000	180	1,100	469	341
July	6,000	1,500	2,200	750	409
August	9,000	1,200	8,000	2,750	361
September	8,000	2,000	2,000	641	456
October	4,000	900	700	241	383

From which it will be seen that in October, when the water was most wanted, the average supply was 200 cubic feet per second less than the minimum supply known in previous years, and the minimum was 659 below that quantity. This is the great drawback to which irrigation schemes in Lower Bengal are subject: the supply of water in the rivers is derived only from the rain which falls within the area of their catchment basins, and consequently is liable to fail when water is most required for irrigation. The remedy would of course be to construct reservoirs for the storage of water; but I seriously doubt whether this can be done without incurring an expenditure far beyond that on which there is any probability of a return being obtained.

36. The state of the collections is as follows :—

	Due.	Recoveries and Remissions.	Balance.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Arrears outstanding on account of previous year ...	12,272	...	...
Assessment of year's water-rates	82,243	45,569	48,946
Miscellaneous	2,711	2,711	...
Total ...	97,226	48,280	48,946

The balances are very heavy; but much work was thrown on the establishment by the sudden demand for irrigation, and they could not attend to the collections.

37. The Navigation Returns have been as follows :—

	Rs.
Tolls collected in 1872-73	20,994
Ditto in 1873-74	34,104
Increase in 1873-74 ...	13,110

This is due to the opening of the canal throughout in October 1873, and traffic was no doubt stimulated by the drought in Behar, as some Patna boats found their way up to Midnapore.

The tollage per mile of canal open was somewhat less than in the previous year, but this was due to the entire 53 miles not having been open during the whole year.* The mean length of canal open for 12 months was 35 miles only, and this gives a mileage rate of Rs. 975 per annum against Rs. 874 in the previous year.

* The tollage of the last half of the year was nearly 50 per cent. in excess of that in the first half.

38. The following table shows a comparison on various points of the traffic in the last two years :—

	1872-73.	1873-74.	Difference, 1873-74.
Number of miles open at the end of the year	24	53	+ 29
Toll collections	20,994	34,104	+ 13,110
Rate of tolls per mile	874	643	— 231
Number of boats, including empties	26,407	29,997	+ 3,590
Value of traffic	76,25,108	91,65,525	+ 15,40,417
Tonnage of boats, exclusive of empties	1,03,314	1,20,098	+ 16,784

39. The principal articles carried were—

	1872-73.	1873-74.	Difference, 1873-74.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Articles of food	39,574	50,541	+ 10,967
Stimulants	2,971	4,382	+ 1,411
Clothing	7,601	7,073	— 528
Staples of manufacture	11,269	14,610	+ 3,341
Building materials	4,895	5,028	+ 133
Fuel	18,173	15,009	— 3,164
Cooking utensils and domestic implements	2,533	1,951	— 582
Miscellaneous	16,630	16,366	— 264
Government stores and materials	668	5,141	+ 4,473
	Number.	Number.	Number.
Empty boats	3,860	6,174	+ 2,314
Passenger boats	11,877	12,379	+ 502

so that of the total increase in tonnage, two-thirds was due to boats carrying articles of food.

40. There is one benefit gained by a district from a canal in years of drought, which, though it cannot be shewn to its credit in account, should be taken into consideration in calculating the advantages to be gained by its construction, and that is the value of the food-grains produced by the irrigation afforded.

The following statement of the average produce in paddy per acre was furnished by Mr. Anderson, the Manager of the large estate of Messrs. Watson and Company in the Midnapore district:—

	Mds.		Mds.
Land of the 1st quality irrigated from tanks	39	to	42
„ 2nd „ irrigated	33	to	36
„ „ „ unirrigated	18	to	30
„ 3rd „ „ autumn rice (aous)	18	to	30

During the present year, I think it will be fair to assume the produce of the lands irrigated throughout the season as equal to the best unirrigated land in produce, say at 30 maunds per acre, and the remainder as equal to the worst unirrigated land, say at 18 maunds per acre—

	Mds.
We then have 12,208 acres, at 30 maunds per acre	3,66,240
„ 23,788 „ 18 „ „	4,28,184
Produce of grain in maunds ...	7,94,424

	Rs.
The rate for paddy, I am told, was about 1½ maunds per rupee, hence the value of the crop, which would probably have failed without the irrigation, was ...	5,29,616

TIDAL CANALS.

41. These canals are situated near the coast, and consist of two reaches: one extends from the river Roopnarayan to the Haldee, the other from the latter river to the Russoolpore: their total length is 29 miles. It was intended by the East India Irrigation Company, who commenced these works, to connect them with the canal to Cuttack; but at present they are isolated works, carrying the produce of the Hidgellee portion of the Midnapore district and some of that from the neighbouring district of Balasore.

When the sea is smooth many of the boatmen prefer floating with the tide up the Hooghly to Calcutta, instead of towing their boats through the canals; but in the south-west monsoon they take the latter route. The canals were completed and opened for traffic in September 1873.

42. The amount of capital invested in them up to the 1st April 1874, exclusive of interest, was Rs. 17,83,535, of which the following is the detail of the additions made in 1873-74:—

	Rs.
Canal	98,237
Establishment	54,872
	1,53,109
D. D. reduction of Suspense Balances	6,063
Expenditure of the year	1,47,046

43. The amount of charges unpaid—

	Rs.
Up to date is	18,139
Of interest	2,83,746
Total Deficiency	3,01,885

Of the above, Rs. 9,993 and Rs. 77,960 are the amounts for the current year.

44. The Revenue account for 1873-74 is as follows:—

Receipts.	Rs.	Rs.	Expenditure.	Rs.	Rs.
Water-rates	2,598		Main Canal	35,331	
Navigation	27,978		Drainage	1,575	
Miscellaneous	639		Buildings	813	
		31,215			37,719
			Establishment.		
Balance deficiency, being [0·61 per cent. on the capital of Rs. 16,36,489		9,993	General	1,215	
			Navigation	1,933	
					3,148
			Tools and Plant		341
Total ...		41,208	Total ...		41,208

There is an increase of Rs. 31,998 over that in 1872-73 in the expenditure on repairs; this is due to the thorough silt clearance of the canal before the final opening. A large reduction in the executive establishment was made towards the end of the year.

The receipts are mainly for navigation, which was only made practicable at all times of the tide by the completion of the locks in September 1873. The most unexpected increase in the tollage was in some measure due to the demand for rice created by the drought. The crops in the district traversed by this canal were good, and much grain from the lower portion of the Balasore district was exported through it. The canal was closed for traffic from April to the end of August.

45. The following table gives some details of the traffic in the two last years:—

	1872-73.	1873-74.	Difference, 1873-74.
Miles of canal open	26	29	+ 3
Toll collections	14,454	27,978	+ 13,524
Rate of toll per mile of canal	556	965	+ 409
Number of boats	7,721	13,918	+ 6,197
Value of traffic	10,35,238	14,33,724	+ 3,98,486
Tonnage of boats, exclusive of that of empties	19,153	63,077	+ 43,924

46. The principal articles carried were—

	1872-73.	1873-74.	Difference, 1873-74.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Articles of food	15,430	53,669	+ 38,239
Stimulants	1,257	1,852	+ 595
Clothing	23	194	+ 171
Staples of manufacture	67	786	+ 719
Building materials	851	1,249	+ 398
Live-stock boats	No. 3	No. 2	—No. 1
Fuel	509	575	+ 66
Cooking utensils and other domestic implements ...	32	318	+ 286
Miscellaneous	927	14,042	+ 13,115
Empty boats	No. 3317	No. 5910	+No. 2593
Passenger boats	No. 152	No. 284	+No. 132

Of the total increase in tonnage, 38,239 is due to boats carrying articles of food.

47. The water-rates charged became due in 1870-71 in the following manner:—On the 16th July in that year the Executive Engineer reported that up to that date the rainfall had only been 8·35 inches against an average of 34·44 in the three previous years, and on the 27th that it had only reached 10·03 inches. Orders were therefore given to him to allow the cultivators to take water in any way they could through the canal on their agreeing to pay a charge of 1 rupee per acre. In this way 2,774 acres were irrigated, for which Rs. 2,598 were recovered, and Rs. 8 remitted in the current year, leaving a balance of Rs. 168 still unrealized. No water has been given for irrigation since that year.

SOANE CIRCLE.

48. The canals in this circle are not yet in use. At the time the last Revenue Report was submitted, hopes were entertained that they might be ready to commence irrigation in the current year, but the temporary opening of them during the drought interfered so much with the progress of the works that it has not been found possible to make them available, but they will probably be ready by the end of the working season 1874-75.

49. The Capital Account to April 1874 is as follows:—

	Works and Tools and Plant.	Establishment.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Capital on 1st April 1873	57,52,902	11,80,919	69,33,821
Expenditure in 1873-74	24,78,871	4,79,029	29,57,900
	82,31,773	16,59,948	98,91,721
Deduct receipts on Capital Account	25,903	...	25,903
Capital on 1st April 1874	82,05,870	16,59,948	98,65,818

50. The abstract of the year's expenditure on works has been as follows:—

	Rs.	Rs.
Head Works	5,17,650	
		5,17,650
EASTERN BANK.		
Main Canal	17,986	
Patna Branch	5,05,372	
Distributaries	4,301	
		5,27,659
WESTERN BANK.		
Main Canal	1,53,830	
Distributaries	10,144	
Extension	6,967	
		1,70,941
Arrah Branch	5,20,856	
Distributaries	1,23,025	
		6,43,881
Buxar Branch	80,217	
Distributaries	35,716	
		1,15,933
Field Survey		17,365
TOTAL SOANE CANAL ...		19,93,429

51. Total charge for establishment was Rs. 4,79,029, or, exclusive of surveys, Rs. 4,25,118, which gives a percentage of 21·3 on the expenditure.

52. The Interest Account is as follows:—

	Rs.
Amount of interest due on 1st April 1873	5,20,603
Charge for 1873-74	3,74,380
TOTAL DUE ON 1ST APRIL 1874 ...	8,94,983

53. Although these canals were not sufficiently complete to allow of regular irrigation during the year, still, on the occurrence of the drought in September, orders were issued to turn the water into them, and distribute it in the best manner possible. The gates were lifted on the 3rd of October, and irrigation was carried on through cuts in the bank and by means of the natural drainage lines up to the month of February.

During that time water was issued to 702 villages in the Shahabad and 288 in the Patna and Gya districts, or 990 villages in all. The gross area of the lands owned by these villages is 607 square miles, and it is estimated that of this 159,470 acres were watered. It was not thought advisable to make any measurement of the land irrigated as the water was given without payment. Much of the land was watered two and three times.

54. If we consider that each irrigated acre produced a crop of 10 maunds weight of grain, which is a low average, then the quantity of grain provided in this tract of country by means of irrigation was about 15,94,700 maunds, or about 57,000 tons, which must otherwise have been imported for the sustenance of the people. At Rs. 3 per maund, the value of this would have been Rs. 47,84,100, or nearly one-half of what had been expended on the canal up to the end of the year. The rate in an ordinary year is about Rs. 2 per maund, but even at this rate the value would have been Rs. 31,89,400.

DAMOODUR CANAL.

55. Work on this canal has been suspended for the present, but the charge for interest is still accumulating on the capital expended. The following is the account for the year:—

CAPITAL ACCOUNT.	Rs.
Capital on 1st April 1873	1,84,846
Deduct net receipts	26,529
Capital on 1st April 1874	1,58,317
INTEREST ACCOUNT.	
Interest on 1st April 1873	31,801
Charge for the year	8,109
Interest up to 1st April 1874	39,910

The receipts during the year are due to the sale of old stores belonging to the canal.

GENERAL REMARKS.

56. The aggregate increase to the capital invested in Irrigation Works during the year amounted to Rs. 52,52,932 on extraordinary works. On ordinary works the capital invested was decreased during the year by Rs. 26,592. The debit to each series is as follows:—

	Capital on 1st April 1873.	Additions during 1873-74.	Capital on 1st April 1874.
Extraordinary.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Orissa Works	1,22,15,773	16,97,591	1,39,13,364
Midnapore Canal	53,21,634	4,76,298	57,97,932
Tidal Canal	16,36,489	1,47,046	17,83,535
Canals not yet producing Revenue—			
Soane Canal	69,33,821	29,31,997	98,65,818
Ordinary.			
Damoodur Canal	1,84,846	—26,529	1,58,317
TOTAL ...	2,62,92,563	52,26,403	3,15,18,966

57. The state of the account for maintenance charges and interest is as follows:—

	Balance of Charges unpaid.		Interest.		Total.	
	For the year.	Total.	For the year.	Total.	For the year.	Total.
Extraordinary.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Orissa Works	86,356	5,18,887	5,89,066	22,67,963	6,74,422	27,86,850
Midnapore „	47,919	1,16,968	2,50,511	9,75,162	2,98,430	10,92,130
Tidal Canals	9,993	18,139	77,960	2,83,746	87,953	3,01,885
Soane „	...	...	3,74,380	8,94,983	3,74,380	8,94,983
TOTAL EXTRAORDINARY ...	1,43,268	6,53,994	12,91,917	44,21,854	14,35,185	50,75,848
Ordinary.						
Damoodur Canal	...	...	8,109	39,910	8,109	39,910
TOTAL EXTRAORDINARY & ORDINARY	1,43,268	6,53,994	13,00,026	44,61,764	14,43,294	51,15,758

58. The percentage of establishment charges, exclusive of surveys, revenue, and navigation on the total cost of works and repairs, has been only 22·3 per cent. against 23 and 24 in the two previous years.

59. The revenue of each series has been in excess of the estimate.

	Rs.
The amount of the Budget Estimate was	1,06,600
Regular	1,02,189
The receipts	1,47,688

This was mainly due to the unexpected increase in navigation tolls on the Midnapore and Tidal Canals.

60. A list of the officers employed is attached.

61. The following statements and reports are annexed:—

STATEMENTS.

1. Comparative statements of rainfall and irrigation in 1873-74 and 1872-73 (two statements).
2. Comparative statements of navigation in 1873-74 and 1872-73 (three statements).
3. Capital account of the Orissa Project to end of 1873-74.
4. Ditto ditto Midnapore Project to ditto.
5. Ditto ditto Soane Project to ditto.
6. Ditto ditto Damoodur Project to ditto.
7. Revenue account of the Orissa Project to ditto.
8. Ditto ditto Midnapore Project to ditto.
9. Summary of financial results to ditto.
10. Flood diagrams of the Mahanuddy, Katjooree, Brahminee, Byturnee, Beropa, Salundee, and Pattea Rivers in Orissa, and the Cossye River in Midnapore, and the Ganges and the Soane in Behar (14).
11. List of officers employed.

REPORTS.

ORISSA PROJECT.

1. Report by the Commissioner of Orissa and by the Collector of Cuttack, submitting the Canal Revenue Report by the Officiating Canal Revenue Superintendent for 1873-74.
2. Report by the Superintending Engineer, Orissa Circle, on the Navigation Revenue for 1873-74.

MIDNAPORE PROJECT.

3. Report by the Collector of Midnapore, submitting the Canal Revenue Report by the Deputy Superintendent of Canal Revenue for 1873-74.
4. Report by the Superintending Engineer, South-Western Circle, on the Navigation Revenue for 1873-74.

H. W. GULLIVER, COLONEL, R. E.,
Offg. Chief Engineer, Bengal, Irrigation Branch.

COMPARISON BETWEEN RAINFALL IN THE YEARS 1873-74 AND 1872-73.

		Khureef.							Rubbee.							Total of year.
		June.	July.	August.	Sept.	October.	Nov.	Total.	Dec.	January.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	Total.	
Orissa	1873-74 ...	2·74	11·04	11·06	5·56	2·17	0·30	32·87	0·18	1·92	2·32	0·52	1·70	0·80	7·44	40·31
	1872-73 ...	17·71	12·72	9·54	8·76	16·16	2·39	67·28	0·02	...	...	2·71	0·65	2·38	5·76	73·04
Average rainfall for 18 years ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54·69
Midnapore ...	1873-74 ...	6·86	15·15	6·59	4·25	...	0·02	32·87	0·05	0·56	3·69	1·13	0·71	1·46	7·60	40·47
	1872-73 ...	10·49	9·06	14·65	6 66	12·49	0·04	53·39	0·01	0·23	...	0·88	...	8·68	9·80	63·19
Average rainfall for three years		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53·73
Panchkoorah ...	1873-74 ...	3·30	24·30	14·27	4·18	0·25	...	46·30	0·10	1·85	0·50	1·09	1·01	2·56	7·11	53·41
	1872-73 ...	9·45	5·20	4 70	6·60	8·90	...	34·85	...	...	...	0·50	...	Rain gauge broken.	0·50	35·35
Average rainfall for three years ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46·78

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS IN BENGAL.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF IRRIGATION IN 1873-74 AND 1872-73.

Name of Canal.	Area.			Area irrigated in 1873-74.			Area irrigated in 1872-73.			1873-74 compared with 1872-73.		Remarks.
	Culturable in the portion of the District under the Canal.	Provided for at 133 acres per cubic foot of discharge.	For which distributaries have been constructed.	Khureef.	Rubbee.	Total.	Khureef.	Rubbee.	Total.	Increase.	Decrease.	
Orissa.												
Kendraparah Canal	2,49,000	2,00,000	56,200	4,904	2,921	7,825	3,474	844	4,318	3,507	...	The area shewn as irrigated in 1873-74 includes surreptitious irrigation 732 acres.
Pattamoondee Branch	1,57,000	1,13,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
High Level Canal, 1st Section	89,000	80,000	48,200	2,977	36	3,013	237	...	237	2,776	...	
Taldundah and Matchgong...	2,32,000	1,55,000	33,265	1,399	334	1,733	101	97	198	1,535	...	
Total Orissa ...	7,27,000	5,48,000	1,37,665	9,280	3,291	12,571	3,812	941	4,753	7,818	...	
Under Midnapore Weir	2,50,000	1,32,800	70,800	30,613	43	30,656	9,206	...	9,206	21,450	...	
Panchkoorah Weir	67,000	31,800	18,750	3,361	310	3,671	2,277	...	2,277	1,394	...	
Tidal Reaches	16,000	11,500	11,500	2,022	...	2,022	1,923	...	1,923	99	...	
Total Midnapore ...	3,33,000	1,76,100	1,01,050	35.996	353	36,349	13,406	...	13,406	22,943	...	

H. W. GULLIVER, Colonel, R. E.,
Offg. Chief Engineer, Bengal, Irrigation Branch.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE TOTAL TRAFFIC DURING 1873-74, AS COMPARED WITH 1872-73, ON THE ORISSA AND MIDNAPORE CANALS.

Name of Canal.	Number of miles open, 1872-73.	Number of miles open, 1873-74.	Number of Boats, including empties, 1872-73.	Number of Boats, including empties, 1873-74.	Tonnage of Boats, 1872-73.	Tonnage of Boats, 1873-74.	Value of Cargo, 1872-73.	Value of Cargo, 1873-74.	Tolls, 1872-73.	Tolls, 1873-74.
							Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Kendraparah	40	40	2,947	6,166	26,313	50,377	47,10,968	42,55,389	8,023	16.087
High Level	37	37	772	1,067	3,190	6,375	51,415	1,03,040	1,551	1,497
Taldundah	27	27	382	884	2,452	9,108	21,270	30,844	468	987
Matchgong	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	6
Total Orissa ...	110	110	5,101	8,117	31,955	65,860	47,83.653	43,89,273	10,044	18,577
Midnapore	24	53	26,407	29,997	103,314	120,098	76,25,108	91,65 525	20,994	34.104
Tidal	26	29	7,721	13,918	19,153	63,077	10,35,238	14,33,724	14,454	27,978
Total Orissa and Midnapore ...	160	192	39,229	52,032	154,422	249,035	1,34,43,999	1,49,88,522	45,492	80,659
1873-74 ... More	...	32	...	12,803	...	94,613	...	15,44,523	...	35,167
1873-74 ... Less	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

PRIVATE TRAFFIC.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF BOATS, CLASS OF GOODS, TONNAGE AND VALUE OF CARGOES, AND TOLLS LEVIED ON ALL CANALS IN ORISSA IN 1873-74, AS COMPARED WITH 1872-73.

	Number of Boats, 1872-73.	Number of Boats, 1873-74.	Tonnage of Cargo, 1872-73.	Tonnage of Cargo, 1873-74.	Value of Cargo, 1872-73.	Value of Cargo, 1873-74.	Tolls, 1872-73.	Tolls, 1873-74.
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Articles of food	1,944	3,125	19,667	30,086	28,71,063	33,58,219	5,593	11,553
Stimulants	1	4	18	19	2,53,500	32,180	5	7
Clothing	16	27	278	257	3,47,508	80,078	135	110
Staples of manufacture	32	40	251	1,158	16,419	3,06,978	76	85
Building materials	143	278	1,388	13,380	15,859	75,860	455	466
Live-stock	...	3	...	45	...	3,090	...	20
Fuel	23	29	345	2,562	831	410	54	34
Cooking utensils and domestic implements ...	13	...	46	...	1,315	...	16	...
Miscellaneous	400	174	3,059	2,258	7,91,921	4,20,402	1,142	189
Total ...	2,572	3,680	25,052	49,765	42,98,416	42,77,212	7,476	12,464
1873-74 ... More	...	1,108	...	24,713	...	...	...	4,988
1873-74 ... Less	...	...	...	...	...	21,204	...	...

H. W. GULLIVER, Colonel, R. E.,
Offg. Chief Engr., Bengal, Irrigation Branch.

PRIVATE TRAFFIC.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF BOATS, CLASS OF GOODS, TONNAGE AND VALUE OF CARGOES, AND TOLLS LEVIED ON THE MIDNAPORE CANALS IN 1873-74, AS COMPARED WITH 1872-73.

	Number of Boats, 1872-73.	Number of Boats, 1873-74.	Tonnage of Cargo, 1872-73.	Tonnage of Cargo, 1873-74.	Value of Cargo, 1872-73.	Value of Cargo, 1873-74.	Tolls, 1872-73.	Tolls, 1873-74.
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Articles of food	7,042	11,024	55,004	1,04,210	19,10,474	29,96,304	13,471	31,006
Stimulants	703	653	4,228	6,234	4,17,045	4,27,168	1,419	1,410
Clothing	1,163	990	7,623	7,267	20,00,651	25,14,786	951	1,036
Staples of manufacture ...	1,334	1,465	11 336	15,396	25,32,396	28,38,348	1,745	2,739
Building materials ...	537	611	5,746	6,277	33,428	48,215	978	1,338
Live stock	3	2	...	11	530	620	3	2
Fuel	761	782	18,681	15,584	1,12,631	90,057	2,340	2,824
Cooking utensils and domestic implements	434	353	2,565	2,269	18,083	20,389	392	304
Miscellaneous	22,074	27,705	17,557	30,408	16,17,025	16,32,391	13,737	20,868
TOTAL ...	34,051	43,585	1,22,740	1,87,656	86,42,263	1,05,68,278	35,036	61,527
1873-74 ... More ...	...	9,534	...	64,916	...	19,26,015	...	26,491
1873-74 ... Less ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..

H. W. GULLIVER, COL., R. E,
Offg. Chief Engr., Bengal, Irrign. Branch.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. XXVI OF 1875.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	FOR WEEK ENDING 4th July 1874.	FOR WEEK ENDING 3rd July 1875.	TOTAL FROM 1ST JANUARY to 4th July 1874.	TOTAL FROM 1ST JANUARY to 3rd July 1875.	Total increase in 1875.	Total decrease in 1875.
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
18th Sept. 1875	East Indian, Main ...	6,50,889	4,47,380	2,15,81,013	1,47,80,115	...	68,00,898
Ditto	Ditto, Jubbulpoor ...	1,15,809	31,170	17,33,097	11,88,921	...	5,44,176
Ditto	Eastern Bengal ...	64,114	58,013	18,56,674	14,20,938	...	4,35,736
28th Aug. 1875	Oudh and Rohilkhund	34,201	43,100	9,80,520	14,99,908	5,19,388	...
11th Sept. 1875	Sindh, Punjab & Delhi	2,49,050	1,85,062	45,61,124	35,20,421	...	10,40,703
4th. ditto ...	Madras ...	1,15,967	1,38,824	29,29,085	32,17,516	2,88,431	...
28th Aug. 1875	South Indian ...	18,412*a*	27,181	4,68,396	4,86,158	17,762	...
11th Sept. 1875	Great Indian Peninsula	2,28,851	4,04,783	1,25,32,649	1,32,69,690	7,37,041	...
Ditto	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India ...	1,24,720	74,753	38,21,423	39,26,338	1,04,915	...
	TOTAL ...	16,02,013	14,10,266	5,04,63,981	4,33,10,005	...	71,53,976
	State.						
18th ditto ...	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	2,514	2,674	56,542	56,352	...	190
Ditto	Nulhattee ...	1,637	1,438	47,700	45,184	...	2,516
11th ditto ...	Rajpootana ...	15,503	47,665	2,16,192	8,74,411	6,58,219	...
Ditto	Holkar ...	4,371	6,336	31,663*b*	1,84,548	1,52,885	...
Last 4 days of June.	Khamgaon ...	...	127*c*	23,989*d*	39,361*e*	15,372	...
21st Aug. 1875	Oomraotee ...	492	557	21,997	43,268	21,271	...
Ditto	Wardha Valley ...	...	...	17,244*f*	22,877*g*	5,633	...
21st Aug. 1875	Nizam's ...	...	24,865	...	2,43,862	2,43,862	...
Ditto	Tirhoot ...	...	...	...	40,429*h*	40,429	...
28th Aug. 1875	Punjab Northern ...	...	4,055	...	45,037*k*	45,037	...
	TOTAL ...	24,517	87,717	4,15,327	15,95,329	11,80,002	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	16,26,530	14,97,983	5,08,79,308	4,49,05,334	...	59,73,974

(*a*) Includes Rs. 297, being the approximate earnings of the Carnatic Railway for the first four days of July 1874.
(*b*) Total receipts from 1st February to 4th July 1874.
(*c*) Receipts for the last four days of June 1875.
(*d*) Total receipts from 1st January to 14th June 1874, after which the line was closed.
(*e*) Total receipts from 1st January to 30th June 1875.
(*f*) Total receipts from 1st February to 14th June 1874, after which the line was closed.
(*g*) Total receipts from 1st January to 15th June 1875, after which the line was closed.
(*h*) Total receipts from 11th January to 13th June 1875, after which the line was closed.
(*k*) Total receipts from 12th April to 3rd July 1875.

No. XXVII OF 1875.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	FOR WEEK ENDING 11th July 1874.	FOR WEEK ENDING 10th July 1875.	TOTAL FROM 1ST JANUARY to 11th July 1874.	TOTAL FROM 1ST JANUARY to 10th July 1875.	Total increase in 1875.	Total decrease in 1875.
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
18th Sept. 1875	East Indian, Main ...	5,16,278	3,92,316	2,20,97,291	1,51,72,431	...	69,24,860
18th ditto	Ditto, Jubbulpoor ...	32,244	18,390	17,65,341	12,07,311	...	5,58,030
18th ditto	Eastern Bengal ...	38,921	38,346	18,95,595	14,59,284	...	4,36,311
28th Aug. 1875	Oudh and Rohilkhund	34,186	45,583	10,14,706	15,45,491	5,30,785	...
11th Sept. 1875	Sindh, Punjab & Delhi	1,06,453	1,28,833	46,67,577	36,49,254	...	10,18,323
4th ditto	Madras ...	1,12,511	1,26,454	30,41,596	33,43,970	3,02,374	...
28th Aug. 1875	South Indian ...	16,331*a*	16,852	4,84,727	5,03,010	18,283	...
11th Sept. 1875	Great Indian Peninsula	2,42,501	1,95,227	1,27,75,149	1,34,64,916	6,89,767	...
11th ditto	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India ...	61,985	66,034	38,83,408	39,92,372	1,08,964	...
	TOTAL ...	11,61,410	10,28,035	5,16,25,390	4,43,38,039	...	72,87,351
	State.						
18th Sept. 1875	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	1,377	1,361	57,920	57,712	...	208
18th ditto	Nulhattee ...	1,162	1,574	48,862	46,758	...	2,104
11th ditto	Rajpootana ...	12,271	29,373	2,28,464	9,03,785	6,75,321	...
11th ditto	Holkar ...	1,956	3,750	33,620*b*	1,88,299	1,54,679	...
11th ditto	Khamgaon ...	....	...	23,989*c*	39,361*d*	15,372	...
21st Aug. 1875	Oomraotee ...	368	470	22,365	43,737	21,372	...
21st ditto	Wardha Valley ...	...	...	17,244*e*	22,877*f*	5,633	...
21st ditto	Nizam's ...	...	9,824	...	2,53,686	2,53,686	...
21st ditto	Tirhoot ...	...	...	...	40,429*g*	40,429	...
28th ditto	Punjab, Northern ...	....	5,551	...	50,588*h*	50,588	...
	TOTAL ...	17,134	51,903	4,32,464	16,47,232	12,14,768	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	11,78,544	10,79,938	5,20,57,854	4,59,85,271	...	60,72,583

(*a*) Includes Rs. 545, being the approximate earnings of the Carnatic Railway for the week ending 11th July 1874.
(*b*) Total receipts from 1st February to 11th July 1874.
(*c*) Total receipts from 1st January to 14th June 1874, after which the line was closed.
(*d*) Total receipts from 1st January to 30th June 1875.
(*e*) Total receipts from 1st January to 14th June 1874, after which the line was closed.
(*f*) Total receipts from 1st January to 15th June 1875, after which the line was closed.
(*g*) Total receipts from 11th January to 12th June 1875, after which the line was closed.
(*h*) Total receipts from 12th April to 10th July 1875.

No. XXVIII OF 1875.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	FOR WEEK ENDING 18th July 1874.	FOR WEEK ENDING 17th July 1875.	TOTAL FROM 1ST JANUARY to 18th July 1874.	TOTAL FROM 1ST JANUARY to 17th July 1875.	Total increase in 1875.	Total decrease in 1875.
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
18th Sept. 1875	East Indian, Main ...	4,93,539	3,82,881	2,25,90,830	1,55,55,312	...	70,35,518
18th ditto	Ditto Jubbulpoor ...	29,435	21,965	17,94,776	12,29,276	...	5,65,500
18th ditto	Eastern Bengal ...	38,095	34,726	19,33,690	14,94,009	...	4,39,681
28th Aug. 1875	Oudh and Rohilkhund	34,447	46,220	10,49,153	15,91,710	5,42,557	...
11th Sept. 1875	Sindh, Punjab & Delhi	1,49,029	1,00,655	48,16,606	37,49,910	...	10,66,696
4th ditto	Madras ...	1,22,348	1,17,700	31,63,945	34,61,670	2,97,725	...
28th Aug. 1875	South Indian ...	21,998*a*	15,184	5,06,725	5,18,194	11,469	...
11th Sept. 1875	Great Indian Peninsula	1,93,535	2,03,369	1,29,68,684	1,36,68,285	6,99,601	...
11th ditto	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India ...	61,680	54,454	39,45,088	40,46,826	1,01,738	...
	TOTAL ...	11,44,106	9,77,154	5,27,69,497	4,58,15,192	...	74,54,305
	State.						
18th Sept. 1875	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	1,354	1,345	59,204	59,058	...	146
18th ditto	Nulhattee ...	1,745	1,886	50,607	48,144	...	2,463
11th ditto	Rajpootana ...	10,990	23,140	2,39,454	9,26,925	6,87,471	...
11th ditto	Holkar ...	1,492	3,404	35,112*b*	1,91,702	1,56,590	...
11th ditto	Khamgaon ...	...	...	23,989*c*	39,361*d*	15,372	...
21st Aug. 1875	Oomraotee ...	306	347	22,671	44,084	21,413	...
21st ditto	Wardha Valley ...	...	...	17,244*e*	22,877*f*	5,633	...
21st ditto	Nizam's ...	...	9,334	...	2,63,021	2,63,021	...
21st ditto	Tirhoot ...	...	...	...	40,429*g*	40,429	...
28th ditto	Punjab, Northern ...	...	3,965	...	54,552*h*	54,552	...
	TOTAL ...	15,817	42,921	4,48,281	16,90,153	12,41,872	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	11,59,923	10,20,075	5,32,17,778	4,70,05,345	...	62,12,433

(*a*) Includes Rs. 590, being the approximate earnings of the Carnatic Railway for the week ending 18th July 1874.
(*b*) Total receipts from 1st February to 18th July 1874.
(*c*) Total receipts from 1st January to 14th June 1874, after which the line was closed.
(*d*) Total receipts from 1st January to 30th June 1875.
(*e*) Total receipts from 1st February to 14th June 1874, after which the line was closed.
(*f*) Total receipts from 1st January to 15th June 1875, after which the line was closed.
(*g*) Total receipts from 11th January to 12th June 1875, after which the line was closed.
(*h*) Total receipts from 12th April to 17th July 1875.

No. XXIX of 1875.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending 25th July 1874.	For week ending 24th July 1875.	Total from 1st January to 25th July 1874.	Total from 1st January to 24th July 1875.	Total increase in 1875.	Total decrease in 1875.
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
18th Sept. 1875	East Indian, Main ...	5,64,885	4,24,718	2,31,55,715	1,59,80,030	...	71,75,685
18th ditto	Ditto, Jubbulpoor	30,692	23,538	18,25,469	12,52,814	...	5,72,655
18th ditto	Eastern Bengal ...	41,524	54,557	19,75,214	15,48,567	...	4,26,647
28th Aug. 1875	Oudh and Rohilkhund	29,185	48,112	10,78,338	16,39,822	5,61,484	...
11th Sept. 1875	Sindh, Punjab & Delhi	1,48,387	1,11,133	49,64,993	38,61,042	...	11,03,951
4th ditto	Madras ...	1,09,036	1,22,473	32,72,980	35,84,143	3,11,163	...
28th Aug. 1875	South Indian ...	30,122	13,786	5,37,172	5,31,980	...	5,192
11th Sept. 1875	Great Indian Peninsula	1,83,193	2,08,249	1,31,51,877	1,38,76,534	7,24,657	...
11th ditto	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India ...	48,495	53,935	39,93,583	41,00,762	1,07,179	...
	TOTAL ...	11,85,819	10,60,501	5,39,55,341	4,63,75,694	...	75,79,647
	State.						
18th Sept. 1875	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	1,415	1,671	60,619	60,729	110	...
11th ditto	Nulhattee ...	1,460	1,324	52,067	49,468	...	2,599
11th ditto	Rajpootana ...	9,373	19,501	2,48,827	9,46,426	6,97,599	...
11th ditto	Holkar ...	1,593	2,693	36,705*a*	1,94,396	1,57,691	...
11th ditto	Khamgaon ...	...	...	23,989*b*	39,361*c*	15,372	...
21st Aug. 1875	Oomraotee ...	304	353	22,975	44,438	21,463	...
21st ditto	Wardha Valley ...	...	...	17,244*d*	22,877*e*	5,633	...
21st ditto	Nizam's ...	...	8,976	...	2,71,997	2,71,997	...
21st ditto	Tirhoot ...	...	...	...	40,429*f*	40,429	...
28th Aug. 1875	Punjab, Northern ...	...	3,940	...	58,493*g*	58,493	...
	TOTAL ...	14,145	38,458	4,62,426	17,28,614	12,66,188	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	11,99,964	10,98,959	5,44,17,767	4,81,04,308	...	63,13,459

(*a*) Total receipts from 1st February to 25th July 1874.
(*b*) Total receipts from 1st January to 14th June 1874, after which the line was closed.
(*c*) Total receipts from 1st January to 30th June 1875.
(*d*) Total receipts from 1st February to 14th June 1874, after which the line was closed.
(*e*) Total receipts from 1st January to 15th June 1875, after which the line was closed.
(*f*) Total receipts from 11th January to 12th June 1875, after which the line was closed.
(*g*) Total receipts from 12th April to 24th July 1875.

No. XXX of 1875.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending 1st August 1874.	For week ending 31st July 1875.	Total from 1st January to 1st August 1874.	Total from 1st January to 31st July 1875.	Total increase in 1875.	Total decrease in 1875.
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
18th Sept. 1875	East Indian, Main	6,43,486	4,09,996	2,37,99,201	1,63,90,026	...	74,09,175
18th ditto ...	Ditto, Jubbulpoor	33,842	17,804	18,59,311	12,70,119	...	5,89,192
18th ditto ...	Eastern Bengal ...	45,667	39,371	20,20,881	15,87,988	...	4,32,943
28th August 1875	Oudh and Rohilkhund ...	29,097	42,276	11,07,435	16,82,098	5,74,663	...
11th Sept. 1875	Sindh, Punjab & Delhi ...	1,47,183	1,16,532	51,12,175	39,77,575	...	11,34,600
4th ditto ...	Madras ...	1,10,728	1,27,166	33,83,708	37,11,309	3,27,601	...
28th August 1875	South Indian ...	18,776	17,673	5,55,948	5,49,653	...	6,295
11th Sept. 1875	Great Indian Peninsula ...	1,44,565	2,43,956	1,32,96,442	1,41,20,490	8,24,048	...
11th ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda, & Central India ...	47,469	55,400	40,41,052	41,56,161	1,15,109	...
	TOTAL ...	12,20,813	10,69,674	5,51,76,153	4,74,45,369	...	77,30,784
	State.						
18th ditto ...	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	2,714	2,420	63,333	63,150	...	183
18th ditto ...	Nulhattee ...	1,667	1,051	53,734	50,519	...	3,215
11th ditto ...	Rajpootana ...	10,401	21,417	2,59,228	9,67,843	7,08,615	...
11th ditto ...	Holkar ...	864	6,554	37,570*a*	2,00,949	1,63,379	...
11th ditto ...	Khamgaon ...	...	...	23,989*b*	39,361*c*	15,372	...
21st August 1875	Oomraotee ...	272	665	23,247	45,103	21,856	...
21st ditto ...	Wardha Valley ...	...	...	17,244*d*	22,877*e*	5,633	...
21st ditto ...	Nizam's ...	...	9,245	...	2,81,242	2,81,242	...
21st ditto ...	Tirhoot ...	...	...	...	40,429*f*	40,429	...
28th ditto ...	Punjab, Northern...	...	3,369	...	61,862*g*	61,862	...
	TOTAL ...	15,918	44,721	4,78,845	17,73,335	12,94,990	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	12,36,731	11,14,395	5,56,54,498	4,92,18,704	...	64,35,794

(*a*) Total receipts from 1st February to 1st August 1874.
(*b*) Total receipts from 1st January to 14th June 1874, after which the line was closed.
(*c*) Total receipts from 1st January to 30th June 1875.
(*d*) Total receipts from 1st February to 14th June 1874, after which the line was closed.
(*e*) Total receipts from 1st January to 15th June 1875, after which the line was closed.
(*f*) Total receipts from 11th January to 12th June 1875, after which the line was closed.
(*g*) Total receipts from 12th April to 31st July 1875.

No. XXXI of 1875.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending 8th August 1874.	For week ending 7th August 1875.	Total from 1st January to 8th August 1874.	Total from 1st January to 7th August 1875.	Total increase in 1875.	Total decrease in 1875.
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
18th Sept. 1875	East Indian, Main ...	5,85,438	3,53,860	2,43,84,639	1,67,43,886	...	76,40,753
18th ditto	Ditto, Jubbulpoor	27,405	21,752	18,86,716	12,91,870	...	5,94,846
18th ditto	Eastern Bengal ...	55,080	40,331	20,75,962	16,28,269	...	4,47,693
28th Aug. 1875	Oudh and Rohilkhund	30,886	32,284	11,38,322	17,14,383	5,76,061	...
11th Sept. 1875	Sindh, Punjab & Delhi	1,38,306	1,05,550	52,50,482	40,83,125	...	11,67,357
4th ditto	Madras ...	1,18,967	1,22,489	35,02,676	38,33,797	3,31,121	...
28th Aug. 1875	South Indian ...	18,145	15,443	5,74,093	5,65,097	...	8,996
11th Sept. 1875	Great Indian Peninsula	2,02,968	2,38,926	1,34,99,410	1,43,59,416	8,60,006	...
11th ditto	Bombay, Baroda, & Central India ...	42,368	56,825	40,83,420	42,12,986	1,29,566	...
	TOTAL ...	12,19,563	9,87,460	5,63,95,720	4,84,32,829	...	79,62,891
	State.						
18th Sept. 1875	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	1,304	1,231	64,636	64,380	...	256
18th ditto	Nulhattee ...	1,251	983	54,985	51,502	...	3,483
11th ditto	Rajpootana ...	8,384	25,576	2,67,612	9,93,419	7,25,807	...
11th ditto	Holkar ...	1,056	3,226	38,626*a*	2,04,175	1,65,549	...
11th ditto	Khamgaon ...	...	...	23,989*b*	39,361*c*	15,372	...
21st Aug. 1875	Oomraotee ...	329	431	23,576	45,534	21,958	...
21st ditto	Wardha Valley ...	...	...	17,244*d*	22,877*e*	5,633	...
21st ditto	Nizam's ...	...	9,783	...	2,91,025	2,91,025	...
21st ditto	Tirhoot ...	...	...	...	40,429*f*	40,429	...
28th ditto	Punjab, Northern ...	...	3,572	...	65,434*g*	65,434	...
	TOTAL ...	12,324	44,802	4,90,668	18,18,136	13,27,468	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	12,31,887	10,32,262	5,68,86,388	5,02,50,965	...	66,35,423

(*a*) Total receipts from 1st February to 8th August 1874.
(*b*) Total receipts from 1st January to 14th June 1874, after which the line was closed.
(*c*) Total receipts from 1st January to 30th June 1875.
(*d*) Total receipts from 1st February to 14th June 1874, after which the line was closed.
(*e*) Total receipts from 1st January to 15th June 1875, after which the line was closed.
(*f*) Total receipts from 11th January to 12th June 1875, after which the line was closed
(*g*) Total receipts from 12th April to 7th August 1875.

No. XXXII of 1875.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending 15th Augt. 1874.	For week ending 14th Augt. 1875.	Total from 1st January to 15th Augt. 1874.	Total from 1st January to 14th Augt. 1875.	Total increase in 1875.	Total decrease in 1875.
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
18th Sept. 1875	East Indian, Main ...	4,73,717	3,74,851	2,48,58,356	1,71,18,737	...	77,39,619
18th ditto	Ditto, Jubbulpoor ...	20,491	20,711	19,07,206	13,12,581	...	5,94,625
18th ditto	Eastern Bengal ...	89,130	51,897	21,65,092	16,80,166	...	4,84,926
28th Aug. 1875	Oudh and Rohilkhund	31,864	35,229	11,70,186	17,49,612	5,79,426	...
11th Sept. 1875	Sindh, Punjab, & Delhi	89,706	73,870	53,40,188	41,56,995	...	11,83,193
4th ditto	Madras ...	1,24,857	1,20,856	36,27,533	39,54,654	3,27,121	...
28th Aug. 1875	South Indian ...	16,089	16,404	5,90,182	5,81,501	...	8,681
11th Sept. 1875	Great Indian Peninsula	2,05,359	1,84,900	1,37,04,769	1,45,44,315	8,39,546	...
11th ditto	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India ...	49,163	54,507	41,32,583	42,67,493	1,34,910	...
	TOTAL ...	11,00,376	9,33,225	5,74,96,095	4,93,66,054	...	81,30,041
	State.						
18th Sept. 1875	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	1,198	1,375	65,835	65,755	...	80
18th ditto	Nulhattee ...	1,496	1,398	56,481	52,900	...	3,581
11th ditto	Rajpootana ...	8,529	29,055	2,76,141	10,22,474	7,46,333	..
11th ditto	Holkar ...	1,196	3,843	39,822*a*	2,08,019	1,68,197	...
11th ditto	Khamgaon ...	...	...	23,989*b*	39,361*c*	15,372	...
21st Aug. 1875	Oomraotee ...	446	522	24,022	46,056	22,034	...
21st ditto	Wardha Valley ...	...	...	17,244*d*	22,877*e*	5,633	...
21st ditto	Nizam's ...	...	6,588	...	2,97,612	2,97,612	...
21st ditto	Tirhoot ...	...	...	...	40,429*f*	40,429	...
28th Aug. 1875	Punjab, Northern ...	...	883	...	66,317*g*	66,317	...
	TOTAL ...	12,865	43,664	5,03,534	18,61,800	13,58,266	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	11,13,241	9,76,889	5,79,99,629	5,12,27,854	...	67,71,775

(*a*) Total receipts from 1st February to 15th August 1874.
(*b*) Total receipts from 1st January to 14th June 1874, after which the line was closed.
(*c*) Total receipts from 1st January to 30th June 1875.
(*d*) Total receipts from 1st February to 14th June 1874, after which the line was closed.
(*e*) Total receipts from 1st January to 15th June 1875, after which the line was closed.
(*f*) Total receipts from 11th January to 12th June 1875, after which the line was closed.
(*g*) Total receipts from 12th April to 14th August 1875.

... to 20 seers, best rice 16 to 20 seers, common rice 20 to 28 seers, and gram 15 to 18 seers, per rupee.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 2nd half of September 1875.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus sorghum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus sorghum.* Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus sorghum.* Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata.* Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata.* Corresponding fortnight of 1874.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Madras.	Ganjam	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Vizagapatam	15 0	16 0	11 0	...	...	...	11 8	12 3	12 3	14 7	13 6	15 2	24 8	21 6	27 0	27 7	31 7	31 7
	Godavery	12 6	12 6	13 5	...	...	...	18 8	18 8	16 8	20 0	20 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kistna	13 2	13 2	11 8	...	...	...	18 6	18 6	17 0	19 6	19 6	17 9	25 0	25 0	31 2	...	...	...
	Nellore	11 2	11 2	12 6	...	...	...	15 8	14 3	15 8	17 0	16 0	18 0	29 0	28 1	24 0	...	...	23 0
	Cuddapah	11 8	11 8	12 5	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	13 2	15 8	15 8	14 1	22 9	22 9	23 7	29 0	29 0	26 1
	Bellary	14 4	14 4	14 4	...	...	...	13 4	12 8	11 8	14 6	14 6	14 0	21 6	21 6	30 9	20 7	18 8	26 3
	Kurnool	13 3	13 3	14 0	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	12 4	15 0	15 0	13 2	21 6	21 9	28 8	...	...	26 2
	Madras	11 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	12 9	12 9	11 4	13 5	13 5	12 8	22 4	23 1	19 6	20 5	20 5	19 2
	Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	12 0	14 3	15 8	12 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
	North Arcot	10 5	11 4	11 0	...	...	...	15 9	16 8	15 0	17 3	17 9	15 4	25 5	26 4	27 3	...	...	27 2
	South Arcot	9 7	9 7	8 6	...	...	...	15 2	15 2	12 2	15 7	15 7	...	...	...	20 2	24 6	23 9	26 2
	Tanjore	10 3	11 0	10 3	...	...	...	14 9	14 9	12 9	...	...	13 4	25 4	25 4	...	29 0	29 0	26 1
	Trichinopoly	9 9	9 9	10 6	...	...	...	14 4	15 1	11 9	15 2	15 6	12 3	22 4	23 8	18 2	22 9	25 4	19 0
	Madura	11 3	11 3	9 7	...	...	...	12 2	12 2	10 1	14 4	13 9	11 0	25 9	34 0	21 9	26 5	30 9	23 5
	Tinnevelly	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	10 5	10 5	9 0	12 1	12 1	10 6	...	...	...	18 3	18 3	11 8
	Coimbatore	10 2	10 2	11 7	...	...	...	11 3	11 3	10 1	12 2	12 2	10 6	20 1	19 6	20 4	21 4	20 0	21 4
	Nilgiris	9 9	11 4	8 5	...	...	...	8 8	10 4	8 0	9 6	11 2	8 8	15 4	15 4	16 9	14 0	14 0	16 8
	Salem	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	South Canara	10 8	12 0	9 0	...	...	...	9 2	9 7	9 5	13 7	13 7	12 7	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Malabar	10 1	10 1	11 5	...	...	...	11 7	12 1	11 3	12 5	13 0	12 1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay.	Bombay	11 9	11 9	13 4	20 6	20 2	20 4	7 12	7 12	8 12	11 2	11 2	12 10	19 6	19 6	22 8	17 3	17 3	18 0
	Ahmedabad	16 12	17 0	14 12	25 0	25 0	30 0	7 4	7 4	7 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	21 2	18 0	19 0	19 3	18 4	23 12
	Kaira	13 5	13 15	13 5	26 11	26 11	32 0	8 7	8 14	8 14	11 7	12 5	12 1	20 0	17 2	22 14	16 0	16 13	22 14
	Surat	12 5	12 5	12 13	13 6	13 6	7 6	7 6	7 6	9 0	8 3	8 3	11 5	16 3	16 6	18 8	14 1	14 1	17 6
	Broach	14 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 8	11 0	11 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	21 8	15 0	15 0	20 0
	Tanna	11 0	11 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	13 0	7 8	7 8	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	17 0
	Kolaba	11 5	11 5	11 6	...	...	...	7 10	7 10	7 10	11 6	11 6	11 6	19 0	19 0	...	...	...	...
	Khandesh (Dhulia)	16 10	15 12	20 4	...	...	...	8 7	8 7	8 7	11 4	11 4	10 14	32 5	28 12	35 7	25 2	25 2	26 4
	Nasik	15 12	15 11	17 0	8 1	8 1	...	5 15	5 15	6 0	11 14	11 14	12 0	...	...	28 6	19 12	19 12	25 10
	Ahmadnagar	17 6	15 15	23 10	...	...	...	9 15½	9 13	9 12	11 2	10 9	10 8	37 2	32 5	59 4	29 4	27 1	36 6
	Poona	13 13	13 13	16 8	10 3	10 3	...	10 7	10 7	10 3	11 10	11 10	11 6	27 3	27 3	32 6	20 11	20 11	23 1
	Sholapur	18 9	19 1	18 10	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	13 15	14 7	15 3	14 8	24 8	24 15	42 0	26 10	25 12	35 0
	Kaladgi	21 3	20 3	20 0	...	...	...	12 12	12 12	10 8	14 0	14 0	11 0	28 11	24 9	28 0	25 12	23 12	28 0
	Satara	14 11	14 11	18 11	26 1	...	26 1	8 14	8 14	10 15	10 11	10 11	14 5	22 10	21 4	37 4	19 6	19 6	33 10
	Belgaum	17 5	16 8	16 8	...	...	...	14 5	15 0	15 0	15 4	15 8	15 2	18 12	17 8	24 0	19 6	19 0	29 0
	Dharwar	23 2	22 10	22 2	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 4	19 12	20 0	16 13	24 0	24 2	27 11	22 1	22 4	26 2
	Ratnagiri	9 0	7 12	9 0	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	11 8	12 15	12 15	12 15	...	...	...	15 9	15 9	15 9
	Kanara (Karwar)	13 0	13 0	8 0	...	...	...	10 0	9 0	9 0	12 0	12 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	13 0	13 0	20 0
	Panch Mahals (Godhra)	11 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	9 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	25 0	25 0	29 0	19 0	19 0	25 0
	Aden	...	9 5	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	...	...	8 0	...	...	14 14	...	60 4	...	...
	Asirgarh	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	12 0	12 0	...	26 8	28 0	...	26 8	26 8	...
	Baroda	11 7	12 0	...	18 5	17 11½	...	6 14	7 4½	...	9 2½	9 2	...	18 14½	18 13½	...	16 0½	15 4½	...
	Disa	20 0	19 4	18 14½	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	7 0	9 8	9 8	7 12	28 9	26 8	21 10½	32 9	31 4	26 15
	Nimach	13 12	13 12	...	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	...	16 8	16 8	...	15 0	15 0	...
	Nasirabad	...	16 3¾	...	...	22 10½	...	...	7 0	...	...	8 0	...	...	21 12½	...	...	19 7½	...
	Rajkot	16 0	14 4	...	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	...	8 0	8 4	...	19 0	17 0	...	...	...	...
	Upper Sind Frontier	21 8	21 8	18 8	23 0	23 0	15 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	13 8	13 8	17 0	27 0	27 0	24 11	20 0	20 0	...
	Karachi	13 10	13 10	13 5	26 0	26 0	19 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	17 0	16 0	22 0	18 0	17 0	20 0
	Haidarabad	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shikarpur	16 0	16 0	16 0	21 8	21 8	21 4	8 0	9 0	10 0	13 4	13 4	14 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	22 12	22 14	22 0
	Thur and Parkur	20 8	20 8	14 8	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	30 0	30 0	...	19 0	19 0	20 0
Bengal.	*Western Districts.*																		
	Burdwan	17 4*a*	17 8	13 0	18 8	18 8	16 0	18 0	16 8	12 0	20 8	17 8	13 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bancoorah	20 0*b*	17 12	13 8	22 8	22 8	22 0	16 0	16 0	11 8	18 0	17 8	13 2	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Beerbhoom	20 8*c*	21 0	12 0	24 0	20 0	15 0	19 0	16 8	9 8	25 0	20 0	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Midnapore	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hooghly	16 0*d*	15 0	12 0	26 0*e* to 39 0	25 0 to 32 0	16 0 to 19 0	9 0	9 0	8 0 to 8 8	17 0	17 8 to 18 0	11 0 to 11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Howrah	16 0	17 0	12 8	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	10 0	16 0	15 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Central Districts.																		
	Calcutta	16 12	16 0	13 0	30 0	30 0	16 0	9 8	9 0	7 0	13 8	13 0	11 0	23 0	22 0	14 0	...	...	...
	24-Pergunnahs	17 8*e* to 20 0	16 0 to 19 12	10 8 to 11 10	25 0*e* to 32 0	22 8 to 26 8	16 0	8 0*f*	8 0	8 4	13 4	13 12	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nuddea	18 5	18 5	12 13	35 8	32 0	...	13 5	13 5	10 0	16 13½	16 13½	10 7	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jessore	18 4*g*	18 0	13 5	...	...	...	13 5	13 0	11 0	21 5	20 0	13 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Moorshedabad	21 0*h*	20 0	14 0	38 0*e* to 40 0	38 0 to 40 0	16 0	14 0	13 0	8 4	19 0	20 0	10 0	...	...	...	31 0*e*	31 0	18 0

Provinces.	Districts.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum, miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Remarks.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
Madras.	Ganjam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			
	Vizagapatam	28 3	26 3	25 2	23 4	24 6	37 4	145 8	145 8	97 2	14 0	14 0	14 0	
	Godavery	34 6	36 4	30 9	26 2	27 3	43 0	243 0	243 0	161 3	18 7	18 7	18 7	
	Kistna	32 3	32 3	35 3	22 2	21 8	32 5	129 3	129 3	129 3	17 5	17 5	18 4	
	Nellore	29 8	28 2	28 2	21 5	22 0	24 4	65 3	65 3	57 6	17 0	17 0	17 0	
	Cuddapah	27 7	27 7	27 0	24 9	24 9	21 5	243 0	243 0	243 0	16 2	16 2	16 2	
	Bellary	25 2	25 2	37 8	26 3	25 8	21 3	97 2	97 2	97 2	16 1	16 1	16 1	
	Kurnool	20 6	20 6	25 8	24 0	23 2	27 7	204 1	202 2	170 6	14 8	14 8	15 2	
	Madras	22 9	23 3	24 3	19 0	18 6	20 9	93 5	93 5	91 7	18 2	18 2	18 2	
	Chingleput	22 6	24 0	23 3	18 7	19 5	21 8	97 2	102 1	102 1	18 6	18 6	18 6	
	North Arcot	34 2	28 2	28 2	20 7	22 6	16 1	187 1	187 1	187 1	16 4	16 4	15 4	
	South Arcot	25 4	25 4	27 0	21 5	20 6	19 2	235 7	235 7	234 5	17 5	17 1	19 8	
	Trichinopoly	30 2	30 2	27 2	18 4	21 9	18 4	194 4	194 4	194 4	17 5	17 5	17 0	
	Madura	26 2	27 5	21 0	23 1	23 1	18 5	157 9	157 9	157 9	15 4	15 4	15 4	
	Tinnevelly	31 0	35 6	22 5	23 1	24 9	16 9	133 2	132 2	125 4	18 7	17 8	17 8	
	Coimbatore	20 5	20 5	16 4	15 6	15 6	12 5	76 8	76 8	66 6	15 5	15 5	15 5	
	Nilgiris	21 3	20 6	22 0	25 5	25 5	17 0	121 5	121 5	121 5	12 5	12 5	13 3	
	Salem	14 4	15 8	18 0	13 3	14 9	13 3	121 5	121 5	121 5	11 0	11 0	11 0	
	South Canara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			
	Malabar	22 0	21 1	21 1	17 2	17 2	14 1	85 0	85 0	72 9	14 0	14 0	16 0	
Bombay.	Bombay	20 4	20 4	18 2	21 0	21 0	16 8	97 2	97 2	97 2	14 4	14 4	17 1	
	Ahmedabad	14 1	14 1	12 15	18 10	18 10	14 10	68 4	68 4	75 1	14 2	14 2	14 2	
	Kaira	...	...	...	19 12	21 8	18 8	80 0	80 0	100 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	
	Surat	...	...	...	11 7	16 13	14 9	80 0	80 0	80 0	16 13	16 13	16 14	
	Broach	...	...	...	14 1	14 13	12 5	92 8	92 8	101 12	14 13	14 13	13 6	
	Tanna	17 0	17 0	17 0	18 0	18 0	14 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	
	Kolaba	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	12 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	14 0	14 0	15 0	
	Khandesh (Dhulia)	...	...	...	15 8	15 3	13 0	130 0	130 0	112 0	15 3	15 3	15 3	
	Nasik	27 10	27 9	31 14	17 14	17 14	17 8	150 0	150 0	150 0	13 14	13 14	12 11	
	Ahmadnagar	...	...	...	25 10½	24 4½	23 10	124 4½	106 10	106 10	12 12	12 12	14 8	
	Poona	...	...	...	19 9	19 9	18 0	76 0	76 0	80 0	13 6	13 6	13 9	
	Sholapur	...	...	...	22 13	23 12	16 0	100 0	120 0	100 0	13 0	13 8	13 8	
	Kaladgi	...	...	...	19 8	18 8	14 0	140 0	140 0	60 0	12 0	11 13	13 0	
	Satara	...	...	37 6	20 13	20 13	18 3	129 7	129 7	145 10	13 1	13 1	13 13	
	Belgaum	27 6	27 0	27 8	18 8	18 8	14 0	145 0	145 0	150 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	
	Dharwar	28 0	28 0	33 10	18 12	19 3	14 1	92 12	92 12	92 12	17 0	16 4	16 0	
	Ratnagiri	26 0	23 6	26 0	15 0	15 0	12 5	11 Bdls.	10 Bdls.	10 Bdls.	18 4	18 4	13 1	
	Kanara (Karwar)	18 0	...	24 0	13 0	...	12 0	213 0	213 0	213 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	
	Panch Mahals (Godhra)	36 0	36 0	36 0	30 0	30 0	21 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	13 0	13 0	14 0	
	Aden	...	...	...	...	9 5	..	...	60 4	...	...	32 0	...	
	Asirgarh	...	...	...	23 0	23 0	...	160 0	160 0	...	12 0	12 0	...	
	Baroda	...	...	...	14 14	15 7	...	91 8	91 8	...	15 7½	15 7	...	
	Disa	...	...	...	22 12	23 8	20 10	150 0	150 0	150 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	
	Nimach	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	...	140 0	140 0	...	30 0	30 0	...	
	Nasirabad	...	...	...	...	21 2½	...	...	100 0	...	...	45 0	...	
	Rajkot	...	...	...	14 0	12 12	...	40 0	40 0	...	60 0	60 0	...	
	Upper Sind Frontier	16 0	16 0	16 0	23 0	23 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	16 0	16 0	14 8	
	Karachi	9 0	9 0	9 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	112 0	108 0	126 0	61 0	63 0	60 0	
	Haidarabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			
	Shikarpur	27 0	27 0	27 0	17 4	17 4	18 0	300 0	320 0	240 0	32 0	32 0	29 0	
	Thur and Parkur	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	120 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	
Bengal.	*Western Districts.*													
	Burdwan	...	...	...	21 8	21 12	16 0	180 0	180 0	100 0	9 4	9 4	8 8	
	Bancoorah	...	...	...	20 0	19 8	15 8	320 0	320 0	440 0	8 10	8 10	8 2	
	Beerbhoom	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	14 0	200 0	200 0	240 0	8 4	8 4	8 0	
	Midnapore	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	14 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	9 0	9 0	8 4	
	Hooghly	...	...	...	23 0 to 23 0	20 0 to 23 0	15 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	
	Howrah	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	15 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 8	9 8	9 0	
	Central Districts.													
	Calcutta	...	...	...	19 0	22 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	
	24-Pergunnahs	...	...	...	20 0	18 12	13 5	100 0	100 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	
	Nuddea	...	...	...	29 0	26 5	15 4	100 0	100 0	100 0	9 2½	9 2½	8 10	
	Jessore	...	...	...	22 12	21 0	14 8	140 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	
	Moorshedabad	...	...	...	30 0	28 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	

a In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 14 to 21 seers, barley 28 to 32 seers, best rice 12 to 19-14 seers, common rice 16 to 22 seers, and gram 23 to 25 seers per rupee.
b In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 17 to 19 seers, barley 18 to 40 seers, best rice 13 to 17 seers, common rice 16 to 18 seers, maize 19 to 32 seers, and gram 15 to 19 seers, per rupee.
c In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 19 to 24 seers, barley 24 seers, best rice 16 to 24 seers, common rice 18 to 26 seers, and gram 21 to 24-4 seers, per rupee.
d In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 16 to 20 seers, best rice 9 to 16 seers, common rice 16 to 20 seers, and gram 16 to 24 seers, per rupee.
e In the interior only.
f In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 6-12 to 9 seers, common rice 13 to 20 seers, and gram 20 to 24-8 seers, per rupee.
g In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 6 to 20 seers, best rice 13-4 to 16 seers, common rice 16 to 22-8 seers, and gram 11 to 23 seers, per rupee.
h In the interior prices range as follow : —Wheat 18 to 23 seers, best rice 12 to 22 seers, common rice 19 to 27 seers, and gram 22 to 28 seers, per rupee.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 2nd half of September 1875 —continued.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

PROVINCES.	DISTRICTS.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Corresponding fortnight of 1874.
BENGAL—*continued.*	*Central Districts*—contd.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
	Dinagepore ...	18 8	18 8	12 12	20 0	18 8	11 0	20 0	19 0	10 0	26 0	24 0	19 0 to 18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Maldah ...	23 0	23 0	15 8	55 0	50 0	18 0	22 0	22 0	11 8	23 8	23 0	20 0 to 18 0	...	...	...	30 0	30 0	14 0
	Rajshahye ...	18 12 to 21 0	18 0	13 8 to 14 4	34 0	33 12	...	15 0 to 18 12	15 0 to 16 0	8 4 to 12 0	22 8 to 26 8	19 0 to 26 4	15 0 to 16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rungpore ...	19 2*i*	18 0	14 0	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	7 15	22 8	20 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bograh ...	17 4	15 0	10 8	...	...	...	19 8	10 8	6 12	25 8	24 0	16 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pubna ...	20 0	20 0	14 4	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	7 8	22 8	22 8	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Darjeeling ...	8 0*j*	8 0	6 0	4 0	4 0	7 0	4 0	4 0	4 8	13 0	13 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jalpaiguri ...	...	12 3	...	...	...	...*k*	16 0	14 0	8 0	20 0	25 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Eastern Districts.																		
	Dacca ...	14 0	15 8	12 8	32 0	32 0	16 0	16 0	17 0	10 8	20 0	20 0	13 0 to 14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Furreedpore ...	20 0*l*	20 0	14 0	25 0	25 0	...	8 0	8 0	6 0	18 0	18 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Backergunge ...	...	...	...	...	...	...*m*	14 8	14 8	11 8	17 0	17 0	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mymensing ...	12 12*n*	12 8	10 12	...	...	...	15 8	16 0	8 0	19 0	19 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tipperah ...	16 0	16 0	11 0	...	...	...	13 0	12 0	9 0	17 8	16 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chittagong ...	11 0*o*	12 0	10 0	...	...	...	13 0	14 0	11 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Noakhally ...	...	...	...	...	...	...*p*	16 0	12 0	10 8	18 0	16 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	9 6	14 8	14 8	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hill Tipperah ...	8 6	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	13 3	13 3	8 8	16 0	16 0	13 3	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Behar.																		
	Patna ...	27 0	25 0	17 0	38 0	35 0	20 8	11 8	11 0	12 0	22 0	22 0	14 0	34 0	30 0	21 0	...	...	..
	Gya ...	25 8*q*	25 8	13 0	39 0	36 8	16 0	11 8	11 8	8 8	23 8	23 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shahabad ...	20 0*r*	19 0	14 0	33 0	30 0	18 0	16 8	15 8	12 0	18 0	18 0	14 0	23 0*e* to 30 0	23 0 to 30 0	18 8	22 0*e*	32 0	17 8
	Durbhunga ...	19 4*s*	19 4	12 0	30 12	20 12	30 0	16 8	16 8	15 0	19 12	17 9	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mozufferpore ...	21 0*t*	19 0	13 8	32 8	36 4	18 0	9 0	10 0	6 0	15 0	16 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sarun ...	23 0	21 0	15 0	40 0	36 0	19 8	9 8	9 8	7 4	22 0	21 0	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chumparun ...	23 0*u*	22 0	11 8	34 0	34 0	18 8	8 0	8 0	8 0	22 8	19 0	18 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Monghyr ...	21 0	18 9	16 8	36 7	33 6	23 1	12 6	14 7	9 4	16 8	17 3	13 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bhaugulpore ...	18 15*v*	18 15	15 12	37 14	40 6	24 0	16 7	17 11	10 11	17 11	20 3	12 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Purneah ...	25 0	25 0	15 0	...	...	...	16 0	15 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	18 0*w*	18 0	13 0	25 0*e* to 50 0	40 0 to 60 0	17 0 to 18 0	16 0	16 0	9 0	20 0	19 0	10 0	...	...	...	40 0*e* to 60 0	40 0	17 0
	Orissa.																		
	Cuttack ...	18 6	18 6	17 1	...	...	...	14 7	14 7	18 6	21 0	19 11	23 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pooree ...	15 12	15 12	13 0	...	...	...	14 7	15 12	17 1	18 6	24 15	23 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Balasore ...	16 0	17 0	10 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	28 0	26 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chota Nagpore—South-West Frontier Agency.																		
	Hazáribágh ...	19 0	20 0	11 0	24 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	9 0	20 0	19 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lohardugga ...	19 8	19 0	12 0	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	18 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Singbhoom ...	18 0	18 0	11 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	24 0	24 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Maunbhoom ...	16 0*x*	16 0	13 0	16 0*e*	16 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	9 8	20 0	20 0	14 0	...	...	...	16 0*e*	16 0	17 0
ASSAM.	Sylhet ...	15 0	13 0	10 0	14 0	13 0	9 0	14 0	12 4	9 6	17 8	14 0	12 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cachar ...	11 6	12 4	8 14	16 0	...	...	11 6	11 6	8 0	16 13	14 8	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Goalpará ...	27 8	22 0	13 0	...	...	...	16 0	14 0	9 0	30 0	22 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gáro Hills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	14 0	14 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kámrúp ...	20 0	20 0	13 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Darrang ...	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	11 8	11 8	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nowgong ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	6 4	11 0	11 0	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sibságur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 8	10 0	5 8	12 0	12 0	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lakhimpur ...	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	8 0	9 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	12 0	12 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khási & Jaintia Hills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	7 0	6 0	10 0	9 0	7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nága Hills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	4 0	8 0	8 0	6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
N.-W. PROVINCES.	Dehra Dún ...	20 0	20 0	19 4	34 0	34 0	28 0	12 8	12 8	12 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	20 0	20 0	...	24 0	24 0	16 0
	Saháranpur ...	22 10	22 10	23 11	34 9	34 13	31 4	9 11	9 11	8 10	13 7	13 10	12 6	29 2	29 2	32 5	25 14	25 14	26 15
	Muzaffarnagar ...	24 3	23 2	23 10	38 8	38 8	36 5	6 1	6 1	6 1	14 5	14 5	12 2	30 0	30 13	22 0	17 10	17 10	17 10
	Meerut ...	22 14	21 3	22 0	30 12	29 0	28 10	6 8	6 8	7 0	15 8	15 8	12 0	27 3	26 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	19 0
	Bulandshahr ...	21 8	21 8	22 0	29 0	29 0	32 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	15 0	14 0	12 0	24 0	24 0	18 0	27 0	27 0	16 0
	Aligarh ...	24 0	24 0	21 8	33 0	33 0	28 0	7 0	7 0	6 8	14 0	16 8	14 0	21 0	21 0	20 0	19 8	19 8	16 8
	Kumaun ...	18 8	13 8	12 8	17 0	17 0	16 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	10 8	10 8	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...

i In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 22-8 to 27 seers, best rice 8 to 20 seers, common rice 20 to 30 seers, and gram 8 to 20 seers, per rupee.
j In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 5-8 to 13-5 seers, best rice 4 to 15 seers, common rice 10 to 24 seers, lesser millet 16 seers, maize 20 to 40 seers, and gram 9 to 13-5 seers, per rupee.
k In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 10 to 20 seers, common rice 16 to 23 seers, and gram 8 to 14 seers, per rupee.
l In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 26 seers, barley 40 seers, best rice 9 seers, common rice 18 to 19 seers, and gram 16 seers, per rupee.
m In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 14 to 17 seers, common rice 16 to 19 seers, barley 30 to 32 seers, and gram 10 to 16 seers, per rupee.
n In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 17-5 to 20 seers, best rice 11 to 16 seers, common rice 17-12 to 22 seers, and gram 9-8 to 17-12 seers, per rupee.
o In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 16 to 19 seers, and common rice 18 to 23 seers, per rupee.
p In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 16 to 20 seers, and common rice 17 to 21-8 seers, per rupee.
q In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 22-8 to 26-8 seers, barley 35 to 42 seers, best rice 19-8 seers, common rice 20-8 to 27 seers, lesser millet 35 to 47-8 seers, maize 35 to 40 seers, and gram 26 to 31-4 seers, per rupee.
r In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 20-8 to 26 seers, barley 30 to 47-8 seers, best rice 9 to 14 seers, common rice 19-8 to 22 seers, lesser millet 44 to 64 seers, maize 32 to 36 seers, and gram 30 to 32 seers, per rupee.
s In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 18 to 20 seers, barley 27 to 30 seers, best rice 8 to 16 seers, common rice 15 to 18 seers, lesser millet 30 to 40 seers, maize 30 to 42 seers, and gram 22 to 25 seers, per rupee.

India for the 2nd half of September 1875 —continued.

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nagiee) *Panicum, Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	DISTRICTS.	PROVINCES.	REMARKS.
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	*Central Districts*—contd.	BENGAL—*continued.*	
...	...	...	24 0	21 0	13 8	180 0	180 0	170 0	8 0	8 0	7 12	Dinagepore ...		
...	...	...	25 0	25 0	16 0	150 0	150 0	120 0	8 4	8 4	8 0	Maldah ...		
...	...	...	21 0 to 33 12	15 0 to 25 5	15 0 to 16 8	240 0	200 0	240 0	8 5	8 2½	7 11½	Rajshahye ...		
48 0*e*	48 0	...	14 1	12 12	15 0	107 0	107 0	107 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Rungpore ...		
...	...	...	17 4	15 12	11 4	67 8	67 8	67 8	7 10	8 4	7 8	Bograh ...		
8 0	8 0	8 0	22 8	22 8	15 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	8 4	Pubna ...		
...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	Darjeeling ...		
...	...	...	13 0	13 3	9 6	...	160 0	160 0	7 0	6 6	6 6	Jalpáiguri ...		
												Eastern Districts.		
...	...	...	20 0	20 0	13 8	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 14	8 14	8 8	Dacca ...		
...	...	...	15 0	15 0	13 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 8	Furreedpore ...		
...	...	...	19 0	19 0	13 8	100 0	100 0	120 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Backergunge ...		
...	...	...	17 0	18 0	11 0	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	8 0	Mymensing ...		
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	12 0	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	8 0	Tipperah ...		
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	12 0	140 0	120 0	120 0	8 12	8 12	7 4	Chittagong ...		
...	...	...	16 0	12 0	10 0	280 0	280 0	280 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Noakhally ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	240 0	240 0	280 0	7 4	7 4	6 6	Chittagong Hill Tracts ...		
...	...	...	10 6	10 6	8 4	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Hill Tipperah ...		
												Behar.		
...	...	...	30 0	30 0	20 0	150 0	140 0	150 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Patna ...		
45 0	42 8	22 8	27 0	26 8	15 0	160 0	180 0	180 0	8 4	8 4	7 4	Gya ...		
37 0	...	...	32 0	30 0	19 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 4	8 4	8 0	Shahabad ...		
48 8	26 12	28 0	26 4	26 4	21 0	176 0	120 0	200 0	7 6	7 2	6 8	Durbhunga ...		
40 0	35 0	21 4	24 0	25 0	18 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	7 4	7 4	7 0	Mozufferpore ...		
36 0	36 0	19 8	31 0	31 0	18 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 4	7 4	Sarun ...		
38 0	32 0	32 0	26 0	25 0	18 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	7 8	Chumparun ...		
...	...	...	28 3	28 3	21 0	126 0	147 0	147 0	8 4	8 4	7 8	Monghyr ...		
50 0*e*	40 0 to 50 0	25 0 to 26 0	27 12	27 12	19 9	151 8	151 8	164 2	8 3	8 3	7 14	Bhaugulpore ...		
...	...	...	22 0	23 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	8 0	7 0	Purneah ...		
80 0	...	...	19 0	19 0	17 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	8 0	7 8	7 8	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...		
												Orissa.		
21 0	19 11	21 0	15 0	16 6	22 5	200 0	200 0	200 0	12 8	13 0	0 10	Cuttack ...		
...	...	...	13 2	13 2	21 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0	2 0	Pooree ...		
...	...	...	13 0	13 0	10 8	140 0	140 0	280 0	9 0	8 8	8 0	Balasore ...		
												Chota Nagpore—South-West Frontier Agency.		
36 0	42 0	40 0	16 0	21 0	15 0	240 0	240 0	200 0	7 8	7 8	7 0	Hazáribágh ...		
48 0	37 0	36 0	18 8	20 0	17 8	160 0	180 0	160 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	Lohardugga ...		
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	12 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	Singbhoom ...		
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	13 0	280 0	280 0	240 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Maunbhoom ...		
...	...	...	18 0	16 0	12 0	107 0	107 0	107 0	8 12	8 12	8 0	**Sylhet** ...	ASSAM.	
...	...	...	14 8	14 8	11 6	64 0	64 0	64 0	8 0	7 9	7 9	**Cachar** ...		
...	...	...	15 0	14 0	12 8	140 0	110 0	128 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	**Goálpárá** ...		
...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	...	...	...	5 5	5 5	5 4	**Gáro Hills** ...		
...	...	...	13 0	13 0	12 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Kámrúp ...		
...	...	...	6 6	6 6	5 2	160 0	160 0	160 0	5 8	5 8	6 8	Darrang ...		
...	...	...	8 0	8 0	6 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	6 8	Nowgong ...		
...	...	...	10 0	9 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	6 8	6 0	5 8	Sibságar ...		
...	...	...	10 0	11 8	8 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	Lakhimpur ...		
...	...	...	6 10	6 8	9 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	Khási and Jaintiá Hills ...		
...	...	...	4 0	4 0	5 0	50 0	50 0	40 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	Nága Hills ...		
...	...	...	21 0	21 0	22 6	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Dehra Dún ...	N.-W. PROVINCES.	
...	...	...	26 15	28 0	32 5	129 0	129 0	106 0	8 5	8 5	7 15	Saháranpur ...		
...	...	...	26 3	26 3	31 14	132 0	132 0	110 0	...	...	...	Muzaffarnagar ...		
...	...	...	27 3	25 12	27 10½	110 0	105 0	9 8	9 8	9 8	9 8	Meerut ...		
...	...	...	27 0	27 4	28 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	10 4	9 8	Bulandshahr ...		
...	...	...	31 0	30 0	28 0	140 0	140 0	120 0	10 4	10 4	9 8	Aligarh ...		
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	13 0	160 0	160 0	168 0	6 0	6 0	5 8	Kumaun ...		

t In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 17 to 25 seers, barley 25-4 to 40 seers, best rice 9 to 18 seers, common rice 15-8 to 23 seers, lesser millet 21 to 40 seers, maize 31 to 37-8 seers, and gram 20 to 30 seers, per rupee.
u In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 20 to 25 seers, barley 25 to 34 seers, best rice 13 to 17 seers, common rice 17 to 27-8 seers, lesser millet 15 to 40 seers, maize 26 to 45 seers, and gram 21 to 25 seers, per rupee.
v In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 22-8 to 24 seers, barley 26 to 32 seers, best rice 18 to 19 seers, common rice 23 to 25 seers, maize 60 seers, and gram 18 to 24 seers, per rupee.
w In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 18 to 25 seers, best rice 12 to 24 seers, common rice 18 to 26 seers, lesser millet 40 seers, maize 30 to 80 seers, and gram 16 to 30 seers, per rupee.
x In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 16 to 20 seers, best rice 16 to 20 seers, common rice 20 to 28 seers, and gram 15 to 18 seers, per rupee.

Prices Current of Food-Grains throughout India for the 2nd half of September 1875 —continued.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus sorghum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus sorghum.* Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus sorghum.* Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata.* Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata.* Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
N.-W. Provinces —*contd.*	Garhwál ...	22 8	22 8	21 0	22 0	22 0	25 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	9 0	10 0	240 0	240 0	200 0	6 4	6 4	6 0	Garhwál ...	N.-W. Provinces —*contd.*	
	Bijnor ...	20 8	20 4	20 4	29 4	28 11	29 15	11 8	11 4	11 4	15 3	15 3	13 8	23 0	23 0	25 14	22 8	23 0	15 12	24 3	24 3	24 12	90 0	90 8	112 8	...	...	...	Bijnor ...		
	Moradabad ...	22 3	22 13	18 12	32 14	32 14	26 4	8 12	8 12	8 2	17 8	17 8	15 0	25 0	25 0	15 0	25 0	25 0	15 0	29 6	29 1	21 14	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 2	10 2	9 6	Moradabad ...		
	Budaun ...	24 9½	24 0	17 1½	33 0	31 12½	22 3	12 0	9 9½	9 9½	19 12½	16 12½	16 12½	14 6½	12 0	16 12½	18 0	18 0	16 13½	31 8	30 0	20 1½	192 0	192 0	...	9 0	9 0	8 4	Budaun ...		
	Bareilly ...	23 2	22 3	18 2	32 8	35 0	23 12	6 14	6 9	6 9	17 8	17 8	12 8	31 4	17 8	28 12	25 0	17 8	16 4	28 12	30 0	20 10	112 8	125 0	100 0	9 6	9 6	9 1	Bareilly ...		
	Sháhjahánpur ...	26 6	26 0	19 8	39 8	37 8	26 8	8 0	8 2	8 0	22 12	19 8	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	30 12	31 0	20 4	155 0	155 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Sháhjahánpur ...		
	Tarái Pergunnahs ...	26 4	26 4	21 9	50 0	56 4	31 4	10 0	10 0	8 12	20 0	20 0	15 0	27 8	25 0	...	27 8	25 0	...	26 4	27 8	20 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 12	8 12	8 7	Tarái Pergunnahs ...		
	Muttra ...	21 8	22 0	21 0	29 8	28 4	31 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	14 8	14 8	12 8	25 0	25 0	24 0	26 0	26 0	24 0	28 8	26 8	20 0	80 0	80 0	70 0	10 12	10 12	11 0	Muttra ...		
	Agra ...	21 3	21 0	17 7½	28 7½	26 9½	27 0¼	6 0	6 0	6 0	11 8	11 8	9 8	26 10½	25 0	21 8½	25 0	24 0	19 5	26 0	24 8	22 8	80 0	80 0	80 0	9 12	9 12	8 8	Agra ...		
	Farukhabad ...	22 12	21 0	16 3	30 4	30 0	20 5	6 8	7 0	7 8	16 0	16 8	13 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	28 2	27 8	19 10	165 0	158 2	158 2	8 14	8 14	8 6	Farukhabad ...		
	Mainpuri ...	23 0	22 4	18 0	29 0	27 8	21 4	6 0	6 0	7 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 0	24 8	22 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	Mainpuri ...		
	Etáwah ...	21 8	20 0	17 0	24 8	24 8	23 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	12 8	12 8	14 8	22 0	22 0	19 0	21 0	21 0	17 0	23 0	23 0	16 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Etáwah ...		
	Etah ...	25 0	23 12	17 10	33 0	30 0	23 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 0	26 0	22 14	140 0	140 0	140 0	9 8	9 8	9 4	Etah ...		
	Jalaun ...	20 8	20 0	18 0	32 0	32 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	10 0	23 0	23 0	16 8	22 0	22 0	16 0	25 8	25 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	...	...	...	Jalaun ...		
	Jhánsi ...	19 0	18 12	19 7	26 6	25 8	25 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	14 0	14 0	12 8	22 14	22 0	18 14	20 6	20 8	15 0	20 9	20 4	14 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	8 12	Jhánsi ...		
	Lalitpur ...	19 4	19 4	21 0	28 0	28 0	28 8	11 0	11 0	10 8	13 0	13 0	12 8	25 0	25 0	25 0	...	...	...	21 8	22 0	14 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	6 12	6 12	6 12	Lalitpur ...		
	Cawnpore ...	25 0	24 8	17 0	33 0	32 0	22 0	11 0	10 0	9 0	17 0	17 0	13 0	...	...	...	23 0	20 0	...	32 0	30 0	21 0	160 0	150 0	140 0	10 0	9 8	9 8	Cawnpore ...		
	Fatehpur ...	23 4	23 0	18 0	29 12	29 0	21 8	9 0	9 0	9 8	22 0	28 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	29 8	30 0	24 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 4	8 4	8 8	Fatehpur ...		
	Bánda ...	22 4	21 8	16 12	24 0	23 8	18 12	8 12	8 12	12 4	18 0	17 8	13 12	23 0	22 8	...	21 8	21 0	...	28 8	28 0	22 12	163 0	163 0	163 0	11 4	11 4	10 8	Bánda ...		
	Allahabad ...	19 0	19 8	15 12	27 8	28 0	20 0	7 4	7 8	7 8	16 8	17 0	13 0	...	...	...	26 8	26 0	20 0	26 12	27 0	22 0	140 0	100 0	110 0	8 4	8 0	8 4	Allahabad ...		
	Hamírpur ...	20 8	20 8	16 0	24 0	24 12	19 6	12 8	11 0	7 0	17 0	17 0	14 0	23 8	23 0	17 8	22 8	20 8	15 12	26 0	26 4	21 0	140 0	140 0	120 0	...	...	...	Hamírpur ...		
	Jaunpur ...	26 2	26 2	17 8	38 2	38 0	23 10	7 1	7 1	7 1	25 9	19 12	11 5	...	...	...	21 3	21 3	16 15	35 5	33 14	19 12	197 12	197 12	197 12	8 1	8 1	8 1	Jaunpur ...		
	Gorakhpur ...	29 12	29 12	14 14	49 0	48 2	19 4	16 10	16 10	10 8	23 10	22 12	17 8	49 0	49 9	28 0	...	...	...	36 12	36 4	14 14	160 0	160 0	150 0	7 2	7 2	7 2	Gorakhpur ...		
	Basti ...	28 12	29 6	15 0	42 8	42 8	18 12	13 12	13 12	10 0	20 10	21 4	11 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	31 14	31 14	15 0	140 0	140 0	150 0	7 3	7 3	6 14	Basti ...		
	Azamgarh ...	24 6	24 6	15 8	34 11	34 6	21 6	11 13	11 13	9 9	19 8	19 8	16 8	32 7	...	23 9	...	...	...	28 0	28 0	15 0	177 0	177 0	177 0	6 14	6 14	6 14	Azamgarh ...		
	Mirzapur ...	20 0	21 0	15 0	28 0	28 0	21 0	9 0	8 0	9 0	19 0	17 0	15 0	28 0	30 0	21 0	25 0	24 0	18 0	23 0	23 0	14 0	90 0	90 0	110 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Mirzapur ...		
	Benares ...	22 0	21 8	15 4	30 7	29 6	19 15	10 8	8 6	8 6	16 12	15 12	10 8	...	...	...	23 1	15 12	...	25 3	25 3	16 13	100 0	100 0	105 0	6 4	6 5	6 4	Benares ...		
	Ghazipur ...	20 9½	20 9½	14 2½	28 5	28 5	19 5	7 1½	7 1½	6 7	18 0	18 0	11 9½	25 12	25 12	19 5	23 3	23 3	16 12	28 5	28 5	19 5	180 4	180 4	154 8	7 6	7 6	7 1½	Ghazipur ...		
Panjab	Delhi ...	22 0	21 0	21 0	30 0	28 0	31 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	9 0	26 0	26 0	26 0	24 0	23 0	24 0	28 8	26 0	28 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	8 4	8 4	7 8	Delhi ...	Panjab.	*References.*
	Gurgáon ...	20 5	19 12	21 5	30 0	28 0	32 8	...	...	...	9 5	9 0	8 3	25 0	24 8	29 0	26 8	25 8	26 8	26 4	25 4	31 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	Gurgáon ...		*a.* Rice falling.
	Karnál ...	23 0	21 0	23 8	30 8	31 0	22 8	...	...	...	16 0	12 0	12 0	22 0	22 0	28 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	30 0	30 0	28 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 4	8 0	Karnál *a*		*b.* Jowár and Gram falling.
	Hissár ...	23 0	21 8	22 0	34 0	32 0	30 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	34 0	30 0	28 0	32 0	30 0	28 0	38 0	32 0	30 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Hissár *b*		*c.* Barley, jowár and gram falling.
	Rohtak ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rohtak*		*d.* Barley falling.
	Sirsa ...	23 8	22 0	22 4	39 0	35 0	35 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	45 0	36 0	35 0	38 0	36 0	32 0	38 0	34 0	37 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	40 0	40 0	38 0	Sirsa *c*		*e.* Barley rising.
	Umballa ...	24 8	24 0	25 8	32 0	32 0	30 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	11 0	29 0	29 0	29 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	34 8	32 8	35 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 12	8 12	8 12	Umballa ...		*f.* Bájra falling.
	Ludhiána ...	25 0	25 8	29 0	34 8	37 0	41 0	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	10 0	37 0	35 0	36 0	24 0	24 0	18 0	33 0	32 0	41 0	90 0	90 0	90 0	9 8	9 8	9 2	Ludhiána ...		*g.* Jowár falling.
	Simlá ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Simlá* ...		*h.* Rice rising.
	Jullundur ...	24 0	24 0	29 0	36 0	36 0	48 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	32 0	32 0	40 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	30 0	30 0	42 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	9 4	9 8	9 4	Jullundur ...		*i.* Gram falling.
	Hushiárpúr ...	25 0	24 8	29 0	40 0	35 0	40 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	20 0	31 0	31 0	39 0	100 0	100 0	90 0	9 8	9 8	9 8	Hushiárpúr *d* ...		*j.* Wheat, barley, and gram falling and bájra rising.
	Kángra ...	18 0	19 0	22 0	27 0	27 0	30 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	18 0	26 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	Kángra ...		
	Amritsar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Amritsar* ...		
	Siálkot ...	22 0	21 0	24 0	32 0	32 0	39 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	11 8	30 0	30 0	21 0	27 0	27 0	21 0	25 0	24 0	37 0	140 0	140 0	120 0	9 12	9 12	9 8	Siálkot ...		
	Gurdáspúr ...	20 8	21 0	28 0	24 0	28 0	40 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	14 0	24 0	24 0	30 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	22 0	22 0	40 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Gurdáspúr *e* ...		
	Lahore ...	22 0	22 8	24 0	34 0	32 0	40 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	10 8	31 0	31 0	30 0	20 0	20 0	22 0	27 0	26 0	39 0	110 0	110 0	110 0	9 12	9 12	9 8	Lahore ...		
	Ferozepore ...	25 0	24 0	26 8	40 0	36 0	40 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	12 0	37 0	34 0	36 0	24 0	24 0	34 0	39 0	34 8	37 0	140 0	140 0	120 0	10 4	10 0	9 8	Ferozepore *c* ...		
	Gujránwála ...	21 12	21 0	24 0	35 0	35 0	32 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	16 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	23 0	20 0	20 0	28 0	27 8	40 0	110 0	110 0	100 0	10 4	10 4	10 0	Gujránwála ...		
	Ráwalpindi ...	28 0	28 0	30 0	33 0	33 0	38 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	42 0	38 0	36 0	27 8	29 0	41 0	110 0	110 0	113 0	10 4	10 4	10 8	Ráwalpindi *f* ...		
	Jhelum ...	28 0	28 8	27 0	32 0	32 8	40 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	8 0	32 0	32 0	30 0	35 0	37 0	30 0	22 0	24 8	34 0	140 0	140 0	100 0	11 0	11 8	11 0	Jhelum ...		
	Gujrát ...	26 0	26 0	26 0	38 0	38 0	40 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	10 0	40 0	38 0	34 0	38 0	38 0	30 0	24 0	24 0	37 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 10	10 8	Gujrát ...		
	Shahpúr ...	24 0	23 8	26 8	35 0	35 0	46 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	32 0	32 0	28 0	34 0	34 0	30 0	28 0	28 0	40 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	11 0	11 8	11 0	Shahpúr ...		
	Mooltan ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mooltan* ...		
	Jhang ...	19 0	18 8	23 8	24 0	25 0	40 0	...	...	...	9 8	10 0	8 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	24 0	25 0	30 0	23 0	21 8	31 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	10 8	10 10	10 8	Jhang *g* ...		
	Montgomery ...	19 8	19 0	20 12	25 0	25 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28 0	22 0	27 0	220 0	220 0	220 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Montgomery ...		
	Muzaffargarh ...	20 0	21 0	18 8	28 0	28 0	27 0	...	...	...	8 0	12 0	8 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	23 0	23 0	13 0	20 0	22 0	22 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	9 8	9 0	10 0	Muzaffargarh *h* ...		
	Dera Ismail Khán ...	30 0	27 8	26 4	38 12	38 2	40 0	...	...	...	6 4	6 4	7 8	12 8	12 8	10 0	37 8	36 4	40 0	37 0	37 0	37 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Dera Ismail Khán *i* ...		
	Dera Ghazi Khán ...	18 10	18 2	21 4	25 0	25 10	27 8	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	26 4	26 4	30 0	26 4	26 4	31 4	28 12	25 0	25 10	25 0	25 10	150 0	150 0	150 0	31 4	31 4	28 12	Dera Ghazi Khán ...		
	Bannú ...	42 8	35 10	45 0	57 8	42 8	68 12	...	...	...	9 1	9 1	10 0	50 0	50 0	12 8	40 0	45 0	40 0	45 0	40 0	46 4	80 0	80 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	Bannú *j* ...		
	Pesháwar ...	23 1	24 11	24 1	35 1	35 12	40 15	...	...	...	12 6	13 0	13 0	28 9	28 9	26 10	31 3	31 3	28 9	26 10	28 9	32 3	110 0	110 0	110 0	58 8	58 8	55 14	Pesháwar ...		
	Kohát ...	28 11	28 11	29 5	45 14	45 14	59 15	...	...	...	17 14	17 0	19 2	38 4	38 4	44 4	43 6	48 6	51 0	30 10	30 10	40 13	153 0	153 0	153 0	102 0	102 0	102 0	Kohát ...		
	Hazárá ...	22 8	25 0	26 0	33 8	35 0	37 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	29 0†	30 0†	24 0†	22 0	22 0	23 0	26 0	25 0	33 8	140 0	140 0	140 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Hazárá ...		
Oudh.	Lucknow ...	24 8	24 0	17 8	32 0	30 0	23 0	7 0	7 0	6 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	34 0	32 0	20 0	24 0	24 8	19 8	45 0	31 8	40 0	130 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Lucknow ...	Oudh.	Júar (large).
	Unáo ...	24 8	23 12	16 8	30 0	29 0	22 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	21 0	18 0	18 0	...	14 0	16 0	...	16 0	18 0	...	28 0	29 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 10	8 0	Unáo ...		
	Bára Banki ...	25 12	25 4	18 0	36 0	36 0	21 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	24 0	24 0	17 0	50 0	44 0	40 0	16 0	16 0	13 0	60 0	40 0	40 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	8 0	7 8	Bára Banki ...		Kodan.
	Sítápur ...	30 0	29 8	20 8	50 0	40 0	27 0	9 0	8 8	9 0	24 0	19 0	23 0*	...	...	23 0	...	...	...	*50 0	†128 0	‡46 0	180 0	180 0	200 0	8 0	8 8	8 0	Sítápur ...		*Paddy. †Sawán. ‡Kodan.
	Hardui ...	25 5	24 0	18 1	36 9	34 0	26 4	6 9	6 9	6 9	15 0	15 0	16 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	42 5	...	33 12	192 8	192 8	192 8	8 0	8 0	7 1	Hardui ...		
	Kheri ...	31 0	31 8	22 1	60 0	60 0	35 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	•26 12	19 0	...	...	...	25 0	29 0	...	80 0	72 0	60 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	7 4	Kheri ...		Sawán.
	Fyzabad ...	25 8	25 9	17 4	34 0	34 1	24 0	10 0	14 1	10 0	19 10	18 13	13 0	40 0	34 15	24 14	19 0	18 11	15 7	*36 4	26 2	23 1	120 0	140 0	120 0	8 6	8 4	7 12	Fyzabad ...		*Murhwa.
	Bharaich ...	32 0	32 0	18 0	64 0	60 0	25 0	10 0	13 0	9 8	21 0	20 0	12 8	54 0	40 0	20 0	...	...	...	*80 0	†40 0	24 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Bharaich ...		*Murhwa. †Kodon.
	Gonda ...	30 1	29 14	17 11	43 0	39 8	21 8	22 0	20 0	14 0	22 8	20 6	14 8	35 2	34 8	18 4	22 4	20 0	13 4	42 1	*42 9	28 14	170 0	170 0	140 0	7 14	8 0	7 12	Gonda ...		*Murhwa mixed with Lahara &c.
	Rái Barelí ...	27 0	26 12	19 8	36 0	36 0	24 0	22 8	22 8	14 9	24 0	24 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	*52 8	52 8	37 8	200 0	200 0	180 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Rái Barelí ...		*Murhwa, Sawán and Kodon.
	Sultánpur ...	26 0	26 0	18 8	41 0	41 0	25 8	10 0	10 0	8 8	26 0	26 0	20 0	...	...	22 0	...	...	16 0	64 0	64 0	48 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 2	Sultánpur ...		Sawán.
	Pratábgarh ...	27 1	26 13	18 9	39 12	39 4	26 1	15 0	15 0	17 8	26 5	25 0	22 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	52 0	37 10	62 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	7 4	Pratábgarh ...		Murhwa.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 2nd half of September 1875—concluded.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Corresponding fortnight of 1874.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Central Provinces.	Nagpur ...	20 0	19 8	27 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	13 8	13 4	18 8	33 0	32 0	38 0	...	...	...
	Bhandara ...	23 0	23 12	24 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	26 0	26 0	32 0	...	...	...
	Chanda ...	33 6	23 6	25 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 4	15 7	18 4	27 8	23 7	35 0	...	...	...
	Wardha ...	33 0	22 0	25 0	...	...	...	8 9	9 0	8 8	12 0	14 0	12 8	15 0	18 0	7 0	...	...	...
	Balaghat ...	26 0	26 0	22 0	...	...	...	17 0	16 0	15 0	24 0	23 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jubbulpore ...	26 0	25 0	21 0	16 0	7 0	10 0	13 0	12 0	12 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	22 0	22 0	7 0	16 0	15 0	10 0
	Saugor ...	18 8	20 0	21 8	...	...	...	9 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Damoh ...	22 8	23 0	25 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Seoni ...	32 0	31 0	27 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	22 0	22 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mandla ...	32 0	31 0	19 0	...	...	...	16 0	13 0	13 0	20 0	16 0	15 0	...	...	5 0	...	...	...
	Betul ...	27 0	27 0	23 0	...	...	...	13 8	14 0	12 0	14 8	15 0	13 0	...	...	14 0	...	...	...
	Chindwara ...	30 0	28 0	25 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	3 0	36 0	36 0	30 0	...	...	...
	Hoshangabad ...	17 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Narsinghpur ...	21 0	21 0	19 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	1 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nimar ...	24 8	14 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 12	11 12	...	26 0	26 0	...	22 8	26 4	...
	Raipur ...	44 0	44 0	42 0	...	...	...	21 0	21 4	17 0	34 0	34 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sambalpur ...	24 0	24 0	21 0	...	...	...	22 0	24 0	28 0	23 0	26 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bilaspur ...	58 0	18 0	40 0	...	...	...	30 0	30 0	28 0	52 0	52 0	42 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Upper Godavery ...	20 0	19 0	15 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 0	13 0	13 0	14 0	50 0	50 0	36 0	...	...	...
Haidrabad Assigned Districts.	Secunderabad ...	No return received																	
	Bolarum ...							...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chudderghat ...																		
	Oomraotee ...	20 0	21 0	17 0	14 0	15 0	15 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	44 0	48 0	38 0	26 0	25 0	22 0
	Akola ...	20 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	48 0	36 0	35 0	25 0	24 0	28 0
	Elichpur ...	21 0	21 0	17 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	11 8	10 0	12 0	42 0	42 0	34 0	32 0	30 0	25 0
	Buldana ...	20 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	10 0	11 0	44 0	40 0	40 0	32 0	30 0	30 0
	Woon ...	24 0	23 0	19 0	16 0	14 0	15 0	8 0	9 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	14 0	52 0	69 0	42 0	16 0	16 0	15 0
	Bassim ...	23 5	23 0	23 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 5	13 5	13 5	13 5	52 0	50 0	32 5	38 5	37 0	36 0
Mysore and Coorg.	Bangalore { Wholesale	12 5	12 5	11 2	12 0	13 0	12 0	11 0	11 2	10 5	14 5	14 7	12 2	25 0	25 2	24 5	...	...	...
	Bangalore { Retail ...	12 0	12 0	10 7	11 5	12 5	11 5	10 5	10 7	10 0	14 0	14 2	11 7	24 0	24 2	23 5	...	...	...
	Kolar ... { Wholesale	...	...	...	11 3	11 3	10 3	18 0	17 4	15 0	18 1	17 8	15 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kolar ... { Retail ...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 1	17 7	17 2	14 7	17 8	17 5	15 1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Túmkúr ... { Wholesale	12 0	12 5	12 5	12 0	12 5	12 5	14 0	16 0	14 0	16 0	18 0	16 0	23 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	...
	Túmkúr ... { Retail ...	1 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	15 0	13 0	15 0	17 0	15 0	22 0	23 0	22 0	...	...	...
	Mysore ... { Wholesale	9 7	10 6	9 8	...	...	...	10 4	11 1	11 4	11 0	11 7	12 5	26 2	...	39 7	26 2	27 2	37 2
	Mysore ... { Retail ...	9 6	10 4	9 4	...	...	...	10 2	10 6	11 2	10 6	11 4	12 3	25 6	...	39 3	25 6	26 2	36 6
	Hassan ... { Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hassan ... { Retail ...	11 5	10 5	10 5	12 5	12 5	11 5	12 5	12 5	10 5	14 7	14 7	13 7	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shimoga ... { Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shimoga ... { Retail ...	12 5	12 5	11 0	13 5	13 5	12 0	11 5	11 5	13 0	16 7	16 7	17 0	24 5	25 2	33 0	...	...	...
	Kadur ... { Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kadur ... { Retail ...	12 0	12 0	10 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 5	14 0	14 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chitaldroog { Wholesale	14 6	14 8	14 0	15 6	17 0	15 8	13 8	13 8	...	15 8	15 8	...	29 2	29 2	44 3	29 0	28 5	34 5
	Chitaldroog { Retail ...	12 0	12 0	12 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	26 0	26 0	35 0	24 0	24 0	31 0
	Coorg ... { Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Coorg ... { Retail ...	7 7	8 0	8 2	8 7	8 4	8 7	10 3	10 1	11 2	13 9	14 6	16 3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajpootana.	Jaipur ...	16 12	16 12	...	24 8	24 8	...	7 0	7 0	...	9 12	9 12	...	25 0	25 0	...	20 8	20 8	...
	Kishengurh ...	16 4	16 0	...	22 0	22 0	...	9 0	9 0	...	10 0	10 0	...	22 0	22 0	...	18 0	18 8	...
	Alwar ...	21 0	20 8	23 0	31 8	30 8	36 12	6 8	6 8	8 8	10 0	10 0	9 0	26 0	28 0	28 0	26 0	25 0	35 0
	Bharatpur (City) ...	21 0	21 8	20 0	30 12	32 0	32 8	8 0	8 0	6 12	12 0	11 0	10 0	27 0	26 0	19 0	26 0	25 8	28 0
	Kerowli (City) ...	18 12	18 12	19 1	30 0	27 8	27 8	11 4	11 4	8 12	12 8	12 8	10 0	28 12	27 8	30 0	25 0	23 2	22 8
	Ajmir ...	15 12	15 0	16 2	26 12	21 9	22 12	5 0	5 0	6 8	10 0	10 0	8 8	21 0	21 0	20 5	19 8	19 2	17 0
	Deolie Cantonment ...	No return received						...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Erinpura ...	21 4	21 4	19 8	33 8	33 8	28 0	...	...	...	9 4	9 4	7 0	26 0	26 0	23 0	30 0	30 0	23 0
	Sirohi ...	No return received						...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aboo ...	19 0	19 0	16 14	29 0	29 0	20 0	6 3	6 3	5 8	8 6	8 6	7 8	...	...	...	26 3	26 3	20 4
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar...	24 0	25 0	25 0	32 0	32 0	38 0	...	...	...	12 0	14 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Meywar ...	14 0	14 0	15 6	21 1	21 6	21 1	...	...	...	9 9	9 2	7 13	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Banswarra(MeywarAgency)	20 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	7 8	15 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Marwar ...	15 15	15 5	...	25 0	25 0	...	5 0	5 0	...	7 8	7 8	...	22 8	20 10	...	23 2	21 4	...
	Bikaneer ...	No return received						...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bundi ...	21 0	...	18 0	38 0	...	23 0	7 8	...	10 0	9 0	...	10 8	28 0	...	20 0	...	...	...
	Kota ...	18 4	17 12	18 8	...	...	...	8 8	9 0	9 0	9 8	10 0	10 0	25 0	23 0	22 8	...	...	...
	Tonk ...	18 4	18 5	18 0	25 12	25 6	26 0	6 0	6 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	28 0	27 2	26 0	...	...	...
	Jhallawar ...	15 12	15 0	16 8	25 0	27 0	19 8	8 8	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 8	10 0	20 0	20 0	22 0	...	...	...
	Shahpoora ...	...	15 12	18 4	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	9 4	8 12	...	19 0	16 0	...	16 8	15 0
Central India.	Indore ...	13 4	13 4	14 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	20 0	19 0	24 0	18 0	18 0	23 0
	Gwalior ...	15 0	14 10	14 8	19 3	16 7	18 4	6 14	6 14	6 0	8 12	8 12	7 5	19 3	18 4	18 4	18 4	18 4	17 1
	Goona ...	16 0	16 0	21 0	18 0	20 0	16 0	10 4	10 4	8 0	12 0	12 0	9 4	20 0	22 0	20 0	18 0	20 8	24 0
	Rutlam ...	14 4	14 4	12 4	...	...	...	10 8	9 0	8 4	12 8	12 8	12 8	18 8	17 12	20 0	15 8	15 8	16 0
	Baghelkhund (Sutna) ...	24 8	24 0	18 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	22 0	22 0	16 0	28 0	...	21 0	24 0	24 0	16 0

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee) *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
...	...	...	23 8	23 8	23 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 4	10 4	10 4	Nagpur ...	Central Provinces.	
...	...	...	27 0	27 0	26 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 8	9 8	Bhandara ...		
...	...	...	26 2	25 0	23 7	420 0	400 0	480 0	6 5	7 0	7 5	Chanda ...		
...	...	...	18 0	22 0	19 0	160 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	Wardha ...		
...	...	...	28 0	28 0	26 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Balaghat ...		
...	...	...	35 0	33 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	Jubbulpore ...		
...	...	...	22 0	25 0	23 0	220 0	220 0	200 0	7 4	7 4	6 12	Saugor ...		
...	...	...	29 0	30 8	31 4	280 0	280 0	400 0	7 4	7 4	6 12	Damoh ...		
...	...	...	26 0	34 0	28 0	240 0	280 0	240 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Seoni ...		
27 0	27 0	19 0	45 0	45 0	24 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	7 0	6 8	7 0	Mandla ...		
22 0	22 0	23 0	26 0	26 0	23 0	280 0	280 0	240 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Betul ...		
23 0	23 0	23 0	31 0	31 0	30 0	200 0	200 0	240 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Chindwara ...		
...	...	...	24 0	24 0	22 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Hoshangabad ...		
...	...	...	32 0	32 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 0	6 0	6 4	Narsinghpur ...		
...	...	...	21 2	22 8	...	160 0	160 0	...	10 4	10 4	...	Nimar ...		
...	...	...	42 0	44 0	34 0	120 0	120 0	...	7 8	7 12	7 8	Raipur ...		
...	...	...	28 0	24 0	21 0	120 0	120 0	150 0	8 0	7 0	8 0	Sambalpur ...		
90 0	90 0	90 0	42 0	42 0	36 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	6 0	Bilaspur ...		
...	...	...	28 0	30 0	26 0	1,440 0	1,440 0	1,440 0	9 0	10 0	8 0	Upper Godavery ...		
												Secunderabad ...	Haidrabad Assigned Districts.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received				Bolarum ...		
												Chudderghat ...		
...	...	...	21 0	22 0	17 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	Oomraotee ...		
11 0	10 0	12 0	22 0	22 0	20 0	106 0	106 0	64 0	10 0	9 0	10 0	Akola ...		
...	...	...	21 3	21 0	16 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Elichpur ...		
...	...	...	20 0	20 0	24 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	Buldana ...		
...	...	...	25 0	23 0	21 0	250 0	250 0	200 0	7 0	8 0	7 0	Woon ...		
21 5	21 0	16 0	27 0	26 5	22 0	90 0	90 0	64 0	8 5	9 0	8 4	Bassim ...		
28 0	32 2	35 0	22 0	21 5	16 2	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	12 5	Bangalore { Wholesale	Mysore and Coorg.	
27 0	31 2	34 0	21 0	21 0	15 7	72 0	72 0	72 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	Bangalore { Retail ...		
36 6	33 5	43 7	24 3	24 3	18 5	...	...	...	15 7	15 7	14 6	Kolar ... { Wholesale		
36 3	33 2	43 4	24 0	24 0	18 3	172 4	172 4	172 4	15 4	15 4	14 3	Kolar ... { Retail ...		
54 0	55 2	58 0	24 0	25 0	20 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	Túmkúr ... { Wholesale		
52 0	53 2	56 0	23 0	24 0	19 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	Túmkúr ... { Retail ...		
21 0	23 5	28 7	20 4	20 4	18 7	72 0	80 4	78 0	8 7	9 1	9 8	Mysore ... { Wholesale		
20 4	23 1	28 3	19 7	19 7	18 3	70 0	77 0	70 0	8 5	8 7	9 6	Mysore ... { Retail ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Hassan ... { Wholesale		
25 0	25 2	36 0	19 0	16 7	15 7	150 0	150 0	150 0	10 5	9 5	9 5	Hassan ... { Retail ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Shimoga ... { Wholesale		
29 5	29 5	46 0	20 0	20 0	17 0	360 0	360 0	400 0	9 5	9 5	10 0	Shimoga ... { Retail ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kadur ... { Wholesale		
24 0	24 0	32 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	60 0	60 0	60 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Kadur ... { Retail ...		
34 4	36 2	55 5	22 8	22 8	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	Chitaldroog. { Wholesale		
29 0	29 0	49 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Chitaldroog. { Retail ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Coorg ... { Wholesale		
21 7	23 1	31 8	17 9	18 6	15 1	91 6	91 6	110 0	8 6	8 7	8 5	Coorg ... { Retail ...		
...	...	...	20 8	20 8	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	...	Jaipur ...	Rajpootana.	
...	...	...	18 12	18 12	...	...	...	...	40 0	40 0	...	Kishengurh ...		
...	...	...	28 0	26 4	37 0	...	...	...	25 0	25 0	22 8	Alwar ...		
29 8	31 10	19 0	28 4	29 4	32 0	110 0	110 0	...	24 0	24 0	20 0	Bharatpur (City) ...		
22 8	22 8	19 10	28 4	25 10	26 14	160 0	160 0	160 0	28 12	28 12	26 4	Kerowli (City) ...		
...	...	...	19 5	19 9	21 0	90 0	86 0	110 0	31 0	32 0	32 0	Ajmir ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Deolie Cantonment ...		
...	...	...	23 8	23 8	17 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	Erinpura ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Sirohi ...		
...	...	...	21 8	21 8	14 4	100 0	100 0	100 0	36 12	36 12	34 0	Aboo ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	9 Pie*	8 Pie*	6 Pie*	12 0	12 0	12 0	Hilly Tracts of Meywar...		* Per man's load.
...	...	...	17 3	20 2	14 11	165 0	165 0	165 0	21 14	20 5	29 9	Meywar ...		
...	...	...	25 0	24 0	20 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 8	11 4	Banswarra(MeywarAgency)		
...	...	...	15 10	15 0	...	70 0	70 0	...	60 0	56 4	..	Marwar ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Bikaneer ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	...	160 0	30 0	...	25 8	Bundi ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	200 0	160 0	160 0	23 0	23 0	23 0	Kota ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	150 0	150 0	115 0	35 0	35 8	38 0	Tonk ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	90 0	26 8	27 0	...	Jhallawar ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	...	36 0	35 0	Shahpoora ...		
...	...	...	17 0	18 5	13 10	88 0	88 0	87 4	8 0	8 0	9 8	Indore ...	Central India.	
...	...	...	18 6	17 5	19 3	100 6	100 6	100 6	10 9	10 9	11 14	Gwalior ...		
...	...	...	19 0	20 0	15 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	18 0	17 0	17 0	Goona ...		
...	...	...	20 0	19 12	14 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 4	10 8	11 4	Rutlam ...		
...	...	...	32 0	32 0	22 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Baghelkhund (Sutna) ...		

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

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OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

(TELEGRAPHS).

Abstract of Foreign Traffic for the Month of July 1875.

CLASS OF MESSAGES.	ROUTE. West. Via Teheran. No.	Indian Value.	Via Turkey. No.	Indian Value.	Persian Gulf. No.	Indian Value.	Via Suez. No.	Indian Value.	East. Via Amur. No.	Indian Value.	Via Madras. No.	Indian Value.	Native Burma. No.	Indian Value.	TOTAL. No.	Indian Value.
INDIAN.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.
Sent ...	1,067	6,944 15	44	212 11	68	430 12	1,345	7,560 11	2	40 9	282	1,625 8	253	451 8	3,061	17,266 10
Received ...	895	4,789 3	38	202 7	116	1,022 11	1,363	6,535 8	2	25 3	282	1,552 15	215	430 8	2,911	14,558 7
TOTAL ...	1,962	11,734 2	82	415 2	184	1,453 7	2,708	14,096 3	4	65 12	564	3,178 7	468	882 0	5,972	31,825 1
TRANSIT.																
East to West	168	1,222 4	...	...	...	...	1,161	7,782 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,329	9,004 14
West to East	240	1,508 9	17	81 15	...	...	925	6,289 11	...	...	...	...	*3	12 3	1,185	7,892 6
West to West	...	...	...	...	...	...	†1	4 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4 3
East to East	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	‡2	8 5	...	...	...	...	2	8 5
TOTAL ...	408	2,730 13	17	81 15	...	...	2,087	14,076 8	2	8 5	...	...	3	12 3	2,517	16,909 12
															GRAND TOTAL...	8,489 48,734 13

* Two from London *via* Teheran, and the other from Vanzeia (Europe) *via* Suez, to Native Burma.
† From Aden to Bushire.
‡ One from Shanghai to Hong-Kong *via* Amur and Madras, and the other from Hong-Kong to Amoy *via* Madras and Amur.

Abstract of Foreign Traffic with India by the Indo-European and Red Sea routes for the Month of July 1875.

ROUTE.	Number of Messages by each Route (exclusive of Transit). To India.	From India.	Total.	Percentage of Number. To India.	From India.	Total.
INDO-EUROPEAN *Viâ* Teheran	895	1,067	1,962	37·11	42·28	39·75
„ Turkey	38	44	82	1·57	1·74	1·66
Persian Gulf *viâ* Kurrachee	116	68	184	4·81	2·69	3·73
RED SEA ... *Viâ* Suez ...	1,363	1,345	2,708	56·51	53·29	54·86
TOTAL ...	2,412	2,524	4,936	100·00	100·00	100·00

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. XXXIII of 1875.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending		Total from 1st January		Total increase in 1875.	Total decrease in 1875.
		22nd Aug. 1874.	21st Aug. 1875.	to 22nd Aug. 1874.	to 21st Aug. 1875.		
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
25th Sept. 1875	East Indian, Main ...	4,15,484	3,60,114	2,52,73,840	1,74,78,851	...	77,94,989
25th ditto	Ditto, Jubbulpoor	18,700	16,636	19,25,906	13,29,217	...	5,96,689
25th ditto	Eastern Bengal ...	78,252	44,723	22,43,344	17,24,889	...	5,18,455
18th ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhund	31,095	36,541	12,01,280	17,86,153	5,84,873	...
25th ditto	Sindh, Punjab & Delhi	92,156	65,212	54,32,345	42,22,207	...	12,10,138
18th ditto	Madras ...	1,20,889	a1,15,121	37,48,422	40,69,775	3,21,353	...
18th ditto	South Indian ...	17,758	17,678	6,07,940	5,99,179	...	8,761
2nd Oct. 1875	Great Indian Peninsula	1,88,186	2,00,903	1,38,92,955	1,47,45,218	8,52,263	...
25th Sept. 1875	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India ...	52,375	56,586	41,84,958	43,24,079	1,39,121	...
	TOTAL ...	10,14,895	9,13,514	5,85,10,990	5,02,79,568	...	82,31,422
	State.						
25th Sept. 1875	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	1,223	1,454	67,058	67,209	151	...
18th ditto	Nulhattee ...	1,834	1,236	58,315	54,136	...	4,179
25th ditto	Rajpootana ...	7,555	22,582	2,83,696	10,45,056	7,61,360	...
25th ditto	Holkar ...	1,069	4,310	40,891b	2,12,513	1,71,622	...
	Khamgaon ...	...	...	23,989b	39,361c	15,372	...
4th Sept. 1875	Oomraotee ...	333	549	24,355	46,606	22,251	...
	Wardha Valley ...	...	...	17,244d	22,877e	5,633	...
4th Sept. 1875	Nizam's ...	...	5,394	...	3,02,976	3,02,976	...
	Tirhoot ...	...	...	...	40,429f	40,429	...
28th Aug. 1875	Punjab, Northern ...	...	990	...	67,306g	67,306	...
	TOTAL ...	12,014	36,515	5,15,548	18,98,469	13,82,921	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	10,26,909	9,50,029	5,90,26,538	5,21,78,037	...	68,48,501

(a) Total receipts from 1st February to 22nd August 1874.
(b) Total receipts from 1st January to 14th June 1874, after which the line was closed.
(c) Total receipts from 1st January to 30th June 1875.
(d) Total receipts from 1st February to 14th June 1874, after which the line was closed.
(e) Total receipts from 1st January to 15th June 1875, after which the line was closed.
(f) Total receipts from 11th January to 12th June 1875, after which the line was closed.
(g) Total receipts from 12th April to 21st August 1875.

No. XXXIV of 1875.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending		Total from 1st January		Total increase in 1875.	Total decrease in 1875.
		29th August 1874.	28th August 1875.	to 29th August 1874.	to 28th August 1875.		
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
25th Sept. 1875	East Indian, Main	4,47,168	3,61,253	2,57,21,009	1,78,40,103	...	78,80,906
25th ditto ...	Ditto, Jubbulpoor	11,423	16,429	19,37,329	13,45,646	...	5,91,683
25th ditto ...	Eastern Bengal ...	77,814	60,190	23,21,158	17,85,079	...	5,36,079
18th ditto ...	Oudh and Rohilkhund ...	33,761	38,756	12,35,041	18,24,908	5,89,867	...
25th ditto ...	Sindh, Punjab & Delhi ...	80,683	65,571	55,13,028	42,87,779	...	12,25,249
18th ditto ...	Madras ...	1,23,043	1,10,291	38,71,465	41,80,066	3,08,601	...
18th ditto ...	South Indian ...	18,585	17,058	6,26,525	6,16,237	...	10,288
2nd Oct. 1875	Great Indian Peninsula ...	1,87,516	2,72,266	1,40,80,471	1,50,17,485	9,37,014	...
25th Sept. 1875	Bombay, Baroda, & Central India ...	60,511	55,220	42,45,469	43,79,299	1,33,830	...
	TOTAL ...	10,40,504	9,97,034	5,95,51,495	5,12,76,602	...	82,74,893
	State.						
25th Sept. 1875	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	1,074	1,453	68,132	68,662	530	...
18th ditto ...	Nulhattee ...	1,787	1,112	60,102	55,247	...	4,855
25th ditto ...	Rajpootana ...	8,014	23,516	2,91,710	10,68,572	7,76,862	...
25th ditto ...	Holkar ...	1,748	6,084	42,639a	2,18,597	1,75,958	...
	Khamgaon ...	...	...	23,989b	39,361c	15,372	...
4th ditto ...	Oomraotee ...	334	549	24,689	47,155	22,466	...
	Wardha Valley ...	...	...	17,244d	22,877e	5,633	...
4th ditto ...	Nizam's ...	...	7,460	...	3,10,436	3,10,436	...
	Tirhoot ...	...	...	...	40,429f	40,429	...
28th August 1875	Punjab Northern ...	...	2,801	...	70,108g	70,108	...
	TOTAL ...	12,957	42,975	5,28,505	19,41,444	14,12,939	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	10,53,461	10,40,009	6,00,80,000	5,32,18,046	...	68,61,954

(a) Total receipts from 1st February to 29th August 1874.
(b) Total receipts from 1st January to 14th June 1874, after which the line was closed.
(c) Total receipts from 1st January to 30th June 1875.
(d) Total receipts from 1st February to 14th June 1874, after which the line was closed.
(e) Total receipts from 1st January to 15th June 1875, after which the line was closed.
(f) Total receipts from 11th January to 12th June 1875, after which the line was closed.
(g) Total receipts from 12th April to 28th August 1875.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL KHARIF IN THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES UP TO 31st AUGUST 1875.

Canal Divisions.	Water distributed during August 1875. Depth in Canal at Regulating Gauge in feet. Full supply.	Actual average throughout.	Gross Consumption, cubic feet per second. Allotted discharge.	Actual average throughout.	Total Area of Irrigation during Current Fasl.	Nature of Traffic.	Navigation returns, Ganges Canal. Principal Items of Traffic. Up. Mds.	Up. No.	Down. Mds.	Down. No.	Total Up and Down. Mds.	Total Up and Down. No.	Land irrigated (approximate). Zila.	Acres.	Rainfall. Total from 1st April to 31st August 1875.	Rainfall. Average of ten previous years for the same period.	Remarks.
Ganges Canal. Northern	10·00	Not stated	740	Not stated	25,668	Grains :—Wheat	...	...	...	...	...	...	Saháranpur ...	37,560	23·6	28·3	The Ganges Canal was closed for the usual annual repairs on the 4th of the month.
Meerut ...	8·30	4·7	969	644	44,625	Gram	...	...	...	...	...	...	Muzaffarnagar ...	56,987	23·4	22·5	
Anupshahr ...	6·80	...	700	...	22,341	Rice	...	...	...	...	...	...	Meerut ...	74,436	16·9	22·0	Eastern Jumna Canal closed for 8 days in the first half of the month, there being no demand for water. The fine weather in latter half of the month caused a demand for rice.
Bulandshahr ...	7·35	Not stated	972	Not stated	46,147	Paddy or Dhán ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bulandshahr ...	46,867	18·4	20·0	
Aligarh ...	5·50	Do.	994	Do.	57,300	Bejhar or mixed Grain ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Aligarh ...	37,481	12·8	20·2	
Etáwah ...	4·80	...	771	...	51,622	Dál ...	50	...	...	...	50	...	Muttra ...	1,661	12·7	24·3	
Cawnpore ...	6·20	2·4	958	98	44,236	Juar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Agra ...	8,357	16·9	23·0	
						Bájra ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Etah ...	6,630	11·4	21·3	
						Maize (or Indian Corn) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mainpuri ...	21,072	24·3	25·0	
						TOTAL ...	50	...	...	...	50	...	Fatehgarh ...	10,404	21·4	25·2	
Total Ganges Canal ...	...	...	6,104	...	291,939								Etáwah ...	28,426	19·7	25·9	
						Cotton ...	...	...	453	526	453	526	Cawnpore ...	38,817	18·3	24·2	
Eastern Jumna Canal ...	5·20	3·32	3,250	886	74,043	Oil-seeds ...	...	...	526	526	526	526	Dehra Dún ...	5,871	56·8	61·2	
						Salts ...	...	...	250	250	250	250	Bijnor ...	784	34·4	28·3	
Dún Canals ...	...	...	...	155	5,871	Metals ...	494	...	458	...	952	...	Tarái ...	1,132	35·3	41·0	
						Building Materials ...	...	...	600	...	600	...	Bareilly ...	4,388	40·6	32·6	
Rohilkhand Canals ...	...	...	...	...	6,304	Firewood ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Jhánsi ...	311	15·5	34·3	
						Bamboos ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Hamírpur ...	195	24·2	28·8	
Bundelkhand Irrigation Works ...	...	...	...	...	506	Timber ...	...	...	...	654	654	654	Delhi ...	14	...	...	
						Miscellaneous ...	...	...	250	...	250	...	Gurgáon ...	1,767	...	...	
1st Division, Agra Canal ...	5·64	...	340	...	1,818	Live-stock ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	TOTAL ...	383,160	...	...	
						GRAND TOTAL	574	...	2,537	654	3,111	654					
2nd do. do. ...	...	...	...	...	2,679	Total during corresponding period of last year.	...	...	...	...	...	...	Total for the same period last year	338,371	...	...	
						Increase ...	574	...	2,537	654	3,111	654	Increase ...	44,789	...	...	
Grand Total...	...	...	...	...	363,160	Decrease ...	...	...	...	...	...	...					

G. H. D. WALKER,
Asst. Secy. to Govt., N. W. P., P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

ALLAHABAD,
The 23rd September 1875.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES-CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 2ND HALF OF SEPTEMBER 1875, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 926 AND 927 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE OF INDIA, DATED 23RD OCTOBER 1875.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Districts.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice. Best sort.			Rice. Common.			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.*			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.*			Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, (Murhwa, Nuglee, &c.) *Panicum Miliaceum, Eleusine Coracana, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Remarks.
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	
	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	
HAIDERABAD ASSIGNED DISTRICTS.																														
Secunderabad ...	16 4	16 8	15 9	...	...	...	8 1	8 6	8 9	12 8	12 5	14 0	23 0	22 2	32 2	26 1	25 1	27 8	31 0	30 0	28 2	22 0	22 3	15 3	125 0	120 0	100 0	11 2	11 2	10 0	
Bolarum ...	16 4	17 5	15 4	...	...	...	10 7	10 6	11 2	12 1	11 5	12 2	22 9	23 1	32 1	...	...	..	...	...	...	21 5	21 5	15 4	112 8	112 8	112 8	11 1	11 1	9 3	
Chadarghat ...	12 2	12 5	12 5	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	7 0	11 2	11 2	10 0	19 2	19 2	32 0	25 2	26 0	28 0	...	...	...	19 2	19 0	19 2	130 0	130 0	130 0	10 2	10 2	9 0	

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

Return showing the Quantities of Cotton exported from the several Ports of India to British and Foreign Countries during the month of September 1875.

Names of Ports in India whence Cotton is exported.	QUANTITIES OF COTTON EXPORTED TO										
	United Kingdom.	Austria.	France.	Italy.	Russia.	Mauritius.	Ceylon.	China, Hong-Kong.	Straits Settlements.	Other Countries in Europe.	Total.
	Cwt. lbs.	Cwt. lbs.	Cwt. lbs.	Cwt. lbs.	Cwt. lbs.	Cwt. lbs.	Cwt. lbs.	Cwt. lbs.	Cwt. lbs.	Cwt. lbs.	Cwt. lbs.
BENGAL ... Calcutta	269 0	...	...	...	...	2 0	...	8,237 0	...	...	8,508 0
Balasore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chittagong	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuttack	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pooree	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
MADRAS ... Madras	27,733 104	535 80	8,726 88	...	...	...	...	3,567 96	...	...	40,564 32
Beypore, Malabar District	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	268 0	268 0
Coconada, Godavery District	7,098 24	...	7,762 56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,860 80
Ganjam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ports of Kistna District	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ports of Madura do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ports of South Arcot District	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ports of Tanjore do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ports of Vizagapatam do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuticorin, Tinnevelly do.	13,842 96	1,071 64	...	4,017 96	...	...	0 7	1,406 0	...	...	20,338 39
BOMBAY AND SINDH ... Bombay	44,396 0	10,396 0	3,850 0	11,284 0	871 0	...	...	2,030 0	...	...	72,827 0
Kurrachee	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,366 0	...	...	2,366 0
Carwar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vingorla	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Viziadroog	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
B. BURMA ... Rangoon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,347 56	...	2,347 56
Akyab	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kyouk Phyoo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moulmein	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tavoy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ports in the Ramree District	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	93,340 0	12,003 32	20,339 32	15,301 96	871 0	2 0	0 7	17,606 96	2,347 56	268 0	162,079 95

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL KHARIF IN THE PUNJAB UP TO 31st AUGUST 1875.

CANAL DIVISION.	WATER DISTRIBUTED DURING AUGUST 1875.			NAVIGATION RETURN CANAL.		LAND IRRIGATED (APPROXIMATE).			REMARKS.
	DEPTH IN CANAL AT REGULATING GAUGE.		GROSS CONSUMPTION, C. FT. PER SECOND.	PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF TRAFFIC.		ZILLAH.	CHIEF CROPS (APPROXIMATE).		
	Full supply.	Actual throughout.	Estimated full supply.	Up.	Down.		NAME.	AREA IN ACRES.	
BARI DOAB CANAL. 1st Division ... Main Branch, Lower ... Lahore Branch ... 2nd Division	4·90 4·60 3·00	1·70 1·58 1·60	3073·60	... ...	... ...	Gurdáspur... Amritsar ... Lahore ...	Cotton ... Rice ... Sugarcane ... Others ...	26,079 17,418 7,654 29,442	44·96 cubic feet per second passed down the various escapes on the Bári Doáb Canal. Notwithstanding the heavy rainfall during the month and the closure of the canal from the 11th to the 26th August, the result of the irrigation up to date contrasts favorably with that of the corresponding period of the preceding year.
TOTAL B. D. CANAL ...	...	...	3073·60	...	...	...	...	80,593	
CORRESPONDING PERIOD OF LAST YEAR ...	...	...	3073·60	...	...	...	...	70,624	
WESTERN JAMNA CANALS. Karnál Division ... Delhi ,, ... Hansi ,, ... Bulla Head ...	4·33 4·40 8·80 8·00	4·13 4·33 8·70 7·90	2546·00	160·39 766·00 976·00 257·00	261,939 kurries, bullies, logs and 33,969 maunds of firewood.	Ambála ... Karnál ... Delhi ... Rohtak ... Hissár ... Jhind ... Bikáner ... Kalsia State	Cotton ... Rice ... Sugarcane ... Others ...	66,512 43,879 27,456 19,651	The increase on the Western Jumna Canal as compared with the corresponding period of the past year is due to insufficient fall of rain at the proper time which increased the demand for canal water.
TOTAL W. J. CANALS ...	...	...	2546·00	...	261,939	...	...	157,498	
CORRESPONDING PERIOD OF LAST YEAR ...	...	...	2546·00	...	239,736	...	...	137,431	
INUNDATION CANALS. Upper Satlaj Division ... Lower Satlaj and Chináb ... Indus Canals ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	Lahore ... Montgomery ... Multán ... Derah Gházi Khán ...	Detail not obtainable for want of establishment.	...	The total increase up to date on the perennial canals as compared with the corresponding period of last year amounts to 30·39 acres.
TOTAL INUNDATION CANALS ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	297,752	
CORRESPONDING PERIOD OF LAST YEAR ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	492,930	
DELHI AND GURGÁON WORKS ...	...	...	...	...	...	Delhi ... Gurgáon ... Rohtak ...	Cotton ... Rice ... Sugarcane ... Others ...	1·9 697 ...	... 67 ... 749
TOTAL DELHI AND GURGÁON WORKS ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	816	
CORRESPONDING PERIOD OF LAST YEAR ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	961	
PERENNIAL CANALS— GRAND TOTAL ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	238,091	
DITTO—CORRESPONDING PERIOD OF LAST YEAR ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	208,055	

W. BROADFOOT, *Captain, R. E.,*
Asst. Secy. to Govt., Punjab, P. W. D., Irrign. Branch.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY.

INVESTIGATION INTO ACCIDENTS ON INDIAN STATE RAILWAYS.

Circular No. 22 R., dated Simla, the 19th October 1875.

OBSERVATIONS.—There are now about 700 miles of State Railways open for traffic, and this length will be added to from year to year. It is necessary therefore to provide for the manner in which investigations into serious accidents should be conducted in the most complete and efficient way.

2. On the Guaranteed Railways when any serious accident, such as a collision with or without injury to life or limb, the breaching of an embankment, or the failure of a bridge occurs, the Consulting Engineer inspects, investigates, and reports on behalf of Government. When an accident occurs attended with fatal consequences, the Magistrate of the District, or an officer deputed by him, conducts the enquiry.

3. The investigations are thus conducted by officers of Government, and not by the servants of the Company directly responsible for the safe working of the Railway on which the accident may have occurred. The same principle should obviously also be extended to the investigation of accidents on State Railways.

4. The Governor General in Council is accordingly pleased to decide, as a provisional measure, that accidents on State Railways when open for public traffic, shall be subject to investigation by the Consulting Engineers attached to the Guaranteed Railways in India. The Consulting Engineer for Guaranteed Railways, Calcutta, will be directed to enquire into any accidents that may occur on the Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway, the Nulhatee State Railway, and the Northern Bengal and Tirhoot State Railways. The Consulting Engineer for Guaranteed Railways at Lahore will perform similar duties on the Punjab Northern and Indus Valley State Railways, and the Consulting Engineer for Guaranteed Railways, Lucknow, on the entire system of the Rajpootana State Railway from Delhi and Agra to Nusseerabad. On the Holkar, Neemuch, Wardha Valley, and Nizam State Railways the investigation of accidents will, with the concurrence of the Government of Bombay, be undertaken by the Consulting Engineer for Guaranteed Railways at Bombay.

5. In regard to the Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley State Railway, when opened for traffic, the Chief Commissioner should name some Engineer Officer of the Public Works Department under his orders unconnected with the Railway who may be best suited for the duty.

6. The Manager or Officer in charge of a State Railway should, in addition to the reports regarding accidents required to be made to the local civil authorities, promptly send information to the officers mentioned in this Resolution concerning accidents requiring investigation.

ORDER.—Ordered, that this Resolution be communicated to the Government of Bombay, in the Public Works Department (Railway), for information and the issue of the necessary orders to the Consulting Engineer; to the Chief Commissioner, British Burmah, for the purpose indicated in para. 5; to the Consulting Engineers to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways at Calcutta, Lahore, and Lucknow for information and guidance; and to the Director of State Railways for information and the issue of the necessary orders to the Managers of State Railways opened for public traffic.

Ordered also, that this Resolution be communicated to the Governments and Administrations noted on the margin for information. Also to the Home Department, for information and publication in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

Madras, Bengal, North-Western Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Hyderabad, Central India and Rajpootana.

C. H. DICKENS, *Colonel, R. A.,*
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

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SUPPLEMENT TO
The Gazette of India.

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OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. XXXV OF 1875.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending 5th Sept. 1874.	For week ending 4th Sept. 1875.	Total from 1st January to 5th Sept. 1874.	Total from 1st January to 4th Sept. 1875.	Total increase in 1875.	Total decrease in 1875.
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
25th Sept. 1875	East Indian, Main ...	3,78,256	3,93,710	2,60,99,265	1,82,33,813	...	78,65,452
25th ditto	Ditto, Jubbulpoor	18,098	21,145	19,55,427	13,66,791	...	5,88,636
25th ditto	Eastern Bengal ...	91,275	66,696	24,12,433	18,51,775	...	5,60,658
18th ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhund	32,510	45,265	12,67,551	18,70,173	6,02,622	...
9th Oct. 1875	Sindh, Punjab & Delhi	93,572	78,000	56,06,600	43,65,779	...	12,40,821
25th Sept. 1875	Madras ...	1,00,724	1,05,777	39,72,189	42,85,842	3,13,653	...
25th ditto	South Indian ...	20,570	19,541	6,47,095	6,35,778	...	11,317
2nd Oct. 1875	Great Indian Peninsula	2,32,546	2,28,526	1,43,13,017	1,52,46,011	9,32,994	...
2nd ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	56,303	53,238	43,01,772	44,32,537	1,30,765	...
	TOTAL ...	10,23,854	10,11,898	6,05,75,349	5,22,88,499	...	82,86,850
	State.						
25th Sept. 1875	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	2,351	2,464	70,483	71,125	642	...
18th ditto	Nulhattee ...	1,321	1,241	61,423	56,488	...	4,935
2nd Oct. 1875	Rajpootana ...	8,474	25,079	3,00,184	10,93,651	7,93,467	...
2nd ditto	Holkar ...	1,777	4,935	44,416*a*	2,23,532	1,79,116	...
	Khamgaon ...	...	...	23,989*b*	39,361*c*	15,372	...
11th Sept. 1875	Oomraotee ...	324	409	25,013	47,564	22,551	...
	Wardha Valley ...	...	...	17,244*d*	22,877*e*	5,633	...
11th Sept. 1875	Nizam's ...	...	5,973	...	3,16,410	3,16,410	...
	Tirhoot ...	...	...	...	40,429*f*	40,429	...
4th Sept. 1875	Punjab Northern ...	...	2,818	...	72,926*g*	72,926	...
	TOTAL ...	14,247	42,919	5,42,752	19,84,363	14,41,611	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	10,38,101	10,54,817	6,11,18,101	5,42,72,862	...	68,45,239

(*a*) Total earnings from 1st February to 5th September 1874.
(*b*) Total receipts from 1st January to 14th June 1874, after which the line was closed.
(*c*) Total receipts from 1st January to 30th June 1875.
(*d*) Total receipts from 1st February to 14th June 1874, after which the line was closed.
(*e*) Total receipts from 1st January to 15th June 1875, after which the line was closed.
(*f*) Total receipts from 11th January to 12th June 1875, after which the line was closed.
(*g*) Total receipts from 12th April to 4th September 1875.

* In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 21 to 28 seers, [illegible]
and gram 21 to 32-8 seers, per rupee.
In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 16 to 20 seers, best rice 18 to 20 seers, common rice 21 to 28 seers, maize 40 to 50 seers, and gram 15 to 20 seers, per rupee.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 1st half of October 1875.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice best sort. Present fortnight.	Rice best sort. Past fortnight.	Rice best sort. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Great Millet (Cholam, Jowari *Holcus sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholam, Jowari *Holcus sorghum*. Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholam, Jowari *Holcus sorghum*. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata*. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata*. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagu, Sawey, Cheena, Samo, Marua, Nagkee), *Eleusine, milliaceum*, &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagu, Sawey, Cheena, Samo, Marua, Nagkee), *Eleusine, milliaceum*, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagu, Sawey, Cheena, Samo, Marua, Nagkee), *Eleusine, milliaceum*, &c. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
Madras	Ganjam	No return received																										Ganjam	Madras	
	Vizagapatam	15 0	15 0	11 0				11 8	11 8	12 9	14 1	14 7	14 7	24 8	24 8	23 8	27 7	27 7	29 7	26 3	28 3	26 3	25 7	23 4	37 4	145 8	145 8	97 2	14 0	14 0	14 0	Vizagapatam		
	Godavery	12 6	12 6	13 5				19 8	18 8	16 8	21 0	20 0	18 0							36 4	34 6	30 9	26 2	26 2	42 0	243 0	243 0	161 3	18 7	18 7	18 7	Godavery		
	Kistna	13 2	13 2	11 8				19 4	18 6	17 0	21 2	19 6	17 9	25 0	25 0	25 0				32 3	32 3	35 3	23 9	22 2	30 8	129 3	129 3	129 3	17 5	17 5	18 4	Kistna		
	Nellore	12 1	11 2	13 3				15 8	15 8	15 8	17 0	17 0	18 0	29 8	29 0	24 0	21 7		24 4	29 8	29 8	28 2	22 0	21 5	24 4	65 3	65 3	57 6	17 0	17 0	17 0	Nellore		
	Cuddapah	11 8	11 8	12 5				14 8	14 8	13 2	15 8	15 8	14 1	22 9	22 9	23 7	29 0	29 0	29 0	27 7	27 7	27 0	24 0	24 9	21 5	243 0	243 0	243 0	16 2	16 2	16 2	Cuddapah		
	Bellary	14 4	14 4	12 5				13 4	13 4	12 3	14 6	14 6	14 6	20 6	21 6	20 9	16 9	20 7	26 3	25 2	25 2	24 0	26 3	22 4	27 0	97 2	97 2	97 2	16 7	16 1	15 5	Bellary		
	Kurnool	12 7	13 3	13 3				14 2	13 8	12 1	15 7	15 0	13 2	22 6	21 6	20 9	22 6	21 6	26 2	21 9	20 6	25 8	24 0	24 0	27 0	249 3	204 1	183 7	15 2	14 8	15 2	Kurnool		
	Madras	11 0	11 0	10 6				12 9	12 9	11 2	13 9	13 5	12 0	23 1	22 4	18 9	20 5	20 5	17 9	22 6	22 6	23 6	18 6	19 0	20 9	93 5	93 5	91 1	17 9	18 2	18 2	Madras		
	Chingleput	...	...	...				13 5	13 5	11 6	14 0	14 3	12 1	23 0	...	...	21 1	...	...	21 9	22 6	23 3	17 9	18 7	21 8	97 2	97 2	102 1	18 6	18 6	18 6	Chingleput		
	North Arcot	10 2	10 5	11 0				15 9	15 9	14 4	16 9	17 3	15 0	30 0	25 5	28 2	28 9	...	26 4	21 9	22 6	23 3	17 9	17 1	21 8	187 1	187 1	187 1	16 4	16 4	15 4	North Arcot		
	South Arcot	9 7	9 7	9 4				15 2	15 2	12 2	15 7	15 7	13 1	...	...	20 2	30 0	24 6	25 4	34 2	34 2	29 1	21 1	20 7	17 1	187 1	187 1	187 1	18 4	17 5	18 0	South Arcot		
	Tanjore	11 0	10 3	10 3				14 9	14 9	12 9	...	...	13 4	25 4	25 4	28 6	29 0	29 0	30 4	27 0	25 4	27 8	20 9	18 3	23 5	235 7	235 7	235 7	17 5	17 5	17 0	Tanjore		
	Trichinopoly	9 2	9 9	10 6				14 4	14 4	11 9	15 2	15 2	12 3	23 8	22 4	19 6	25 4	22 9	22 9	30 2	30 2	30 2	20 1	18 4	18 4	194 4	194 4	194 4	15 4	15 4	15 4	Trichinopoly		
	Madura	10 9	11 3	9 4				12 2	12 2	10 1	14 4	14 4	11 8	26 7	25 9	21 5	29 4	26 5	23 5	26 2	26 2	26 2	23 6	21 6	23 1	157 9	157 9	157 9	15 4	15 4	15 4	Madura		
	Tinnevelly	8 0	8 0	8 0				10 5	10 5	9 0	12 1	12 1	10 6	...	...	17 0	18 3	11 8	11 8	82 5	81 0	24 0	24 0	23 1	16 9	121 5	133 2	124 4	12 5	15 5	15 5	Tinnevelly		
	Coimbatore	10 2	10 2	11 7				11 3	11 3	9 7	12 2	12 2	10 2	19 6	20 1	18 8	21 4	21 4	20 0	20 5	20 5	16 4	15 6	15 6	12 5	76 8	76 8	66 6	12 5	12 5	13 3	Coimbatore		
	Nilgiris	7 8	9 9	9 9				8 0	8 8	8 0	9 6	9 6	8 8	13 9	15 4	18 5	12 6	14 4	16 8	22 0	21 0	23 8	17 3	14 3	16 9	121 5	121 5	121 5	11 0	11 0	10 1	Nilgiris		
	Salem	11 8	11 8	11 1				13 7	13 7	13 2	14 9	14 9	14 1	23 8	25 4	25 4	23 4	24 9	24 6	24 7	25 5	24 1	24 1	24 3	18 9	150 7	145 8	150 7	16 5	15 3	12 8	Salem		
	South Canara	10 3	10 3	8 6				9 2	9 2	11 1	13 7	13 7	13 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 4	22 0	21 1	19 2	17 2	17 2	85 0	85 0	72 9	14 0	14 0	16 5	South Canara		
	Malabar	10 1	10 1	11 5				11 7	11 7	10 5	12 5	12 5	12 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 9	20 4	18 2	16 8	21 0	16 0	97 2	97 2	97 2	14 4	14 4	17 1	Malabar		
Bombay	Bombay	12 6	11 9	12 14	18 9	20 6	20 4	7 12	7 12	8 12	10 12	11 2	12 10	19 11	19 6	22 8	17 3	17 3	18 0	15 5	14 1	12 15	18 10	18 10	14 7	68 4	68 4	75 1	14 2	14 2	14 2	Bombay	Bombay	
	Ahmedabad	15 2	16 12	15 8	25 0	25 0	30 0	7 4	7 4	7 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	22 8	21 2	19 0	19 0	19 2	19 3	24 8	...	...	18 0	19 12	19 8	80 0	80 0	100 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	Ahmedabad		
	Kaira	13 5	13 5	13 5	18 5	26 11	32 0	8 7	8 7	8 4	11 7	11 7	12 4	20 0	20 0	32 0	21 5	16 0	25 0	24 8	...	...	11 7	11 7	14 9	80 0	80 0	80 0	16 13	16 13	16 13	Kaira		
	Surat	12 5	12 5	13 6	13 6	13 6	7 6	7 6	7 6	7 6	9 0	8 3	8 3	11 5	16 6	16 3	18 8	14 1	14 1	24 8	...	...	18 6	14 1	13 6	92 8	92 8	101 12	14 13	14 13	13 6	Surat		
	Broach	14 0	14 0	14 0				8 0	8 0	9 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	15 0	15 0	19 0	24 7	...	...	18 0	18 0	14 0	100 0	100 0	90 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	Broach		
	Tanna	11 0	11 0	11 0	15 0	15 0	13 0	7 0	7 8	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	17 0	16 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	17 0	17 0	18 0	15 0	15 0	13 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	14 0	14 0	15 0	Tanna		
	Kolaba	11 5	11 5	11 6	...	...	...	7 10	7 10	7 10	13 5	11 6	11 6	19 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	17 14	17 14	17 8	15 0	15 0	13 0	130 0	130 0	112 0	15 3	15 3	15 3	Kolaba		
	Khandesh (Dhulia)	16 10	16 10	20 4	...	...	...	8 7	8 7	8 7	11 4	11 4	10 14	32 5	32 5	36 4	25 2	25 2	27 8	...	...	...	15 0	15 3	13 0	130 0	130 0	106 12	12 12	12 12	14 8	Khandesh (Dhulia)		
	Nasik	16 13	15 12	18 8	8 1	8 1	...	5 15	5 15	6 0	11 14	11 14	12 0	...	...	28 6	20 1	19 12	27 10	...	...	...	17 14	17 14	17 8	150 0	150 0	150 0	13 14	13 14	12 14	Nasik		
	Ahmadnagar	17 6	17 6	24 6	...	...	...	9 15½	9 15½	8 10	11 5½	11 2	9 0	35 1	37 2	53 4	29 5½	29 4	37 2	27 10	27 10	31 14	24 10	25 10½	22 8	123 1	124 4½	114 2	12 7½	12 7½	13 8	Ahmadnagar		
	Poona	13 13	13 13	15 6	10 3	10 3	...	9 13	10 7	9 1	11 0	11 10	10 3	27 3	27 3	31 3	20 11	20 11	24 3	...	...	...	19 9	19 9	15 12	76 0	76 0	80 0	13 6	13 6	13 9	Poona		
	Sholapur	19 0	18 9	19 15	...	...	...	12 13	13 5	12 15	14 2	14 7	11 12	24 8	24 8	42 0	25 11	26 10	35 0	...	...	...	23 11	22 13	9 5	220 0	100 0	100 0	13 0	13 0	13 8	Sholapur		
	Kaladgi	20 3	21 3	21 0	...	...	...	13 4	12 12	...	13 15	14 0	11 0	28 11	28 11	32 0	25 12	25 12	32 0	...	...	...	19 15	19 8	13 0	140 0	140 0	60 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	Kaladgi		
	Satara	14 11	14 11	...	26 1	26 1	...	8 14	8 14	...	10 11	10 11	...	21 4	22 10	...	18 2	19 6	...	...	...	...	19 8	20 13	...	129 7	129 7	...	13 1	13 1	...	Satara		
	Belgaum	17 2	17 5	15 15	...	...	...	13 14	14 5	5 10	14 14	15 4	16 5	18 10	18 12	24 0	19 4	19 6	27 4	37 6	29 6	37 6	37 6	31 14	24 10	145 0	145 0	150 0	14 11	15 0	16 0	Belgaum		
	Dharwar	22 2	23 2	22 1	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	13 3	19 9	19 12	17 2	23 8	24 0	27 2	22 0	22 1	26 12	26 12	27 6	29 6	29 6	29 6	29 6	92 12	92 12	92 12	16 8	17 0	14 12	Dharwar		
	Ratnagiri	9 0	9 0	10 5	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	12 15	12 15	12 15	12 15	...	...	15 9	15 9	15 9	9	27 3	28 0	34 0	18 0	17 6	12 5	11 Bls.	11 Bls.	10 Bls.	20 14	18 4	13 1	Ratnagiri		
	Kanara (Karwar)	14 0	13 0	14 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	13 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	14 0	16 0	14 0	13 0	20 0	26 0	26 0	26 0	15 0	15 0	12 5	213 0	213 0	213 0	13 0	13 0	11 0	Kanara (Karwar)		
	Panch Mahals (Godhra)	11 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	9 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	30 0	25 0	29 0	19 0	19 0	25 0	21 0	18 0	24 0	15 0	13 0	13 0	213 0	213 0	200 0	13 0	13 0	14 0	Panch Mahals (Godhra)		
	Aden	...	9 5	..	...	...	...	...	7 0	...	...	8 0	...	...	16 0	...	...	12 7	...	36 0	36 0	36 0	30 0	30 0	21 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	13 0	13 0	14 0	Aden		
	Asirgarh	...	16 0	...	...	...	...	11 0	...	...	...	12 0	...	...	26 8	...	...	26 8	...	...	...	...	...	9 5	..	...	60 4	...	...	32 0	...	Asirgarh		
	Baroda	11 8	11 7	11 14	18 6½	18 5	...	6 14½	6 14	8 3	9 3	9 2¼	13 8	18 6½	18 14½	22 9	15 4	16 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	23 0	..	...	160 0	...	12 7	...	...	Baroda		
	Disa	19 6	20 0	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	...	9 8	9 8	...	21 8	28 9	...	35 12	32 9	...	...	...	...	13 3½	14 14	13 15	81 8	91 8	80 0	15 4	15 7½	14 4	Disa		
	Nimach	14 0	13 12	14 12	12 9	18 0	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	7 0	16 8	16 8	23 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	18 0	24 12	...	150 0	150 0	...	32 0	32 0	...	Nimach		
	Nasirabad	17 9½	16 14	17 13	25 8½	23 15	25 1½	7 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	25 0	22 3½	24 0	22 14½	20 0	26 6½	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	14 8	140 0	140 0	130 0	30 0	30 0	23 0	Nimach		
	Rajkot	17 8	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	5 0	8 8	8 0	10 0	20 0	19 0	26 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 12	20 13	23 8	100 0	100 0	80 0	45 0	40 0	40 0	Nasirabad		
	Upper Sind Frontier	21 8	21 8	18 8	22 0	23 0	17 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	13 8	13 8	17 0	27 0	27 0	24 8	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	11 12	40 0	40 0	45 0	64 0	60 0	32 0	Rajkot		
	Karachi	13 10	13 10	13 5	26 0	26 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	17 0	21 0	19 0	18 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	28 0	23 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	Upper Sind Frontier		
	Haidarabad	No return received																		9 0	9 0	8 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	112 0	112 0	126 0	61 0	61 0	60 0	Karachi		
	Shikarpur	17 0	16 0	16 0	21 8	21 8	20 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	15 0	15 4	14 8	22 0	20 0	20 0	23 0	22 12	26 0	27 0	27 0	27 0	16 0	17 4	18 0	320 0	300 0	200 0	35 0	32 0	28 0	Haidarabad		
	Thur and Parkur	20 8	20 8	14 8	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	9 0	30 0	30 0	...	20 8	15 0	20 8	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	Shikarpur		
	Western Districts.																															Thur and Parkur		
Bengal.	Burdwan	18 0	17 4	12 12	18 0	18 8	16 0	19 8	18 0	12 0	22 8	20 8	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	*Western Districts.*													
	Bancoorah	19 12½	20 0	13 12	22 8	22 8	21 0	15 0	17 0	12 0	15 12	18 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	21 8	20 8	16 0	16 0	14 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	Burdwan	Bengal.	
	Beerbhoom*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	12 0	320 0	320 0	440 0	8 12	8 10	8 2	Bancoorah		
	Midnapore	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Beerbhoom*		
	Hooghly	17 0	16 0	12 8	26 0 to 33 0	26 0 to 39 0	16 0 to 17 8	9 0	9 0	8 0 to 8 8	17 0	17 0	11 0 to 11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	9 0	9 0	8 4	Midnapore		
	Howrah	16 8	16 0	14 0	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	10 0	17 0	16 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 0	23 0	15 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Hooghly		
	Central Districts.																			20 0	21 0	15 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 8	9 8	9 0	Howrah		
	Calcutta	17 4	16 12	12 12	30 0	30 0	16 0	9 12	9 8	8 0	13 4	13 8	12 0	...	...	23 0	23 0	14 0	...	*Central Districts.*													
	24-Pergunnahs	16 0 to 20 0	17 8 to 20 0	10 8 to 11 10	23 0	25 0 to 32 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	8 4	13 5	13 4	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	16 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Calcutta		
	Nuddea	18 5	18 5	12 13	35 8	35 8	...	13 5	13 5	...	16 13½	16 13½	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 12	20 0	13 5	10 0	10 0	10 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	8 12	9 0	9 0	24-Pergunnahs		
	Jessore	18 8	18 4	12 4	...	...	...	13 5	13 4	10 10	21 5	21 0	12 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	29 0	29 0	15 4	10 0	10 0	10 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	9 2½	9 2½	8 10	Nuddea		
	Moorshedabad	22 0	21 0	15 0	40 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	9 0	20 0	19 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 0	22 12	13 5	15 0	14 0	14 0	180 0	140 0	160 0	8 0	8 4	8 0	Jessore		
																				28 0	30 0	16 8	12 0	12 0	12 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Moorshedabad		

* Return not received.

† In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 14 to 21-4 seers, barley 32 to 38 seers, best rice 12 to 19-1½ seers, common rice 15 to 22-8 seers, and gram 22 to 27-8 seers per rupee.

‡ In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 17 to 19 seers, barley 18 to 20 seers, best rice 15 to 17 seers, common rice 16 to 18 seers, maize 19 to 32 seers, and gram 15 to 18 seers, per rupee.

a In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 16 to 20 seers, rice best sort, 9 to 16 seers, common rice 16 to 20 seers, and gram 16 to 23-3 seers, per rupee.

d In the interior only.

e In the interior prices range as follow:—Best rice 6-4 to 8 12 seers, common rice 12-13 to 20 seers, and gram 16 to 18-12 seers, per rupee.

f In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 8 to 20 seers, best rice 13-4 to 17 seers, common rice 16 to 23 seers, and gram 12-3 to 23 seers, per rupee.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India, for the 1st half of October 1875 —continued.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Corresponding fortnight of 1874.
	Central Districts—contd.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Bengal—*continued.*	Dinagepore	18 4	18 8	12 12	22 8	20 0	11 0	20 0	20 0	12 0	26 0	26 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Maldah	24 0	23 0	16 0	45 0	55 0	20 0	22 8	22 0	11 8	23 0	23 8	18 0 to 22 0	...	...	...	80 0	30 0	14 0
	Rajshahye	20 10	18 12 to 21 0	13 8 to 14 4	33 12	34 0	...	13 8 to 15 0	15 0 to 18 12	7 8 to 9 12	24 6 to 30 0	22 8 to 26 8	15 0 to 16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rungpore	22 8	19 2	12 15	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	7 7	18 0	22 8	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bograh	16 8	17 4	10 6	...	...	...	19 0	19 8	7 8	24 0	25 8	17 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pubna	24 0	20 0	13 8	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	8 0	24 0	22 8	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Darjeeling	8 0	8 0	6 0	4 0	4 0	7 0	4 0	4 0	4 8	12 0	13 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jalpáiguri	13 0	...	9 3	...	...	...	13 0	16 0	8 0	21 0	20 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Eastern Districts.																		
	Dacca	14 8	14 0	12 0	32 0	32 0	15 0	16 8	16 0	11 0	18 0	20 0	13 0 to 14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Furreedpore	20 0	20 0	14 0	25 0	25 0	...	8 0	8 0	6 0	24 0	18 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Backergunge	..	...	...	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	11 8	17 0	17 0	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mymensing	12 12	12 12	10 8	...	...	...	16 0	15 8	8 4	19 0	19 0	12 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tipperah	13 8	16 0	10 10	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	9 0	19 8	17 8	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chittagong	12 0	11 0	9 0	...	...	...	14 0	13 0	11 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Noakhally	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	16 0	10 8	18 0	18 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	9 6	14 8	14 8	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hill Tipperah	8 6	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	13 3	13 3	8 8	18 0	16 0	13 3	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Behar.																		
	Patna*	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
	Gya	22 0	25 8	12 8	36 0	39 0	17 8	11 0	11 8	9 8	19 8	23 8	13 8	...	..	...	...	...	...
	Shahabad	20 0	20 0	14 0	32 0	33 0	18 0	16 0	16 8	12 0	16 8	18 0	14 0	32 0	...	...	21 0	22 0	17 0
	Durbhunga*	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mozufferpore	20 0	21 0	13 8	30 0	32 8	18 8	9 0	9 0	6 8	14 0	15 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sarun	22 0	23 0	16 4	32 0	40 0	21 0	9 8	9 8	7 4	21 0	22 0	15 8	...	...	...	21 0	...	...
	Chumparun	22 0	23 0	11 12	34 0	34 0	18 8	8 0	8 0	8 0	18 8	22 8	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Monghyr	19 9	21 0	16 8	33 6	36 7	21 0	13 6	12 6	9 4	16 8	16 8	13 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bhaugulpore	20 3	18 15	16 6	40 6	37 14	20 3	17 11	16 7	10 11	18 15	20 3	13 14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Purneah	25 0	25 0	15 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	12 8	19 0	20 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	18 0	18 0	13 0	34 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	9 0	20 0	20 0	11 0	...	...	...	40 0	40 0	16 0
	Orissa.																		
	Cuttack	18 6	18 6	17 1	...	...	...	15 12	14 7	17 1	23 10	21 0	23 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pooree	14 7	15 12	13 2	...	...	...	15 12	14 7	17 1	21 0	18 6	23 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Balasore	18 0	16 0	10 0	...	...	...	21 0	16 0	16 0	26 0	28 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chota Nagpore—South-West Frontier Agency.																		
	Hazáribágh	21 0	19 0	12 0	24 0	24 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	9 0	19 0	20 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lohardugga	18 0	19 8	10 8	...	...	16 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	22 0	22 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Singbhoom	18 0	18 0	14 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Maunbhoom	16 0	16 0	11 0	30 0	...	...	13 0	14 0	10 0	19 0	20 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam.	Sylhet	15 0	15 0	10 0	14 0	14 0	9 0	14 0	14 0	8 12	17 8	17 8	12 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cachar	10 5	11 6	8 14	17 12	16 0	...	10 10	11 6	8 0	16 0	16 13	9 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Goálpárá	28 0	27 8	13 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	8 0	32 0	30 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gáro Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	14 0	14 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kámrúp	19 0	20 0	13 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Darrang	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	11 8	11 8	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nowgong	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	6 4	13 0	11 0	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sibságar	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	8 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lakhimpur	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	12 0	12 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khásí & Jaintiá Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	6 0	10 0	10 0	7 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nága Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	4 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
N.-W. Provinces.	Dehra Dún	20 8	20 0	20 0	35 0	34 0	28 0	13 0	12 8	12 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	...	24 0	24 0	...
	Saháranpur	23 11	22 10	23 11	38 5	34 9	33 6	10 12	9 11	8 10	14 0	13 7	14 8	32 5	29 2	32 5	26 15	25 14	30 8
	Muzaffarnagar	24 8	24 8	24 8	38 8	39 9	6 1	6 1	6 1	6 1	16 8	14 5	14 5	30 13	30 13	27 8	22 0	17 10	22 0
	Meerut	21 14	22 14	21 14	30 0	30 12	28 11	6 8	8 6	6 8	7 0	16 0	15 8	13 8	29 10	27 3	25 0	25 0	20 0
	Bulandshahr	22 0	21 8	22 0	29 0	30 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	19 0	15 0	13 0	24 0	24 0	20 0	27 0	27 0	24 0
	Aligarh	24 8	24 0	20 0	33 0	33 0	27 8	8 0	7 0	6 8	19 0	17 0	16 0	21 0	21 0	20 8	30 0	19 8	25 8
	Kumaun	14 4	13 8	13 0	19 0	17 0	17 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	11 0	10 8	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Return not received.

g In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 16 to 22-8 seers, best rice 13-5 to 16 seers, common rice 16 to 30 seers, and gram 8 to 20 seers, per rupee.

h In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 5-8 to 10 seers, best rice 4 to 14 seers, common rice 13 to 24 seers, maize 32 to 40 seers, and gram 9 to 135 seers.

i In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 10 to 13 seers, best rice 10 to 20 seers, common rice 13 to 22 seers, and gram 8 to 16 seers, per rupee.

j In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 26 seers, barley 40 seers, best rice 9 seers, common rice 18 to 19 seers, and gram 16 seers, per rupee.

k In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 15-6 to 19 seers, common rice 16-9 to 19 seers, paddy 30 seers, and gram 20 seers, per rupee.

l In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 16 to 20 seers, best rice 11 to 15-3¼ seers, common rice 17 to 26 seers, and gram 9-8 to 17-12 seers, per rupee.

m In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 17 to 19 seers, and common rice 19 to 23 seers, per rupee.

n In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 16 to 20 seers, and common rice 18 to 23 seers, per rupee.

o In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 22 to 29 seers, barley 37 to 14-8 seers, best rice 17 seers, common rice 18 to 24 seers, lesser millet 42 to 43-8 seers, maize 30 to 32-8 seers, and gram 25 to 35 seers, per rupee.

p In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 21 to 24 seers, barley 32 to 37 seers, best rice 9-8 to 14 seers, common rice 18 to 22 seers, great millet 24 to 27-8 seers, lesser millet 35 to 44 seers, maize 28 to 32 seers, and gram 27 to 31-8 seers, per rupee.

Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragú, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Naglee) *Panicum, Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	*Central Districts*—contd.		
...	...	...	24 0	24 0	13 8	180 0	180 0	170 0	8 0	8 0	7 12	Dinagepore ...	Bengal—*continued.*	
...	...	...	25 0	25 0	16 0	180 0	150 0	120 0	8 4	8 4	8 0	Maldah ...		
...	...	...	22 8 to 28 8	21 0 to 23 12	15 0 to 18 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	8 5	8 5	7 15½	Rajshahye ...		
...	...	...	15 0	14 1	12 15	107 0	107 0	107 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Rungpore ...		
...	...	...	16 4	17 4	10 8	67 8	67 8	67 8	8 4	7 10	7 8	Bograh ...		
...	...	...	27 0	22 8	15 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Pubna ...		
8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	Darjeeling ...		
...	...	...	12 0	13 0	10 0	160 0	...	160 0	7 5	7 0	6 6	Jalpáiguri ...		
												Eastern Districts.		
...	...	...	20 0	20 0	14 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 14	8 14	8 8	Dacca ...		
...	...	...	15 0	15 0	13 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 12	Furreedpore ...		
...	...	...	19 0	19 0	13 8	100 0	100 0	120 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Backergunge ...		
...	...	...	17 0	17 0	11 0	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	8 0	Mymensing ...		
...	...	...	17 0	16 0	12 0	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	8 4	Tipperah ...		
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	11 0	120 0	140 0	140 0	8 12	8 12	7 8	Chittagong ...		
...	...	...	13 0	12 0	10 0	280 0	280 0	280 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Noakhally ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	240 0	240 0	280 0	7 4	7 4	6 6	Chittagong Hill Tracts ...		
...	...	...	11 3	10 6	8 4	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 8	Hill Tipperah ...		
												Behar.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Patna* ...		
36 4	45 0	22 0	25 0	27 0	16 8	160 0	160 0	180 0	8 4	8 4	7 4	Gya ...		
33 0	37 0	...	32 0	32 0	19 0	140 0	120 0	120 0	8 8	8 4	8 0	Shahabad ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Durbhunga* ...		
80 0	40 0	24 0	25 0	24 0	18 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	7 8	7 4	7 4	Mozufferpore ...		
36 0	36 0	24 0	29 0	31 0	19 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 4	8 8	7 12	Sarun ...		
38 0	33 0	29 0	24 0	26 0	16 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	7 8	Chumparun ...		
...	...	...	28 8	28 8	21 0	147 0	126 0	147 0	8 4	8 4	7 8	Monghyr ...		
...	...	...	25 14	27 12	18 4	151 8	151 8	151 8	8 3	8 3	7 14	Bhaugulpore ...		
...	...	...	22 0	22 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	7 8	7 0	Purneah ...		
40 0	80 0	...	20 0	19 0	17 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Sonthal Pergunnahs		
												Orissa.		
21 0	21 0	21 0	15 12	15 12	22 5	200 0	200 0	200 0	12 8	12 8	10 10	Cuttack ...		
...	...	...	13 2	13 2	21 0	64 0	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	Pooree ...		
...	...	...	13 0	13 0	10 8	140 0	140 0	280 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Balasore ...		
												Chota Nagpore—South-West Frontier Agency.		
42 0	36 0	30 0	24 0	16 0	13 8	240 0	240 0	240 0	7 8	7 8	7 0	Hazáribágh ...		
50 0	48 0	48 0	18 0	18 8	16 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 0	6 8	6 8	Lohardugga ...		
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	12 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	Singbhoom ...		
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	13 0	260 0	260 0	240 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Maunbhoom ...		
...	...	...	18 0	18 0	12 8	107 0	107 0	107 0	8 12	8 12	8 8	Sylhet ...	Assam.	
...	...	...	14 8	14 8	12 4	64 0	64 0	64 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Cachar ...		
...	...	...	16 0	15 0	13 0	150 0	140 0	128 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Goálpárá ...		
...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	...	...	...	5 5	5 5	5 4	Gáro Hills ...		
...	...	...	13 0	13 0	9 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 8	Kámrúp ...		
...	...	...	6 6	6 6	5 10	160 0	160 0	160 0	5 8	5 8	6 8	Darrang ...		
...	...	...	8 0	8 0	6 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	6 8	Nowgong ...		
...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	6 8	6 8	5 8	Sibságar ...		
...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	120 0	160 0	120 0	4 0	6 0	5 0	Lakhimpur ...		
...	...	...	6 10	6 10	9 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	4 0	4 0	5 0	Khásí and Jaintiá Hills ...		
...	...	...	4 0	4 0	4 0	50 0	50 0	40 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	Nága Hills ...		
...	...	...	21 8	21 0	23 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Dehra Dún ...	N.-W. Provinces.	
...	...	...	29 2	26 15	32 5	129 0	129 0	106 0	8 5	8 5	8 2	Saháranpur ...		
...	...	...	26 6	26 3	31 14	132 0	132 0	110 0	...	...	...	Muzaffarnagar ...		
...	...	...	27 7½	27 3	27 15	110 0	110 0	105 0	9 8	9 8	9 8	Meerut ...		
...	...	...	28 0	27 0	28 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	9 8	Bulandshahr ...		
...	...	...	32 0	31 0	27 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	10 4	10 4	9 8	Aligarh ...		
...	...	...	17 0	16 0	13 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 4	6 0	5 12	Kumaun ...		

q In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 17 to 20 seers, barley 20 to 25 seers, best rice 13 to 19 seers, common rice 14 to 22 seers, lesser millet 31-8 to 45 seers, maize 31-8 to 40 seers, and gram 17 to 21 seers, per rupee.

r In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 20 to 25 seers, barley 25 to 40 seers, best rice 11 to 19 seers, common rice 19 to 29 seers, lesser millet 15 to 40 seers, maize 32 to 45 seers, and gram 21 to 28 seers, per rupee.

s In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 23 to 25 seers, best rice 16 seers, common rice 18 to 19 seers, gram 21 to 22 seers, and *bhadoi* rice from 26 to 28 seers, per rupee.

t In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 19 to 27 seers, barley 25 to 50 seers, best rice 17 to 24 seers, common rice 18 to 27-8 seers, maize 40 to 45 seers, and gram 20 to 30 seers, per rupee.

u In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 21 to 23 seers, barley 30 seers, best rice 12 seers, common rice 24 to 25 seers, lesser millet 36 to 50 seers, maize 30 to 35 seers, and gram 21 to 32-8 seers, per rupee.

In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 16 to 20 seers, best rice 18 to 20 seers, common rice 21 to 28 seers, maize 40 to 50 seers, and gram 15 to 20 seers, per rupee.

Prices Current of Food-Grains throughout India for the 1st half of October 1875 —continued.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus sorghum*. Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus sorghum*. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata*. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata*. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Verugú, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Verugú, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Verugú, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
N.-W. Provinces —*contd.*	Garhwál	22 8	22 8	21 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 0	240 0	240 0	200 0	...	...	6 0	Garhwál	N.-W. Provinces —*contd.*	
	Bijnor	20 4	20 8	19 11	28 2	29 4	28 2	11 4	11 8	11 4	14 10	15 3	14 10	23 1	23 0	25 14	23 10	22 8	18 0	23 10	24 3	25 5	90 0	90 0	112 8	...	...	...	Bijnor		
	Moradabad	22 3	22 3	18 12	32 14	32 14	24 6	8 12	8 12	8 2	17 8	17 8	15 0	28 12	25 0	15 0	25 0	25 0	15 0	29 11	29 6	22 3	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 2	10 2	9 6	Moradabad		
	Budaun	25 3½	24 0	16 12½	34 13	31 12½	22 3	12 0	9 9½	9 9½	21 9½	16 12½	16 8	21 0	12 0	16 12½	30 0	18 0	17 6½	34 13	30 0	21 9½	192 0	192 0	...	9 0	9 0	8 6½	Budaun		
	Bareilly	22 8	23 2	17 8	30 0	32 8	20 5	6 14	6 14	6 9	18 2	17 8	16 4	32 8	31 4	23 12	25 0	25 0	25 0	34 13	30 0	21 9½	125 0	112 8	100 0	9 6	9 6	8 12	Bareilly		
	Sháhjahánpur	26 4	26 6	19 8	40 0	39 8	25 8	8 0	8 0	8 4	22 8	22 8	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	31 8	30 0	19 8	150 0	155 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Sháhjahánpur		
	Tarái Pergunnahs	25 0	26 4	22 8	50 0	50 0	25 0	10 0	10 0	8 12	20 0	20 0	18 12	40 0	27 8	37 8	...	27 8	...	31 14	31 14	28 12	200 0	160 0	200 0	8 12	8 12	8 8	Tarái Pergunnahs		
	Muttra	22 8	21 8	21 0	30 0	29 8	32 8	8 0	8 0	7 8	14 8	14 8	13 0	25 0	25 0	23 0	28 0	26 0	29 0	30 0	28 0	32 8	80 0	80 0	80 0	10 12	10 12	11 0	Muttra		
	Agra	22 1	21 3	17 5	30 2½	28 7½	26 15	6 0	6 0	7 0	14 0	11 8	13 8	26 0	25 10½	23 0	26 0	25 0	26 7	27 1½	26 0	27 11	80 0	80 0	80 0	9 12	9 12	8 8	Agra		
	Farukhabad	23 6	22 12	15 8	31 0	30 4	19 4	6 9	6 8	7 8	16 13	16 0	14 6	...	...	...	...	...	19 4	29 4	28 2	19 4	165 0	165 0	158 2	8 14	8 14	8 8	Farukhabad		
	Mainpuri	24 0	23 0	16 12	29 0	29 0	21 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 0	26 0	22 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	Mainpuri		
	Etáwah	21 8	21 8	17 8	27 0	24 8	23 8	6 8	6 8	6 8	14 0	12 8	15 8	22 0	22 0	19 0	21 0	21 0	22 0	23 8	23 0	23 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Etáwah		
	Etah	26 0	25 0	18 6	35 0	33 0	23 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	17 0	16 0	15 0	...	...	...	27 0	...	...	29 0	27 0	24 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	9 8	9 8	9 4	Etah		
	Jalaun	21 0	20 8	18 8	22 0	22 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	10 0	23 0	23 0	16 8	22 0	22 0	16 0	26 0	26 0	26 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	...	...	...	Jalaun		
	Jhánsi	19 6	19 0	20 4	28 0	26 6	26 2	8 0	8 0	9 0	14 0	14 0	12 11	24 0	22 14	20 7	20 0	20 6	15 0	20 11	20 9	22 13	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Jhánsi		
	Lalitpur	18 10	19 4	20 14	28 0	28 0	28 8	12 0	11 0	10 0	14 0	13 0	13 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	...	...	...	21 8	21 8	25 8	240 0	240 0	240 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	Lalitpur		
	Cawnpore	25 0	25 0	17 0	33 0	33 0	22 0	11 0	11 0	9 0	17 0	17 0	13 8	...	...	...	24 0	23 0	0	31 8	32 0	22 0	140 0	160 0	140 0	9 12	10 0	9 4	Cawnpore		
	Fatehpur	23 4	23 4	17 12	29 0	29 0	21 0	9 0	9 0	9 8	24 0	22 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	30 0	29 8	24 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 4	8 4	8 8	Fatehpur		
	Bánda	22 8	22 4	17 0	25 0	24 0	18 12	8 12	8 12	12 12	18 0	18 0	13 12	22 8	23 0	...	21 8	21 8	...	28 4	28 8	23 4	163 0	163 0	163 0	11 4	11 4	10 8	Bánda		
	Allahabad	20 8	19 0	15 8	29 8	29 0	20 8	9 0	8 0	7 8	24 7	27 0	15 8	18 0	...	...	...	29 0	...	29 0	28 0	24 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 4	8 4	8 8	Allahabad		
	Hamírpur	21 10	20 3	16 8	24 0	24 0	18 8	12 8	12 8	9 0	19 0	17 0	13 12	23 8	23 8	17 8	24 12	22 8	16 12	27 0	26 0	21 4	140 0	140 0	120 0	...	...	...	Hamírpur		
	Jaunpur	24 11	26 2	18 0	36 11	38 2	23 10	8 7	7 1	7 1	22 9	25 9	16 15	...	...	21 14	21 3	21 3	16 15	31 5	35 5	21 3	197 12	197 12	197 12	8 1	8 1	7 13	Jaunpur		
	Gorakhpur	28 0	29 12	15 12	49 0	49 0	22 12	16 10	16 10	10 8	28 0	23 10	17 8	45 8	49 0	21 0	...	...	...	35 14	36 12	15 5	160 0	160 0	150 0	7 2	7 2	7 2	Gorakhpur		
	Basti	28 12	28 12	15 0	42 8	42 8	17 5	15 0	13 12	10 0	20 10	20 10	11 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	31 14	31 14	13 12	140 0	140 0	200 0	7 3	7 3	6 4	Basti		
	Azamgarh	24 6	24 6	15 8	34 11	34 11	21 6	11 13	11 13	9 9	20 10	19 3	16 3	35 6	32 7	23 9	...	...	...	28 0	28 0	16 3	177 0	177 0	177 0	6 14	6 14	6 14	Azamgarh		
	Mirzapur	20 0	20 0	15 0	28 0	28 0	21 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	22 0	19 0	16 0	29 0	28 0	20 0	25 0	25 0	18 0	24 0	23 0	21 4	90 0	90 0	110 0	8 0	7 8	8 0	Mirzapur		
	Benares	22 0	22 0	14 11	29 6	30 7	18 14	10 8	10 8	8 6	16 12	16 12	12 10	...	...	...	23 1	...	...	28 1	28 5	19 5	180 4	180 4	154 8	7 6	7 6	7 6	Ghazipur		
	Ghazipur	19 5	20 9½	15 7½	28 1	28 5	20 9½	7 1	7 1½	6 7	19 5	18 0	12 14	20 9½	25 12	19 5	23 8	23 8	16 12												
Panjab.	Delhi	22 0	22 0	22 0	30 0	30 0	31 0	...	...	...	12 0	11 0	10 0	29 0	26 0	26 0	25 0	24 0	27 0	27 0	28 8	29 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	8 8	8 4	7 8	Delhi *a*	Panjab.	
	Gurgáon	20 0	20 5	21 0	30 0	30 0	32 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 5	8 0	28 0	25 0	28 0	27 0	26 0	23 0	27 0	26 4	31 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	Gurgáon *a*		
	Karnál	22 8	23 0	23 8	31 0	30 8	37 0	...	...	...	13 0	16 0	11 0	28 0	22 0	28 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	32 0	30 0	30 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 4	8 8	8 8	Karnál *b*		
	Hissár	23 0	23 0	24 0	34 0	34 0	32 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	35 0	34 0	32 0	35 0	32 0	30 0	34 0	38 0	34 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Hissár *c*		
	Rohtak	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rohtak*		
	Sirsa	23 8	23 8	22 8	42 0	39 0	37 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	45 0	45 0	30 0	39 0	38 0	29 0	42 0	38 0	40 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	40 0	40 0	37 0	Sirsa *d*		
	Umballa	24 8	24 8	26 8	34 0	32 0	32 0	...	...	...	14 0	12 0	14 0	30 0	29 0	30 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	34 8	34 8	37 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 8	8 1[illegible]	8 12	Umballa *e*		
	Ludhiána	23 0	25 0	26 8	33 0	34 8	38 0	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	10 0	33 0	37 0	10 0	23 0	24 0	20 0	31 8	33 0	38 0	90 0	90 0	110 0	9 4	9 8	9 6	Ludhiána *f*		
	Simlá	20 0	17 8	22 8	25 0	20 0	26 8	...	...	...	13 0	14 0	12 0	...	...	...	17 8	16 0	...	24 8	21 1	28 0	80 0	100 0	120 0	7 4	7 8	7 14	Simlá *d*		
	Jullundur	22 0	24 0	30 0	30 0	36 0	50 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	30 0	32 0	40 0	20 0	20 0	32 0	28 0	30 0	41 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	8 8	9 4	9 4	Jullundur *g*		
	Hushiárpúr	23 0	25 0	29 0	32 0	40 0	40 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	32 0	...	41 0	16 0	16 0	22 0	29 0	31 0	10 0	100 0	100 0	90 0	9 0	9 8	9 4	Hushiárpúr *g*		
	Kángra	19 0	18 0	22 0	27 0	27 0	30 0	...	...	...	13 0	12 0	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	17 0	26 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	7 0	8 0	Kángra		
	Amritsar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Amritsar*		
	Siálkot	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Siálkot*		
	Gurdáspúr	20 8	20 8	29 0	28 0	24 0	40 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	14 0	24 0	24 0	30 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	22 0	22 0	40 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Gurdáspúr *h*		
	Lahore	20 0	22 0	24 0	30 0	34 0	42 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	12 0	31 0	31 0	32 0	20 0	20 0	26 0	26 0	27 0	38 0	110 0	110 0	120 0	9 12	9 12	9 12	Lahore *g*		
	Ferozepore	23 0	26 0	26 0	40 0	40 0	42 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	13 0	37 0	37 0	40 0	24 0	24 0	34 0	37 0	39 0	39 8	140 0	140 0	120 0	9 12	10 4	9 12	Ferozepore		
	Gujránwála	21 8	21 12	24 0	35 0	35 0	45 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	14 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	21 0	23 0	25 0	28 0	28 0	42 0	110 0	110 0	100 0	10 4	10 4	10 4	Gujránwála		
	Ráwalpindi	28 8	28 0	29 8	32 0	33 0	42 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	21 0	23 0	25 0	30 0	27 8	11 0	130 0	110 0	110 0	10 8	10 4	10 8	Ráwalpindi *f*		
	Jhelum	28 0	28 0	27 0	32 0	32 0	40 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	8 0	32 0	32 0	22 0	35 0	35 0	30 0	32 0	32 0	22 0	140 0	140 0	100 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Jhelum		
	Gujrát	26 0	26 0	28 0	36 0	38 0	50 0	...	...	...	13 0	14 0	13 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	38 0	38 0	45 0	42 0	42 0	42 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 12	10 8	11 0	Gujrát.		
	Shahpúr	23 0	24 0	27 0	34 0	35 0	46 0	...	...	...	10 0	9 0	7 0	40 0	32 0	30 0	30 0	34 0	30 0	34 0	34 0	32 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	11 8	11 8	11 8	Shahpúr *i*		
	Mooltan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mooltan*		
	Jhang	20 0	19 0	23 8	23 0	24 0	30 0	...	...	...	10 0	9 8	8 0	23 0	24 0	21 0	24 0	24 0	28 0	23 0	23 0	23 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	10 12	10 8	10 4	Jhang		
	Montgomery	20 8	19 8	21 8	25 0	25 0	28 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	23 0	24 0	220 0	220 0	220 0	9 8	9 0	9 0	Montgomery		
	Muzaffargarh	20 0	20 0	20 0	28 0	28 0	27 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	6 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	23 0	23 0	25 0	19 0	20 0	22 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	9 8	9 8	10 0	Muzaffargarh		
	Dera Ismail Khán	30 0	30 0	26 4	38 12	38 12	40 0	...	...	...	6 4	6 4	7 8	42 0	42 0	38 12	37 8	37 8	38 12	36 4	37 8	38 12	112 0	112 0	112 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Dera Ismail Khán		
	Dera Ghazi Khán	19 11	18 10	21 4	25 10	25 0	27 8	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	20 0	30 0	26 0	37 4	28 12	26 4	27 8	25 10	25 10	26 4	150 0	150 0	150 0	81 4	81 4	27 8	Dera Ghazi Khán *a*		
	Bannú	41 14	42 8	45 0	62 8	57 8	66 4	...	...	...	8 12	9 1	8 2	50 0	50 0	45 0	47 8	49 0	50 0	46 4	46 4	48 2	80 0	80 0	80 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	Bannú *j*		
	Pesháwar	22 1	23 1	22 1	35 1	35 1	38 6	...	...	...	13 0	12 6	13 0	29 14	28 9	26 0	31 3	31 3	30 9	27 0	26 10	33 13	110 0	110 0	104 0	58 8	58 8	52 0	Pesháwar		
	Kohát	28 11	28 11	29 5	44 10	45 14	59 15	...	...	...	17 14	17 14	19 2	38 4	38 4	44 4	43 6	43 6	51 0	31 14	30 10	10 13	153 0	153 0	153 0	102 0	102 0	102 0	Kohát		
	Hazárá	22 8	22 8	23 0	32 0	33 8	37 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	35 0†	29 0†	25 0†	24 0	22 0	23 0	25 0	26 0	33 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Hazárá *k*		
Oudh.	Lucknow	25 0	24 8	17 12	34 0	32 0	23 0	7 0	7 0	6 0	20 0	20 0	17 0	33 0	34 0	20 0	25 0	24 0	19 0	50 0	45 0	35 0	29 0	29 0	20 4	130 0	130 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Lucknow	Oudh.	
	Unáo	24 10	24 8	16 8	30 12	30 0	30 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	21 4	21 0	17 0	14 0*	...	46 0	16 0	0	...	40 0	29 14	29 0	29 0	29 0	20 0	162 8	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 0	8 0	Unáo		
	Bára Banki	25 12	25 12	18 0	36 0	36 0	30 0	8 8	7 0	7 0	27 0	24 0	18 0	55 0	50 0	24 0	16 0	16 0	13 0	*55 0	60 0	†35 0	32 0	31 8	20 0	160 0	160 0	140 0	8 0	7 8	7 8	Bára Banki		
	Sítápur	29 2	30 0	21 0	43 12	50 0	27 0	9 0	8 0	8 0	28 0	24 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	*50 0	†50 0	†32 0	34 0	35 0	22 8	180 0	180 0	200 0	8 8	8 0	7 12	Sítápur		
	Hardui	27 3	25 5	17 13	42 13	36 9	26 4	6 9	6 9	5 10	19 0	15 0	14 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	45 2	42 5	34 11	35 10	31 3	17 13	192 8	192 8	192 8	8 0	8 0	7 1	Hardui		
	Kheri	31 12	31 0	21 8	60 0	60 0	32 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	27 8	16 0	22 4	...	...	...	25 0	25 0	...	60 0	80 0	*52 0	35 8	35 0	23 12	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	7 4	Kheri		
	Fyzabad	25 12	25 8	16 14	36 4	34 0	22 4	12 0	10 0	10 1	20 0	19 10	17 10	40 0	40 0	23 1	20 8	19 0	16 0	42 8	*36 4	22 13	31 6	31 0	17 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 2	8 6	8 0	Fyzabad		
	Bharaich	32 0	32 0	18 8	64 0	64 0	26 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	21 0	21 0	20 0	54 0	54 0	36 0	...	...	...	*80 0	80 0	28 0	42 0	42 0	23 0	200 0	200 0	240 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Bharaich		
	Gonda	29 8	30 1	18 1	40 0	43 0	29 4	23 1	22 0	14 10	23 8	22 8	19 2	40 0	35 2	17 12	37 8	22 4	13 4	*46 10	42 1	28 14	37 4	38 6	17 12	170 0	170 0	140 0	8 0	7 14	8 0	Gonda		
	Rái Barelí	27 0	27 0	19 12	36 0	36 0	24 8	20 0	22 8	14 0	27 8	24 0	21 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	*56 11	†52 8	†45 0	34 8	35 12	25 12	209 0	200 0	180 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Rái Barelí		
	Sultánpur	26 0	26 0	18 8	41 0	41 0	25 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	30 0	26 0	20 0	...	...	22 0	...	...	16 0	*64 0	64 0	*48 0	36 0	36 0	22 3	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 2	Sultánpur		
	Pratábgarh	27 12	27 1	18 12	40 4	39 12	26 3	22 4	15 10	15 15	25 4	26 5	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	*53 4	52 0	†34 4	35 8	37 5	22 6	220 0	200 0	183 0	7 13	8 0	6 6	Pratábgarh		

References.

a. Jowár falling.
b. Rice rising and jowár falling.
c. Bajrá falling and gram rising.
d. Barley and gram falling.
e. Bajrá falling.
f. Jowár rising.
g. Barley rising.
h. Barley falling.
i. Bájra rising and jowár falling.
j. Barley and bajrá falling.
k. Indian-corn falling.

* Return not received.
† Maize or Indian-corn.

Oudh.
*Choti Joar.
*Kodo. †Kodo.
*Paddy. †Joar. ‡Murwah & Paddy.
*Kodo.
*Murwah.
*Kodo.
*Sawán, Kodo, and Murwah.
*Murwah. †Kodo. ‡Murwah, Ko-
*Sawán. [do, Sawán & Kakun.
*Madua. †Madua.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Corresponding fortnight of 1874.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Central Provinces.	Nagpur ...	20 8	20 0	29 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	13 8	13 8	19 0	32 0	33 0	43 0	...	...	...
	Bhandara ...	23 0	23 0	23 12	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	26 0	26 0	33 12	...	...	...
	Chanda ...	23 6	23 6	23 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 4	16 4	17 1	28 5	27 8	62 5	...	...	...
	Wardha ...	24 0	23 0	26 4	...	...	...	8 0	8 9	8 8	12 0	12 0	13 12	38 0	45 0	50 0	...	45 0	...
	Balaghat ...	28 0	26 0	22 0	...	...	...	18 0	17 0	16 0	25 0	24 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jubbulpore ...	26 8	26 0	21 0	17 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	13 0	13 0	17 0	15 0	14 0	22 0	22 0	19 0	18 0	16 0	11 0
	Saugor ...	18 8	18 8	21 8	...	...	...	9 8	9 0	8 8	15 0	13 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Damoh ...	22 8	22 8	25 0	...	...	...	17 0	16 0	15 0	18 0	18 0	16 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Seoni ...	32 0	32 0	27 0	...	...	...	12 0	11 0	11 0	22 0	22 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mandla ...	32 0	32 0	19 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	15 0	...	...	25 0	...	...	...
	Betul ...	27 0	27 0	23 0	...	...	...	15 0	13 8	14 0	16 0	14 8	15 0	...	...	24 0	...	...	...
	Chindwara ...	30 0	30 0	25 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	15 0	38 0	36 0	35 0	...	...	...
	Hoshangabad ...	17 0	17 0	18 4	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Narsinghpur ...	22 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	10 8	12 0	13 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nimar ...	14 8	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 4	11 12	...	28 2	26 6	...	24 0	22 8	...
	Raipur ...	44 0	44 0	44 0	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	21 0	38 0	34 0	41 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sambalpur ...	24 0	24 0	21 0	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	28 0	23 0	23 0	35 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bilaspur ...	...	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	30 0	...	...	52 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Upper Godavery ...	19 0	20 0	16 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	14 0	50 0	50 0	50 0	...	...	...
Haidebabad Assigned Districts.	Secunderabad ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bolarum ...																		
	Chudderghat ...																		
	Oomraotee ...	21 0	20 0	18 0	15 0	14 0	15 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	50 0	44 0	40 0	24 0	26 0	18 0
	Akola ...	20 0	20 0	22 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	44 0	33 0	40 0	27 0	25 0	30 0
	Elichpur ...	22 0	21 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	44 0	44 0	36 0	32 0	32 0	28 0
	Buldana ...	20 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	12 0	44 0	44 0	35 0	44 0	38 0	34 0
	Woon ...	22 0	24 0	19 0	16 0	16 0	13 0	10 0	8 0	12 0	13 0	11 0	13 0	63 0	52 0	58 0	11 0	16 0	10 0
	Bassim ...	24 7	23 5	22 5	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 5	13 0	13 5	14 5	57 0	52 0	64 0	36 0	38 5	35 0
Mysore and Coorg.	Bangalore { Wholesale	12 5	12 5	11 7	12 0	12 0	12 2	11 0	11 0	10 2	14 5	14 5	12 5	24 5	25 0	25 2	...	...	...
	Retail ...	12 0	12 0	11 2	11 2	11 5	11 7	10 5	10 5	10 0	13 7	14 0	12 0	23 5	24 0	24 2	...	...	...
	Kolar ... { Wholesale	...	...	...	9 9	11 3	10 3	17 4	18 0	15 0	17 7	18 1	15 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Retail ...	...	...	...	9 6	11 0	10 1	17 2	17 7	14 7	17 5	17 8	15 1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Túmkúr ... { Wholesale	12 5	12 0	12 5	12 0	12 0	10 5	15 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	22 0	23 0	24 0	...	...	...
	Retail ...	12 0	11 0	12 0	11 0	12 0	11 0	14 0	13 0	13 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	20 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	...
	Mysore ... { Wholesale	10 0	9 7	10 4	...	...	...	10 6	10 4	11 4	12 5	11 0	13 3	25 2	26 2	35 6	26 2	26 2	34 5
	Retail ...	9 6	9 6	10 2	...	...	...	10 4	10 2	10 2	12 1	10 6	13 1	24 1	25 6	34 5	25 2	25 2	33 5
	Hassan ... { Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Retail ...	11 5	11 5	10 5	12 5	12 5	11 0	12 5	12 5	13 7	13 7	14 7	14 7	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shimoga ... { Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Retail ...	11 5	12 5	10 0	...	13 5	11 0	10 5	11 5	13 0	15 5	16 7	17 0	...	24 5	33 0	...	...	...
	Kadur ... { Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Retail ...	12 0	12 0	8 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	15 0	14 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chitaldroog { Wholesale	14 1	14 6	14 2	16 0	15 6	15 5	13 3	13 8	13 2	15 5	15 8	15 5	25 0	29 2	42 0	23 2	29 0	34 3
	Retail ...	12 0	12 0	12 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	20 0	26 0	35 0	20 0	24 0	31 0
	Coorg ... { Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Retail ...	7 9	7 7	8 8	8 6	8 7	9 7	10 7	10 3	10 7	13 7	13 9	16 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajpootana.	Jaipur ...	16 8	16 12	...	25 8	24 8	...	7 0	7 0	...	10 8	9 12	...	25 0	25 0	...	22 0	20 8	...
	Kishengurh ...	18 0	16 4	...	25 8	22 0	...	9 0	9 0	...	10 0	10 0	...	25 0	22 0	...	21 8	18 0	...
	Alwar ...	21 8	21 0	23 0	32 0	31 8	35 0	7 4	6 8	9 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	30 0	29 0	28 0	30 0	26 0	32 0
	Bharatpur (City) ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kerowli (City) ...	19 6	18 12	19 6	30 0	30 0	31 4	11 4	11 4	8 12	12 8	12 8	9 6	30 0	28 12	23 6	26 4	25 0	25 0
	Ajmir ...	17 8	17 8	15 15	25 8	25 8	22 8	4 8	4 4	5 13	10 0	10 0	9 0	23 0	23 0	22 0	23 0	21 8	20 0
	Deolie Cantonment ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Erinpura ...	22 0	21 4	19 8	35 0	33 8	29 0	...	...	...	9 4	9 4	7 0	30 0	26 0	24 0	30 0	30 0	24 0
	Sirohi ...	21 8	23 0	21 0	42 0	42 0	31 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	40 0	40 0	26 0	36 0	36 0	28 0
	Aboo ...	19 0	19 0	16 10	31 0	29 0	20 4	6 3	6 3	5 10	8 6	8 6	7 8	...	...	...	31 0	26 3	30 4
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar...	23 0	24 0	26 0	36 0	32 0	36 0	...	...	...	14 0	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Meywar ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Banswarra(MeywarAgency)	20 8	20 0	23 12	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	7 8	15 8	15 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Marwar ...	16 4	15 15	...	27 8	25 0	...	5 0	5 0	...	7 8	7 8	...	25 0	22 8	...	23 12	23 2	...
	Bikaneer ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bundi ...	22 8	21 0	17 0	37 8	38 0	22 8	6 8	7 8	10 0	9 8	9 0	11 0	33 12	28 0	20 4	...	...	...
	Kota ...	18 12	18 4	16 8	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	10 0	9 8	9 8	11 0	26 0	25 0	22 8	...	...	...
	Tonk ...	18 0	18 4	18 0	29 8	25 12	25 7	6 4	6 0	5 0	8 8	8 0	7 0	30 4	28 0	27 0	...	...	24 0
	Jhallawar ...	14 12	15 12	15 8	22 4	25 0	19 8	8 8	8 8	8 0	9 0	9 0	9 8	19 8	20 0	25 8	...	...	...
	Shahpoora ...	...	15 12	18 0	...	22 8	25 8	...	7 8	7 8	...	9 0	10 4	...	19 0	16 0	...	16 0	15 0
Central India.	Indore ...	13 0	13 4	14 4	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	21 0	19 0	24 0	18 4	18 0	23 0
	Gwalior ...	15 8	15 0	14 14	18 4	19 3	18 4	6 14	6 14	6 0	8 12	8 12	7 5	21 0	19 3	19 3	20 2	18 4	19 2
	Goona ...	17 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	16 0	10 4	10 4	8 0	12 0	12 0	9 4	22 0	20 0	24 0	20 0	18 0	16 0
	Rutlam ...	14 4	14 4	12 8	...	...	...	8 8	10 8	8 8	12 8	12 8	12 8	19 4	18 8	19 12	16 12	15 8	17 12
	Baghelkhund (Sutna) ...	24 8	24 8	18 8	30 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	26 0	22 0	18 8	28 0	28 0	20 0	27 0	24 0	16 0

India for the 1st half of October 1875 —concluded.

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Cornioo, Murhwa, Nugiee) *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
...	...	...	23 8	23 8	23 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 4	10 4	Nagpur ...	Central Provinces.	
...	...	...	27 0	27 0	24 8	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 8	Bhandara ...		
...	...	...	25 0	26 2	21 3	420 0	420 0	480 0	8 0	6 5	8 3	Chanda ...		
...	...	...	22 0	18 0	19 0	200 0	100 0	120 0	8 8	8 0	8 0	Wardha ...		
...	...	...	28 0	28 0	26 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Balaghat ...		
...	...	...	34 0	35 0	25 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	...	8 0	8 8	Jubbulpore ...		
...	...	...	22 8	22 0	23 0	220 0	220 0	160 0	7 4	7 4	6 12	Saugor ...		
...	...	...	30 0	29 0	29 8	280 0	280 0	240 0	7 4	7 4	7 0	Damoh ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	260 0	240 0	260 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Seoni ...		
...	...	...	30 0	26 0	27 0	260 0	240 0	240 0	7 0	7 0	6 0	Mandla ...		
30 0	27 0	19 0	45 0	45 0	24 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Betul ...		
23 0	22 0	23 0	26 0	26 0	23 0	280 0	280 0	280 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Chindwara ...		
23 0	23 0	20 8	31 0	31 0	32 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Hoshangabad ...		
...	...	...	21 0	24 0	19 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Narsinghpur ...		
...	...	...	32 0	32 0	22 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	Nimar ...		
...	...	...	20 4	21 2	...	120 0	120 0	...	10 4	10 4	...	Raipur ...		
...	...	...	40 0	42 0	36 0	120 0	120 0	...	7 8	7 8	7 8	Sambalpur ...		
...	...	...	28 0	28 0	21 0	120 0	120 0	150 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Bilaspur ...		
...	90 0	...	...	42 0	...	...	200 0	...	...	7 8	...	Upper Godavery ...		
...	...	...	30 0	28 0	24 0	1,440 0	1,440 0	1,440 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Secunderabad ...	Haidebabad Assigned Districts.	
												Bolarum ...		
												Chudderghat ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Oomraotee ...		
...	...	...	22 0	21 0	16 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	Akola ...		
10 0	11 0	8 0	22 0	22 0	20 0	106 0	106 0	64 0	9 0	10 0	11 0	Elichpur ...		
...	...	...	22 0	22 0	16 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	9 8	9 0	9 0	Buldana ...		
...	...	...	24 0	20 0	24 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 0	Woon ...		
...	...	...	25 0	25 0	19 0	217 0	250 0	117 0	8 0	7 0	7 0	Bassim ...		
22 7	21 5	17 5	26 0	27 0	22 0	90 0	90 0	90 0	8 2	8 5	8 7			
27 0	28 0	35 2	21 5	22 0	15 7	...	...	...	14 5	13 6	13 2	Bangalore { Wholesale	Mysore and Coorg.	
26 0	27 0	34 2	21 0	21 0	15 2	72 0	72 0	72 0	13 5	13 0	13 0	Retail ...		
34 3	36 6	42 2	24 3	24 3	18 5	...	...	...	15 7	15 7	14 6	Kolar ... { Wholesale		
33 5	36 3	41 7	24 0	24 0	18 3	172 4	172 4	172 4	15 4	15 4	14 3	Retail ...		
48 3	54 0	58 0	24 0	24 0	20 0	180 0	180 0	182 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	Túmkúr ... { Wholesale		
46 7	52 0	56 0	23 0	23 0	19 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	Retail ...		
23 1	21 0	30 4	22 0	20 4	19 3	77 0	72 0	78 0	10 0	8 7	9 8	Mysore ... { Wholesale		
22 5	20 4	29 3	21 4	19 7	18 7	72 0	70 0	70 0	9 6	8 5	9 4	Retail ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Hassan ... { Wholesale		
25 2	25 0	36 7	21 0	19 0	16 7	150 0	150 0	150 0	10 5	10 5	10 0	Retail ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Shimoga... { Wholesale		
26 2	29 5	45 0	19 7	20 0	15 0	360 0	360 0	400 0	9 2	9 5	9 0	Retail ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kadur ... { Wholesale		
24 0	24 0	32 0	20 0	16 0	15 0	60 0	60 0	60 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	Retail ...		
30 4	34 4	57 8	22 3	22 8	19 2	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 6	Chital- { Wholesale		
25 0	29 0	49 0	22 0	22 0	16 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	droog. { Retail ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Coorg ... { Wholesale		
20 8	21 7	29 4	17 6	17 9	15 1	91 6	91 6	110 0	8 8	8 6	8 7	Retail ...		
...	...	...	20 0	20 8	...	...	...	...	20 0	18 0	...	Jaipur ...	Rajpootana.	
...	...	...	17 8	18 12	...	...	...	...	43 0	40 0	...	Kishengurh ...		
...	...	...	29 0	28 0	35 0	...	...	...	25 8	25 0	23 0	Alwar ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Bharatpur (City) ...		
24 8	22 8	21 4	26 0	26 4	30 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	28 12	28 12	26 4	Kerowli (City) ...		
...	...	...	19 8	19 0	20 8	95 0	95 0	95 0	33 8	32 0	31 0	Ajmir ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Deolie Cantonment ...		
...	...	...	21 8	23 8	16 12	200 0	200 0	200 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	Erinpura ...		
...	...	...	27 0	26 0	17 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	50 0	50 0	50 0	Sirohi ...		
...	...	...	26 0	21 8	14 4	100 0	100 0	100 0	36 12	36 12	34 0	Aboo ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	8 Pie*	9 Pie*	6 Pie*	11 0	12 0	12 0	Hilly Tracts of Meywar...		* Per man's load.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Meywar ...		
...	...	...	24 0	25 0	18 12	...	...	...	10 8	10 0	11 4	Banswarra(MeywarAgency)		
...	...	...	15 0	15 10	...	70 0	70 0	...	56 4	60 0	...	Marwar ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Bikaneer ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	30 0	30 0	26 2	Bundi ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	160 0	23 0	23 0	21 0	Kota ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	150 0	150 0	120 0	36 0	35 0	37 0	Tonk ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	80 0	...	26 8	...	Jhallawar ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	...	38 0	35 0	Shahpoora ...		
...	...	...	17 0	18 5	14 0	88 0	88 0	87 4	9 0	8 0	9 8	Indore ...	Central India.	
...	...	...	19 1	18 6	18 13	100 6	100 6	100 6	10 14	10 9	11 14	Gwalior ...		
...	...	...	20 8	19 0	24 0	240 0	200 0	180 0	17 12	18 0	17 4	Goona ...		
...	...	...	20 4	20 0	13 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 4	11 4	Rutlam ...		
...	...	...	33 0	32 0	21 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 2	8 0	7 8	Baghelkhund (Sutna) ...		

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

Comparative Statement of Sea Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue) for the first six months of the official year 1875-76 *and of the four previous years.*

		FOR THE MONTHS APRIL TO SEPTEMBER.															
		1871-72.			1872-73.			1873-74.			1874-75.			1875-76.			
		Imports.	Exports.	Total.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.	
Bengal	Gross ...	42,03,519	10,91,518	52,95,037	43,66,569	11,51,914	55,18,483	37,86,392	8,55,311	46,41,703	44,41,526	6,57,482	50,99,008	45,05,377	7,81,915	52,87,292	
	Nett ...	...	...	52,52	...	...	54,56,929	...	...	45,97,961	...	...	50,45,371	44,84,807	7,62,855	52,47,662	
Bombay	Gross ...	24,44,372	1,84,846	26,29,218	25,08,769	1,50,014	26,58,783	22,27,794	1,50,494	23,78,288	24,46,294	1,79,842	26,26,136	26,23,618	2,88,156	29,11,774	
	Nett ...	...	...	24,28,064	...	...	23,51,594	...	...	22,07,355	...	...	24,31,154	26,17,462	2,81,442	28,98,904	
Sindh	Gross ...	1,16,697	67,987	1,84,684	1,02,366	1,09,311	2,11,677	91,609	58,649	1,50,258	90,437	66,340	1,56,777	1,08,742	89,289	1,98,031	
	Nett ...	...	...	1,83,893	...	...	2,11,138	...	...	1,48,979	...	...	1,55,066	1,03,747	87,545	1,91,292	
Madras	Gross ...	7,93,929	6,43,048	14,36,977	7,62,810	4,93,985	12,56,795	8,34,479	6,52,874	14,87,353	8,60,481	5,85,077	14,45,558	9,02,761	5,59,500	14,62,261	
	Nett ...	...	...	14,12,044	...	...	12,38,878	...	...	14,70,888	...	...	14,25,098	8,94,318	5,56,458	14,50,776	
B. Burma	Gross ...	2,79,662	9,56,756	12,36,418	3,86,933	18,31,320	22,18,253	4,01,657	14,54,024	18,55,681	5,30,699	10,57,399	15,88,098	4,17,468	18,21,479	22,38,947	
	Nett ...	...	...	12,28,961	...	...	21,84,790	...	...	18,00,311	...	...	14,98,006	4,13,119	17,36,618	21,49,737	
TOTAL	Gross...	78,38,179	29,44,155	1,07,82,334	81,27,447	37,36,544	1,18,63,991	73,41,931	31,71,352	1,05,13,283	83,69,437	25,46,140	1,09,15,577	85,57,966	35,40,339	1,20,98,305	
	Nett ...	...	...	1,05,05,589	...	...	1,14,43,329	...	...	1,02,25,494	...	...	1,05,54,695	85,13,453	34,24,918	1,19,38,371	

N. B.—1. The nett collections for years prior to 1875-76 cannot be separately given for Imports and Exports, as in the returns furnished by local Governments refunds and drawbacks on Imports and Exports are not distinguished.

2. The figures for British Burma for 1875-76 include collections at Tavoy and Mergui for the months of April to August only.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Comparative Abstract of Traffic on Indian Railways for the first and second quarters of 1874 *and* 1875.

Quarters.	East Indian. Main Line.		East Indian. Jubbulpore Line.		Eastern Bengal.		Oudh and Rohilkund.		Sindh, Punjab and Delhi.		Madras.		South Indian.		Great Indian Peninsula.		Bombay, Baroda and Central India.		Calcutta and South-Eastern (State).		Nulhatee (State).		Rajpootana, (State).		Holkar (State).		Khamgaon (State).		Oomraotee (State).		Wardah Valley (State).		Nizam's (State).		Tirhoot (State).		Punjab Northern (State).		Total.	
	1874	1875	1874	1875	1874	1875	1874	1875	1874	1875	1874	1875	1874	1875	1874	1875	1874	1875	1874	1875	1874	1875	1874	1875	1874	1875	1874	1875	1874	1875	1874	1875	1874	1875	1874	1875	1874	1875
FIRST QUARTER.																																						
Total earnings ... £	a 961,809	a 708,685	60,539	60,821	a 91,227	a 66,433	41,169	69,458	b 206,636	b 153,534	134,318	139,783	21,221	21,804	634,258	674,176	145,290	167,006	2,847	2,812	2,292	2,389	7,568	39,602	c 792	7,395	1,641	2,380	1,390	2,804	c 731	1,235	...	11,954	...	g 1,555	...	...	2,313,728	2,133,626
Mean mileage open ... No.	1,280	1,280	224	224	158	158	515	540	673	676	858	858	187	186	1,266	1,266	412	429	28	28	27	27	92	305	33	53	8	8	6	6	18	18	...	121	...	44	...	...	5,785	6,227
Average receipt per week ... £	73,985	54,514	4,657	4,679	7,017	5,110	3,167	5,343	15,895	11,810	10,332	10,753	1,632	1,677	48,789	51,859	11,176	12,847	219	216	176	184	582	3,046	94	569	126	183	107	200	87	95	...	920	...	136	...	...	177,979	164,125
Average receipt per week per mile open ... £	57·8	42·6	20·8	20·9	44·4	32·3	6·1	9·9	23·6	17·5	12·0	12·5	8·7	9·0	38·5	41·0	27·1	29·9	7·8	7·7	6·5	6·8	6·3	10·0	2·8	10·7	15·7	22·9	17·8	33·3	4·8	5·3	...	7·6	...	3·1	...	...	30·8	26·4
SECOND QUARTER.																																						
Total earnings ... £	d 989,408	d 630,746	96,639	47,441	a 76,877	a 91,804	54,930	78,579	b 205,890	b 164,110	127,893	149,515	22,676	24,137	502,186	531,798	201,760	190,314	2,737	2,764	2,412	2,062	13,373	46,474	2,271	10,974	e 758	1,556	776	1,703	e 994	f 1,053	...	12,011	...	h 2,487	...	k 4,349	2,301,580	1,963,877
Mean mileage open ... No.	1,280	1,280	224	224	158	158	537	540	673	676	858	858	187	186	1,266	1,266	427	429	28	28	27	27	155	330	37	57	8	8	6	6	18	18	...	121	...	44	...	62	5,889	6,318
Average receipt per week ... £	76,108	48,519	7,434	3,649	5,914	4,754	4,225	6,045	15,838	12,624	9,838	11,501	1,744	1,857	38,630	40,907	15,520	14,640	211	213	186	159	1,029	3,575	175	844	71	120	60	131	93	97	...	924	...	238	...	381	177,045	151,067
Average receipt per week per mile open ... £	59·5	37·9	33·2	16·3	37·4	30·1	7·9	11·2	23·5	18·7	11·5	13·4	9·3	10·0	30·5	32·3	36·3	34·1	7·5	7·6	6·9	5·9	6·6	10·3	4·7	14·8	8·9	15·0	10·0	21·8	5·2	5·4	...	7·6	...	5·4	...	6·1	30·1	23·9

(*a*) Exclusive of steamer earnings.
(*b*) Inclusive of Indus Flotilla earnings.
(*c*) Receipts for two months.
(*d*) Inclusive of steamer earnings.
(*e*) Receipts for two months and fourteen days.
(*f*) Receipts for two months and fifteen days.
(*g*) Receipts for two months and twenty-one days.
(*h*) Receipts for two months and twelve days.
(*k*) Receipts for two months and nineteen days

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 4th NOVEMBER 1875.

GENERAL REMARKS.—In Madras there seems to have been general and sufficient rain and prospects are satisfactory. In Mysore the want of rain has caused serious injury to crops, and though some fell during the week the quantity was quite insufficient. Prospects in this province are not favourable. In Bombay the kharif crops have been reaped and the rabi sowings generally commenced. The young crops are promising, but more rain is wanted in Nasik, Ahmadnagar, and Satara. In Sindh also the crops on unirrigated land in the Sehwan division want more rain. In Bengal plenty rain has fallen in Orissa, but none, or next to none, in Behar and in most districts of the Rajshahye and Cooch Behar divisions, where it is much wanted. Crops in these parts have suffered very seriously from drought; rice on the high lands is dying off, and but a moderate yield is expected from the crop on low lands. The cold weather sowings too are impeded in consequence of the absence of rain. In the North-Western Provinces the kharif has been reaped and rabi sowings are in progress, with good prospects generally, but rain is wanted in some parts of the Mirzapore District. In the Punjab also the kharif harvest has been generally gathered and rabi sowings commenced with a good outlook. In Oudh the late rice in the Terai has suffered from want of rain; otherwise prospects are good throughout the province. In the Central Provinces prospects are generally satisfactory, the recent rain having proved beneficial to the rabi sowings. Some damage however has been done by rain to cotton in the Nagpore and Nimar divisions. In Berar slight injury has been done to crops by rain; the rabi sowings are not quite complete yet. In Central India there has been no rain; prospects are good. In Burmah also, except where damage has been done in the inundated tracts, crops are in good condition. No reports have been received from Assam and Rajputana.

Presidency or Province and District.		Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—			
Kistna	(Nov. 4th)	...	Rainfall at Masulipatam 2·56; at Palnad 6, Vinukonda 2·9; elsewhere about one inch; 2 feet 4 inches above anicut; later dry crops sown; standing crops good, damaged by water in few places; markets well supplied locally; prices generally steady; health fair; cattle healthy; pasture sufficient.
Kurnool	(3rd)	0·11 in one day.	Rainfall moderate in three taluks, none elsewhere; standing crops good; sajju and korra being harvested; markets well supplied; prices steady; water and pasture abundant; fever prevalent; slight increase in cholera, 58 attacks, 23 deaths; 0·2 water over Sunkesala anicut.
Tanjore	(4th)	...	Rainfall at Negapatam ·16 inches, elsewhere partial and scanty; freshes in rivers and supply to tanks moderate; water over lower anicut, north 7½ inches, south 8 inches; cultivation wet and dry crops; standing crops good; harvest a few wet and dry crops; yield fair; markets well supplied; prices almost steady; cholera abating, 101 attacks, 85 deaths; cattle disease in some localities, some loss; pasture generally sufficient.
Trichinopoly	(3rd)	...	Rain all over the district ranging from 1½ to 5½ inches; water supply sufficient; crops in good order; prices steady; cholera disappeared in town, a few cases in district; cattle healthy; pasture ample.
Malabar	(4th)	0·05	Second crop cultivation in good state; markets well supplied; prices steady; fever and small-pox slight; bowel complaints in Palghat, Walluwanad, Ponany, and Cochin, 204 cases, 134 deaths; cattle disease in two taluks; pasture good.
Bombay—	(Nov. 4th)		*General Remarks.*—General prospects satisfactory.
Sind.			
Kurrachee	(3rd)	...	Barani crops in Sehwan division want rain, kharif harvesting progressing; fever and cattle disease prevalent.
Shikarpur	„	...	Weather unseasonably warm during the day; fever increasing, coughs and colds very prevalent; disease among cattle in taluka Ubaura.
Hyderabad	„	..	No change.
Upper Sind Frontier	„	...	Weather fair; crops as before; Shikarpore road impassable; fever unusually severe.
Guzerat.			
Ahmedabad	„	·28	Total rainfall 22·16.
Kaira	„	...	Early crops mostly reaped; rabi sowing commenced.
Surat	„	...	Kharif outturn more than last year in three talukas, middling in others; rabi crops thriving.
Broach	„	...	Slight rain in Ahmod; kharif crops harvested; crops generally good; fever prevalent.
Khandesh and Nasik.			
Khandesh		...	Kharif reaping and picking of American cotton commenced; slight damage by rain; cholera cases in Chalisgaon 27, deaths 12; cattle disease in two pettas.
Nasik		·29	Total rainfall 35·99; more wanted; kharif harvesting and rabi sowing progressing; cholera and cattle disease in one village.
Konkan.			
Tanna		...	Kharif reaping and rabi sowing progressing; cholera continues very slightly in two talukas.
Deccan.			
Poona		...	Kharif reaping continues; young rabi plants well.
Ahmednagar		·37	Total rainfall 17·84; more wanted; rabi sowing finished, kharif harvest nearly complete; cholera in two talukas; attacks 18; deaths 5.
Sholapur	...	2·22	Total rainfall 23·53; rabi well.
Satara		1·19	Total rainfall 5·08, more wanted; crops middling; rabi sowing and kharif harvesting progressing; cholera in Khanapur.

Presidency or Province and District.		Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*continued.*			
Southern Mahratta Country.			
Belgaum	...	2·55	Total rainfall 56·41; rabi sowing commenced; cholera decreasing; deaths 179.
Kanara	...	·40	Total rainfall 107·98; rice harvest progressing; cholera cases three.
Kaladgi	...	·60	Total rainfall 19·98; kharif and rabi thriving; deaths from cholera 10.
Kattywar and Gaekwar's Territory.			
Wadhwán	...	.....	Crops good; cholera prevalent; 2 cases.
Baroda	...	.....	No change.
			General Remarks.—Rabi sowing general; young crops thriving; more rain still wanted in Nasik, Ahmednagar, and Satara districts.
Bengal—			
Chittagong	(Nov. 4th)	*Nil;* a few drops fell during last week.	
Noakhally	„	*Nil*	
Chittagong Hill Tracts	„	·47	
Hill Tipperah	„	·21	
Backergunge	„	*Nil*	
Furreedpore	„	·09	A few cases of cholera reported in the Madarpore Sub-division, otherwise the health of the district is generally good.
Dacca	„	*Nil*	
Mymensingh	„	·04	
Tipperah	„	*Nil*, and no rain in the previous week.	
24-Pergunnahs	„	*Nil*	Fever increasing at Barripore and decreasing at Satkhirah; it is still prevailing in Sub-division Busseerhat.
Jessore	„	·34	
Nuddea	„	·05	Cholera in several parts of the district, the attack in the north of the Chooadangah Sub-division is severe, and extra medical help has been applied for.
Moorshedabad	„	*Nil*	Health of the district is generally good; fever still exists in Sujagunge thannah and a few cases of cholera are reported from Nowada thannah.
Pubna	„	·24	Cholera is still present in Berah and its neighbourhood.
Rajshahye	„	*Nil*	Eleven cases of cholera reported from Charghat and Rajapore, two proved fatal.
Bogra	„	·51	
Maldah	„	*Nil*	Nineteen attacks and eight deaths from cholera were reported during the week.
Dinagepore	„	*Nil*	Cholera in Nawabganj; small-pox in Hemtabad.
Rungpore	„	*Nil*	
Cooch Behar	„	*Nil*	
Jalpaiguri	„	*Nil*	
Darjeeling	„	Not received	
Midnapore	„	*Nil*	
Howrah	„	·13	
Hooghly	„	*Nil*	
Burdwan	„	*Nil*	
Bankoorah	„	·07	
Beerbhoom	„	·06	
Sonthal Pergunnahs	„	*Nil*	
Bhágalpur	„	*Nil*	General health is very good.
Monghyr	„	Not received	
Purneah	„	*Nil*	Fever is very prevalent, and cholera is reported from different villages all over the district; this unhealthiness is attributed to the great change and variation in the temperature.
Darbangah	„	*Nil*	
Mozufferpore	„	Not received	
Sarun	„	*Nil*	General health good.
Chumparun	„	*Nil*	
Patna	„	Not received	Health of the district is generally good, but many cases of cholera are still occurring in the vicinity of Dinapore.
Gya	„	*Nil*	
Shahabad	„	Not received	
Hazáribágh	„	·89	
Lohardugga	„	·82	General health good.
Maunbhoom	„	·30	
Singbhoom	„	3·29	The district is healthy.
Balasore	„	*Nil*	
Cuttack	„	*Nil*	Cholera is still prevalent in several places.
Pooree	„	11·79	
			General Remarks.—Light but seasonable rain is reported from some of the districts of the Burdwan, Presidency, Dacca, Chittagong, and Chota Nagpore divisions, and ample falls in Orissa division, but none in Rajshahye and Cooch Behar and Patna and Bhagalpur divisions, excepting light showers in Bogra and Pubna. Rain is much wanted in Behar and in most districts of the Rajshahye and Cooch Behar divisions. The prospects of the main rice crop are good in the districts of Central and Western Bengal, but even these would be benefited by more rain. In Behar and in the Rajshahye and Cooch Behar divisions the crops have suffered very seriously from the drought. The high land rice is dying off; but the low land rice, where there is water, is expected to give a moderate yield. Cold weather sowings are progressing, but not very favourably at present in the absence of rain.
N. W. P.—			
Benares	(Nov. 1st)	*Nil*	Rabi sowings going on; no change.
Mirzapore	(3rd)		General prospects good; rain in some places needed for late rice; rabi sowings going on.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
N. W. P.—*continued.*		
Allahabad (2nd)		No change.
Cawnpore (4th)	*Nil*	Kharif good; rabi sowings nearly completed and seed germinating well.
Banda (3rd)	*Nil*	Prospects continue favourable.
Agra „	*Nil*	No change; prospects good.
Meerut „		No change.
Moradabad „		Agricultural operations are progressing well.
Bareilly „		No change.
Almora (4th)		Weather showery in a few places only, otherwise fine.
Jhansie „		Slight shower on 28th; rabi sowings almost completed.
Punjab—		
Delhi (Nov. 3rd)	*Nil*	Rabi sowings in progress; health good.
Hissar	...	Kharif nearly ripe and partly reaped; slight fever.
Umballa	...	Health and crops good.
Jullundur	...	Kharif under sickle; rabi sowing commenced; fever prevails largely.
Lahore	...	Crops good; health satisfactory.
Mooltan	...	Crops fair; slight fever.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	...	Health and harvest prospects good.
Rawal Pindi ...	...	Slight fever; harvest prospects good.
Peshawur	...	Slight fever; harvest prospects good; cattle disease in Yusufzai.
		General Remarks.—Agricultural prospects favourable; with exception of usual autumnal fever in places, public health good.
Oudh—		
Lucknow (Nov. 3rd)	*Nil*	Prospects continue generally favourable, except in the Terai, where the late rice has suffered for want of rain; public health good.
Sitapur „	*Nil*	
Fyzabad „	*Nil*	
Central Provinces—		
Upper Godavari (Oct. 30th)	1·65	Rain beneficial; health good; prices easy.
Sambalpur „	·95	Prospects excellent; fever prevalent.
Bilaspur „	1·15	Rain beneficial; rabi sowings continue; fever prevalent; prices steady.
Raipur „	·57	Rain beneficial; rabi sowings continue; cholera re-appeared; prices fallen.
Chanda (31st)	·40	Crops slightly damaged; fever and cattle disease prevalent.
Chhindwara „	2·75	Prospects unchanged; cholera disappeared; prices steady.
Betul (Nov. 1st)	...	Weather clear; reaping early kharif; rabi sowings continue; cholera re-appeared; prices steady.
Balaghât „	1·60	Early rice cutting; rabi sowings continue; fever prevalent; prices steady.
Bhandara (2nd)	...	Weather clear; early rice cutting; rabi sowings continue; fever and cattle disease continue; small-pox decreasing; 93 cholera cases, 40 fatal; prices easy.
Nagpur (3rd)	•23	Kharif and rabi doing well; cotton slightly injured by recent rains; cholera disappeared; cattle disease prevalent; prices easy.
Wardha „	·65	Prospects fair; rabi sowings continue; cattle disease prevalent; cholera disappearing.
Nimar „	...	Cotton and tur slightly damaged by rain; slight rabi springing; cholera decreasing; prices of jowar risen.
Hoshangabad „	·38	Kharif below average; rabi progressing; cholera decreasing.
Narsinghpur „	...	Outturn of kharif average; rabi sowings continue.
Jubbulpore „	·60	Kharif cutting; rabi sowings continue.
Saugor „	·10	Rice reaping; rabi sowings continue.
Seoni „	1·30	Kharif cutting; rabi sowings continue; health good.
Mandla „	2·60	Rabi sowings continue; health good; prices stationary.
Damoh	·50	Rabi sowings continue; health good; prices fallen.
		General Remarks.—On the whole, prospects are promising; the recent rains were beneficial to the rabi, and the kharif outturn is better than expected.
British Burma—		
Arakan Division (Nov. 3rd)	...	Public health good; agricultural prospects good.
Pegu Division—		
Bassein	...	Health good; crops doing well.
Thayetmyo ...	...	Health good; crops promising.
Prome	...	Town and district healthy; crops thriving.
Thoukwa	...	Health good; crops in northern half suffered considerably from floods.
Rangoon	...	Public health good; crop prospects good; land damaged by floods being replanted; slight cattle disease.
Henzada	...	Health good; crops flourishing; 11,000 acres damaged by inundation in Tharawaddy.
Tenasserim Division—		Public health good, except at Shwegyeen, where fever prevails; crops progressing.
Amherst	·5	
Tonghoo	2	
Mysore and Coorg—		
Mysore (Nov. 4th)	·35 in Bangalore.	Cholera prevalent among villagers in the Mysore district, but none in the town; epidemic abated in other districts; rain has fallen in all districts, except Mysore and Chitaldroog, but wholly insufficient for normal supply.
Coorg „	·15	
		General Remarks.—Agricultural prospects not generally good.
Hyderabad Assigned Districts—		
(Nov. 4th)	1·29	A portion of the kharif crops has suffered slightly owing to late rains; rabi sowing not quite complete.
Central India—		
Indore (Nov. 3rd)	...	No change since last report; all well in Central India.
Gwalior „	...	
Neemuch „	...	
Rutlam „	...	
Baghelkhund „	...	
Sutna „	...	

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

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SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

Nº 45. CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1875. Register No. 75.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

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

YEAR.	FROM 1ST APRIL TO 30TH SEPTEMBER.									
	BENGAL.		INLAND CUSTOMS.		MADRAS.		BOMBAY.		TOTAL.	
	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.
	Tons.	£	Tons.	£	Tons.	£	Tons.	£	Tons.	£
1871-72 ...	149,518	1,325,278	75,471	555,030	108,494	536,609	43,193	213,515	376,676	2,630,432
1872-73 ...	159,968	1,417,896	80,018	583,061	104,611	517,689	53,446	264,192	398,043	2,782,838
1873-74 ...	153,759	1,362,870	76,862	552,498	103,766	514,807	56,828	280,915	391,215	2,711,090
1874-75 ...	156,072	1,364,239	79,108	552,265	102,546	509,785	52,042	257,252	389,768	2,683,541
1875-76 ...	158,711	1,364,731	81,661	564,678	108,371	541,229	62,664	309,761	411,407	2,780,399
AVERAGE ...	155,606	1,367,003	78,624	561,506	105,557	524,024	53,634	265,127	393,421	2,717,660

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

Comparative statement of Sea Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue) for the first seven months of the official year 1875-76 *and of the four previous years.*

Presidencies and Provinces.		FOR THE MONTHS APRIL TO OCTOBER.														
		1871-72.			1872-73.			1873-74.			1874-75.			1875-76.		
		Imports.	Exports.	TOTAL.	Imports.	Exports.	TOTAL.	Imports.	Exports.	TOTAL.	Imports.	Exports.	TOTAL.	Imports.	Exports.	TOTAL.
BENGAL ...	Gross ...	47,45,863	12,00,486	59,46,349	49,72,432	12,98,652	62,71,084	46,26,424	9,51,457	55,77,881	52,41,440	7,20,098	59,61,538	50,70,486	8,30,628	59,01,114
	Nett ...	...	...	58,99,298	...	...	62,00,436	...	...	55,33,114	...	...	59,03,138	50,47,815	8,10,965	58,58,780
BOMBAY ...	Gross ...	29,99,952	2,14,685	32,14,637	30,22,687	1,72,328	31,95,015	28,32,729	1,70,504	30,03,233	31,86,764	2,10,766	33,97,530	30,48,985	2,92,165	33,41,150
	Nett ...	...	...	29,90,270	...	...	28,62,636	...	...	28,03,461	...	...	31,66,892	30,42,790	2,85,451	33,28,241
SINDH ...	Gross ...	1,44,342	97,394	2,41,736	1,30,667	1,29,029	2,59,696	1,18,233	66,377	1,84,610	1,06,205	76,495	1,82,700	1,31,952	94,850	2,26,802
	Nett ...	...	...	2,40,945	...	...	2,59,073	...	...	1,83,213	...	...	1,80,145	1,26,820	91,877	2,18,697
MADRAS ...	Gross ...	9,27,565	7,31,967	16,59,532	8,94,496	5,70,289	14,64,785	9,77,113	7,25,182	17,02,295	9,91,598	6,78,740	16,70,338	10,40,099	6,22,385	16,62,484
	Nett ...	...	...	16,29,303	...	...	14,41,477	...	...	16,79,732	...	...	16,38,522	10,30,365	6,19,077	16,49,442
B. BURMA	Gross ...	3,30,028	10,78,258	14,08,286	4,55,876	19,84,776	24,40,652	4,83,486	15,94,253	20,77,739	6,13,155	11,07,768	17,20,923	5,04,289	19,22,871	24,27,160
	Nett ...	...	...	14,00,506	...	...	24,05,921	...	...	20,18,848	...	...	16,27,003	4,99,521	18,35,497	23,35,018
TOTAL ...	GROSS...	91,47,750	33,22,790	1,24,70,540	94,76,158	41,55,074	1,36,31,232	90,37,985	35,07,773	1,25,45,758	1,01,39,162	27,93,867	1,29,33,029	97,95,811	37,62,899	1,35,58,710
	NETT ...	...	...	1,21,60,322	...	...	1,31,69,543	...	...	1,22,18,368	...	...	1,25,15,700	97,47,311	36,42,867	1,33,90,178

N. B.—1. The nett collections for years previous to 1875-76 cannot be separately given for Imports and Exports, as in the returns furnished by local Governments refunds and drawbacks on Imports and Exports are not distinguished.

2. The figures for British Burma for 1875-76 include collections at Tavoy and Mergui for the months of April to September only.

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

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 11th NOVEMBER 1875.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Light rain has fallen in Madras, where prospects continue good. Showers have also fallen in Mysore and Coorg, but more is much required for the crops. In Bombay there has been slight rain only in Satara, Sholapur, Belgaum and Dharwar: more is wanted in the Deccan districts and Kanara; the kharif harvest continues, with a good outturn, and rabi prospects are moderately good. No rain has fallen in the Central Provinces except a shower at Mandla, in Berar, Central India or Rajpootana; prospects are everywhere satisfactory. In Bengal no rain has fallen except a sprinkling at Pooree: the condition of the crops continues unchanged; in the northern districts of Behar and Bengal prospects are bad and extensive failure is expected; elsewhere the crops promise fairly, but would be benefited by more rain. No rain has fallen in the North-Western Provinces, Oudh or the Punjab: the harvest continues, and prospects are good. None has fallen in Assam, British Burmah or Nepal: reports from all three are favourable.

Presidency or Province and District.		Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—			
Kistna	(Nov. 11th)	.40	Two feet 9 inches water over anicut; canal supply sufficient; later dry crops sowing; standing crops good; black paddy harvested; outturn about three-fourths; markets well supplied locally; prices steady; fever general; small-pox continues; dysentery among cattle
Kurnool	(10th)	2·3 at Vinukonda; slight elsewhere.	Nil
Tanjore	(11th)	1·14 at Nyagapatam.	Standing crops good; jonna, sujja, and korra being harvested; markets well supplied; prices steady; water and pasture sufficient; fever prevalent; cholera 119 seizures, 44 deaths; cattle disease in some villages; 0·2 feet water over Sunkesala anicut. Rain elsewhere almost none; water in rivers decreasing; no fresh supply to tanks; water over anicuts none; cultivation, wet and dry crops; standing crops generally good; rain wanted in some parts; harvest, a few wet and dry crops; yield fair; markets well supplied; prices almost steady; small-pox in some parts; cholera abating, 86 seizures, 55 deaths; cattle disease in some localities, some loss; pasture generally sufficient.
Trichinopoly	(10th)	Slight rain...	More rain wanted; water-supply generally sufficient; crops good, except in two talukas, where they are slightly suffering from want of rain; markets well supplied; prices steady; cholera lingering here and there in the interior; condition of cattle good; pasture generally sufficient.
Malabar	(11th)	1·10	Second crop cultivation in good stake; markets well supplied; prices steady; small-pox in Ernad; bowel complaints in Palghaut, Walluvanad, Ponany, Cochin, and Kurumbranad, 291 cases, 170 deaths; cattle disease slight; pasture good.
			General Remarks.—General prospects satisfactory.
Bombay— (Nov. 11th)			
Sind.			
Kurrachee	(Nov. 10th)	...	Rabi sowings continue; fever generally prevalent; cattle disease partially so.
Shikarpur	...	...	Fever of bad form in Rohri, with *asymptoms* of collapse, but not increasing; it is very prevalent in three talukas; cattle disease in Ubaura; rabi sowing begun.
Upper Sind Frontier	...	...	Weather mild; crops as before; immense jungles formed since inundation of 1874 in Kashmor and Thul talukas; public health improving.
Guzerat.			
Ahmedabad	...	...	No change.
Kaira	...	...	Weather, crops, and cotton good.
Surat	...	...	Kharif crops being harvested; rabi crops good.
Khandesh and Nasik.			
Khandesh	...	...	Sowing of rabi nearly completed; picking of American cotton continues; cotton market steady; ague prevalent in five talukas.
Nasik	...	...	Reaping of kharif crops and rabi sowing in progress; rain wanted for rabi crops.
Konkan.			
Tanna	...	...	Reaping of kharif and sowing of rabi crops in progress; cholera still very slightly continuing in Máhim and Bhiwandi talukas.

Presidence or Provincy and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*continued.*		
Deccan.		
Poona	...	Reaping of kharif not completed; young rabi plants well.
Ahmednagar	...	Rain wanted for rabi crops; harvesting of kharif continues; cholera in three talukas; cases 18, deaths 7.
Sholapur ...	·02	Total rainfall 23·55; out-turn of kharif middling.
Satara ...	·30	Total rainfall 53·38; more wanted; early and late crops middling; sowing of rabi retarded in some talukas for want of rain; harvesting of kharif progressing.
Southern Mahratta Country.		
Belgaum ...	·04	Total rainfall 56·45; 130 deaths from cholera.
Dharwar ...	·06	Total rainfall 29·96; slight rain of last and previous week has improved early crops, which in most places are in middling condition and have almost failed in a few places; outturn of jowari and sugarcane is estimated at 10 annas; rice at 8 annas, and that of other early crops from 4 to 6 annas; cotton at 12 annas; sowing of late crops continues; cholera has subsided in Nawalgund and Ron talukas, but continues in Dharwar, Hubli, Bankápur, Kalghatgi, and Gadag talukas, and in two villages of Sawanur State.
Kanara ...	...	Rice harvest continues on coast; slight rain above Ghat; more wanted.
Kaladgi ...	...	Kharif middling; rabi and cotton good; 26 deaths from cholera.
Kattywar and Gaekwar's Territory.		
Rájkot ...	...	Cold weather setting in; cholera disappearing.
Wadhwán ...	...	Crops good; weather cool; one cholera case.
		General Remarks.—Rain wanted in Nasik, Ahmednagar, Satara, and Kanara; cholera still prevalent in Southern Mahratta country; rabi crop prospects moderate.
Bengal—		
Chittagong (Nov. 11th)	*Nil*	
Noakhally „	*Nil*	Several cholera cases occurred in the district.
Chittagong Hill Tracts „	*Nil*	
Hill Tipperah „	*Nil*	
Backergunge „	*Nil*	Cholera prevalent in Dukhin Shabazpore.
Furreedpore „	*Nil*	Cholera has broken out in a few places in the head quarters and Madareepore sub-divisions; medicines have been forwarded to these localities.
Dacca „	*Nil*	Sporadic cholera prevalent in most parts of the district and in the town.
Mymensingh „	*Nil*	
Tipperah „	*Nil*	
24-Pergunnahs „	*Nil*	Cholera has appeared at Diamond Harbour and Busseerhat; fever continues at Baraset and Barripore.
Jessore „	*Nil*	
Nuddea „	*Nil*	Cholera is bad in the Alumdangah and Damurhuda thanas of the Chooadangah sub-division and in parts of Kooshtea and Meherpore.
Moorshedabad „	*Nil*	A few cases of cholera reported from Nowada; fever is reported to exist to some degree in the sudder sub-division.
Pubna „	*Nil*	Cholera present in a sporadic form in most of the thanas in the district.
Rajshahye „	*Nil*	Twenty-four cases of cholera have been reported during the week from Bauleah, Bilmaria, Soothin Charghat, and Bandaikharah; four proved fatal.
Bogra „	*Nil*	
Maldah „	*Nil*	Twenty-six attacks and 75 deaths from cholera were reported during the week; 70 of the deaths were in Kooshtea thana.
Dinagepore „	*Nil*	One case of cholera in Nowabgunge; three cases of small-pox in Hemtabad.
Rungpore „	*Nil*	
Cooch Behar „	*Nil*	
Jalpaiguri „	*Nil*	Cholera still occurs here and there.
Darjeeling „	*Nil* / No rain in previous week.	
Midnapore „	*Nil*	
Howrah „	*Nil*	
Hooghly „	*Nil*	
Burdwan „	*Nil*	
Bankoorah „	*Nil*	
Beerbhoom „	*Nil*	
Sonthal Pergunnahs „	*Nil*	
Bhágalpur „	*Nil*	General health is very bad; both cholera and fever are prevalent.
Monghyr „	Not received	General health is very bad; both cholera and fever are prevalent.
Purneah „	*Nil*	
Darbangah „	*Nil*	
Mozufferpore „	Not received	
Sarun „	*Nil*	General health good.
Chumparun „	*Nil*	
Patna „	Not received	The health of the district is generally good, and though there has been a severe outbreak of cholera in a small tract of the Dinapore sub-division, it is dying out.
Gya „	*Nil*	
Shahabad „	Not received	

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*continued.*		
Hazáribágh (Nov. 11)	*Nil*	
Lohardugga „	*Nil*	
Maunbhoom „	*Nil*	
Singbhoom „	*Nil*	District is free of any epidemic, but fever, which occurs at this season of year, is prevalent.
Balasore „	*Nil*	
Cuttack „	*Nil*	Cholera diminishing, but not wholly ceased.
Pooree „	·01	*General Remarks.*—There is no change to report since last week. No rain has fallen in any of the districts, excepting a very slight fall in Pooree. The main rice crop in districts not affected by drought are doing well, but would derive benefit from more rain. The state and prospects of the crops in North Behar and North Bengal are bad, especially in the high lands, and in some places the rice is being cut for fodder. Irrigation is resorted to where practicable. Early amun rice is being reaped in places. In most districts the sowing of the cold weather crops is progressing favourably, but in the affected tracts more moisture in the soil is required.
N. W. P.—		
Benares (Nov. 10th)	...	No change.
Mirzapore „	...	No change; rabi sowing going on; seed germinating well.
Allahabad „	...	Kharif being cut; rabi coming on well.
Cawnpore „	...	Prospects more favourable.
Banda (11th)	*Nil*	Prospects favourable.
Hamirpur „	...	Nothing new.
Jhansi „	*Nil*	Rabi sowing still continues; minor kharif crops cut.
Agra (10th)	*Nil*	Prospects good.
Meerut „	...	No change.
Moradabad „	...	Kharif harvest and rabi sowings approaching completion.
Bareilly „	...	No change.
Punjab—		
Delhi (Nov. 10th)	*Nil*	Kharif cut; rabi sowings in progress; health good.
Hissar „	*Nil*	Crops luxuriant, being harvested; rabi sowings in progress; slight fever prevalent; otherwise health good.
Umballa „	*Nil*	Crops and health good.
Jullundur „	*Nil*	Crops being reaped; rabi sowings in progress; fever prevails largely.
Lahore „	*Nil*	Crops good; health satisfactory.
Mooltan „	*Nil*	Kharif being harvested; rabi sowings in progress; slight fever prevalent; otherwise health good.
Dera Ismail Khan „	*Nil*	Health and harvest prospects good.
Rawal Pindi „	*Nil*	Prospects good; slight fever prevails of ordinary type.
Peshawur „	*Nil*	Kharif reaped; slight fever prevalent; cattle disease not Yesufzil abating.
		General Remarks.—Good harvest being gathered; usual autumnal fevers prevalent, but public health on the whole good.
Oudh—		
Lucknow (Nov. 10th)	*Nil*	Prospects continue favourable; public health generally good.
Sitapur „	„	
Fyzabad „	„	
Central Provinces—		
Upper Godavari (Nov. 6th)	...	Weather clear and cool; prospects favourable; health good; prices easy.
Bilaspur „	...	Weather clear; rice reaping; rabi sowings continue; fever prevalent; prices steady.
Raipur (7th)	...	Weather clear; rice reaping; rabi sowings continue; cholera in places; prices stationary.
Chhindwara „	...	Weather clear and cool; prospects favourable; health good; prices steady.
Chanda „	...	Crops doing well; fever prevalent.
Balaghát (8th)	...	Weather clear; rice reaping; rabi sowings continue; fever prevalent; prices fallen.
Betul ...	...	Weather clear and cool; kharif crops reaping; out-turn good; rabi sowings completed; cholera continues; prices steady.
Bhandara (Nov. 9th)	...	Weather clear; threshing of early rice commenced; rabi sowings in progress; cholera, fever, and small-pox continue.
Nagpur (10th)	...	Weather clear; crops doing well; cattle disease prevalent; prices fallen.
Wardha ...	...	Cotton pickings commenced; rabi sowings continue.
Nimar ...	...	Weather clear and cool; kharif reaping; rabi sowings continue; cholera decreasing; prices stationary.
Hoshangabad ...	...	Weather cool; kharif below average; Rabi progressing; cholera continues.
Narsinghpur ...	...	Rabi sowings continue; prospects good.
Jubbulpore ...	...	Kharif crops harvesting; rabi sowings continue; cattle disease prevalent.
Sangor ...	...	Weather clear and cool; rabi sowings continue; health good; prices declining.
Seoni ...	...	Kharif cutting; rabi sowings continue; health good.
Mandla (Nov. 11th)	·20	Rabi sowings continue; health good; prices stationary.
Damoh	...	Rabi sowings continue; health good; prices stationary.
		General Remarks.—Prospects generally fair and weather seasonable.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
British Burma—		
Arakan Division ...	...	Public health good; agricultural prospects fair.
Pegu Division—		
Henzada	...	Public health good; slight cattle disease in Opho; crops flourishing.
Rangoon	...	Health and standing crops good; slight cattle disease.
Bassein	...	Health and crops good; cattle disease at Thaboung and Mobyah; small-pox in Bassein.
Prome	...	Town and district healthy; crops thriving.
Thayetmyo ...	...	Health good; crops flourishing.
Thonkwa	...	Health good; crops much injured by floods on each side of Irrawaddy.
Tenasserim Division—	...	Health good; crops progressing.
Mysore and Coorg—		
Bangalore (Cantonment) Nov. 11)	0·26	Sixty-four deaths from cholera in Bangalore district, of which 30 in the city, during past week; epidemic greatly abated in Mysore and other infected districts; crops suffering from drought in Coorg, and rain much needed throughout Mysore; agricultural prospects continue unfavourable.
Coorg „	0·10	
Assam—		
Gauhati (Nov. 11th)	*Nil*	Days clear and cold; mornings raw and foggy; salee dhan suffering from want of rain; prospects of tea and other crops favourable; public health good.
Sylhet „	...	Rice market steady; weather still dry.
Hyderabad Assigned Districts—		
Umraoti (Nov. 11th)	...	Kharif crops fast maturing; rabi sowing not altogether completed.
Rajpootana—		
Sirohi (Nov. 1st)	...	Fair outturn expected; rabi being sowed; health good; weather seasonable.
Marwar (6th)	...	Health good; rabi sowing pushed on with vigour; prospects quite favourable.
Harowtee ...	...	Health and crops good; tanks very low.
Bhurtpore (4th)	...	No change; health and prospects satisfactory.
Jaipur ...	...	Agricultural prospects continue favourable throughout the territory; public health good.
Ajmere ...	...	Health and prospects satisfactory.
Central India—		
Indore, (Nov. 10th)	*Nil*	No change; health and crops good.
Gwalior „	*Nil*	
Neemuch „	*Nil*	
Rutlam „	*Nil*	
Baghelkhund „	*Nil*	
Sutna „	*Nil*	
Nepal (Nov. 3rd)	*Nil*	Rice harvest nearly finished; fields being dug for winter crops.

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

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Railway.

FEEDER ROADS AND ROADS OF ACCESS TO RAILWAY STATIONS.

No. 2722—37 R., dated Fort William, the 12th November 1875.

Read again—

Public Works Department Resolution No. 1514-37 S—R of 21st October 1873, to Departments of the Government of India, Local Governments and Administrations, and Engineers in charge of State Railways.
To Government of Bombay, No. 556 G—R, dated 13th March 1874.
To Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No. 557 G—R, dated 13th March 1874.
To Director of State Railways, No. 1415 R, dated 23rd June 1874.
To Governments of Madras and Bombay and the Consulting Engineers at Calcutta, Lahore and Lucknow, Nos. 3242-46 R, dated 22nd December 1874.
Public Works Department Resolution Nos. 357-8 R, dated 9th February 1875, to the Government of the North-Western Provinces and the Chief Commissioner of Oudh.

Read also—

From Government of Bombay, No. 1721 and No. 10, dated 17th December 1874 and 4th January 1875, respectively.
From Government, North-Western Provinces, No. 518 B—R, dated 15th March 1875.
From Director of State Railways, No. 468 W, dated 16th March 1875.
From Government, North-Western Provinces, No. 93 R, dated 17th March 1875.
From Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No. 2434, dated 1st April 1875.
From Consulting Engineer at Lahore, No. 629, dated 7th June 1875.
From ditto at Calcutta, No. 1620, dated 18th June 1875.
From ditto at Lucknow, No. 1536, dated 2nd July 1875.
From ditto at Calcutta, No. 2515, dated 18th September 1875.

OBSERVATIONS.—In 1873 the principle was laid down, that, while the Supreme Government would take on itself the responsibility for the provision of trunk systems of railway throughout India, the provision of feeder roads was left to Local Governments and Administrations. It was added that, "it will no doubt be recognised by the Local Governments that their funds available for expenditure on the construction of roads cannot, in parts of the country bordering on lines of railway, be better applied than by the formation of railway feeders. The completion of these minor works will bring the advantage of Railway communication close to the homes of the people, and as no share of the cost of the Railway itself will be borne provincially, His Excellency in Council believes that expenditure on such roads will afford a more effective and economical result than outlay in any other direction."

It was added that the Governor General in Council trusted that the Rulers of Native States would follow the same course, and Political Officers were desired to draw the attention of the Native Princes to the subject.

2. Of late, representations have been made, both in England and in India, that the railways in this country are not sufficiently supplied with feeder roads. The Government of India therefore called for reports from Local Governments and Administrations and Officers concerned of the progress which is being made in meeting the alleged deficiency of roads communicating with railway stations.

3. The Government of Bombay promises a detailed report on the subject of feeder roads in that Presidency, when doubtless the matter will be fully considered.

4. As regards the Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway, the North-Western Provinces Government has replied that this important question will not be overlooked, and that orders have been given to construct a feeder road between Budaon and Aonlah. The Chief Commissioner of Oudh has submitted a statement showing that 49 roads are asked for by the Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway Company, or are otherwise considered necessary. These roads aggregate 261·75 miles, and the estimated total cost is Rs. 6,74,094. In the statement submitted it is pointed out that no less a sum than Rs. 3,82,331 is included for metalling existing roads, and this in many instances when the necessity is open to doubt. Rupees 80,650 for improvements to existing roads and Rs. 2,11,113 only for new roads are required.

It is added that the estimate is probably within the amount still required for roads, and is therefore allowed to stand as given by the Railway authorities; but that in several instances the lines proposed require re-consideration, and on detailed enquiry others of greater importance may have to be substituted, but that this enquiry will be a work of time. The Government of India trust that the Oudh Administration will give the earliest possible effect to the improvement and construction of the roads enumerated with the local funds at its disposal.

5. The Director of State Railways has forwarded correspondence, together with maps, relating to feeder roads proposed to the Holkar and Neemuch State Railways. To the south of the River Nerbudda, the Deputy Commissioner of Nimar has indicated a few likely roads which may be required as feeders to the Holkar State Railway; but it is said that the country in that direction is so sparsely cultivated, that it would seem probable that any local or provincial development of feeder roads can be permitted to wait until the traffic to the different stations is more declared than at present. This conclusion is sound provided that ordinary tracks fit for the wheeled traffic of the country are already in existence. But obviously some means of communication must be available in order to give the traffic to stations a chance of developing.

6. North of the Nerbudda the Holkar and Neemuch State Railways pass almost entirely through Native States. Speaking generally of these lines, it is stated that railway accommodation is afforded to all large towns and centres of trade in Western Malwa. A good road from Mhow is being made to Dhar, the only place of importance to the west of Mhow. The Agra and Bombay Road passes through Indore and Mhow, and there is also a fair road from Indore to Sehore and Bhopal. His Highness the Maharajah Holkar is also now making a fair weather road from Indore westwards to Dypalpur. A road from Oojein to Augur is also going to be made, and a branch from this to the cantonment of Mahidpur, the Director says, may also be found advisable.

7. The Director adds that some roads leading to Rutlam, Jowra, Mundisore and Neemuch, all in Native States, will doubtless be required, and that the Agent to the Governor General for Central India is about to make some definite proposals.

8. The Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, hopes to arrange gradually for the construction of the following feeder roads in connection with the Wardha Valley and Holkar State Railways, commencing from 1876-77. Should it, however, be possible, Mr. Morris says, a supplementary grant for some of the roads will be made during the current year :—

List of proposed feeder roads to the Wardha Valley State Railway.

(1) Road to Sonegaon from the Wardha Valley road.
(2) „ to Kawarghât.
(3) „ from Edulabad to Warrora.
(4) „ from Mul to Chanda.
(5) „ from Dhaba to Chanda.
(6) „ from Warnaira to Sonaigaon.
(7) „ from Simoor to Hingunghât or Warrora.

List of proposed feeder roads to the Holkar State Railway.

(1) Road from Sanawad to Mandhata.
(2) „ „ „ to Khanapore.
(3) „ „ „ to Sulgaum.
(4) „ „ „ to Kheri.
(5) „ „ Kheri to Suktapore.
(6) „ „ „ to Atud.
(7) „ „ „ to Dhangaon.
(8) „ „ Atar to Dharwar.
(9) „ „ Sulgaum to Onkar Mandhata.

The Government of India are gratified to hear of these good prospects of the provision of feeder roads both as regards the northern portion of the Holkar State Railway, of the extension to Neemuch, and of the State Railways in the Central Provinces, and they trust that an early commencement will be made of some of the roads mentioned.

9. The Consulting Engineer at Lahore reports that the existing means of access to the stations on the Scinde, Punjab and Delhi Railway from the nearest public roads are sufficient for all purposes. In regard to feeder roads, the following remarks are made in connection with three railway stations in the North-Western Provinces, to which the Government of India invite the attention of that Government :—

(1).—*Sirsawah*—
"The only road leading to this station which, in the opinion of the Civil Officers, requires improvement is the one between Sirsawah and Chilkana. It is a kutcha road like the others, but the Collector recommends that it be metalled."

(2).—*Saharunpore*—
"The road to Dehra is metalled, but the others are unmetalled. The Collector considers that the road to Kurralee *vid* Gungoh, which is an important one, should be metalled throughout. A portion of it has recently been metalled on the recommendation of the district authorities. The roads of access are deemed sufficient for the purpose."

(3).—*Deobund*—
"The existing roads are from Munglour, Bijnour, and Saharunpore. These are good district roads and are considered sufficient for the traffic. The station is connected to the Grand Trunk Road by a metalled approach, and the district roads all lead across this Grand Trunk Road. Should the branch line from Rohilkhund to Roorkee not be constructed, the Collector recommends that the road leading across the Kalee Nuddee to Roorkee be raised and bridged, and the road connecting Roorkee and Nujeebabad in the Bijnour district be completed. At present this latter road exists only as far as Looksir, 13 miles from Roorkee."

In addition however to these, there is little doubt that very much remains to be done to improve the feeder roads in connection with the railway stations on the Scinde, Punjab and Delhi Railway, and this subject is commended to the continued and earnest attention of the Government of the Punjab and of the authorities in Scinde under the orders of the Government of Bombay.

10. The information obtained with regard to feeder roads to the East Indian Railway has been tabulated and will be found attached to this Resolution. The attention of the Governments of Bengal and of the North-Western Provinces is invited to the remarks made by the Railway Company's officers.

11. With reference to the Eastern Bengal Railway a report is being prepared, which will form the subject of a subsequent resolution.

12. The Government of Madras has submitted a list of the feeder roads required for the Madras Railway, and adds that the list has been transmitted to the Local Fund Boards, in whom is vested the responsibility for the construction and maintenance of such roads. A similar list is promised for the South Indian Railway.

13. In conclusion, the Government of India would urge on the Local Governments and Administrations, and upon the Rulers of Native States, the utmost possible efforts in respect to feeder roads. It is known that throughout India, except on certain great highways, the means of communication are of the rudest and most primitive kind, suited in a certain degree to the wants of an agricultural and pastoral community, but very inadequate to assist materially in giving a full impulse to traffic and the exchange of commodities, which it is a main object of railways to foster. It is also known that throughout the vast area of country through which the trunk lines of railway pass it is impossible at once, or even within a moderately short space of time, to complete a perfect system of metalled and bridged roads. But a commencement should be made from railway stations as nuclei by devoting the funds at disposal in laying out roads which shall be fairly traversable in all weathers to the nearest large villages and small towns, not attempting too much in the first instance. It is suggested that in appropriating Provincial funds more should be devoted to roads and less to civil buildings.

In cases where water communication can be made available or extended, that important means of transport should be also carefully considered in connection with railways and feeder roads.

ORDER.—Ordered, that this Resolution be communicated to the Governments of Madras and Bombay, to the Chief Commissioners of Oudh and the Central Provinces, and the Agent to the Governor General for Central India, and to the Consulting Engineers at Calcutta and Lucknow, for information and such action as seems required; also to the Governments of Bengal and the North-Western Provinces for the same purpose, with copies of the tabulated statement referred to in para. 10.

Also to the Government of the Punjab, the Chief Commissioner, British Burmah, the Resident at Hyderabad, the Agent to the Governor General for Rajpootana, the Consulting Engineer at Lahore, and the Director of State Railways, for information.

Also to the Home Department for publication in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

C. H. DICKENS, *Colonel, R. A.*,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 2nd half of October 1875.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) Holcus sorghum. Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) Holcus sorghum. Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) Holcus sorghum. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), Penicillaria spicata. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), Penicillaria spicata. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), Penicillaria spicata. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagu, Sawee, Cheena, Coracc, Murkwa, Nuglee), Panicum, miliaceum, &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagu, Sawee, Cheena, Coracc, Murkwa, Nuglee), Panicum, miliaceum, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagu, Sawee, Cheena, Coracc, Murkwa, Nuglee), Panicum, miliaceum, &c. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
Madras.	Ganjam	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ganjam	Madras.	
	Vizagapatam	15 0	15 0	11 0	...	...	...	12 3	11 8	12 9	14 7	14 1	14 7	23 8	24 8	23 8	27 7	27 7	29 7	28 3	26 3	26 3	28 1	25 7	37 4	145 8	145 8	97 2	14 0	14 0	14 0	Vizagapatam		
	Godavery	12 6	12 6	9 9	...	...	...	19 8	19 8	16 8	21 0	21 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	36 4	36 4	30 9	26 2	26 2	37 8	243 0	243 0	161 3	18 7	18 7	18 7	Godavery		
	Kistna	13 2	13 2	11 8	...	...	...	19 4	19 4	17 0	21 2	21 2	17 9	23 4	25 0	25 0	...	...	...	35 3	32 3	35 3	20 5	23 9	30 8	129 3	129 3	129 3	17 5	17 5	18 4	Kistna		
	Nellore	11 0	12 1	13 3	...	...	...	15 8	15 8	14 8	17 0	17 0	18 0	29 8	29 8	23 8	27 0	21 7	24 4	29 8	29 8	28 2	21 3	22 0	24 1	65 3	65 3	57 6	17 0	17 0	17 0	Nellore		
	Cuddapah	12 5	11 8	12 5	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	13 2	15 8	15 8	14 1	22 9	22 9	23 7	29 0	29 0	29 0	27 7	27 7	27 0	24 9	24 9	21 5	243 0	243 0	243 0	16 2	16 2	16 2	Cuddapah		
	Bellary	13 4	14 4	13 4	...	...	...	12 8	13 4	11 8	14 0	14 6	14 0	20 6	20 6	29 9	18 8	16 9	26 3	25 2	25 2	36 9	25 2	24 6	24 1	97 2	97 2	97 2	16 7	16 7	11 9	Bellary		
	Kurnool	12 7	12 7	14 0	...	...	...	14 2	14 2	12 1	15 7	15 7	13 2	21 9	22 6	28 8	21 2	22 5	26 2	20 6	21 9	25 8	24 0	24 0	27 0	252 7	249 3	173 5	15 6	15 2	14 8	Kurnool		
	Madras	11 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	12 7	12 9	10 9	13 7	13 9	11 7	22 4	23 1	18 9	20 5	20 5	17 9	22 6	23 6	18 6	18 6	20 5	93 5	93 5	89 9	17 9	17 9	17 9	Madras		
	Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 9	13 5	12 0	14 3	14 0	12 8	23 0	23 0	...	21 1	21 1	...	21 9	21 9	24 7	17 9	17 9	21 8	97 2	97 2	97 2	18 6	18 6	18 6	Chingleput		
	North Arcot	11 9	10 2	11 0	...	...	...	16 8	15 9	15 9	17 9	16 9	16 9	29 1	30 0	27 3	29 7	28 9	26 4	34 2	34 2	29 9	21 7	21 1	16 7	187 1	187 1	187 1	16 4	16 4	15 4	North Arcot		
	South Arcot	9 4	9 7	8 2	...	...	...	15 7	15 2	12 2	16 6	15 7	12 7	...	...	23 5	29 3	30 0	25 4	27 8	27 0	27 8	20 6	20 6	18 3	233 3	235 7	233 3	18 4	18 4	16 6	South Arcot		
	Tanjore	10 3	11 0	10 3	...	...	...	14 9	14 9	12 4	...	...	...	25 4	25 4	28 6	29 0	29 0	34 8	34 3	30 2	33 2	21 9	20 1	19 2	194 4	194 4	194 4	17 0	17 5	17 0	Tanjore		
	Trichinopoly	9 2	9 2	10 6	...	...	...	14 4	14 4	11 9	15 2	15 2	12 3	22 4	23 8	21 0	25 4	25 4	24 1	26 2	26 2	24 9	22 3	21 6	18 5	157 9	157 9	157 9	15 4	15 4	15 4	Trichinopoly		
	Madura	10 5	10 9	9 7	...	...	...	12 2	12 2	10 1	14 8	14 4	11 4	25 9	26 7	19 4	32 5	29 4	25 0	34 1	32 5	24 0	23 1	24 0	16 9	111 8	121 5	123 4	11 2	19 2	17 8	Madura		
	Tinnevelly	6 6	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	10 5	10 5	9 0	12 1	12 1	10 6	...	...	18 3	17 0	11 8	...	20 5	20 5	16 4	15 6	15 6	12 5	76 8	76 8	66 6	15 5	15 5	15 5	Tinnevelly		
	Coimbatore	9 5	10 2	11 7	...	...	...	11 3	11 3	10 1	12 2	12 2	10 6	20 4	19 6	18 0	21 4	21 4	22 9	22 0	22 0	23 5	24 6	23 8	18 7	121 5	121 5	121 5	12 5	12 5	14 2	Coimbatore		
	Nilgiris	9 2	7 8	9 9	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	9 6	8 8	15 4	13 9	18 5	14 0	12 6	16 8	14 4	14 4	17 3	14 9	14 1	14 1	121 5	121 5	121 5	11 0	11 0	11 0	Nilgiris		
	Salem	9 6	11 8	11 1	...	...	...	13 7	13 7	13 2	15 8	14 9	14 1	22 3	23 8	25 4	23 9	23 9	24 6	25 5	24 7	28 5	24 1	24 1	18 9	150 7	150 7	150 7	18 3	16 5	12 8	Salem		
	South Canara	12 0	10 8	12 0	...	...	...	10 2	9 2	11 1	13 7	13 7	12 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	19 4	24 6	21 2	19 2	19 2	85 0	85 0	85 0	14 0	14 0	16 5	South Canara		
	Malabar	10 1	10 1	11 5	...	...	...	12 5	11 7	11 8	13 4	12 5	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 9	21 9	18 2	16 8	16 8	16 0	97 2	97 2	97 2	14 4	14 4	17 1	Malabar		
Bombay.	Bombay	11 14	12 6	12 6	18 9	18 9	20 4	7 9	7 12	8 12	10 7	10 12	11 15	19 6	19 11	22 8	17 3	17 3	19 5	15 5	15 5	12 15	18 5	18 10	14 10	68 4	68 4	75 1	14 2	14 2	14 2	Bombay	Bombay.	
	Ahmedabad	15 2	15 2	15 8	22 8	25 0	30 0	7 4	7 4	7 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	22 8	22 8	19 0	20 0	19 8	19 8	...	...	...	13 5	11 7	14 9	80 0	80 0	80 0	16 13	16 13	16 13	Ahmedabad		
	Kaira	13 5	13 5	13 5	22 14	18 5	32 0	8 14	8 7	8 14	11 7	11 7	12 4	20 0	20 0	23 11	21 5	21 6	20 0	...	...	...	12 5	13 6	13 6	92 8	92 8	101 12	14 13	14 13	13 6	Kaira		
	Surat	12 5	12 5	13 6	13 6	13 6	7 6	7 6	7 6	8 3	8 3	8 3	11 5	16 6	16 6	17 6	14 13	14 1	17 6	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	22 0	100 0	100 0	90 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	Surat		
	Broach	14 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 8	11 0	11 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	22 8	16 0	15 0	19 0	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	18 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	Broach		
	Tanna	11 0	11 0	10 0	15 0	15 0	12 0	7 0	7 0	7 8	10 0	10 0	9 0	17 0	17 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	17 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	14 0	14 0	15 0	Tanna		
	Kolaba	11 5	11 5	11 6	...	...	...	7 10	7 10	7 10	13 5	13 5	11 6	19 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	13 0	130 0	130 0	112 0	15 3	15 3	15 3	Kolaba		
	Khandesh (Dhulia)	16 10	16 10	20 4	...	...	...	8 7	8 7	8 7	11 4	11 4	10 14	32 5	32 5	37 2	25 2	25 2	28 0	...	...	...	17 14	17 14	17 8	150 0	150 0	150 0	13 14	13 14	12 11	Khandesh (Dhulia)		
	Nasik	15 12	16 13	16 5	8 1	8 1	...	5 15	5 15	6 0	11 14	11 14	12 0	...	...	21 3	20 1	31 3	...	27 10	27 10	31 14	19 14	19 14	17 8	160 0	160 0	106 12	12 12	12 12	14 8	Nasik		
	Ahmadnagar	16 5	17 6	23 4	...	...	...	9 9½	9 15½	9 0	10 9½	11 5½	9 12	33 0	35 1	57 0	28 14	29 5½	36 12	...	...	...	23 9½	24 10	22 8	123 0	123 1	114 5	12 7½	12 7½	13 8	Ahmadnagar		
	Poona	13 13	13 13	13 3	10 3	10 3	8 14	9 13	9 13	9 1	11 0	11 0	10 3	27 3	27 3	33 9	20 11	20 11	24 3	...	...	...	19 2	19 9	15 12	76 0	76 0	80 0	13 6	13 6	13 9	Poona		
	Sholapur	20 6	19 0	21 8	...	...	...	13 5	12 13	14 13	14 4	14 2	16 1	27 8	24 8	49 0	26 3	25 11	56 0	...	...	...	25 1	23 11	19 1	118 0	220 0	100 0	13 0	13 0	13 8	Sholapur		
	Kaladgi	18 2	20 3	20 0	...	...	...	11 11	13 4	9 0	12 15	13 15	9 8	24 9	28 11	30 0	21 3	25 12	30 0	...	...	...	20 9	19 15	18 0	140 0	140 0	60 0	11 7	12 0	12 0	Kaladgi		
	Satara	13 6	14 11	19 2	...	26 1	22 5	8 14	8 14	11 3	10 11	11 13	13 5	20 10	21 4	37 14	19 6	18 2	31 1	...	...	37 6	19 8	19 8	19 6	129 7	129 7	158 2	13 13	13 1	15 12	Satara		
	Belgaum	14 10	17 2	17 3	...	...	...	12 8	13 14	16 0	13 5	14 14	16 15	16 1	18 10	23 1	16 5	19 4	26 8	22 6	26 12	27 15	16 11	17 12	12 7	145 0	145 0	150 0	15 5	14 11	16 0	Belgaum		
	Dharwar	18 14	22 2	22 0	...	...	...	10 3	12 0	13 0	16 10	19 0	17 6	18 6	23 8	24 14	16 14	22 0	25 0	20 6	27 3	32 1	16 3	18 0	13 2	92 12	92 12	92 12	16 0	16 8	13 0	Dharwar		
	Ratnagiri	8 6	9 0	11 10	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	12 3	12 15	12 15	13 10	...	...	15 9	15 9	18 15	...	26 0	26 0	26 0	15 0	15 0	12 5	11 Bdls.	11 Bdls.	7 Bdls.	20 14	20 14	16 15	Ratnagiri		
	Kanara (Karwar)	13 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	9 0	10 0	9 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	14 0	14 0	20 0	21 0	21 0	25 0	14 0	15 0	12 0	213 0	213 0	213 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	Kanara (Karwar)		
	Panch Mahals (Godhra)	11 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	9 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	30 0	30 0	29 0	19 0	19 0	25 0	36 0	36 0	36 0	30 0	30 0	21 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	13 0	13 0	14 0	Panch Mahals (Godhra)		
	Aden	...	9 5	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	...	...	8 0	...	...	16 0	...	12 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 5	...	...	60 4	...	...	32 0	...	Aden		
	Asirgarh	14 8	15 0	16 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	9 8	12 0	12 0	12 0	27 0	28 0	28 0	25 8	28 0	...	...	...	23 0	23 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	125 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	Asirgarh		
	Baroda	11 8	11 8	11 14	18 6	18 6½	...	7 7½	6 14½	8 5	9 3	9 3	18 10	18 18½	18 6½	21 6	17 18	15 4	23 2	...	...	...	13 12½	13 3½	13 12	81 8	81 8	80 0	14 15	15 4	14 13	Baroda		
	Disa	19 12	19 6	18 13	...	...	...	6 0	7 0	7 0	9 8	9 8	7 12	22 8	21 8	31 12	36 2	35 12	28 4	...	...	...	17 8	18 0	20 4	150 0	150 0	150 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	Disa		
	Nimach	14 0	14 0	14 12	19 0	19 0	21 0	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	7 0	16 8	16 8	28 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	15 0	140 0	140 0	130 0	30 0	30 0	23 0	Nimach		
	Nasirabad	...	17 9½	...	...	25 8½	...	...	7 0	...	...	8 0	...	...	25 0	...	22 14½	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 12	...	...	100 0	...	...	45 0	...	Nasirabad		
	Rajkot	16 12	17 8	16 0	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 8	9 0	28 8	20 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	14 0	12 4	40 0	40 0	45 0	64 0	64 0	32 0	Rajkot		
	Upper Sind Frontier	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Upper Sind Frontier		
	Karachi	13 10	13 10	13 11½	28 0	26 0	22 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	25 0	20 0	24 0	20 0	19 0	20 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	112 0	112 0	125 0	54 0	61 0	60 0	Karachi		
	Haidarabad	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Haidarabad		
	Shikarpur	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Shikarpur		
	Thur and Parkur	20 8	20 8	14 8	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	9 0	10 0	9 8	32 8	30 0	...	22 0	20 8	20 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	120 0	27 6½	32 0	32 0	Thur and Parkur		
Bengal.	*Western Districts.*																															*Western Districts.*		
	Burdwan	17 8a	18 0	13 4	18 0	18 8	16 0	19 8	19 8	12 0	22 8	22 8	15 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 8	22 0	16 0	180 0	180 0	110 0	9 0	9 0	8 10	Burdwan	Bengal.	
	Bancoorah	19 0b	19 12	13 12	22 8	22 8	21 0	16 0	15 0	12 0	17 8	15 12	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	15 0	320 0	320 0	440 0	8 12	8 12	8 2	Bancoorah		
	Beerbhoom	20 8c	21 0	12 0	24 0	24 0	15 0	18 0	20 0	10 8	24 0	26 0	12 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 8	21 0	13 8	200 0	200 0	240 0	8 4	8 6	8 4	Beerbhoom		
	Midnapore	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	14 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Midnapore		
	Hooghly	17 0d	17 0	12 8	26 0e to 33 0	26 0 to 33 0	16 0 to 17 8	9 0	9 0	8 0 to 8 8	17 8	17 0	11 0 to 11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	23 0	15 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Hooghly		
	Howrah	16 0	16 8	14 0	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	10 8	16 0	17 0	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	20 0	15 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 8	9 8	9 0	Howrah		
	Central Districts.																															*Central Districts.*		
	Calcutta	17 0	17 4	13 0	30 0	30 0	15 12	9 12	9 12	8 0	14 8	14 4	12 0	22 0	23 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Calcutta		
	24-Pergunnahs	16 0 to 17 12e	16 0 to 20 0	10 8 to 11 10	22 8e	23 0	16 0	8 0f	8 0	8 4	13 5	13 5	11 0	20 0e	...	...	13 5 0e	...	...	13 5 5e	18 12	18 12	13 5	120 0	100 0	120 0	9 0	8 12	9 0	24-Pergunnahs		
	Nuddea	18 5	18 5	12 5	...	35 8	...	13 14½	13 5	10 0	16 13½	16 13½	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 5	29 0	15 4	100 0	100 0	110 0	9 2½	9 2½	8 10	Nuddea		
	Jessore	18 0g	18 8	12 5	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	10 10	20 0	20 0	12 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 0	23 0	13 5	160 0	180 0	160 0	8 0	8 4	8 0	Jessore		
	Moorshedabad	24 0h	22 0	15 0	36 0e	36 0 to 40 0	18 0	14 0	14 0	8 12	21 0	20 0	12 8	...	...	...	30 0e	...	25 0	30 0	28 0	16 8	120 0	130 0	130 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Moorshedabad		

a In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 13 to 22-4 seers, barley 36 to 40 seers, best rice 12 to 18-12 seers, common rice 14 to 24 seers, and gram 18 to 24-8 seers, per rupee.
b In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 18 to 20 seers, barley 18 to 40 seers, best rice 14 to 18 seers, common rice 17 to 21 seers, maize 20 to 32 seers, and gram 16 to 20 seers, per rupee.
c In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 20 to 24-4 seers, barley 24 seers, best rice 16 to 26 seers, common rice 23-8 to 38 seers, maize 37-8 seers, and gram 20 to 24-4 seers, per rupee.
d In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 16 to 20 seers, best rice 9 seers, common rice 13-8 to 20 seers, and gram 16 to 23 seers, per rupee.
e In the interior only.
f In the interior prices range as follow:—Best rice 8 to 9 seers, common rice 13-4 to 20 seers, and gram 17-12 to 24 seers, per rupee.
g In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 6 to 17 seers, best rice 13-8 to 16 seers, common rice 16 to 22 seers, and gram 16-5 to 24 seers, per rupee.
h In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 20 to 22 seers, best rice 14 to 23 seers, common rice 19-8 to 27 seers, and gram 24 to 24 seers, per rupee.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 2nd half of October 1875 —continued.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Corresponding fortnight of 1874.
	Central Districts—contd.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Bengal—*continued.*	Dinagepore ...	18 8*i*	18 4	12 12	22 8	22 8	11 0	19 0 to 20 0	20 0	12 0	21 9 to 24 0	26 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Maldah ...	24 0	24 0	16 0	50 0	45 0	20 0	20 0 to 15 0	22 8 to 13 0	11 8 to 9 12	21 0 to 22 8	23 0 to 22 8	18 0 to 15 0	...	...	...	30 0	30 0	14 0
	Rajshahye ...	20 10	20 10	14 4	37 8	33 12	...	19 11	15 0	10 8	28 0	26 8	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rungpore ...	22 8*j*	22 8	12 0	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	7 7	19 2	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bograh ...	16 8	16 8	10 8	...	...	...	18 0	19 0	7 8	24 0	24 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pubna ...	24 0	24 0	14 4	...	...	...	13 0	12 0	7 8	25 0	24 0	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Darjeeling ...	8 0*k*	8 0	6 0	4 0	4 0	7 0	4 0	4 0	4 8	13 0	12 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jalpáiguri ...	12 0*l*	13 0	9 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	8 0	20 0	21 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Eastern Districts.																		
	Dacca ...	16 0*m*	14 8	12 8	32 0	32 0	15 8	14 8	16 8	12 0	20 0	18 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Furreedpore ...	20 0*n*	20 0	14 0	25 0	25 0	...	8 0	8 0	6 0	24 0	24 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Backergunge ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0*o*	14 8	11 0	18 0	17 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mymensing ...	12 12*p*	12 12	10 4	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	8 8	19 0	19 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tipperah ...	13 8	13 8	10 10	...	...	...	13 5	13 0	9 0	20 0	19 8	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chittagong ...	12 0*q*	12 0	10 0	...	...	...	15 0	14 0	11 0	20 0	18 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Noakhally ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 8*r*	14 0	11 0	18 8	18 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 5	13 5	10 11	13 5	14 8	11 14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hill Tipperah ...	8 6	8 6	8 0	...	...	...	13 3	13 3	10 0	19 0	18 0	13 3	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Behar.																		
	Patna ...	24 0	27 0	18 0	35 0	35 0	29 0	10 0	11 0	13 0	18 0	22 0	19 0	32 0	33 0	24 0	...	...	..
	Gya ...	23 8*s*	22 0	14 0	37 8	36 0	19 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	21 4	19 8	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shahabad ...	19 0*t*	20 0	14 0	34 0	32 0	18 0	15 0	16 0	12 0	16 0	16 8	14 0	32 0	32 0	...	21 0*e*	21 0	17 0
	Durbhunga ...	19 12*u*	17 8	15 12	...	28 8	14 0	14 4	15 0	12 0	16 8	18 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mozufferpore ...	20 0*v*	20 0	14 0	35 0	30 0	18 0	9 0	9 0	7 8	15 0	14 0	16 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sarun ...	21 0	22 0	16 4	35 0	32 0	22 0	9 8	9 8	7 12	21 0	21 0	18 0	...	...	22 0	...	...	...
	Chumparun ...	22 0*w*	22 0	12 0	34 0	34 0	19 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	19 0	18 8	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Monghyr ...	18 9	19 9	17 3	29 4	33 6	23 1	13 6	13 6	10 5	16 8	16 8	14 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bhaugulpore ...	20 3*x*	20 3	17 0	37 14	40 4	20 3	16 6	17 11	12 10	18 14	18 14	15 2	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Purneah ...	25 0	25 0	14 0	...	...	...	13 0 to 16 0	16 0	13 0	16 0	19 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	20 0*y*	18 0	11 8	29 0	34 0	...	17 0	16 0	9 0	21 0	20 0	11 0	...	...	...	55 0	...	...
	Orissa.																		
	Cuttack ...	21 0	18 6	17 1	...	...	...	17 1	15 12	17 1	23 10	23 10	24 15	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pooree ...	14 7	14 7	14 7	...	...	...	15 12	15 12	17 1	23 10	21 0	23 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Balasore ...	13 0	18 0	11 0	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	18 0	26 0	26 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chota Nagpore—South-West Frontier Agency.																		
	Hazáribágh ...	21 0	21 0	11 12	24 0	24 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	20 0	19 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lohardugga ...	22 8	18 0	19 0	31 0	...	16 0	18 8	18 0	16 0	22 8	22 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Singbhoom ...	18 0	18 0	11 0	..	...	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	24 & 28	24 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Maunbhoom ...	17 0*z*	16 0	10 0	30 0*e*	30 0	20 0	14 0	13 0	10 8	20 0	19 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam.	Sylhet ...	15 0	15 0	10 0	14 0	14 0	9 0	14 0	14 0	10 0	17 8	17 8	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cachar ...	8 10	10 5	8 14	17 12	17 12	...	10 10	10 10	10 0	16 13	16 0	12 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Goálpárá ...	22 0	28 0	13 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	8 0	22 0	32 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gáro Hills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	16 0	14 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kámrúp ...	20 0	19 0	13 0	...	...	...	10 0	12 0	10 0	12 0	16 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Darrang ...	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	13 0	11 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nowgong ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	9 0	6 8	16 0	13 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sibsagar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	6 8	5 8	16 0	12 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lakhimpur ...	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	12 0	12 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khásí & Jaintiá Hills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 0	6 8	9 8	10 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nága Hills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	4 0	8 0	8 0	6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
N.-W. Provinces.	Dehra Dún ...	20 8	20 8	20 0	35 0	35 0	28 0	14 8	13 0	12 0	18 8	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	...	24 0	24 0	...
	Saháranpur ...	23 11	23 11	23 11	33 5	33 5	33 5	10 12	10 12	8 10	14 0	14 0	14 8	32 5	32 5	26 15	26 15	30 3	
	Muzaffarnagar ...	24 3	24 3	24 12	35 3	38 8	39 9	6 1	6 1	6 1	17 10	16 8	14 5	30 13	30 13	27 8	22 0	22 0	22 0
	Meerut ...	22 2½	21 14	21 14½	29 13½	30 0	28 11	6 10½	6 8	7 0	16 5	16 0	13 8*l*	30 0	29 10	25 0	27 10	25 0	20 0
	Bulandshahr ...	22 0	22 0	22 0	29 8	29 0	30 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	16 8	19 0	14 0	24 0	24 0	20 0	28 0	27 0	24 0
	Aligarh ...	25 0	24 8	21 0	33 0	33 0	28 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	19 0	19 0	16 0	21 0	21 0	20 8	32 8	30 0	26 0
	Kumaun ...	13 12	14 4	13 0	18 0	19 0	17 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...

i In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 22 seers, best rice 19 seers, common rice 25 seers, and gram 22 seers, per rupee.
j In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 16 to 24 seers, best rice 13 to 16 seers, common rice 20 to 22-8 seers, and gram 8 to 20 seers, per rupee.
k In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 6 to 10 seers, best rice 4 to 14 seers, common rice 14 to 24 seers, lesser millets 16 seers, maize 20 to 40 seers, and gram 9 to 13 seers, per rupee.
l In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 10 to 13 seers, best rice 10 to 20 seers, common rice 16 to 22 seers, and gram 8 to 13-3 seers, per rupee.
m In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 20 seers, barley 40 seers, best rice 16 to 18 seers, common rice 17 to 22 seers, and gram 20 seers, per rupee.
n In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 28 seers, barley 40 seers, best rice 0 seers, common rice 18 to 20 seers, and gram 16 seers, per rupee.
o In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 14 to 19 seers, common rice 16 to 21 seers, paddy 30 to 32 seers, and gram 13 to 21 seers, per rupee.
p In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 13 to 20 seers, best rice 10 to 16 seers, common rice 17 to 20 seers, and gram 10 to 17-12 seers, per rupee.
q In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 17 to 20 seers, and common rice 18 to 24 seers, per rupee.
r In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 16 to 21 seers, and common rice 20 to 23 seers, per rupee.
s In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 21-4 to 27-8 seers, barley 37-8 to 43-8 seers, best rice 17-8 seers, common rice 18-12 to 25 seers, lesser millets 37-8 to 45 seers, maize 30 to 32-8 seers, and gram 25 to 33-8 seers, per rupee.

India for the 2nd half of October 1875 —continued.

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coradoo, Murhwa, Nuckee) *Panicum, Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coradoo, Murhwa, Nuckee) *Panicum, Miliaceum, &c.* Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coradoo, Murhwa, Nuckee) *Panicum, Miliaceum, &c.* Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Grain. Present fortnight.	Grain. Past fortnight.	Grain. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.
	Central Districts—contd.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Bengal—*continued.*	Dinagepore ...	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	13 8	180 0	180 0	170 0	8 0	8 0	7 12
	Maldah ...	...	...	...	25 0	25 0	16 0	180 0	180 0	120 0	8 4	8 4	8 0
	Rajshahye ...	...	...	...	24 0 to 28 2	22 0 to 28 8	16 0 to 17 4	240 0	240 0	300 0	8 5	8 5	7 15½
	Rungpore ...	40 0*e*	48 0	...	18 0	15 0	9 0	107 0	107 0	107 0	7 8	7 8	7 8
	Bograh ...	...	...	...	16 0	16 4	10 8	67 8	67 8	67 8	8 4	8 4	7 8
	Pubna ...	...	...	...	24 0	27 0	15 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 12	9 0	8 4
	Darjeeling ...	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	4 0	4 0	4 0
	Jalpáiguri ...	...	...	...	16 0	12 0	9 5	120 0	160 0	160 0	6 1	7 5	5 6
	Eastern Districts.												
	Dacca ...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	14 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 14	8 14	8 8
	Furreedpore ...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	13 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 8
	Backergunge ...	...	...	...	20 0	19 0	13 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 8	8 8	8 0
	Mymensing ...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	11 12	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	8 0
	Tipperah ...	...	...	...	17 8	17 0	12 0	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	8 4
	Chittagong ...	...	...	...	15 0	16 0	11 0	120 0	120 0	140 0	8 12	8 12	7 8
	Noakhally ...	...	...	...	16 0	13 0	10 0	280 0	280 0	280 0	8 0	8 0	8 0
	Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	240 0	240 0	280 0	7 4	7 4	6 10
	Hill Tipperah ...	...	...	...	11 3	11 3	8 4	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 6
	Behar.												
	Patna ...	...	...	...	30 0	29 0	25 0	150 0	150 0	150 0	8 0	8 0	7 8
	Gya ...	42 8	36 4	23 0	27 8	25 0	19 0	160 0	160 0	180 0	8 4	8 4	7 4
	Shahabad ...	32 0	33 0	...	32 0	32 0	19 0	120 0	140 0	120 0	8 0	8 8	8 0
	Durbhunga ...	29 8	30 0	32 8	24 4	26 4	27 0	150 0	176 0	200 0	7 6	7 6	6 12
	Mozufferpore ...	35 0	30 0	27 8	25 0	25 0	18 8	140 0	140 0	140 0	7 8	7 8	7 4
	Sarun ...	36 0	36 0	25 0	30 0	29 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 4	8 4	7 12
	Chumparun ...	35 0	33 0	35 0	25 0	24 0	16 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	7 0
	Monghyr ...	...	...	...	28 8	28 3	19 9	147 0	147 0	147 0	8 4	8 4	7 8
	Bhaugulpore ...	30 0 to 38 0*e*	32 0 to 50 0	26 0 to 32 0	27 12	25 14	19 0	151 8	151 8	151 8	8 3	8 3	8 3
	Purneah ...	...	...	...	26 0	22 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	7 8
	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	...	40 0*e*	...	20 0	20 0	15 0	...	320 0	320 0	8 0	8 0	7 8
	Orissa.												
	Cuttack ...	21 0	21 0	21 0	16 6	15 12	22 5	200 0	200 0	200 0	13 0	12 8	10 10
	Pooree ...	...	...	...	13 2	13 2	21 0	64 0	100 0	120 0	12 0	12 0	12 0
	Balasore ...	...	...	...	10 8	13 0	12 0	160 0	140 0	280 0	9 0	9 0	8 0
	Chota Nagpore—South-West Frontier Agency.												
	Hazáribágh ...	40 0 to 50 0*e*	36 0 to 50 0	30 0 to 35 0	22 0	24 0	13 8	240 0	240 0	240 0	7 8	7 8	6 8
	Lohardugga ...	49 0	50 0	45 0	23 0	18 0	13 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 0	7 0	6 4
	Singbhoom ...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	12 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	6 0	6 0	6 0
	Maunbhoom ...	50 0*e*	...	...	16 0	16 0	13 0	260 0	260 0	260 0	7 8	7 8	7 8
Assam.	Sylhet ...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	12 8	107 0	107 0	107 0	8 12	8 12	8 8
	Cachar ...	...	...	...	16 13	14 8	11 6	64 0	64 0	64 0	8 0	8 0	7 9
	Goálpárá ...	...	...	...	14 0	16 0	13 0	160 0	150 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 0
	Gáro Hills ...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	...	...	...	5 5	5 5	5 5
	Kámrúp ...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	9 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0
	Darrang ...	...	...	...	6 8	6 6	5 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	5 8	5 8	6 8
	Nowgong ...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	6 8
	Sibsagar ...	...	...	...	8 0	10 0	6 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	5 8	6 8	6 8
	Lakhimpur ...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	160 0	120 0	160 0	6 0	4 0	6 0
	Khásí and Jaintiá Hills ...	...	...	...	8 0	6 10	9 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	4 8	4 0	5 4
	Nága Hills ...	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	4 0	40 0	50 0	40 0	4 0	4 0	4 0
N.-W. Provinces.	Dehra Dún ...	...	...	...	22 0	21 8	23 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0
	Saháranpur ...	...	...	...	26 15	29 2	25 14	129 0	129 0	106 0	8 5	8 5	8 2
	Muzaffarnagar ...	...	...	...	26 6	26 6	31 14	132 0	132 0	110 0	...	...	...
	Meerut ...	...	...	...	27 8	27 7½	27 15	110 0	105 0	105 0	9 8	9 8	9 8
	Bulandshahr ...	...	...	...	28 0	28 0	27 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	9 8
	Aligarh ...	...	...	...	32 8	32 0	28 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	10 4	10 4	10 0
	Kumaun ...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	13 8	160 0	160 0	180 0	6 4	6 4	5 12

t In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 20-6 to 25 seers, barley 30-4 to 40 seers, best rice 9-8 to 12 seers, common rice 20 to 22 seers, great millets 23 to 29-8 seers, lesser millets 37-8 to 44 seers, maize 30 to 35 seers, and gram 30 to 31 seers, per rupee.
u In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 18 to 20 seers, barley 25 to 30 seers, best rice 10 to 13-8 seers, common rice 15 seers, lesser millets 27 to 30 seers, maize 27 to 30 seers, and gram 20 to 25 seers, per rupee.
v In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 17 to 28 seers, barley 20 to 50 seers, best rice 9 to 17 seers, common rice 14 to 20-8 seers, lesser millets 21 to 45 seers, maize 25 to 40 seers, and gram 14 to 30 seers, per rupee.
w In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 20 to 24 seers, barley 22 to 39 seers, best rice 12-12 to 15-8 seers, common rice 16 to 24 seers, lesser millets 34 to 40 seers, maize 30 to 40 seers, and gram 20 to 25 seers, per rupee.
x In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 20 to 24 seers, barley 25 to 28 seers, best rice 16 to 17 seers, common rice 19 to 23 seers, maize 38 seers, and gram 19 to 22 seers, per rupee.
y In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 18 to 24 seers, barley 37 to 60 seers, best rice 16 to 22 seers, common rice 18 to 24 seers, maize 40 to 60 seers, and gram 16 to 28 seers, per rupee.
In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 18 to 19 seers, best rice 18 to 20 seers, common rice 20 to 28 seers, maize 40 to 45 seers, and gram 15 to 20 seers, per rupee.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout

Provinces.	Districts.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE																											
		Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus sorghum.*			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata.*		
		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
N.-W. Provinces—*contd.*	Garhwál ...	22 8	22 8	21 0	22 0	22 0	22 8	9 0	9 0	8 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bijnor ...	20 3	20 4	20 4	28 11	28 2	28 2	12 6	11 4	12 6	15 12	14 10	15 12	23 10	23 1	25 14	25 5	23 10	21 6
	Moradabad ...	22 13	22 3	18 4	32 14	32 14	23 2	8 12	8 12	8 2	19 11	17 8	16 4	28 12	28 12	15 0	25 0	25 0	18 12
	Budaun ...	27 0	25 3¼	17 6¼	37 3	34 13	20 6¼	12 0	12 0	9 9½	22 3	21 9¼	17 6½	28 12	21 0	21 0	36 0	30 0	22 13½
	Bareilly ...	22 10½	22 8	17 8	31 4	30 0	21 4	6 14	6 14	6 9	18 2	18 2	16 14	31 4	32 8	23 12	27 8	25 0	22 8
	Sháhjahánpur ...	27 0	26 4	19 8	41 8	40 0	25 8	8 0	8 0	8 4	26 8	22 8	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	23 0
	Tarái Pergunnahs ...	25 10	25 0	21 4	40 0	50 0	35 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	10 0	40 0	33 12	...	...	...
	Muttra ...	22 8	22 8	20 0	30 0	30 0	32 8	8 0	8 0	7 4	15 0	14 8	15 0	25 0	25 0	20 0	28 0	28 0	28 0
	Agra ...	22 2½	22 1	17 11¼	30 11	30 2½	27 7½	6 0	6 0	6 0	14 0	14 0	9 8	27 0	26 0	23 0	26 11	26 0	24 14
	Farukhabad ...	24 6	23 6	14 12	34 12	31 0	18 8	6 14	6 9	7 3	16 8	16 13	13 9	...	...	...	31 0	...	18 14
	Mainpuri ...	25 4	24 0	17 0	31 0	29 0	20 8	7 0	6 0	7 0	20 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	21 0
	Etáwah ...	22 8	21 8	17 8	27 8	27 0	23 8	6 8	6 8	6 8	15 8	14 0	12 8	23 0	22 0	19 0	28 0	21 0	22 0
	Etah ...	29 0	26 0	18 8	37 0	35 0	25 0	9 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	17 0	14 0	...	...	...	32 8	27 0	...
	Jalaun ...	21 0	21 0	19 0	22 0	22 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	23 0	23 0	16 8	22 0	22 0	20 0
	Jhánsi ...	19 3	19 6	20 1·	28 0	28 0	28 2	8 0	8 0	9 7	14 0	14 0	13 0	24 0	24 0	25 0	20 0	20 0	24 4
	Lalitpur ...	18 8	18 10	21 4	27 14	28 0	30 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	14 8	14 0	14 0	25 8	25 0	25 0	...	...	...
	Cawnpore ...	25 8	25 0	18 0	33 0	33 0	23 0	11 0	11 0	9 0	17 8	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	34 0	24 0	22 8
	Fatehpur ...	24 12	23 4	18 12	29 8	29 0	23 8	9 8	9 0	9 8	24 0	24 0	21 8	...	...	...	...	...	24 0
	Bánda ...	22 8	22 8	17 12	24 8	25 0	20 0	9 8	9 0	7 8	19 0	18 0	17 4	22 8	22 8	27 8	21 8	21 8	24 8
	Allahabad ...	22 0	20 8	15 8	30 0	29 8	20 0	10 0	9 0	7 8	15 0	16 0	16 4	...	...	...	25 0	...	21 8
	Hamírpur ...	23 0	21 10	18 8	24 12	24 0	20 4	14 0	12 8	10 0	19 0	19 0	16 12	23 8	23 8	23 8	30 14	24 12	24 12
	Jaunpur ...	26 2	24 11	18 11	38 13	36 11	26 2	8 7	8 7	7 12	24 0	22 9	19 1	...	...	21 3	21 3	21 3	16 15
	Gorakhpur ...	29 12	28 0	15 12	47 4	49 0	24 8	17 8	16 10	10 8	26 4	28 0	18 6	43 12	45 8	21 0	...	...	...
	Basti ...	24 6	24 6	16 3	33 11	34 11	22 2	11 13	11 13	9 9	20 10	20 10	16 3	35 5	35 6	20 5	...	...	...
	Azamgarh ...	20 0	20 0	16 0	28 0	28 0	21 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	22 0	22 0	16 0	28 0	29 0	20 0	26 0	25 0	18 0
	Mirzapur ...	21 0	22 0	15 4	30 8	29 6	19 15	10 8	10 8	8 6	16 12	16 12	13 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Benares ...	19 5	19 5	15 1½	28 1	28 1	19 15½	7 1	7 1	6 7	19 5	19 5	16 12	20 9½	20 9½	19 5	23 3	23 3	18 0
	Ghazipur ...																		
Panjab.	Delhi ...	22 0	22 0	21 8	31 0	30 0	31 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	11 0	29 0	29 0	27 0	25 0	25 0	26 0
	Gurgáon ...	20 0	20 0	21 8	30 0	30 0	33 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	30 0	28 0	27 0	29 0	27 0	29 0
	Karnál ...	24 0	22 8	23 8	32 0	31 0	36 0	...	...	...	18 0	13 0	13 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	16 0	16 0	20 0
	Hissár ...	23 0	23 0	23 8	30 0	34 0	30 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	34 0	35 0	30 0	33 0	35 0	29 0
	Rohtak ...	21 0	21 0	20 0	30 0	29 0	28 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	9 0	24 0	24 0	23 0	24 0	25 0	24 0
	Sirsa ...	21 8	23 8	23 0	41 0	42 0	37 0	...	...	...	16 0	14 0	13 0	41 0	45 0	32 0	38 8	39 0	29 0
	Umballa ...	24 12	24 8	26 8	34 0	34 0	32 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	14 0	32 0	30 0	30 0	20 0	20 0	20 0
	Ludhiána ...	23 8	23 0	28 0	35 0	33 0	42 0	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	10 0	34 0	33 0	40 0	25 0	23 0	26 0
	Simlá ...	18 0	20 0	23 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	17 0	17 8	16 0
	Jullundur ...	22 0	22 0	29 0	30 0	30 0	45 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	30 0	30 0	40 0	22 0	20 0	28 0
	Hushiárpúr ...	23 0	23 0	30 0	30 0	32 0	41 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	30 0	32 0	41 0	16 0	16 0	24 0
	Kángra ...	19 0	19 0	22 0	27 0	27 0	30 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Amritsar ...	21 8	21 8	27 0	29 8	26 0	42 8	...	...	...	14 0	13 8	15 2	24 8	24 8	30 8	23 8	24 8	30 8
	Siálkot ...	22 0	21 0	25 0	31 8	31 0	40 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	15 0	30 0	30 0	...	27 0	25 0	...
	Gurdáspúr ...	20 0	20 8	29 0	28 0	28 0	40 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	14 0	24 0	24 0	30 0	18 0	18 0	20 0
	Lahore ...	20 0	20 0	24 0	29 0	30 0	42 0	...	...	...	13 0	12 0	14 0	31 0	31 0	26 0	20 0	20 0	21 0
	Ferozepore ...	23 4	23 0	26 0	39 0	40 0	43 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	13 0	38 0	37 0	36 0	35 0	24 0	32 0
	Gujránwála ...	21 8	21 8	24 0	35 0	35 0	42 0	...	...	...	15 0	14 0	14 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	24 0	21 0	37 0
	Ráwalpindi ...	29 0	28 8	29 8	32 0	32 0	42 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	31 0	30 0	30 0	42 8	42 8	36 0
	Jhelum ...	27 8	28 0	29 0	33 0	32 0	42 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	10 0	32 0	32 0	42 0	38 0	35 0	42 0
	Gujrát ...	26 0	26 0	26 0	39 0	36 0	44 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	14 0	40 0	40 0	42 0	40 0	38 0	42 0
	Shahpúr ...	25 0	23 0	27 0	34 0	34 0	46 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	7 0	40 0	40 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	30 0
	Mooltan ...	17 8	17 0	18 0	22 0	23 8	29 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	26 0	27 0	26 0	25 0	25 0	24 0
	Jhang ...	19 8	20 0	24 0	25 0	23 0	37 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 8	24 0	23 0	21 0	24 0	24 0	28 0
	Montgomery ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Muzaffargarh ...	19 0	20 0	19 0	27 0	28 0	28 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	6 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	24 0	23 0	20 0
	Dera Ismail Khán ...	31 4	30 0	26 4	41 4	38 12	39 0	...	...	...	6 4	6 4	7 8	42 8	42 8	38 12	41 4	37 8	38 12
	Dera Ghazi Khán ...	20 0	19 11	20 10	25 0	25 10	29 6	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	20 0	30 0	30 0	31 4	28 12	28 12	27 8
	Bannú ...	44 6	41 14	48 12	61 4	62 8	71 14	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	8 12	50 0	50 0	45 8	50 0	47 8	55 0
	Pesháwar ...	22 6	22 1	23 6	33 13	35 1	40 5	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	13 10	32 8	29 14	30 9	31 3	31 3	30 9
	Kohát ...	28 1	28 11	28 1	44 10	44 10	59 15	...	...	...	16 9	17 14	19 2	40 13	38 4	44 4	45 14	43 6	56 2
	Hazárá ...	24 0	22 8	24 0	34 0	32 0	40 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	12 0	40 0†	35 0†	29 0†	26 0	24 0	25 0
Oudh.	Lucknow ...	26 0	25 0	18 8	34 0	34 0	23 0	7 0	7 0	6 0	21 0	20 0	18 0	34 0	33 0	21 0	31 0	25 0	22 0
	União ...	25 4	24 10	16 8	31 4	30 12	21 9	8 0	8 8	8 0	22 8	21 4	18 0	43 4	44 0*	...	24 0	16 0	...
	Bára Banki ...	26 0	25 12	18 4	34 0	36 0	21 0	7 0	8 0	7 0	26 0	27 0	17 0	45 0	55 0	24 0	16 0	16 0	12 0
	Sítápur ...	31 0	29 2	21 8	42 8	43 12	27 8	9 0	8 8	9 0	26 0	28 0	19 0	...	...	33 0	...	...	28 0
	Hardui ...	27 10	27 3	18 5	37 8	42 13	24 6	6 9	6 9	5 10	20 0	19 0	14 1	...	...	...	34 12	...	23 7
	Kheri ...	32 8	31 12	22 4	60 0	60 0	28 8	8 0	8 0	8 0	29 8	27 8	22 8	...	...	...	23 8	25 0	...
	Fyzabad ...	25 8	25 12	17 6	37 8	36 4	22 6	10 0	12 0	9 9	20 0	20 0	17 1	40 0	40 0	23 9	20 4	20 8	16 0
	Bharaich ...	32 0	32 0	18 8	64 0	64 0	27 0	10 0	11 0	10 0	20 0	21 0	20 0	54 0	54 0	37 0	...	...	...
	Gonda ...	29 4	29 8	18 2	40 0	40 0	20 0	25 0	23 1	13 13	25 12	23 8	20 12	48 0	40 0	31 8	24 0	37 8	21 8
	Rái Barelí ...	27 8	27 0	20 8	37 8	36 0	26 0	27 8	20 0	21 0	29 0	27 8	22 8	40 0	...	...	36 0	...	28 0
	Sultánpur ...	26 0	26 0	18 8	41 0	41 0	26 0	10 0	8 8	30 0	30 0	30 0	20 0	...	...	22 0	...	...	16 0
	Pratábgarh ...	27 8	27 12	18 15	39 13	40 4	25 3	18 13	22 4	17 12	30 2	25 4	23 7	...	...	...	32 0	...	25 0

India for the 2nd half of October 1875 —continued.

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagú, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Remarks.
		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
N.-W. Provinces—*contd.*	Garhwál ...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 0	240 0	240 0	200 0	...	...	5 8	
	Bijnor ...	...	...	...	24 3	23 10	25 14	90 0	90 0	112 8	...	...	...	
	Moradabad ...	...	...	...	30 10	29 11	22 3	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 2	10 2	9 6	
	Budaun ...	...	...	...	36 0	34 13	22 3	192 0	192 0	...	9 0	9 0	8 6½	
	Bareilly ...	...	...	...	31 4	31 14	20 10	112 8	125 0	100 0	9 6	9 6	8 12	
	Sháhjahánpur ...	...	...	...	31 8	31 8	21 0	150 0	150 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	
	Tarái Pergunnahs ...	...	...	...	27 8	25 0	20 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	8 12	8 12	8 12	
	Muttra ...	...	...	...	30 0	30 0	32 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	10 12	10 12	11 0	
	Agra ...	...	...	...	27 6½	27 1½	27 15	80 0	80 0	80 0	9 12	9 12	9 8	
	Farukhabad ...	...	...	...	31 0	29 4	18 8	165 0	165 0	158 2	8 14	8 14	8 4	
	Mainpuri ...	...	...	...	27 12	27 0	21 12	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	10 0	9 0	
	Etáwah ...	...	...	...	24 8	23 8	24 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	
	Etah ...	...	...	...	31 0	29 0	25 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	10 0	9 8	9 0	
	Jalaun ...	...	...	...	26 0	26 8	23 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	...	...	...	
	Jhánsi ...	...	...	...	20 14	20 11	23 5	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	
	Lalitpur ...	...	...	...	21 12	21 8	25 12	240 0	240 0	240 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	
	Cawnpore ...	...	...	...	33 0	31 8	23 0	140 0	140 0	130 0	9 8	9 12	9 8	
	Fatehpur ...	...	...	...	32 0	30 0	24 12	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 4	8 4	8 8	
	Bánda ...	...	...	...	28 8	28 4	24 12	168 0	168 0	168 0	11 4	11 4	10 8	
	Allahabad ...	...	...	...	29 0	27 8	21 4	90 0	100 0	105 0	7 12	8 4	8 4	
	Hamírpur ...	...	...	...	27 8	27 0	24 6	140 0	140 0	120 0	...	...	...	
	Jaunpur ...	...	...	...	38 2	31 5	24 11	197 12	197 12	197 12	8 1	8 1	8 1	
	Gorakhpur ...	...	...	...	35 14	35 14	15 5	160 0	160 0	150 0	7 2	7 2	7 2	
	Basti ...	...	...	...	31 14	31 14	14 6	150 0	140 0	150 0	7 3	7 3	6 14	
	Azamgarh ...	...	...	...	28 0	28 0	16 3	177 0	177 0	177 0	6 14	6 14	6 14	
	Mirzapur ...	...	...	...	25 0	24 0	20 0	100 0	90 0	110 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	
	Benares ...	...	...	...	25 4	23 1	17 14	110 0	100 0	120 0	6 4	6 4	6 4	
	Ghazipur ...	...	...	...	27 0½	28 1	19 5	180 4	180 4	154 8	7 6	7 6	7 6	
Panjab.	Delhi ...	...	...	...	27 0	27 0	26 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	8 8	8 8	7 8	
	Gurgáon ...	...	...	...	27 0	27 0	31 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	
	Karnál ...	...	...	...	32 0	32 0	36 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 4	8 4	8 0	
	Hissár ...	...	...	...	36 0	34 0	23 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	
	Rohtak ...	...	...	...	32 0	29 0	28 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	
	Sirsa ...	...	...	...	44 0	42 0	38 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	
	Umballa ...	...	...	...	34 8	34 8	48 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 8	8 8	8 16	
	Ludhiána ...	...	...	...	32 0	31 8	41 0	80 0	90 0	110 0	8 14	9 4	9 6	
	Simlá ...	...	...	...	25 0	24 8	27 8	80 0	80 0	120 0	7 4	7 4	7 12	
	Jullundur ...	...	...	...	29 0	28 0	43 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	9 8	8 8	9 4	
	Hushiárpúr ...	...	...	...	29 0	29 0	40 0	100 0	100 0	90 0	9 4	9 0	9 4	
	Kángra ...	...	...	...	19 0	18 0	25 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	
	Amritsar ...	...	...	...	27 8	27 4	38 8	105 0	105 0	105 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	
	Siálkot ...	...	...	...	24 8	24 0	37 0	130 0	130 0	120 0	9 12	9 12	10 0	
	Gurdáspúr ...	...	...	...	20 0	22 0	40 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	
	Lahore ...	...	...	...	27 0	26 0	38 0	100 0	110 0	100 0	9 12	9 12	9 12	
	Ferozepore ...	...	...	...	37 8	37 0	40 0	140 0	140 0	160 0	10 0	9 12	10 0	
	Gujránwála ...	...	...	...	29 0	28 0	40 0	100 0	110 0	100 0	10 8	10 4	10 4	
	Ráwalpindi ...	...	...	...	31 0	30 0	42 0	130 0	130 0	140 0	10 8	10 8	10 12	
	Jhelum ...	...	...	...	24 0	22 0	37 0	140 0	140 0	100 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	
	Gujrát ...	...	...	...	25 0	23 0	24 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 12	11 0	
	Shahpúr ...	...	...	...	28 0	28 0	40 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	11 8	11 8	11 0	
	Mooltan ...	...	...	...	31 0	32 0	27 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 12	10 12	10 12	
	Jhang ...	...	...	...	32 0	30 0	31 8	240 0	240 0	240 0	10 8	10 12	10 4	
	Montgomery ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Muzaffargarh ...	...	...	...	[illegible]			100 0	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]			
	Dera Ismail Khán ...	...	...	...	[illegible]			100 0	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]			
	Dera Ghazi Khán ...	...	...	...	[illegible]			160 0	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]			
	Bannú ...	...	...	...	37 0	37 0	32 0	80 0	80 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	
	Pesháwar ...	...	...	...	38 2	31 14	40 13	153 0	153 0	127 0	102 0	102 0	102 0	
	Kohát ...	...	...	...	26 0	25 0	33 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	
	Hazárá ...	...	...	...										
Oudh.	Lucknow ...	47 8	50 0	35 0	30 0	29 0	20 8	130 0	130 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	
	União ...	41 4	40 0	32 0	30 8	29 14	20 0	165 0	162 8	160 0	8 10	8 8	8 0	
	Bára Banki ...	56 0	55 0	34 0	33 0	33 0	20 8	160 0	160 0	140 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	
	Sítápur ...	[illegible]	60 0	40 0	36 0	34 0	22 0	180 0	180 0	200 0	8 8	8 8	7 12	
	Hardui ...	45 0	45 2	31 14	35 0	35 10	19 0	192 0	192 8	192 8	8 0	8 0	7 1	
	Kheri ...	65 0	60 0	30 0	36 8	35 8	24 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	7 8	8 0	7 4	
	Fyzabad ...	43 12	43 8	28 0	38 8	31 8	18 9	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 8	8 2	8 0	
	Bharaich ...	80 0	80 0	28 0	48 0	48 0	22 0	200 0	200 0	240 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	
	Gonda ...	48 6	46 10	30 2	37 6	37 4	17 13	170 0	170 0	140 0	8 0	8 0	8 2	
	Rái Barelí ...	56 2	56 11	37 8	38 0	34 8	28 0	200 0	200 0	180 0	8 8	8 0	8 0	
	Sultánpur ...	84 0	64 0	42 0	36 0	36 0	28 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 2	
	Pratábgarh ...	47 12	58 4	36 0	37 8	35 8	23 3	220 0	220 0	200 0	8 0	7 13	6 13	

Reference.

1. Rice cutting.
2. Barley cutting.
3. Wheat cutting.
4. Millet cutting.
5. Rabi and gram cutting.
6. Indian-corn cutting.

† Maize or Indian-corn.

*Choti Jowar.
*Kodo.
*Dhán. †Paddy and Murwah.
*Dhán.

*Kodo. [†Sawán and Laharia
*Sawán, Kodo, Sawán & Murwah.
*Murwah. †Murwah, Kodo, Kan
*Sawán. [kún and Sawán.
*Madua.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 2nd half of October 1875 —concluded.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee) *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee) *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee) *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
Central Provinces.	Nagpur	20 4	20 8	31 0	...	...	...	9 0	10 0	12 0	13 8	13 8	21 0	35 0	32 0	45 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	23 8	23 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 12	10 0	10 4	Nagpur	Central Provinces.	
	Bhandara	23 0	23 0	23 12	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	26 0	26 0	33 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 0	27 0	24 8	...	...	...	9 8	9 0	9 8	Bhandara		
	Chanda	23 6	23 6	23 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 1	16 4	19 7	28 5	28 5	60 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 5	25 0	22 5	420 0	420 0	480 0	8 5	8 0	9 0	Chanda		
	Wardha	23 0	24 0	25 0	...	...	...	8 12	8 0	8 8	12 0	12 0	16 0	38 0	38 0	45 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	22 0	200 0	200 0	120 0	8 8	8 8	11 0	Wardha		
	Balaghat	28 0	28 0	21 0	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	16 0	25 0	25 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28 0	28 0	25 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Balaghat		
	Jubbulpore	26 0	26 8	21 0	16 0	17 0	15 0	19 0	15 0	13 0	22 0	17 0	14 0	23 0	22 0	19 0	20 0	18 0	11 0	...	...	...	35 0	34 0	25 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	...	...	8 8	Jubbulpore		
	Saugor	20 0	18 8	21 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 8	9 0	15 0	15 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	50 0	...	...	23 0	22 8	23 0	220 0	220 0	160 0	7 4	7 4	6 12	Saugor		
	Damoh	23 12	22 8	25 0	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	16 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30 0	30 0	29 0	280 0	280 0	280 0	7 4	7 4	7 4	Damoh		
	Seoni	32 0	32 0	27 0	...	...	...	11 0	12 0	11 0	22 0	22 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30 0	30 0	27 0	242 0	260 0	260 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Seoni		
	Mandla	32 0	32 0	19 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	15 0	...	...	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	45 0	45 0	25 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	7 0	7 0	6 0	Mandla		
	Betul	28 0	27 0	24 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	30 0	30 0	19 0	45 0	45 0	25 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	7 0	7 0	7 8	Betul		
	Chindwara	30 0	30 0	25 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	38 0	38 0	38 0	...	...	...	25 0	23 0	20 0	26 0	26 0	24 0	280 0	280 0	280 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Chindwara		
	Hoshangabad	16 12	17 0	19 12	...	...	...	10 0	9 0	9 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 0	22 0	21 0	31 0	31 0	30 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Hoshangabad		
	Narsinghpur	22 8	22 0	23 0	...	...	...	12 8	12 0	11 0	14 0	12 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	28 0	28 0	28 0	22 8	21 0	22 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Narsinghpur		
	Nimar	14 8	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 2	12 4	...	28 2	28 2	...	24 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	32 0	32 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	Nimar		
	Raipur	44 0	44 0	40 0	...	...	...	20 0	21 0	24 0	34 0	38 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 4	20 4	...	120 0	120 0	...	10 4	10 4	...	Raipur		
	Sambalpur	28 0	26 0	21 0	...	...	...	24 8	22 0	28 0	26 8	23 0	35 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44 0	40 0	36 0	120 0	120 0	...	8 0	7 8	7 0	Sambalpur		
	Bilaspur	52 0	52 0	40 0	...	...	...	32 0	32 0	28 0	52 0	64 0	42 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28 0	28 0	21 0	150 0	120 0	145 0	9 0	8 0	7 8	Bilaspur		
	Upper Godavery	19 0	19 0	16 0	...	...	...	9 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	13 0	14 0	50 0	50 0	60 0	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	90 0	45 0	45 0	36 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	8 0	7 8	6 0	Upper Godavery		
																				...	...	...	28 0	30 0	26 0	1,440 0	1,440 0	1,440 0	9 0	9 0	8 0			
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Secunderabad	No return received																														Secunderabad	Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	
	Bolarum					...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Bolarum		
	Chudderghat																															Chudderghat		
	Oomraotee	22 0	21 0	19 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	52 0	50 0	50 0	26 0	26 0	20 0	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	...	10 8	11 0	11 0	Oomraotee		
	Akola	21 0	20 0	22 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	45 0	44 0	38 0	27 0	27 0	30 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	106 0	106 0	64 0	9 0	9 0	11 0	Akola		
	Elichpur	23 0	22 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	12 0	12 0	48 0	44 0	36 0	32 0	30 0	28 0	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	...	11 0	10 0	10 0	Elichpur		
	Buldana	22 0	20 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	11 0	12 0	46 0	44 0	38 0	30 0	30 0	24 0	...	...	...	25 0	25 0	18 0	238 0	217 0	117 0	7 0	8 0	7 0	Buldana		
	Woon	22 0	22 0	19 0	15 0	16 0	14 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	13 0	57 0	63 0	58 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	27 0	22 7	16 0	26 0	26 0	21 0	90 0	90 0	90 0	9 0	8 2	8 5	Woon		
	Bassim	24 0	24 7	23 5	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 5	13 0	13 0	13 5	60 0	57 0	58 0	36 0	36 0	39 0													Bassim		
Mysore and Coorg.	Bangalore Wholesale	12 2	12 5	11 5	12 2	12 0	12 0	11 2	11 0	10 2	14 2	14 5	12 5	25 0	24 5	24 0	...	...	...	25 2	27 0	25 2	21 0	21 5	15 7	...	...	...	14 0	14 5	12 7	Bangalore Wholesale	Mysore and Coorg.	
	Bangalore Retail	11 7	12 0	11 0	12 0	11 2	11 5	10 7	10 5	10 0	14 0	13 7	12 0	24 0	23 5	23 0	...	...	...	24 2	26 0	24 2	21 0	21 0	15 2	72 0	72 0	72 0	13 7	13 5	12 2	Bangalore Retail		
	Kolar Wholesale	...	...	...	9 9	9 9	10 3	16 6	17 4	15 0	17 5	17 7	15 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	33 5	34 3	43 8	24 6	24 3	18 5	...	...	...	15 7	15 7	13 5	Kolar Wholesale		
	Kolar Retail	...	...	...	9 6	9 6	10 1	16 4	17 2	14 7	17 3	17 5	15 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	33 0	33 5	43 5	24 8	24 0	18 8	172 4	172 4	172 4	15 4	15 4	13 2	Kolar Retail		
	Túmkúr Wholesale	14 0	12 5	12 5	13 0	12 0	12 5	15 0	15 0	14 5	17 0	16 0	15 5	22 0	22 0	25 0	...	...	...	55 0	48 3	58 0	25 0	24 0	17 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	Túmkúr Wholesale		
	Túmkúr Retail	13 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	12 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	20 0	20 0	24 0	...	...	...	54 0	46 7	56 0	24 0	23 0	16 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	Túmkúr Retail		
	Mysore Wholesale	10 4	10 0	12 1	...	...	...	10 6	10 6	11 4	11 7	12 5	12 1	25 2	25 2	38 1	25 2	26 2	35 1	22 5	23 1	31 4	23 1	22 0	18 3	72 0	77 0	84 0	9 6	10 0	10 2	Mysore Wholesale		
	Mysore Retail	10 2	9 6	11 4	...	...	...	10 4	10 4	11 2	11 4	12 1	11 7	24 1	24 1	37 1	24 1	25 2	34 1	22 0	22 5	30 1	22 5	21 4	17 1	65 0	72 0	74 0	9 4	9 6	9 8	Mysore Retail		
	Hassan Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Hassan Wholesale		
	Hassan Retail	10 5	11 5	12 2	11 5	12 5	13 2	12 5	12 5	13 7	13 0	13 7	15 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 0	25 2	35 7	20 0	21 0	17 7	150 0	150 0	150 0	10 0	10 5	10 5	Hassan Retail		
	Shimoga Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Shimoga Wholesale		
	Shimoga Retail	11 5	11 5	9 0	...	...	11 0	10 5	10 5	13 0	12 5	15 5	18 0	...	...	38 0	...	...	...	20 2	26 2	45 0	22 0	19 7	14 0	360 0	360 0	400 0	9 2	9 2	9 0	Shimoga Retail		
	Kadur Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kadur Wholesale		
	Kadur Retail	12 0	12 0	8 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	32 0	20 0	20 0	15 0	60 0	60 0	60 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	Kadur Retail		
	Chitaldroog Wholesale	13 2	14 1	13 0	15 0	16 0	15 8	...	13 3	13 8	...	15 5	15 8	19 5	25 0	40 0	19 6	23 2	32 0	24 3	30 4	52 3	...	22 3	18 6	...	...	...	...	10 0	9 0	Chitaldroog. Wholesale		
	Chitaldroog Retail	12 4	12 0	12 0	14 4	14 0	14 0	12 4	12 0	13 0	13 7	15 0	15 0	19 1	20 0	35 0	19 1	20 0	31 0	19 4	25 0	49 0	21 1	22 0	17 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Chitaldroog. Retail		
	Coorg Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Coorg Wholesale		
	Coorg Retail	7 9	7 9	8 2	8 5	8 6	8 5	9 6	10 7	10 7	13 5	13 7	16 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 8	29 4	16 8	17 6	14 6	92 6	91 6	110 0	9 0	8 8	8 7	Coorg Retail		
Rajpootana.	Jaipur	17 12	16 8	...	28 0	25 8	...	7 3	7 0	...	10 8	10 8	...	28 0	25 0	...	22 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	24 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	Jaipur	Rajpootana.	
	Kishengurh	18 0	18 0	...	25 8	25 8	...	9 8	9 0	...	10 8	10 0	...	25 0	25 0	...	22 0	21 8	...	...	...	...	19 8	17 8	...	...	...	...	42 0	42 0	...	Kishengurh		
	Alwar	21 8	21 0	23 0	32 0	31 8	35 0	7 4	6 8	9 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	30 0	29 0	28 0	30 0	26 0	32 0	...	...	...	29 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	25 8	25 0	23 0	Alwar		
	Bharatpur (City)	21 8	...	20 8	31 0	...	32 0	8 8	...	...	12 0	...	...	28 0	...	27 0	28 8	...	25 8	30 10	...	16 0	30 4	...	32 8	110 0	...	...	26 0	...	22 0	Bharatpur (City)		
	Kerowli (City)	20 5	19 6	20 0	30 0	30 0	31 4	12 8	11 4	8 12	13 12	12 8	9 6	31 4	30 0	23 12	26 14	26 4	28 12	24 8	24 8	26 8	26 4	26 0	21 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	28 12	28 12	26 4	Kerowli (City)		
	Ajmir	No return received																		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Ajmir		
	Deolie Cantonment	No return received																		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Deolie Cantonment		
	Erinpura	21 4	22 0	19 8	35 0	35 0	29 0	...	...	9 4	9 4	7 0	30 0	30 0	24 0	30 0	30 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	21 8	21 8	18 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	Erinpura		
	Sirohi	20 0	21 8	21 0	42 0	42 0	31 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	40 0	40 0	36 0	36 0	36 0	28 0	...	...	...	28 0	27 0	27 0	240 0	240 0	200 0	50 0	50 0	50 0	Sirohi		
	Aboo	No return received																		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Aboo		
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar	24 0	23 0	26 0	36 0	36 0	36 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 Pie*	8 Pie*	6 Pie*	11 0	11 0	12 0	Hilly Tracts of Meywar		* Per man's load.
	Meywar	No return received																		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Meywar		
	Banswarra (Meywar Agency)	No return received																		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Banswarra (Meywar Agency)		
	Marwar	16 0	16 4	...	25 0	27 8	...	5 0	5 0	...	7 8	7 8	...	25 0	25 0	...	23 2	23 12	...	...	...	...	15 6	15 0	...	70 0	60 0	...	50 0	56 4	..	Marwar		
	Bikaneer	No return received																		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Bikaneer		
	Bundi	22 8	22 8	17 0	41 4	35 8	22 8	8 0	6 8	9 0	10 0	9 8	10 0	33 12	33 12	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	30 0	30 0	28 0	Bundi		
	Kota	19 8	18 12	18 8	...	...	...	9 0	8 8	9 0	10 0	9 8	10 0	28 0	26 0	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	160 0	23 0	23 0	21 0	Kota		
	Tonk	18 4	18 0	18 11	30 0	29 8	26 2	6 8	6 4	5 0	9 0	8 8	7 0	30 8	30 4	28 15	...	...	23 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	150 0	150 0	150 0	36 0	36 0	32 0	Tonk		
	Jhallawar	16 8	14 12	15 0	24 0	22 4	19 0	8 0	8 8	8 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	...	19 8	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	80 0	...	...	...	Jhallawar		
	Shahpoora	17 4	17 4	18 4	24 12	24 0	27 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	9 0	9 8	9 0	21 0	19 0	19 0	18 0	19 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	41 4	40 0	35 0	Shahpoora		
Central India.	Indore	18 0	18 0	13 14	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	9 4	22 0	21 0	24 0	21 0	18 4	23 0	...	...	...	16 12	17 0	14 12	88 0	88 0	87 4	9 0	9 0	9 8	Indore	Central India.	
	Gwalior	15 8	15 8	14 10	18 4	18 4	18 4	7 0	6 14	6 0	8 14	8 12	7 5	21 4	21 0	19 10	20 8	20 2	19 7	...	...	...	18 8	19 1	19 3	100 6	100 6	100 6	11 7	10 14	11 14	Gwalior		
	Goona	16 8	17 0	19 0	20 0	20 0	...	10 0	10 4	8 0	12 0	12 0	9 0	22 0	22 0	17 4	20 0	20 0	28 0	...	...	...	19 8	20 8	21 0	200 0	240 0	160 0	17 0	17 12	17 4	Goona		
	Rutlam	14 0	14 4	12 8	...	...	...	9 12	8 8	9 2	13 0	12 8	12 8	18 0	19 4	19 4	17 8	16 12	19 4	...	...	...	20 0	20 4	14 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0	11 4	Rutlam		
	Baghelkhund (Sutna)	26 0	24 8	20 0	30 0	30 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	30 0	26 0	21 0	28 0	28 0	20 0	27 0	27 0	16 0	...	...	...	30 0	33 0	22 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 1	7 8	Baghelkhund (Sutna)		

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

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES-CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 1ST HALF OF OCTOBER 1875, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 938, 939, 944 AND 945 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE OF INDIA, DATED 6TH NOVEMBER 1875.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

DISTRICTS.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice. Best sort.			Rice. Common.			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.*			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.*			Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee, &c.) *Panicum Miliaceum, Eleusine Coracana, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			REMARKS.
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	
	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	
MADRAS. Ganjam	17 7	14 7	11 8	...	...	...	17 8	17 8	17 8	22 8	22 8	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	35 2	35 2	35 2	33 3	23 3	40 0	486 0	353 3	323 7	13 8	13 8	13 8	
HYDERABAD ASSIGNED DISTRICTS. Secunderabad	16 1	16 4	15 2	...	...	...	8 1	8 1	9 5	12 7	12 8	13 9	22 8	23 0	32 6	26 9	26 1	26 1	34 6	31 0	34 0	21 8	22 0	14 5	130 0	125 0	100 0	11 1	11 2	10 6	
Bolarum	16 7	16 4	15 7	...	...	...	10 6	10 7	10 4	12 5	12 6	12 2	22 9	22 9	30 8	...	...	..	...	...	...	21 5	21 5	14 5	112 9	112 9	112 9	10 6	11 9	9 8	
Chadarghat	12 5	12 2	13 0	...	...	...	6 2	6 0	7 0	12 5	11 2	11 5	19 2	19 2	38 0	25 0	25 2	38 0	...	...	...	19 2	19 2	15 0	...	...	...	10 2	10 0	10 0	

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

Return showing the Quantities of Cotton exported from the several Ports of India to British and Foreign Countries during the month of October 1875.

	NAMES OF PORTS IN INDIA WHENCE COTTON IS EXPORTED.	QUANTITIES OF COTTON EXPORTED TO United Kingdom.		France.		Italy.		Austria.		Russia.		Hong-Kong.		Straits Settlements.		Ceylon.		TOTAL.	
		Cwt.	lbs.	Cwt.	lbs.	Cwt.	lbs.	Cwt.	lbs.	Cwt.	lbs.	Cwt.	lbs.	Cwt.	lbs.	Cwt.	lbs.	Cwt.	lbs.
BENGAL ...	Calcutta	...		...		...		...		...		17,542	0	728	0	...		18,270	0
	Balasore	...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...	
	Chittagong	...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...	
	Cuttack	...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...	
	Pooree	...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...	
BOMBAY AND SIND ...	Bombay	15,550	0	350	0	12,621	0	14,886	0	857	0	2,936	0	...		...		47,200	0
	Kurrachee	35	0	...		...		...		...		1,498	0	...		...		1,533	0
	Carwar	...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...	
	Vingorla	...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...	
	Viziadroog	...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...	
MADRAS ...	Madras	32,847	36	7,741	8	535	80	...		...		1,181	28	...		...		42,305	40
	Beypore, Malabar District	...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...	
	Coconada, Godavery District	4,955	40	7,537	56	...		...		...		...		...		...		12,492	96
	Ganjam ...	...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...	
	Ports of Kistna District	...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...	
	Ports of Madura do.	...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...	
	Ports of South Arcot District	...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...	
	Ports of Tanjore do.	...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...	
	Ports of Vizagapatam do.	...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...	
	Tuticorin, Tinnevelly do.	6,424	96	...		1,071	48	1,848	28	...		993	84	...		0	6	10,338	38
B. BURMA ...	Rangoon	...		...		...		...		...		...		13,920	84	...		13,920	84
	Akyab	...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...	
	Kyouk Phyoo	...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...	
	Moulmein	...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...	
	Tavoy	...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...	
	Ports in the Ramree District	...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...	
	TOTAL ...	59,812	60	15,628	64	14,228	16	16,734	28	857	0	24,151	0	14,648	84	0	6	146,060	34

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

KHURREEF SEASON, 1875, COMMENCING ON THE 1st JUNE 1875.

Irrigation Operations of Lower Bengal during the Month of September 1875.

Circle.	District.	Canal.	Supply of water in the Canals.		Rice Irrigation.				Sugarcane and other Perennial Crop Irrigation.			Grand total of area leased up to the end of the month (total of columns 9 & 12).	Grand total of corresponding period of last year.	Rainfall.		
			Estimated full discharge in cubic feet per second.	Average discharge in cubic feet per second throughout the month.	Area leased on or before the 1st June 1875.	Area leased subsequent to the 1st June 1875 and up to the 1st of the month.	Area leased during the month.	Total area leased up to date (total of columns 6, 7, & 8).	Area leased up to the 1st of the month.	Area leased during the month.	Total area leased up to date (total of columns 10 & 11).			Inches during month.	Inches during Khurreef Season.	Average of ten previous years for the same period.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Orissa	Cuttack	Kendraparah	1,269	494·57	3,119	3,753	17	6,889	115	...	115	7,004	8,998			
		High Level, Section I.	675	113·57	2,533	2,766	...	5,299	29	...	29	5,328	7,254	16·20	64·32	44·38
		Toldundah	1,300	43·64	204	12	1	217	72	...	72	289	2,025			
		Matchgong	660	23·17	139	32	3	174	47	...	47	221	1,776			
	Total of the month		...	...	6,095	6,563	21	12,679	263	...	263	(a)12,942	20,053	...	...	...
	Total of the corresponding month of previous year		...	...	15,662	4,116	92	19,870	176	7	183	20,053	...	...	...	...
South-Western	Midnapore	Midnapore	875	291·46	15,206	28,091	...	43,297	...	...	...	43,297	54,150	6·82	38·76	49·44 5 years. 36·51
	Howrah	Panchkoorah	300	40·90	...	8,240	...	8,240	...	...	...	8,240	10,160	16·08	51·09	
	Total of the month		...	...	15,206	36,331	...	51,537	...	...	...	51,537	64,310	...	...	...
	Total of the corresponding month of previous year		...	...	23,646	41,416	248	64,310	...	...	...	64,310	...	...	...	...
	Grand Total of the month		...	...	21,301	42,894	21	64,216	263	...	263	64,479	84,363	...	...	...
	Grand Total of the corresponding month of previous year		...	...	38,308	45,532	340	84,180	176	7	183	84,363	...	...	...	...

REMARKS.

(a) The details of column 13 are—

	Acres.
At the rate of Re. 1	12,531
Ditto of Rs. 1-8	126
Ditto of „ 3	22
	12,679

Perennial—

	Acres.
Sugarcane	179
Huldi	14
Garden produce	50
Brinjals	15
Plantains	3
Saru	2
Garden-nut	1
	263
Total	12,942

FORT WILLIAM,
The 30th October 1875.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL KHARIF IN THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES UP TO 30th SEPTEMBER 1875.

Canal Divisions.	Water distributed during September 1875. Depth in Canal at Regulating Gauge in feet. Full supply.	Actual average throughput.	Gross Consumption, cubic feet per second. Allotted discharge.	Actual average throughout.	Total Area of Irrigation during current Fasl.
Ganges Canal. Northern	10·00	Not stated	740	Not stated	26,296
Meerut	8·30	Do.	969	Do.	44,625
Anúpshahr	6·80	Do.	700	Do.	22,341
Bulandshahr	7·35	Do.	972	Do.	46,147
Aligarh	5·50	Do.	994	Do.	61,854
Etáwah	4·80	0·2	771	154	51,622
Cawnpore	6·20	1·4	958	307	45,486
Total Ganges Canal	...	...	6,104	...	298,371
Eastern Jumna Canal	5·20	3·50	3,250	957	79,531
Dún Canals	...	...	...	142	6,010
Rohilkhand	...	...	...	62	7,409
Bundelkhand Irrigation Works	...	...	...	...	515
1st Division, Agra Canal	...	5·36	...	757	2,218
2nd do. do.	...	...	...	...	2,679
Grand Total	...	...	...	...	396,733

Navigation Returns, Ganges Canal. Principal Items of Traffic.

Nature of Traffic.	Up. Mds.	Up. No.	Down. Mds.	Down. No.	Total Up and Down. Mds.	Total Up and Down. No.
Grains :—						
Wheat	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gram	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rice	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paddy or Dhán	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bejhar or mixed grain	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dál	...	...	...	...	...	...
Juar	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bájra	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maize (or Indian Corn)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cotton	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oil-seeds	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salts	...	...	...	...	...	...
Metals	...	...	...	...	...	...
Building Materials	...	...	...	...	...	...
Firewood	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bamboos	...	...	...	...	...	...
Timber	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...
Live-stock	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total during corresponding period of last year.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Increase	...	...	...	...	...	...
Decrease	...	...	...	...	...	...

Zila.	Acres.
Saháranpur	40,295
Muzaffarnagar	58,498
Meerut	76,306
Bulandshahr	46,916
Aligarh	38,186
Muttra	1,687
Agra	7,546
Etah	8,309
Mainpuri	22,003
Fatehgarh	10,404
Etáwah	28,426
Cawnpore	40,067
Dehra Dún	6,010
Bijnor	1,189
Tarái	1,691
Bareilly	4,579
Jhánsi	320
Hamírpur	195
Delhi	14
Gurgáon	2,142
Total	396,733
Total for the same period last year	342,842
Increase	53,891

Land irrigated (approximate).

Rainfall.

	Total from 1st April to 30th September 1875.	Average of ten previous years for the same period.
	30·4	34·0
	30·4	27·5
	32·3	25·6
	34·9	24·2
	21·6	24·1
	23·4	28·8
	27·5	28·0
	18·3	26·2
	35·5	32·6
	26·4	31·5
	28·0	32·9
	28·0	30·5
	71·2	72·7
	46·2	35·3
	41·7	48·8
	45·9	41·8
	24·3	40·5
	35·1	36·5
	...	...
	...	...

REMARKS.

Ganges Canal.—The canal was closed throughout the month.

Eastern Jumna Canal.—Steady demand up to the 9th, when heavy rain fell over the lower half of the canal and moderate rain in the upper half. The canal was closed from the 10th to 16th and again on the 18th, there being no demand for water.

Dún Canal.—No remarks; but very little irrigation effected during the month.

Agra Canal.—Ditto.

Bundelkhand Canal.—Ditto.

Rohilkhand Canal.—Ditto.

Traffic.—*Nil:* the Ganges Canal being closed.

ALLAHABAD,
The 6th October 1875.

G. H. D. WALKER,
Asst. Secy. to Govt., N. W. P., P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 18th NOVEMBER 1875.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Little or no rain has fallen throughout India during the week, with the exception of Madras, where the N. E. monsoon continues. There have been slight showers in the Southern Mahratta country and Ahmednagar in Bombay, and a scanty fall in Mysore and Coorg: a shower is also reported from Assam; elsewhere the returns are blank. Prospects continue unchanged. Rain is wanted in some of the Deccan districts of Bombay and in Bengal: in the latter province the failure of the late rice crop in some of the Northern districts is reported to be less in extent than was at first anticipated. In most provinces the kharif harvest is progressing with a fair outturn, and preparations for the rabi going on with good promise.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—		
Kurnool (Nov. 17th)	...	Good rain in Cumbum and Markapur; none elsewhere; standing crops good; harvest of jonna, sajja, and korra continues; water and pasture abundant; markets moderately supplied; prices steady; fever prevalent; cholera, 32 seizures, 23 deaths; cattle disease in some villages; no water over Sunkesala anicut.
Tanjore (18th)	4·52 at Negapatam.	Rain elsewhere moderate; water in rivers increasing; supply to tanks small; water over lower anicut—north branch 1 inch, south 2 inches; cultivation wet and dry crops; standing crops generally good; harvest a few wet and dry crops; yield fair; markets well supplied; prices almost steady; fever and small-pox in some parts, two deaths from former; cholera abating, seizures 54, deaths 38; cattle generally healthy; pasture generally sufficient.
Trichinopoly (17th)	About 1·0 in town; between 1·5 and 3·5 in district.	Water supply sufficient; crops in good order; prices slightly fallen in one or two taluks; elsewhere steady; cholera re-appeared in town; slight in district.
Kistna ...	...	Not received.
Malabar ...	...	Not received.
		General remarks.—General prospects satisfactory.
Bombay— (Nov. 18th)		
Sind.		
Kurrachee (Nov. 17th)	...	No change; rats in Sháhbandar taluka; barani crops in Sehwan have suffered from insufficiency of rain.
Hyderabad ...	...	No change.
Shikarpur ...	...	Bad form of fever in Rohri has disappeared; ordinary fever prevalent all over the Collectorate; great preparations for rabi.
Guzerat.		
Ahmedabad ...	...	Rabi crops well.
Kaira ...	...	Rabi sowing progressing; weather not sufficiently cold; public health good.
Surat ...	...	No change.
Broach ...	...	Crops good; fever prevalent.
Khandesh and Nasik.		
Khandesh ...	...	Rabi plants thriving; picking of American cotton over, ginning commenced; ague prevalent.
Nasik	...	Kharif crops middling; rabi sowing commencing, except in some places where it is retarded from want of rain; reaping of kharif continues.
Konkan.		
Tanna ...	...	Kharif reaping nearly completed; rabi sowing progressing; very slight cholera in two villages of Kalyan taluka.
Deccan.		
Poona ...	...	Condition of crops the same as before; rain wanted in some talukas.
Ahmednagar ...	0·2	Total rainfall, 17·86; more rain wanted for rabi crops; kharif harvesting nearly finished; two cholera cases, one death.
Sholapur ...	...	No change.
Satara ...	...	Harvesting of kharif progressing; rabi crops middling, and in some places yet unsown for want of rain; slight cholera in Tasgaon.
Southern Mahratta Country.		
Belgaum ...	0·25	Total rainfall, 56·70; 78 deaths from cholera; early crops being harvested; cotton crops well; cattle disease in Athni.
Dharwar ...	0·55	Total rainfall, 30·51; rice and jowari crops being reaped; cotton good; sowing of late crops completed; cholera decreasing in some places.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*continued.*		
Kanara ...	...	Weather hot; harvest commenced above Ghát; three cholera cases in Supa taluka.
Kaladgi ...	...	Kharif reaping commenced; rabi and cotton crops thriving; 43 deaths from cholera.
Kattywar and Gaekwar's Territory.		
Rájkot ...	...	Kharif harvesting over; cholera continues in Gondal taluka.
Wadhwán ...	...	Crops good; cholera at Limri subsiding, in other places out of 23 cases eight proved fatal.
Baroda ...	...	Operations for rabi crops progressing; cotton crops and public health good.
		General Remarks.—More rain wanted in Nasik, Ahmednagar, Poona, and Satara; cholera decreasing in Dharwar and Belgaum; prospects of crops in Guzerat and Khandesh fair; in other districts, moderate.
Bengal—		
Chittagong ...	*Nil*	
Noakhally ...	*Nil*	Cholera has appeared both in the town and out in the district.
Chittagong Hill Tracts...	*Nil*	
Hill Tipperah ...	*Nil*	
Backergunge ...	*Nil*	
Furreedpore ...	*Nil*	Cholera has also appeared in the Goalundo sub-division; measures have been taken for the supply of medicines to the affected localities.
Dacca ...	*Nil*	Sporadic cholera reported from every thana, but not to an extent greater than usual at this time.
Mymensingh ...	*Nil*	Cholera is reported to have broken out in some parts of Kishoregunge and Atea sub-division.
Tipperah ...	*Nil*	
24-Pergunnahs ...	Not received	Isolated cases of cholera reported from Diamond Harbour, Baraset, Busseerhat, and Dum-Dum sub-divisions; fever prevailing at Barripore, Dum-Dum, and Busseerhat.
Jessore ...	*Nil*	
Nuddea ...	*Nil*	Cholera is more or less severe in each sub-division. In the north of Chooadangah it is beginning to abate.
Moorshedabad ...	*Nil*	Fever increasing in Sujagunge; still a few cases of cholera reported from Nowada.
Pubna ...	*Nil*	
Rajshahye ...	*Nil*	Thirty-one cases of cholera reported during the week; four proved fatal.
Bogra ...	*Nil*	
Maldah ...	*Nil*	Thirty-two persons were reported to have been attacked by cholera; ninety have died from the disease during the week; eighty-four of the deaths were in Khurleah thana.
Dinagepore ...	*Nil*	Sporadic cases of cholera in the district.
Rungpore ...	*Nil*	
Cooch Behar ...	*Nil*	
Jalpaiguri ...	*Nil*	There is still a great deal of sporadic cholera in the district; there are but few places where cholera has not appeared, and the greatest proportion of the cases are fatal. The cold weather has not yet set in, and till it does, we cannot expect the cholera to cease.
Darjeeling ...	*Nil*	
Midnapore ...	*Nil*	
Howrah ...	*Nil*	
Hooghly ...	*Nil*	
Burdwan ...	*Nil*	Small-pox has appeared in the east of the district.
Bankoorah ...	*Nil*	Fever is reported from the south-east of the district.
Beerbhoom ...	*Nil*	
Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	*Nil*	
Bhágalpur ...	*Nil*	
Monghyr ...	Not received	
Purneah ...	*Nil*	Fever still very prevalent and spreading in Arrareah sub-division; cholera still hangs about in places.
Darbangah ...	*Nil*	
Mozufferpore ...	Not received	
Sarun ...	*Nil*	General health good.
Chumparun ...	*Nil*	
Patna ...	Not received	Health good.
Gya ...	*Nil*	
Shahabad ...	Not received	
Hazáribágh ...	*Nil*	
Lohardugga ...	*Nil*	General health good.
Manbhoom ...	*Nil*	
Singbhoom ...	*Nil*	District is healthy.
Balasore ...	*Nil*	Fatal cases of cholera reported from several villages.
Cuttack ...	*Nil*	Cholera diminishing, but not yet extinct.
Pooree ...	*Nil*	

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*continued.*		*General Remarks.*—No rain is reported from any of the districts, excepting a sprinkling in one thana of Maldah. The main rice crop in districts not affected by the drought is doing well, but the crop on high lands is said to be suffering a little from want of rain. The unsatisfactory prospects in North Behar and North Bengal are unchanged. But in some of these districts the failure of the rice crop is now reported to be somewhat less than was at first anticipated. Early amun rice is being harvested in parts of Bengal with fair results. The sowing of the cold weather crops is progressing favourably in most districts, and the rabi is said to be germinating fairly.
N. W. P.—		
Benares (Nov. 15th)	*Nil*	*Nothing of importance to communicate.*
Allahabad 17th	...	No change.
Cawnpore „	...	Prospects continue most favourable.
Banda 18th	...	No change; prospects good.
Jhansi „	*Nil*	Outturn of minor kharif crops good; jowar, cotton and rabi prospects good.
Agra 17th	*Nil*	No change.
Meerut „	...	No change.
Moradabad „	...	Nothing to report.
Bareilly „	...	No change.
Azamgarh 18th	...	Prospects good, but the transplanted rice crop will be somewhat below average.
Punjab—		
Delhi (Nov. 17th)	*Nil*	Kharif harvested; rabi sowings in progress; health good.
Hissar „	*Nil*	Kharif being gathered; rabi sowings favourable; a little fever, but health generally good.
Jullundur „	*Nil*	Kharif being reaped; rabi sowings in progress; fever prevails largely.
Lahore „	*Nil*	Crops and health good.
Mooltan „	*Nil*	Kharif nearly harvested; rabi sowings in progress; slight fever, otherwise health good.
Dera Ismail Khan „	*Nil*	Health and harvest prospects good.
Rawal Pindi „	*Nil*	Harvest prospects good; slight fever.
Peshawur „	*Nil*	Kharif harvested; rabi sowings in progress; cattle disease abating; fever prevalent.
Umballa „	*Nil*	Crops and health good.
		General remarks.—Harvest prospects good; health of province generally good.
Oudh—		
Lucknow (Nov. 17th)	*Nil*	Prospects continue favourable; public health good.
Sitapur „	...	
Fyzabad „	...	
Central Provinces—		
Upper Godavari (Nov. 13th)	...	Prospects favourable; two cholera deaths; prices easy.
Sambalpur ...	...	Prospects excellent; health good.
Bilaspur ...	...	Rice cutting; rabi sowings continue; prices steady.
Raipur (Nov. 14th)	...	Rice cutting; rabi sowings completed; a few cholera cases; prices stationary.
Chanda ...	...	Rice gathering; fever prevalent.
Betul (Nov. 15th)	...	Kharif harvesting continues; cholera continues; prices steady.
Balaghât ...	...	Kharif cutting continues; fever prevalent; prices risen.
Chhindwara ...	...	Prospects of kharif favourable; health good; prices steady.
Bhandara (Nov. 16th)	...	Rice harvesting continues; cholera, fever, and small-pox continue; cattle disease abating; prices easy.
Nagpur (17th)	...	Crops doing well; health good; prices stationary.
Wardha ...	...	Cotton picking; rabi sowings continue.
Nimar ...	...	Prospects favourable; cholera continues; prices fallen.
Hoshangabad ...	...	Outturn of kharif below average; cholera continues.
Jubbulpore ...	...	Kharif harvesting; rabi sowings continue.
Saugor ...	...	Kharif harvesting; rabi sowings continue; prices falling.
Damoh (Nov. 18th)	...	Rabi sowings progressing; health good; prices stationary.
Mandla „	...	*General remarks.*—General prospects continue favourable.
British Burma—		
Arakan Division (*Nov.* 18*th*)	...	Public health good; crop prospects very fair.
Pegu Division—		
Rangoon	...	Public health good; crops good; cattle disease prevalent in Syriam; slight elsewhere.
Thonkwa	...	Health good; crops damaged by floods.
Bassein	...	Health good; crops promising.
Henzada	...	Health good; crops flourishing; slight cattle disease.
Prome	...	Health good; crops ripening.
Thayetmyo	...	Health good; crops flourishing.
Tenasserim Division ...	...	Public health good; crops progressing favourably; slight cattle disease.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Mysore and Coorg—		
Bangalore (Cantonment) Nov. 18)	0·34	Seventy deaths by cholera in Bangalore Cantonment during the week, but decreasing during the past 4 days, abating generally in all districts; crops suffering from want of rain both in Mysore and Coorg, and particularly in Chitaldroog District.
Coorg ...	·04	*General remarks.*—Agricultural prospects still unfavorable.
Assam—		
Gauhati (Nov. 18th)	0·12	Mornings raw and foggy, days clear and cool; salee paddy suffering much for want of rain; no change in the state of other crops and also of tea; public health good.
Sylhet „	...	Reaping commenced; rice market steady.
Hyderabad Assigned Districts—		
Umraoti (Nov. 18th)	...	Crops in excellent condition; picking of cotton in progress.
Rajpootana—		
Sirohi (8th)	...	Prospects unchanged.
Marwar (13th)	...	Rabi operations in full force; western horizon cloudy; prospects satisfactory.
Harowtee (6th)	...	Health and crops good; tanks very low.
Jaipur (18th)	...	Agricultural prospects continue promising; health good.
Ajmere (11th)	...	Health and prospects satisfactory.
Central India—		
Indore (Nov. 17th)	...	Weather fine; health and prospects good.
Gwalior „	...	
Neemuch „	...	
Rutlam „	...	
Sutna „	...	
Nepal (Nov. 10th)	*Nil*	No remarks.

N. B.—In the column of rainfall in the statement published in the Extra Supplement to the *Gazette of India* dated the 25th September 1875, opposite Amherst, for 52·5 *read* 5·25.

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

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

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

Nº 47.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1875. { Register No. 75.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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

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

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

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

YEAR.	FROM 1ST APRIL TO 31ST OCTOBER.									
	BENGAL.		INLAND CUSTOMS.		MADRAS.		BOMBAY.		TOTAL.	
	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.
	Tons.	£	Tons.	£	Tons.	£	Tons.	£	Tons.	£
1871-72 ...	167,315	1,483,022	97,551	718,885	126,187	624,079	52,314	258,599	443,367	3,084,585
1872-73 ...	177,817	1,576,110	99,122	729,728	121,752	602,427	59,112	292,202	457,803	3,200,467
1873-74 ...	177,477	1,573,093	97,857	708,388	117,921	584,783	63,397	313,384	456,652	3,179,648
1874-75 ...	175,285	1,531,250	100,357	708,595	119,233	592,566	58,651	289,615	453,526	3,122,026
1875-76 ...	175,628	1,512,808	99,825	693,116	123,554	617,107	72,056	356,188	471,063	3,179,219
AVERAGE ...	174,704	1,535,256	98,942	711,742	121,729	604,192	61,106	301,997	456,482	3,153,189

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

ABSTRACT SHOWING THE RESULT OF EMIGRATION FROM THE PORT OF CALCUTTA DURING THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER 1875.

No. 1.—As to Age and Sex.

	Demerara.			Trinidad.			Total.		Grand Total.	Remarks.
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.		
Under 2 years ...	12	8	20	11	21	32	23	29	52	No emigration took place to Jamaica, Natal, Mauritius and the French colonies, during this month.
From 2 to 10 years ...	26	4	30	24	15	39	50	19	69	
„ 10 „ 20 „ ...	69	14	83	123	30	153	192	44	236	
„ 20 „ 30 „ ...	236	73	309	251	116	367	487	189	676	
„ 30 „ 40 „ ...	25	3	28	57	11	68	82	14	96	
„ 40 „ 50 „ ...	...	...	...	3	1	4	3	1	4	
Above 50 years ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Grand Total ...	368	102	470	469	194	663	837	296	1,133	

No. 2.—As to places whence Emigrants come to Calcutta for embarkation.

Orissa ...	...	...	...	4	1	5	4	1	5	No emigration took place to Jamaica, Natal, Mauritius and the French colonies, during this month.
Western Bengal ...	3	...	3	7	9	16	10	9	19	
Central „ ...	3	...	3	8	12	20	11	12	23	
Eastern „ ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	
Behar ...	101	32	133	58	35	93	159	67	226	
N. W. Provinces ...	163	46	209	281	117	398	444	163	607	
Oudh ...	83	23	106	87	18	105	170	41	211	
Central India ...	4	...	4	8	1	9	12	1	13	
Punjab ...	7	...	7	6	...	6	13	...	13	
Nepal ...	1	...	1	4	...	4	5	...	5	
Mix. Madras and Bombay, &c. ...	3	1	4	5	1	6	8	2	10	
Grand Total ...	368	102	470	469	194	663	837	296	1,133	

No. 3.—As to Caste and Religion.

Hindoos. Brahmins, High Castes ...	58	13	71	89	26	115	147	39	186	No emigration took place to Jamaica, Natal, Mauritius and the French colonies, during this month.
Hindoos. Agriculturists	116	30	146	123	46	169	239	76	315	
Hindoos. Artizans	32	12	44	30	12	42	62	24	86	
Hindoos. Low Castes	114	30	144	170	72	242	284	102	386	
Mosulmans	48	17	65	57	38	95	105	55	160	
Christians	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Grand Total ...	368	102	470	469	194	663	837	296	1,133	

Memo.	M.	F.	Total.
1. Hindoos ...	732	241	973
2. Mosulmans ...	105	55	160
3. Christians ...	...	...	...
Total ...	837	296	1,133

Calcutta,
The 20th November 1875.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL KHARIF IN THE PUNJAB UP TO 30th SEPTEMBER 1875.

Canal Division.	Water distributed during September 1875. Depth in Canal at Regulating Gauges. Full supply.	Actual throughout.	Gross Consumption. c. ft. per second. Estimated full supply.	Actual average throughout.	Navigation return Canal. Principal Items of Traffic. Up.	Down.	Land irrigated (approximate). Zillas.	Name.	Acres.	Average.	During month.	Chief crops (approximate). Name.	Area in acres.	Remarks.
Bári Doáb Canal. 1st Division ...	4·00	1·73	3073·60	5·67	...	...	Gurdáspur...		12,987	2·71	18·80	Cotton ...	26,265	There is an increase of 4,570 acres in the irrigation as compared with the corresponding season of the preceding year.
Main Branch, Lower ...	4·00	1·79		475·63	...	...	Amritsar ...		31,170	...	...	Rice ...	17,563	
Lahore Branch ...	3·00	1·68		294·26	...	...	Lahore ...		39,590	4·11	11·15	Sugarcane ...	7,658	
2nd Divn.												Others ...	32,262	
Total B. D. Canal ...	...	...	3073·60	...	...	...	...		83,748	...	...	...	83,748	
Corresponding period of last year ...	...	...	3073·60	...	...	...	...		79,178	...	...	...	79,178	
Western Jamna Canals. Karnál Division ...	4·33	4·56	2546·00	248·05	262,143 kurries, bullies, logs, &c. and 96,720 maunds of firewood.	...	Ambála ...		1,772	3·71	9·09	Cotton ...	66,614	38373 cubic feet per second passed down the various escapes on the W. J. Canal. The result of the irrigation of the kharif (of which this is the last return) on this canal contrasts very favorably with that of the corresponding season of the previous year.
Delhi „ ...	4·40	3·27		613·55			Karnál ...		32,049			Rice ...	44,421	
Hansi „ ...	8·60	6·60		385·00			Delhi ...		31,572			Sugarcane ...	27,456	
„ Bulla Head ...	8·00	6·30		211·00			Rohtak ...		37,974			Others ...	22,440	
							Hissár ...		33,990					
							Jhind ...		22,023					
							Bikáner ...		145					
							Kalsia State ...		1,406					
Total W. J. Canals ...	...	...	2546·00	...	262,143	...	...		160,931	...	...	...	160,931	
Corresponding period of last year ...	...	...	2546·00	...	263,807	...	...		138,937	...	...	...	138,937	
Indus Canals. Upper Satlaj Division ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lahore ...		6,000	...	7·22	Cotton ...	...	The total increase on the Perennial Canals during the season under review, as compared with the kharif of 1874-75, amounts to 26,564 acres.
Lower Satlaj and Chináb ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Montgomery ...		44,000	1·10	0·5	Rice ...	...	
Indus Canals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Multán ...		208,000	0·26	...	Sugarcane ...	...	
							Derah Gázi Khán ...		122,452	...	...	Others ...	...	
Total Inundation Canals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		380,452	...	...	...	...	
Corresponding period of last year ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		527,550	...	...	...	527,550	
Delhi and Gurgáon Works ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Delhi ...		3,272	...	...	Cotton ...	24	
							Gurgaon ...		1,125	...	...	Rice ...	67	
							Rohtak ...		...	...	...	Sugarcane ...	...	
												Others ...	4,306	
Total Delhi and Gurgáon Works ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		4,397	...	...	...	4,397	
Corresponding period of last year ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		1,315	...	...	...	1,315	
Perennial Canals— Grand Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		244,679	...	...	...	244,679	
Ditto—Corresponding period of last year ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		218,115	...	...	...	218,115	

W. BROADFOOT, *Captain, R. E.,*
Asst. Secy. to Govt., Punjab, P. W. D., Irrign. Branch.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

KHURREEF SEASON, 1875, COMMENCING ON THE 1st JUNE 1875.

Irrigation Operations of Lower Bengal during the Month of October 1875.

Circle.	District.	Canal.	Supply of water in the Canals.		Rice Irrigation.				Sugarcane and other Perennial Crop Irrigation.			Remarks.
			Estimated full discharge in cubic feet per second.	Average discharge in cubic feet per second throughout the month.	Area leased on or before the 1st June 1875.	Area leased subsequent to the 1st June 1875 and up to the 1st of the month.	Total area leased up to date (total of columns 6, 7, & 8).	Area leased during the month.	Area leased up to the 1st of the month.	Area leased during the month.	Total area leased up to date (total of columns 9 & 11).	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	9	8	10	11	12	13
Orissa ...	Cuttack ...	Kendrapara High Level, Section I.	1,269	449·57	3,119	3,770	7,183	274	115	33	44	(a) The details of column 13 are—
		Taldandah	675	164·69	2,533	3,708	6,241	42	29	...	4	At the rate of Re. 1 Acres. 12,631
		Matchgong	1,300	83·249	304	13	317	65	72	2	4	Ditto of Rs. 1-8 630
			650	30·96	139	35	174	124	47	0	183	Ditto of ,, 3 23
	Total of the month ...		...	...	6,095	6,584	13,184	605	263	44	183	13,184
	Total of the corresponding month of previous year ...		...	...	15,662	4,308	19,892	23	183	4	183	
South-western.	Midnapore ...	Midnapore	875	670·93	15,306	28,091	43,389	533	...	...	...	Perennial— Acres.
	Howrah ...	Panchkoorah	300	91·87	...	8,580	8,471	251	...	...	...	Sugarcane 173
	Total of the month ...		...	...	15,306	36,531	52,309	783	...	...	...	Huldi 66
	Total of the corresponding month of previous year ...		...	...	22,646	41,664	64,748	482	...	...	...	Garden produce 62
	Grand Total of the month ...		...	...	21,401	49,915	68,484	1,388	263	44	183	Brinjal 15
	Grand Total of the corresponding month of previous year ...		...	...	38,308	45,972	84,634	454	183	4	183	Plantain 3
												Sarú 2
												Garden-nut 1
												Total ... 307
												13,491

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

FORT WILLIAM,
The 19th November 1875.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

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

The Council met at Government House on Tuesday, the 23rd November 1875.

PRESENT:

Major-General the Hon'ble Sir H. W. Norman, K. C. B., *Senior Member of the Council, presiding.*
His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.
The Hon'ble A. Hobhouse, Q. C.
The Hon'ble E. C. Bayley, C. S. I.
The Hon'ble Sir W. Muir, K. C. S. I.
The Hon'ble Sir A. J. Arbuthnot, K. C. S. I.
The Hon'ble J. R. Bullen Smith.
The Hon'ble Sir Douglas Forsyth, C. B., K. C. S. I.
The Hon'ble Ashley Eden, C. S. I.
The Hon'ble T. C. Hope.
The Hon'ble D. Cowie.
The Hon'ble Rájá Narendra Krishna, Bahádur.

NEW MEMBERS.

The Hon'ble D. COWIE and the Hon'ble RÁJÁ NARENDRA KRISHNA, BAHÁDUR, took their seat as Additional Members.

CENTRAL PROVINCES LAWS BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR DOUGLAS FORSYTH moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to declare and amend the law in force in the Central Provinces be taken into consideration. He said that this Bill, as now presented, was in substance the same as the Bill which was first presented to the Council. There had been no changes made excepting one or two verbal alterations. The Bill had been sent to the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, who was of opinion that the Bill as put before the Committee exactly met the requirements of the province.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR DOUGLAS FORSYTH also moved that the Bill as amended be passed.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

SPECIFIC RELIEF BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE moved for leave to introduce a Bill to define and amend the law relating to certain kinds of Relief. He said that the first thing he must do was to apologise to the Council for the want of explicitness in the wording of the motion. He understood that some of his hon'ble colleagues thought he was going to propose a Poor-law, and others that it had reference to the movement of troops. But that was not the case. This Bill had nothing to do with the relief of taluqdárs or other distressed members of the community, nor with the change of sentries, but was intended to deal with that which was well known to lawyers under the technical term of "relief," namely, the remedy which was granted by Courts of justice to suitors. The subject was of considerable complexity and intricacy of detail. But he should be able, he thought, in no great number of sentences, to explain to the Council what was the general nature of it, and the reason why they should pass a law on the subject.

The Council would recollect that there was now pending before them a Bill for the purpose of reforming the Code of Civil Procedure, and it was in connec-

tion with that Bill that MR. HOBHOUSE asked leave to introduce the Bill he was now speaking about. The forms of decrees made by civil Courts of justice would be readily enough recognised as closely connected with the procedure of those Courts, though so far forth as those forms regulated the remedies which a suitor might obtain against his adversary, the subject was connected more with substantive law than procedure. Still, in framing the Code of Civil Procedure, we were constantly coming into contact with the kind of decree which had to be pronounced; indeed, there were some processes, such for instance as interlocutory injunctions, of which it was difficult to say whether they partook most of the nature of procedure or substantive law. Now the framers of the Code of Civil Procedure had confined themselves almost entirely to that which was procedure proper, or to that debatable ground to which he had been referring. But in two instances they had clearly overstepped the boundary, and had passed over into substantive law. These two instances were in section 15 of the Code, which dealt with declaratory decrees, and in section 192, the subject of which was the specific performance of contracts. In the Bill pending before the Council, it was proposed to repeal the whole existing Code excepting those two sections; and those were not dealt with by the Bill because it was intended to confine it to that which was properly procedure, and to keep our hands off substantive law. But it had always been intended, and he thought he had mentioned it before, to supersede the two sections in question by a fresh measure which would deal with the subject of them in a much more full and comprehensive manner.

Now, the remedies which were administered by civil Courts of justice might be divided into two great classes, those by which the suitor obtained the very thing to which he was entitled, and those by which he obtained, not that very thing, but compensation for the loss of it. The first branch was known as specific relief, and the second was known as, or at all events might be termed, compensatory relief. If A agreed to sell a house to his neighbour and then refused to perform his agreement, his neighbour might seek relief, either by compelling A to sell the house, or by making him pay damages for not selling the house; and so if A published a piratical copy of his neighbour's writings and invaded his copyright, his neighbour might seek either specific relief by restraining A from so doing, or compensatory relief by making A pay damages for the wrong inflicted by him. It was obvious that the first kind of relief did more exact and complete justice whenever it was applicable. But in the complicated transactions of life that kind of relief was often not applicable, and then more inconvenience and hardship were caused by attempts to carry the contract into effect according to its specific terms, than by the simpler and rougher method of giving compensation for the breach of it. The consequence was that there were very different considerations which regulated the exercise of jurisdiction by way of specific relief, whether in the performance of a contract or in the prevention of wrong, and the exercise of jurisdiction by the simpler and rougher method of giving relief by compensation.

In England that difference had been accentuated in a remarkable manner owing to historical causes. At a very early period in our history the Courts of Common Law refused to accommodate themselves to the growing wants of society, and declined to recognise a great number of transactions which sprung up more and more as society became richer and more civilized. The consequence was that large tracts of natural justice, so to speak, were left vacant and unprovided for, and they were occupied by the Chancellors who assumed the jurisdiction of compelling parties to do justice when the Courts of law refused to do so. Amongst other things, the Courts of law refused to give any remedy by way of specific performance or by way of prevention. If A contracted to sell a field, he could not be compelled by Common Law to do so, but he might be ordered to pay damages for not doing so; or if he encroached upon his neighbour's property, he could not be compelled by Common Law to abstain from doing so, though he might be ordered to pay damages for the wrong actually done. In fact, in all such cases, Courts of Common Law adhered to the rougher and simpler

jurisdiction of compensatory relief. The result was that two important and extensive heads of Equity jurisdiction, in other words, the jurisdiction of the Court of Chancery, became established; namely, the remedy by way of specific performance of contracts, and the remedy by way of injunction for preventing people from doing wrong.

In India we possessed the great advantage of having a single Court for the purpose of administering every kind of justice, by which we were enabled to get rid of many refinements and subtleties which beset this kind of jurisdiction as administered by the Court of Chancery. But still the inherent difference between the two great classes of relief remained, and there remained the fact that the former of these, namely, specific relief, though more exact, was more delicate and more difficult to administer, and that it required more skill and care on the part of the Judge, and that some guidance of the legislature would therefore be acceptable to him.

The Bill he asked leave to introduce did not deal with compensatory relief at all except incidentally and so far as it was either supplementary or alternative to specific relief. Its direct object would be specific relief, and mainly the two subjects he had mentioned, the remedy by way of specific performance, which rested entirely upon contract between the parties, and the remedy by way of injunction, which might rest upon contract or upon the right to have property protected from invasion.

It would be an additional inducement to the Council to accept legislation upon this subject when he reminded them that it formed part of the comprehensive plan which had been so ably laid down by his predecessor Mr. Stephen. He mentioned the matter in one of his latest speeches in Council on the passing of the Contract Act. They had not accomplished any large portion of that plan, because their hands had been quite full of business with reference to matters which were more pressing under the circumstances, or which appeared to them to be more pressing. But they had never lost sight of it, and the Bill for the amendment of the Civil Procedure was an attempt to accomplish one substantial portion of it, and the Bill he now asked leave to introduce was an attempt to accomplish another.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council then adjourned to Tuesday, the 7th December 1875.

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

CALCUTTA;
The 23rd November 1875.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Railway.

DEATH OF Mr. CECIL STEPHENSON, AGENT E. I. RAILWAY Co.

No. 2877 R, dated Fort William, the 26th November 1875.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, P. W. DEPT.

The Hon'ble the President in Council has heard with great regret that Mr. Cecil Stephenson, the Agent of the East Indian Railway Company, who was proceeding to England on sick leave, expired on board the S. S. *Poonah*, on Sunday, the 21st November.

Throughout his long career Mr. Stephenson was indefatigable and successful in the discharge of his duties, and the Hon'ble the President in Council considers that by his death the East Indian Railway Company, the Government, and the public have all suffered loss.

ORDERED, that the above be forwarded to the Home Department for publication in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 25th NOVEMBER 1875.

GENERAL REMARKS.—No rain has fallen during the week, except in the southern districts of Madras and a slight drizzle at Mooltan. In Madras prospects continue satisfactory. In Bombay and Sind the harvest of the kharif continues, and the rabi promises well, except in the Deccan districts, where rain is wanted. In Mysore want of rain makes the prospects of the crops precarious. In the Central Provinces and Berar prospects are very good, and the same is the case throughout Central India and Rajputana. In Bengal there is no change; in the eastern and central districts, Orissa and Chota Nagpore, the late rice continues to promise well; in the southern districts of Behar the damage from drought is not so great as was feared; extensive failure of the rice crop is confined to Mozufferpore and Durbhunga, and parts of Sarun, Chumparun, Purneah, and Bhágalpur. In the North-Western Provinces, Oudh, and the Punjab the kharif has been generally excellent, and the rabi is coming on well.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—		
Kistna (Nov. 25th)	*Nil*	3 feet 2 inches water over anicut; canal supply insufficient; later dry crops being sown; standing crops generally good; indigo harvested; out-turn fair; markets well supplied locally; prices steady; fever general; small-pox in two taluks; no cholera; cattle dysentery general; pasture sufficient.
Kurnool (24th)	*Nil*	Dry crops being harvested; out-turn fair; markets well supplied; prices falling in two taluks, steady elsewhere; water and pasture abundant; fever prevalent; cholera has re-appeared in Kurnool town, 68 seizures and 24 deaths, including taluks; cattle generally healthy; no water over Sunkesala anicut.
Tanjore (25th)	3·55 at Negapatam; elsewhere moderate.	Water in rivers decreasing; supply to tanks scanty; water over lower anicut, north branch ·5, south ·5; cultivation wet and dry crops; standing crops generally good; harvest a few wet and dry crops; yield fair; markets well supplied; prices almost steady; fever in some localities; cholera slightly increased, 99 seizures, 86 deaths; cattle disease in Shelli, some loss; pasture generally sufficient.
Trichinopoly (24th)	1·0 in two taluks.	Very little rain elsewhere; prices slightly fallen in Kullitalai; cholera prevailing to some slight extent; cattle disease in Museri; no other changes of importance.
Malabar ...	...	Not received.
		General Remarks.—General prospects satisfactory.
Bombay— (Oct. 25th)		
Sind. (Oct. 24th)		
Kurrachee ...	...	Fever prevalent; 5 cases at Keti attended with vomiting and purging, 2 fatal; weather unseasonably warm.
Shikarpur ...	...	Fevers very prevalent; disease among horses in taluka Lárkána; weather close and cloudy, threatening rain.
Hyderabad ...	...	Kharif crops being harvested; cotton picking general; fever bad in Hyderabad and Tanda Bags; rabi cultivation estimated at three-eighths less than last year.
Upper Sind Frontier ...	...	Crops as before; weather cloudy; fever prevalent.
Guzerat.		
Ahmedabad ...	...	No change.
Kaira ...	...	Rabi sowing continues; cotton good; 8 cholera cases in Mátar taluka, 3 deaths.
Surat ...	...	No change.
Broach ...	...	Crops good; fever prevalent.
Khandesh and Nasik.		
Khandesh ...	...	Standing rabi crops flourishing; cotton crop unchanged; market very dull; ague prevailing.
Nasik	...	Condition of crops unchanged; rabi crops want rain; 2 cholera cases in one village in Sinnar taluka.
Konkan.		
Tanna ...	...	Kharif reaping completed in Wára and Panwel talukas, and nearly so in other talukas; sowing of rabi in progress.
Deccan.		
Poona ...	...	Standing rabi crops well; more rain anxiously looked for in some talukas.
Ahmednagar ...	...	Rabi crops want rain; kharif harvesting completed in seven talukas; out-turn estimated at 9 annas; 10 cholera cases, 3 deaths.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*continued.*		
Sholapur ...	...	Slight cholera and cattle disease in Sangola; rabi well.
Satara ...	...	Kharif harvesting progressing; rabi crops middling; slight cholera in Tásgaon taluka.
Southern Mahratta Country.		
Belgaum ...	...	Cholera gradually decreasing.
Dharwar ...	...	Harvesting of early crops progressing; late crops good; cholera prevalent.
Kanara ...	...	Strong easterly winds; harvest continues above Ghât.
Kaladgi ...	...	Kharif reaping progressing; rabi and cotton crops flourishing; 35 deaths from cholera.
Kattywar.		
Rájkot ...	...	Cholera prevails around Rájkot and Mánakwára, abating in Gondal taluka.
Wadhwán ...	...	State of crops the same as before 173 cholera cases, 59 deaths.
		General Remarks.—Rain wanted in the Deccan; rabi crops flourishing elsewhere; fever in Sind generally; cholera prevalent in Dharwar District, Wadhwán, and about Rájkot and Mánakwára in Kattywar.
Bengal—		
Chittagong (Nov. 25th)	*Nil*	Cholera prevalent in the Futteekcherry Thanna.
Noakhally „	*Nil*	Cholera is raging both in the town and interior of the district.
Chittagong Hill Tracts „	Not received.	
Hill Tipperah „	*Nil*	
Backergunge „	*Nil*	There is a good deal of sickness, particularly fever. Sporadic cases of cholera are reported from the following Thannas, *viz.*, Dowlutkhan, Ferozepore, Backergunge, Nalchittee, and Burrisaul. Cholera still prevails in some parts of the district; towards the south it is reported as assuming a rather malignant type.
Furreedpore „	*Nil*	
Dacca „	*Nil*	Only one case of cholera has occurred up to date.
Mymensingh „	*Nil*	Cholera still prevails in the Atea Sub-division.
Tipperah „	*Nil*	Cholera prevails to some extent, especially in the north of the district.
24-Pergunnahs „	*Nil*	Fever is prevailing at Barripore and Baraset.
Jessore „	*Nil*	
Nuddea „	*Nil*	Cholera is reported all over the district.
Moorshedabad „	*Nil*	Fever still continuing in Sujagunge.
Pubna „	*Nil*	Cholera continues at Chohali, in Serajgunge.
Rajshahye „	*Nil*	Thirteen cases of cholera reported during the week, of which four were fatal. Cholera is bad in Singia Thanna.
Bogra „	*Nil*	
Maldah „	*Nil*	Fifty-three persons have been attacked by cholera during the week, and fifty-five deaths have occurred from that disease. In the Thanna of Gazole seventy-six persons have been attacked by small-pox, and ten have died.
Dinagepore „	*Nil*	A few cases of cholera reported from the interior.
Rungpore „	*Nil*	
Cooch Behar „	*Nil*	
Jalpaiguri „	Not received	Cholera continues.
Darjeeling „	*Nil*	
Midnapore „	*Nil*	
Howrah „	*Nil*	
Hooghly „	Not received	
Burdwan „	*Nil*	
Bankoorah „	*Nil*	General health of the district is good, except a few cases of cholera at head-quarters, and some cases of fever in the south-east of the district.
Beerbhoom „	*Nil*	
Sonthal Pergunnahs „	*Nil*	
Bhágalpur „	*Nil*	Public health good.
Monghyr „	Not received	
Purneah „	*Nil*	Cholera is prevalent in many places, and fever general throughout the district.
Durbhunga „	*Nil*	
Mozufferpore „	Not received	
Sarun „	*Nil*	General health good.
Chumparun „	Not received	
Patna „	Not received	Health of the district is good, and cholera has disappeared from the vicinity of Dinapore.
Gya „	*Nil*	
Shahabad „	Not received	
Hazáribágh ...	*Nil*	
Lohardugga ...	*Nil*	General health good.
Maunbhoom ...	*Nil*	
Singbhoom ...	*Nil*	The district is healthy.

Presidency or Province and District.		Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*continued.*			
Balasore	...	*Nil*	Cholera is severe in the south of the district, and 58 deaths have been reported during the first fortnight of November.
Cuttack	...	*Nil*	Cholera still hanging about.
Pooree	...	*Nil*	Cholera is reported to have broken out in different parts of Khoorda sub-division.
			General Remarks.—No rain has fallen in any of the districts during the week under review. The prospects of the *amun* or late rice crop in almost all the districts of the Burdwan, Presidency, Orissa, and Chota Nagpore Divisions, are good, though the high land crops are said to be suffering from want of timely rain. The prospects in the Dacca Division are also generally good. In the Chittagong Division the prospects of the rice crop are not so good as it was considered some weeks back, want of sufficient rain and ravage by insects having caused some loss. In North Behar and North Bengal the unsatisfactory prospects of the main rice crop are unchanged; but in South Behar and in some of the districts of North Bengal the loss will not be so great as was at first estimated. Extensive failure of the rice crop seems to be confined to the districts of Durbhunga, Mozufferpore, and to parts of Sarun, Chumparun, Purneah, and Bhágalpur. Harvesting of the late rice crop is progressing. Sowings of the cold weather crops are generally progressing satisfactorily, except in Durbhunga and Mozufferpore, where there is an insufficiency of moisture in the soil.
N. W. P.—			
Benares	(Nov. 22nd)	*Nil*	Nothing to report.
Mirzapur	(24th)	...	Late rice crop suffered in some places from want of water; general prospects good.
Cawnpore	„	...	Kharif first rate; rabi prospects good.
Banda	(25th)	...	No change; weather favourable.
Hamirpur	„	...	Kharif being cut; rabi coming on well.
Jhansi	„	*Nil*	Prospects unchanged.
Agra, Meerut	(24th)	...	No change.
Bareilly	„	...	No change.
Punjab—			
Delhi	(Nov. 24th)	*Nil*	Health good.
Hissár	„	*Nil*	**Kharif harvested; more than average; rabi promising; health good.**
Umballa	„	*Nil*	Crops and health good.
Jullundur	„	*Nil*	Crops reaped; sowings in progress; fever prevails largely.
Lahore	„	*Nil*	Weather cloudy; crops and health good.
Dera Ismail Khán	„	*Nil*	Health and harvest prospects good.
Rawal Pindi	„	*Nil*	Health and harvest prospects good.
Pesháwar	„	*Nil*	Kharif gathered; rabi sowings in progress; cattle disease abating; fever prevalent; rain expected.
Mooltan	„	A drizzle.	*General Remarks.*—Agricultural prospects favourable; public health fair.
Oudh—			
Lucknow	(Nov. 24th)	*Nil*	Public health good; agricultural prospects continue favourable.
Sitapur	„	*Nil*	
Fyzabad	„	*Nil*	
Central Provinces—			
Upper Godavari	(Nov. 20th)	...	Weather cloudy; prospects favourable; small-pox continues; prices steady.
Sambalpur	...	...	Weather clear; kharif harvesting; health good.
Bilaspur	...	...	Weather cloudy; rice cutting; rabi sowings continue; fever prevalent; prices steady.
Raipur	(21st)	...	Weather clear; rice harvesting; rabi sowings completed; few cholera cases; prices stationary.
Balaghât	(22nd)	...	Weather clear and cold; kharif harvesting; rabi sowings continue; fever prevalent; prices risen.
Chhindwara	..	...	Weather clear; prospects favourable; health good; prices steady.
Betul	...	...	Weather clear; kharif reaped; prices steady.
Bhandara	(23rd)	...	Weather clear and cool; threshing rice continues; rabi sowings completed; cholera, fever, cattle disease continue; prices easy.
Nagpur	(24th)	...	Crops doing well; health good; prices steady.
Wardha	...	...	Cotton picking; rabi sowings continue.
Nimar	...	...	Kharif reaping; cholera continues; prices stationary.
Hosbangabad	...	...	Outturn of kharif below average; rabi sowings continue.
Narsinghpur	...	...	Rabi sowings completed; prospects good.
Jubbulpore	...	...	Kharif harvesting; rabi sowings completed; cattle disease prevalent; prices falling.
Saugor	...	...	Weather clear; threshing of kharif commenced; rabi promising; health good.
Seoni	...	...	Kharif threshing; rabi promising; health good; prices stationary.
Damoh	...	...	Rain wanted; rabi sowings continue; health good; prices stationary.
Mandla	...	...	Rabi sowings continue; health good; prices stationary.
			General Remarks.—Crops promising; late rains did much good; rabi preparations progress favourably.

Presidency or Province and District.		Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Mysore and Coorg—			
Bangalore	(Nov. 25th)	...	Rain has not fallen throughout Mysore and Coorg; deaths from cholera in Bangalore cantonment during past week 81, almost wholly abated elsewhere, except at Shimoga; condition of dry crops critical everywhere from continued drought.
Assam—			*General Remarks.*—Agricultural prospects unfavourable.
Gauhati	(Nov. 25th)	*Nil*	Cold, misty mornings; cool, clear days; paddy and mustard backward; all other crops and tea doing well; public health good.
Sylhet	„	...	Reaping progresses; cultivation of winter crops commenced; rice market steady.
Hyderabad Assigned Districts—			
Umráoti	(Nov. 25th)	...	Jowarry in ear; rabi crops favourable.
Rajputana—			
Sirohi	(Nov. 15th)	...	Prospects fair; health good.
Marwár	(20th)	...	Prospects quite satisfactory; health good; weather close and cloudy; rain probable.
Harowtee	(13th)	...	Prospects good; fever prevalent.
Jaipur	(25th)	...	Prospects continue favourable; health good.
Ajmere	(18th)	...	Health and prospects good.
Central India—			
Indore	(Nov. 24th)	...	Health and prospects good.
Gwalior	„	...	
Neemuch	„	...	
Rutlam	„	...	
Sutna	„	...	
Nepal	(Nov. 17th)	*Nil*	A good rice harvest is being realized in the hills.

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

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SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

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OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

ABSTRACT SHOWING THE RESULT OF EMIGRATION FROM THE PORT OF CALCUTTA DURING THE MONTH OF OCTOBER 1875.

No. 1.—*As to Age and Sex.*

	Demerara.			Total.		Grand Total.	Remarks.
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.		
Under 2 years ...	10	13	23	10	13	23	No emigration took place to Trinidad, Jamaica, Natal, Mauritius and the French W. I. Colonies, during this month.
From 2 to 10 years ...	28	20	48	28	20	48	
„ 10 „ 20 „ ...	62	20	82	62	20	82	
„ 20 „ 30 „ ...	178	82	260	178	82	260	
„ 30 „ 40 „ ...	23	9	32	23	9	32	
„ 40 „ 50 „ ...	...	1	1	...	1	1	
Above 50 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Grand Total ...	301	145	446	301	145	446	

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

Orissa	2	1	3	2	1	3	No emigration took place to Trinidad, Jamaica, Natal, Mauritius and the French W. I. Colonies, during this month.
Western Bengal	6	10	16	6	10	16	
Central „	9	11	20	9	11	20	
Eastern „	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Behar	98	31	129	98	31	129	
N. W. Provinces	120	59	179	120	59	179	
Oudh	57	28	85	57	28	85	
Central India	3	1	4	3	1	4	
Punjab	3	1	4	3	1	4	
Nepal	3	2	5	3	2	5	
Misc., Madras and Bombay, &c. ...	...	1	1	...	1	1	
Grand Total ...	301	145	446	301	145	446	

No. 3.—*As to Caste and Religion.*

Hindoos: Brahmins, High Castes ...	46	23	69	46	23	69	No emigration took place to Trinidad, Jamaica, Natal, Mauritius and the French W. I. Colonies, during this month.
Hindoos: Agriculturists	97	22	119	97	22	119	
Hindoos: Artizans	27	8	35	27	8	35	
Hindoos: Low Castes	92	58	150	92	58	150	
Musulmans	39	34	73	39	34	73	
Christians	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Grand Total ...	301	145	446	301	145	446	

Memo.	M.	F.	Total.
1. Hindoos ...	262	111	373
2. Mosulmans ...	39	34	73
3. Christians ...	...	...	...
Total ...	301	145	446

CALCUTTA,
The 29th Nov. 1875.

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

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES-CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 2ND HALF OF OCTOBER 1875, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 960, 961, 966 AND 967 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE OF INDIA, DATED 20TH NOVEMBER 1875.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Districts.		Wheat.			Barley.			Rice. Best sort.			Rice. Common.			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.*			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.*			Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee, &c.) *Panicum Eleusine Coracan &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Remarks.
		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	
		S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	
Madras.	Ganjam	14 7	17 7	10 3	...	...	...	17 8	17 8	17 8	26 1	26 8	1 8	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	16 0	41 0	35 2	23 2	23 3	33 3	40 0	389 8	486 0	323 7	13 7	13 8	13 8	32 0	32 0	10 2	
Bombay.	Upper Sind Frontier	21 8	21 8	18 7	22 0	22 0	16 13	10 0	10 0	10 0	13 8	12 8	12 8	27 0	27 0	32 0	26 8	20 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	23 0	17 8	23 0	21 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	33 0	11 0	11 0	100 0	125 0	130 0	
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Secunderabad	15 9	16 1	14 7	...	...	...	8 1	9 1	9 1	12 9	12 8	12 9	23 2	22 2	34 2	26 9	25 9	30 8	38 6	37 4	34 6	21 8	14 1	25 1	21 7	112 5	112 9	112 9	10 1	10 1	10 2	112 9	112 9	112 9	
	Bolarum	15 5	16 7	15 7	...	...	...	9 6	10 6	10 6	12 0	12 7	14 7	...	...	...	22 9	22 9	30 9	...	...	...	22 0	19 2	21 5	19 2	112 9	112 9	112 9	10 6	10 6	9 8	112 9	112 9	112 9	
	Chadarghat	13 0	12 5	13 0	...	...	...	6 2	7 2	6 2	11 2	12 2	11 5	19 2	19 5	19 5	25 5	25 5	38 0	...	...	...	19 2	19 2	15 2	19 2	130 0	130 0	130 0	10 2	10 2	10 0	130 0	130 0	130 0	

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 2nd DECEMBER 1875.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Rain has fallen during the week in some quantity in the southern districts of Madras (except Malabar): in Sind there has been a heavy fall in Kurrachee, and general rain elsewhere: more or less rain has also fallen in the western and central districts of the Punjab and in parts of Rajputana. Elsewhere, with the exception of a slight shower at Darjeeling, the returns are blank, though clouds are reported from several places in Bengal. Prospects in Madras continue good. In Mysore the drought still makes the condition of the crops critical. In Sind the rain has benefited the rabi, though not beneficial to the kharif crops. In Bombay rain is wanted in the Deccan: elsewhere the crops promise fairly. Reports are good from the Central Provinces, Berar, Rajputana and Central India. In Bengal there is no change. In almost all districts except those of North Behar and North Bengal a good outturn of the late rice crop is expected: the fears of an extensive failure are limited to the sub-divisions of Madhobani, Sitamarhi and Soopole. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh prospects continue generally excellent, though rain would be beneficial in some districts. In the Punjab prospects are very good. Reports from Assam and British Burmah are favourable.

Presidency or Province and District.		Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—			
Kistna	(Dec. 2nd)	*Nil*	Three feet water over anicut; canal supply insufficient; later dry crops sown; standing crops good; markets well supplied; prices generally steady; cholera 17 seizures, 3 deaths, Bander taluk 2 seizures; Gudwada, fever general; cattle dysentery, epizoötic aphtha in 5 taluks; pasture sufficient.
Kurnool	(1st)	*Nil*	Paddy, jonna, arica, korra, and sajja being harvested; outturn fair; water and pasture abundant; markets well supplied; prices falling in 2 taluks, steady elsewhere; cholera 40 seizures, 20 deaths; cattle disease in some villages; no water over Sunkesala anicut.
Tanjore	(2nd)	4·11 at Negapatam; elsewhere good.	Water in rivers and supply to tanks moderate; water over lower anicut, north branch 2 inches, south 2 inches; cultivation wet and dry crops; standing crops generally good; harvest a few wet and dry crops, yield fair; markets well supplied; prices almost steady; fever in some parts; cholera continues, 125 seizures, 77 deaths; cattle generally healthy; pasture generally sufficient.
Trichinopoly	(1st)	...	Rainfall slight but general, over an inch in town; crops good; rivers low; water-supply sufficient; kar rice being harvested; outturn average; markets well supplied; prices fallen in one taluk, elsewhere steady; cholera prevailing to some slight extent in district, town free; public health otherwise good; pasture ample.
Malabar	(2nd)	*Nil*	Second crop cultivation good; markets well supplied; prices steady; small-pox in Ernad; bowel complaints in 7 taluks, 322 cases, 213 deaths; cattle disease in Walluvanad; pasture good. *General Remarks.*—General prospects satisfactory.
Bombay—	(Dec. 2nd)		
Sind.	(Dec. 1st)		
Kurrachee	...	...	Heavy rain since Saturday at Haband Mugger Peer, probably general, will injure kharif crops already ripened and harvested, but will benefit rabi, and perhaps increase area of rabi sowings; three cases of cholera in Keti Bandar reported on 27th, are probably malarious fever of virulent type, as at Rohri; one case fatal.
Shikarpur	...	·80	A fall of rain on 29th and 30th, general; cattle disease and fever continue.
Hyderabad	...	...	Slight rain since 27th; rather threatens more, which will affect yield of cotton.
Upper Sind Frontier	...	·51	Rain most favourable to rabi crops; kharif as before; fever prevalent.
Guzerat.			
Ahmedabad	...	...	No change.
Kaira	...	...	Rabi crops well; 33 cholera cases in two talukas, 17 deaths.
Surat	...	...	Rabi crops good; 9 cholera cases in Wálod taluka, 4 deaths.
Broach	...	...	Several deaths from fever in Broach; no other change.
Khandesh and Nasik.			
Khandesh	...	...	Rabi crops as before; best cotton Rs. 46 to 48 per pulla; cattle disease in Sháháda taluka.
Nasik	...	...	Kharif reaping in progress; rain required for rabi crops, which are middling; slight cholera in one village in Sinnar taluka.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*continued.*		
Konkan.		
Tanna ...	...	Kharif reaping completed in three talukas, and nearly so in the rest of the district; rabi sowing progressing; cholera very slightly prevailing in four villages of Bhiwandi taluka.
Deccan.		
Poona ...	...	Condition of crops the same as before.
Ahmednagar ...	...	Rain wanted for rabi crops; 14 cholera cases, 9 deaths.
Sholapur ...	...	Health good.
Satara ...	...	Kharif harvest continues; rabi crops suffer for want of rain.
Southern Mahratta Country.		
Belgaum ...	...	Reaping of kharif progressing; rabi and cotton crops well; cholera disappearing.
Dharwar ...	...	Harvest of early crops progressing; late crops good; cotton suffering from blight in three talukas; cholera subsiding; fever in all talukas except Nawalgund.
Kanara ...	...	Harvest nearly completed above ghât; ploughing for second crop commenced on coast; 8 cholera cases.
Kaladgi ...	...	Average outturn of kharif will be a little over one-half of the full crop; rabi and cotton crops promise a fair outturn except at Muddebihál; 61 deaths from cholera.
Kattywar and Gaekwar's Territory.		
Rájkot ...	...	Cholera still prevalent in villages about Rájkot, Mánakwára and Upleta.
Wadhwán ...	...	Crops good; cholera prevalent, 142 cases, 75 deaths.
Baroda ...	...	Bajri and paddy crops reaped; cotton prospects very fair.
		General Remarks.—Rain fallen generally in Sind favourable to rabi; fever prevalent; rain wanted in the Deccan; cholera still in Southern Mahratta country, and about Rájkot and Wadhwán to some extent; crops generally fair except in the Deccan where they do not promise so well.
Bengal—		
Chittagong (Dec. 2nd)	*Nil*	Cool weather; the crop is still suffering from want of rain, and there is every probability of there being a smaller crop than last year, but there is no prospect of scarcity.
Noakhally ...	*Nil*	Weather fair and cool; cutting of the intermediate *amun* crops has commenced in the churs and high lands; cholera prevalent throughout the district, but not in the town.
Chittagong Hill Tracts...	*Nil*	Very cold nights and mornings; fogs as usual; cotton is being gathered and mustard being sown.
Hill Tipperah ...	*Nil*	Seasonable weather; the reaping of the rice crop has commenced and it is said will give an outturn of about 10 annas; the sowing of the rabi crops continues.
Backergunge ...	*Nil*	Weather cold and fine; state and prospects of the crops are fair, but want of rain has damaged the paddy and stunted its growth; an average crop only is expected; winter harvesting has begun.
Furreedpore ...	*Nil*	Weather cool and dry; owing to the want of rain in October the rice crop is less than it otherwise would have been, but on the whole it is a good crop; the winter cereals promise well.
Dacca ...	*Nil*	Fine weather; state and prospects of the crops are good.
Mymensingh ...	*Nil*	Weather clear and tolerably cool; state and prospects of the crops are favourable; cholera is still prevalent in many parts of the district.
Tipperah ...	*Nil*	Weather fair and cool; there is no material difference since last report; the late rice crop will not have such a good outturn as usual, and there will be a good deal less rice for export; cholera has shown itself in many places.
24-Pergunnahs ...	*Nil*	Seasonable weather; reaping of *amun* commenced, and the cold weather crops doing well; 55 cases of cholera reported from thana Habra at Barasat, and a few cases from Barrackpore and Bassirhat; fever prevailing at the last two places.
Jessore ...	*Nil*	Weather very pleasant; no rain, but heavy dew during the nights; late rice crop is being harvested; a good outturn expected everywhere except on some high lands here and there in the Narail and Sudder sub-divisions; state of winter crops is satisfactory.
Nuddea ...	*Nil*	Weather cool and seasonable; the *amun* harvest will probably be an average one, but in Bongong sub-division it has suffered from drought; the cold weather crops generally promise well, but rain is wanted in Meherpore and Kooshtea sub-divisions; cholera still prevails in many places.
Moorshedabad ...	*Nil*	Seasonable weather; the *amun* harvest has commenced; an average of full 12 annas crop is expected; other winter crops are thriving; common rice almost stationary in price; fever still continuing in Sujagunge and Gorabazar.
Pubna ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; state and prospects of the crops are good; cholera is still prevalent, especially in the south of Serajgunge sub-division.
Rajshahye ...	*Nil*	There has been no change in the weather during the week; want of rain is still much felt both for the *rabi* crops and the high-land rice, especially for the latter; the winter rice crop on low lands is reaped in most quarters, and the reports of the expected outturn are generally favourable.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*continued.*		
		SUB-DIVISION NATTORE.
		The cutting of early dhan is fast going on; the same complaint as in the last week of injury being done by a black worm to paddy on high or rather dry land continues; sugar-making is going on; the present prospect of the *rabi* crops good; cholera is still somewhat prevalent, and in parts of the district there have been several fatal cases.
Bogra ...	*Nil*	Fine weather; no change in the state and prospects of the crops for better or worse.
Maldah ...	*Nil*	Weather clear and cool; no rain has fallen in the district. In the thanas of Maldah and Nowabgunge a 9-anna crop of *haimunti* or late rice is expected if any rain falls; in Gomastapore and Gazole a better outturn is expected; the *amun* is suffering from continued want of rain, and is *not* expected to yield a good return; it is being threshed in one thana, but the outcome has not yet been ascertained; in Shibgunge the *amun* has been attacked by insects; spring rice being sown in parts of the district; rain is still required for the *kulai*, but the return is expected to be very fair; half anna share of the crop has been destroyed by insects in thana Shibgunge; during the week 106 deaths have occurred from cholera; 79 persons have been attacked by that disease during the same period; 19 deaths from fever are also reported during the week.
Dinagepore ...	*Nil*	Fair weather with westerly wind; the crops are now being cut; a moderate outturn only is expected; 3 cases of cholera at Hemtabad and 3 at Peergunge thana; single cases at Ramsunkool and Thakoorgaon thana.
Rungpore ...	Not received	Weather seasonable; there is no change in rice prospects; harvest has commenced in the Korigram sub-division; expected outturn eight annas; cold weather crops promise well.
Cooch Behar ...	*Nil*	Weather fair; no rain; though the *amun dhan* has suffered much for want of rain on high lands, it is generally believed that on the whole the outturn will be about 8 annas, in some places the outturn will fall below, and in others exceed this estimate; the prospects of tobacco and of mustard seeds are reported to be good.
Julpaiguri ...	Not received	No change to report; tobacco going on well; high land paddy is being cut; cholera is still in the district, but is abating.
Darjeeling ...	·33	Cold frosty mornings and bright clear days. *Haimunti dhan* is being reaped in the high lands of the Terai, and although the outturn will fall short of a full crop no distress will result; all the crops in hills have done well on the whole, most of them have been gathered in; the tea prospects are said to be favourable.
Midnapore ...	*Nil*	Weather cold and clear; state and prospects of the crops are good as before; harvest is being got in.
Howrah ...	*Nil*	Weather fine; state and prospects of the crops are very good.
Hooghly ...	Not received	Weather seasonably cold; vegetables, potatoes and other winter crops are doing well at the cost of somewhat unusual labor for water for the time of the year.
Burdwan ...	*Nil*	Reports of the outturn of *amun* and the prospects of the rabi crops are all favourable; cholera is reported in the Culna and Jehanabad sub-divisions.
Bankoorah ..	*Nil*	Weather dry and cool; state and prospects of the crops are good; the *amun*, or the late rice crop, is ripening. Sugarcane and other crops are doing well.
Beerbhoom ...	*Nil*	Weather clear; most of the rice is cut, and sowing of winter crops is in progress.
Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	*Nil*	Weather cold and dry; over the greater part of the district the rice harvest is beginning, with every prospect of a fair outturn.
Bhágalpur ...	Not received	Rice crops on low lands are generally good; harvesting has begun and prices are falling; report from the south is good; prospects of rabi are everywhere good; public health good.
Monghyr ...	Not received	Weather cold and clear; no change since last week; the Collector and the District Superintendent of Police having seen a large portion of the rice country, agree in thinking that nearly an average rice crop will be reaped; the rabi is coming up, but rain will be wanted after the rice is cut; rain at present would do more harm than good to the rice.
Purneah ...	*Nil*	Weather cool and seasonable; the cutting of the winter rice has commenced; good reports are received from the north and from the Kosi; the crop in Nepal is said to be very good; importation from that country has already begun; the mustard crop promises well, but rain is wanted; pulses are coming on; the wheat, oats, &c., which have been sown have generally germinated.
Darbhanga ...	*Nil*	Weather fine; no change in the state and prospects of the crops; the Collector has just returned from a tour of inspection through the Sudder sub-division, and believes that an eight-anna rice crop will be harvested. There is reason for believing that the outturn of crops in the Madhobani sub-division will be better than that anticipated in the last report; prices show a tendency to decline both at Darbhanga and Madhobani.
Mozufferpore ...	Not received	Weather cold and occasionally cloudy; on the 26th instant it was very cloudy; the prospects of rice and rabi crops in Mozufferpore and Seetamurhee sub-divisions are much the same as reported last

Presidency or Province and District.		Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*continued.*			
			week; the Collector has been on tour in the Hajeepore sub-division during the week ending 26th November; he considers that the previous estimate of an average four-anna rice crop, which is now being cut, will prove correct; the rabi crops in the Hajeepore and Muhana thanas are very much better than he anticipated; in the former thana there is a ten-anna crop now on the ground, and even without rain an eight-anna crop is expected; in the latter thana there is at present an average eight-anna crop on the ground, but without rain only four-anna will probably come to maturity; tobacco and ruhur are both very good, but root crops are not so good as previously reported; the Collector has not recently been over the Lalgunge thana jurisdiction, but hopes to visit it next week. It is the only thana of the Hajeepore sub-division in which any distress may be apprehended.
Sarun	...	*Nil*	Weather fine and seasonably cold; west wind prevailing; no apparent sign of rain; cotton and ruhur pulse are doing well; sugarcane is being manufactured; paddy is being harvested; rabi crops are still doing well; irrigation is being resorted to where practicable; apprehensions are entertained for want of rain; general health good.
Chumparun	..	*Nil* (No rain in the previous week also.)	Weather cloudy now and then; the prospect of the late rice crop is as bad as was anticipated; rabi has been sown; it is not growing well; the sky is overcast.
Patna	...	Not received	Seasonable weather; the late rice crops in low lands are thriving well, but in high lands they are suffering from want of rain; general health good.
Gya	...	*Nil*	Clear weather, cloudless sky, and cool winds; rice crop is being reaped; outturn is better than anticipated, and is estimated at 8, 10 and 12 annas in different parts of the district; the rahur crops are good; sowings of rabi crops showing fair prospects; general health good.
Shahabad	...	*Nil*	Weather generally dry and clear, pleasant westerly wind; paddy being reaped; rabi doing well; health of the people good.
Hazáribágh	...	*Nil*	The weather has been slightly cloudy during the past week, and not so cold as it should be; the rice crop is being harvested, and the outturn is expected to be better than it was supposed it would be; the cold weather crop of what there is looks well, but it would be premature to calculate what the probable outturn may be.
Lohardugga	...	*Nil*	Seasonable weather; a large portion of the rice crop has now been harvested, and the outturn is excellent; the rabi crops are looking well, but in Palamow only about half the usual area has been sown owing to want of rain; general health good.
Maunbhoom	...	*Nil*	Favourable weather; state and prospects of the crops are favourable throughout the district; the paddy of the Chass thanna jurisdiction has been considerably affected by the blight during the week ending the 27th November.
Singbhoom	...	*Nil*	Seasonable weather; state and prospects of the crops are favourable; general health of the district good, but fever prevailing in some parts.
Balasore	...	*Nil*	Weather fine and harvest of rice is progressing fast; sporadic cholera is general throughout the district, but does not appear to be increasing.
Cuttack	...	*Nil*	Weather cold and fine; early *sarudh* rice crop is being reaped, and late *sarudh* is ripening; state of all crops is excellent.
Pooree	...	*Nil*	Weather fine and cold; the *laghu*, or the first late rice, is being reaped and gathered; *sarad*, or the main late rice, is in flower, and promises well; in Khoordah the prospect is favourable; cholera is still raging in different parts; sugarcane is now ripe.
			General Remarks.—No rainfall is reported from any of the districts, excepting light showers at Darjeeling. The state and prospects of the main rice crop in almost all the districts of the Burdwan, Presidency, Orissa and Chota Nagpore Divisions are good, though the high land crops are reported to be suffering from want of rain; the prospects in the Dacca Division are also good. In the Chittagong Division the crops will yield a moderate outturn. In North Behar and North Bengal it has been ascertained from further local enquiry that the general outturn will be better than was anticipated. The prospects are worst in the subdivisions of Sitamarhee, Madhobani and Soopool. Harvesting of the late rice is progressing; cold weather crops are generally progressing favourably. Irrigation is being resorted to where practicable.
N. W. P.—			
Benares	(Nov. 29th)	*Nil*	Rabi prospects good; rain would make them first rate.
Mirzapur	(Dec. 1st)	...	Prospects continue good; rabi crops growing well.
Cawnpore	„	*Nil*	Kharif and rabi prospects continue good.
Hamirpur	(2nd)	...	Kharif nearly reaped; rabi progressing well.
Jhansi	„	*Nil*	Prospects unchanged.
Agra	(1st)	*Nil*	No change.
Meerut	„	*Nil*	Prospects unaltered.
Bareilly	„	...	Weather cloudy; rain would be advantageous.
Banda	(2nd)	...	No change; rain needed for rabi.

Presidency or Province and District.		Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Punjab—			
Delhi	(Dec. 1st)	*Nil*	Health good.
Hissár	„	*Nil*	Harvest prospects favourable; health generally good excepting some fever.
Umballa	„	*Nil*	Crops and health good.
Jullundur	„	*Some showers.*	Crops gathered; rabi prospects fair.
Lahore	„	·2	
Mooltan	„	·4	Crops and health good except a little fever.
Dera Ismail Khán	„	*Slight rain.*	Health and harvest prospects good.
Rawal Pindi	„	1·7	Health and harvest prospects good.
Pesháwar	„	·9	Rabi sowings in progress; slight fever prevalent.
			General Remarks.—**Slight falls of rain all over northern and central districts of province; public health and harvest prospects good.**
Oudh—			
Lucknow	(Dec. 1st)	*Nil*	**Agricultural prospects and public health continue generally good.**
Sitapur	„	*Nil*	
Fyzabad	„	*Nil*	
Central Provinces—			
Upper Godavari	(Nov. 27th)	...	Rabi promising; health good; prices falling.
Sambalpur	...	...	Kharif harvesting continues; few cases of cholera in South Sonpur.
Bilaspur	...	...	Rice-cutting continues; fever prevalent; prices steady.
Raipur	(Nov. 28th)	...	Prospects unchanged; cholera continues.
Chanda		...	Kharif and rabi doing well; cholera, fever and cattle disease continue; prices easy.
Balaghât	(Nov. 29th)	...	Kharif harvesting continues; rabi sowings completed; fever prevalent; prices steady.
Betul	...	...	Kharif harvesting continues; health good; prices steady.
Bhandara	(Nov. 30th)	...	Rice threshing continues; rabi sowings completed; cholera, fever and small-pox continue; prices easy.
Nagpur	(Dec. 1st)	...	Kharif and rabi doing well; health good; prices easy.
Wardha	...	...	Rabi promising; cotton picking continues.
Nimar	...	...	Jowar cutting; rabi sowings completed; cholera lingering; prices stationary.
Hoshangabad	...	...	Prospects of kharif unchanged; rabi good.
Narsinghpur	...	...	Rabi sowings completed; prospects good.
Jubbulpore	...	...	Cattle disease prevalent; prices easy.
Saugor	...	...	Reaping and threshing of kharif continue; health good; prices falling.
Seoni	...	...	Threshing of kharif continues; rabi promising; health good; prices stationary.
Damoh	(Dec. 2nd)	...	Rain wanted; sowings completed; health good; prices stationary.
Mandla	...	...	Rabi sowings continue; health good; prices stationary.
			General Remarks.—**Prospects continue good.**
British Burma—			
Arakan Division	...	...	**Public health good; outturn of crops favourable but will probably be light.**
Pegu Division.			
Bassein	...	...	Health and crops good; cattle disease in many places.
Henzada	...	...	Health good; reaping progressing.
Prome	...	...	Health good; harvest progressing.
Thayetmyo	...	...	Health and crops good; reaping commenced.
Thonkwa	...	...	Health and crops good; slight cattle disease.
Tenasserim Division	...	...	Public health good; crops progressing; cattle disease still continues in the Amherst district.
Mysore and Coorg—			
Mysore	(Dec. 2nd)	*Nil*	Crops generally suffering from continued drought; distress beginning to be felt in Chitaldroog and Kolar districts; prices elsewhere steady; cholera severe in Bangalore, but abating again, inconsiderable elsewhere.
Coorg	„	„	
Assam—			
Gauhati	(Dec. 2nd)	*Nil*	Mornings cold and foggy, days clear and cool; *sali dhan* being reaped, but it suffered much for want of rain; prospects of all other crops and tea favourable; public health good.
Sylhet	„	...	**Reaping progresses; rice market steady.**
Hyderabad Assigned Districts—			
Umraoti	...	...	**Jowari nearly ripe; cotton picking commenced; rabi in good condition.**
Rajputana—			
Sirohi	(Nov. 22nd)	...	Health good; prospects fair.
Marwar	(27th)	Rain on 21st (more probable).	Prospects promising; health good.
Meywar	(26th)	...	Health and prospects good.
Harowtee	(20th)	...	No change.
Ajmere	(25th)	...	Health and prospects good.
Jaipur	(Dec. 2nd)	...	Prospects favourable; health good; weather cloudy.
Central India—			
Indore	(Dec. 1st)	...	Health and prospects good.
Gwalior	„	...	
Neemuch	„	...	
Rutlam	„	...	
Sutna	„	...	

N. B.—In the column of rainfall in the statement published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*, dated the 20th November 1875, opposite Ahmednagar, for 0·2 *read* 0·02.

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

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OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. XXXVI OF 1875.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending		Total from 1st January		Total increase in 1875.	Total decrease in 1875.
		12th Sept. 1874.	11th Sept. 1875.	to 12th Sept. 1874.	to 11th Sept. 1875.		
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
13th Nov. 1875	East Indian, Main ...	3,81,860	3,93,867	2,64,81,125	1,86,27,680	...	78,53,445
13th ditto ...	Ditto, Jubbulpoor	19,872	19,245	19,75,299	13,86,036	...	5,89,263
6th ditto ...	Eastern Bengal ...	76,080	69,284	24,88,513	19,20,577	...	5,67,936
23rd Oct. 1875	Oudh and Rohilkhund	29,673	37,788	12,97,224	19,07,961	6,10,737	...
6th Nov. 1875	Sindh, Punjab & Delhi	96,212	1,07,277	57,02,812	44,76,181	...	12,26,631
30th Oct. 1875	Madras ...	1,24,759	1,00,206	40,96,948	43,86,048	2,89,100	...
30th ditto ...	South Indian ...	16,642	24,603	6,63,788	6,65,825	2,037	...
6th Nov. 1875	Great Indian Peninsula	1,87,991	2,06,055	1,45,01,008	1,54,52,066	9,51,058	...
13th ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India ...	53,845	50,173	43,55,617	45,17,382	1,61,765	...
	TOTAL ...	9,86,934	10,08,498	6,15,62,284	5,33,39,756	...	82,22,528
	State.						
12th Nov. 1875	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	1,172	1,477	71,655	72,603	948	...
13th ditto ...	Nulhattee ...	1,500	1,346	62,933	57,834	...	5,099
13th ditto ...	Rajpootana ...	8,878	25,461	3,09,062	11,19,111	8,10,049	...
13th ditto ...	Holkar ...	2,344	5,858	46,760*a*	2,29,390	1,82,630	...
	Khamgaon ...	...	...	23,989*b*	39,361*c*	15,372	...
9th Oct. 1875	Oomraotee ...	354	433	25,367	47,997	22,630	...
	Wardha Valley ...	...	...	17,244*d*	22,877*e*	5,633	...
9th ditto ...	Nizam's ...	...	6,816	...	3,23,225	3,23,225	...
	Tirhoot ...	...	...	...	40,429*f*	40,429	...
16th ditto ...	Punjab Northern ...	...	2,927	...	75,713*g*	75,713	...
	TOTAL ...	14,248	44,318	5,57,000	20,28,540	14,71,540	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	10,01,182	10,52,816	6,21,19,284	5,53,68,296	...	67,50,988

(*a*) Total receipts from 1st February to 12th September 1874.
(*b*) Total receipts from 1st January to 14th June 1874, after which the line was closed.
(*c*) Total receipts from 1st January to 30th June 1875.
(*d*) Total receipts from 1st February to 14th June 1874, after which the line was closed.
(*e*) Total receipts from 1st January to 15th June 1875, after which the line was closed.
(*f*) Total receipts from 11th January to 12th June 1875, after which the line was closed.
(*g*) Total receipts from 12th April to 11th September 187 .

No. XXXVII of 1875.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending 19th Sept. 1874.	For week ending 18th Sept. 1875.	Total from 1st January to 19th Sept. 1874.	Total from 1st January to 18th Sept. 1875.	Total increase in 1875.	Total decrease in 1875.
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
13th Nov. 1875	East Indian, Main ...	4,91,580	4,27,292	2,69,72,705	1,90,54,972	...	79,17,733
13th ditto	Ditto, Jubbulpoor	23,131	19,335	19,98,430	14,05,371	...	5,93,059
6th ditto	Eastern Bengal ...	86,294	80,584	25,74,807	20,01,161	...	5,73,646
23rd Oct. 1875	Oudh and Rohilkhund	29,425	36,308	13,26,649	19,44,269	6,17,620	...
6th Nov. 1875	Sindh, Punjab & Delhi	87,043	98,103	57,89,855	45,74,285	...	12,15,570
30th Oct. 1875	Madras ...	1,00,702	98,661	41,97,651	44,84,709	2,87,058	...
30th ditto	South Indian ...	17,195	27,482	6,80,932	6,93,307	12,375	...
6th Nov. 1875	Great Indian Peninsula	1,78,350	2,05,596	1,46,79,358	1,56,57,662	9,78,304	...
13th ditto	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India ...	48,763	63,282	44,04,380	45,80,664	1,76,284	...
	TOTAL ...	10,62,483	10,56,643	6,26,24,767	5,43,96,400	...	82,28,367
	State.						
13th Nov. 1875	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	1,400	1,340	73,055	73,943	888	...
13th ditto	Nulhattee ...	1,400	1,432	64,323	59,266	...	5,057
13th ditto	Rajpootana ...	11,228	19,164	3,20,291	11,38,275	8,17,984	...
13th ditto	Holkar ...	1,827	8,525	48,586*a*	2,37,914	1,89,328	...
	Khamgaon ...	...	...	23,989*b*	39,361*c*	15,372	...
9th Oct. 1875	Oomraotee ...	319	440	25,686	48,437	22,751	...
	Wardha Valley ...	...	...	17,244*d*	22,877*e*	5,633	...
9th ditto	Nizam's ...	...	7,081	...	3,30,306	3,30,306	...
	Tirhoot ...	...	...	...	40,429*f*	40,429	...
16th ditto	Punjab Northern ...	...	2,571	...	78,283*g*	78,283	...
	TOTAL ...	16,174	40,553	5,73,174	20,69,091	14,95,917	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	10,78,657	10,97,196	6,31,97,941	5,64,65,491	...	67,32,450

(*a*) Total receipts from 1st February to 19th September 1874.
(*b*) Total receipts from 1st January to 14th June 1874, after which the line was closed.
(*c*) Total receipts from 1st January to 30th June 1875.
(*d*) Total receipts from 1st February to 14th June 1874, after which the line was closed.
(*e*) Total receipts from 1st January to 15th June 1875, after which the line was closed.
(*f*) Total receipts from 11th January to 12th June 1875, after which the line was closed.
(*g*) Total receipts from 12th April to 18th September 1875.

No. XXXVIII of 1875.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending 26th Sept. 1874.	For week ending 25th Sept. 1875.	Total from 1st January to 26th Sept. 1874.	Total from 1st January to 25th Sept. 1875.	Total increase in 1875.	Total decrease in 1875.
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
13th Nov. 1875	East Indian, Main ...	4,56,421	4,18,794	2,74,29,126	1,94,73,766	...	79,55,360
13th ditto	Ditto, Jubbulpoor	22,904	21,351	20,21,334	14,26,722	...	5,94,612
6th ditto	Eastern Bengal ...	99,198	87,905	26,74,000	20,89,065	...	5,84,935
23rd Oct. 1875	Oudh and Rohilkhund	33,845	33,279	13,60,494	19,77,548	6,17,054	...
6th Nov. 1875	Sindh, Punjab & Delhi	74,404	1,16,566	58,64,259	46,90,850	...	11,73,409
30th Oct. 1875	Madras ...	97,868	1,05,467	42,95,519	45,90,176	2,94,657	...
30th ditto	South Indian ...	18,397	26,031	6,99,329	7,19,338	20,009	...
6th Nov. 1875	Great Indian Peninsula	2,69,948	2,26,002	1,49,40,306	1,58,83,665	9,34,359	...
13th ditto	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India ...	70,640	57,623	44,75,020	46,38,288	1,63,268	...
	TOTAL ...	11,43,620	10,93,018	6,37,68,387	5,54,89,418	...	82,78,969
	State.						
13th Nov. 1875	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	1,534	1,581	74,589	75,525	936	...
13th ditto	Nulhattee ...	1,225	1,690	65,548	60,956	...	4,592
13th ditto	Rajpootana ...	14,401	23,506	3,34,691	11,61,781	8,27,090	...
13th ditto	Holkar ...	2,541	9,146	51,127*a*	2,47,061*b*	1,95,934	...
	Khamgaon ...	...	...	23,989*b*	39,361*c*	15,372	...
9th Oct. 1875	Oomraotee ...	385	659	26,071	49,096	23,025	...
	Wardha Valley ...	...	...	17,244*d*	22,877*e*	5,633	...
9th ditto	Nizam's ...	...	7,004	...	3,37,310	3,37,310	...
	Tirhoot ...	...	...	...	40,429*f*	40,429	...
16th ditto	Punjab Northern ...	...	2,783	...	81,066*g*	81,066	...
	TOTAL ...	20,086	46,369	5,93,259	21,15,462	15,22,203	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	10,63,706	11,39,387	6,43,61,646	5,76,04,880	...	67,56,766

(*a*) Total receipts from 1st February to 26th September 1874.
(*b*) Total receipts from 1st January to 14th June 1874, after which the line was closed.
(*c*) Total receipts from 1st January to 30th June 1875.
(*d*) Total receipts from 1st February to 14th June 1874, after which the line was closed.
(*e*) Total receipts from 1st January to 15th June 1875, after which the line was closed.
(*f*) Total receipts from 11th January to 12th June 1875, after which the line was closed.
(*g*) Total receipts from 12th April to 25th September 1875.

No. XXXIX of 1875.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending 3rd Oct. 1874.	For week ending 2nd Oct. 1875.	Total from 1st January to 3rd Oct. 1874.	Total from 1st January to 2nd Oct. 1875.	Total increase in 1875.	Total decrease in 1875.
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
13th Nov. 1875	East Indian, Main ...	4,36,611	4,60,603	2,78,65,736	1,99,34,368	...	79,31,368
13th ditto	Ditto, Jubbulpoor	24,976	27,665	20,46,310	14,54,387	...	5,91,923
6th ditto	Eastern Bengal ...	1,13,091	78,621	27,87,091	21,67,686	...	6,19,405
23rd Oct. 1875	Oudh and Rohilkhund	32,604	41,142	13,93,098	20,18,690	6,25,592	...
6th Nov. 1875	Sindh, Punjab & Delhi	91,291	99,439	59,55,550	47,90,289	...	11,65,261
30th Oct. 1875	Madras ...	1,49,280	1,13,112	44,44,799	47,03,288	2,58,489	...
30th ditto	South Indian ...	23,503	26,959	7,22,832	7,46,298	23,466	...
6th Nov. 1875	Great Indian Peninsula	2,27,483	2,59,521	1,51,76,789	1,61,43,185	9,66,396	...
13th ditto	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India ...	85,975	60,025	45,60,995	46,98,313	1,37,318	...
	TOTAL ...	11,84,814	11,67,087	6,49,58,200	5,66,56,504	...	82,96,696
	State.						
13th Nov. 1875	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	2,516	3,539	77,105	79,064	1,959	...
13th ditto	Nulhattee ...	1,123	1,648	66,670	62,604	...	4,066
13th ditto	Rajpootana ...	11,930	26,960	3,46,622	11,88,742	8,42,120	...
13th ditto	Holkar ...	2,336	11,290	53,462*a*	2,58,351	2,04,889	...
	Khamgaon ...	...	...	23,989*b*	39,361*c*	15,372	...
9th Oct. 1875	Oomraotee ...	235*d*	713	26,306*e*	49,809	23,503	...
	Wardha Valley ...	...	...	17,244*f*	22,877*g*	5,633	...
9th ditto	Nizam's ...	...	6,612	...	3,43,922	3,43,922	...
	Tirhoot ...	...	...	...	40,429*h*	40,429	...
16th ditto	Punjab Northern ...	...	2,827	...	83,893*k*	83,893	...
	TOTAL ...	18,140	53,589	6,11,398	21,69,052	15,57,654	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	12,02,954	12,20,676	6,55,64,598	5,88,25,556	...	67,39,042

(*a*) Total receipts from 1st February to 3rd October 1874.
(*b*) Total receipts from 1st January to 14th June 1874, after which the line was closed.
(*c*) Total receipts from 1st January to 30th June 1875.
(*d*) Receipts for the last 4 days of September 1874, after which the line was closed.
(*e*) Total receipts from 1st January to 30th September 1874.
(*f*) Total receipts from 1st February to 14th June 1874, after which the line was closed.
(*g*) Total receipts from 1st January to 15th June 1875, after which the line was closed.
(*h*) Total receipts from 11th January to 12th June 1875, after which the line was closed.
(*k*) Total receipts from 12th April to 2nd October 1875.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

(TELEGRAPH).

Abstract of Foreign Traffic for the Month of August 1875.

Class of Messages.	Route: West: Via Teheran. No.	Via Teheran. Indian Value.	Via Turkey. No.	Via Turkey. Indian Value.	Persian Gulf. No.	Persian Gulf. Indian Value.	Via Suez. No.	Via Suez. Indian Values	East: Via Amur. No.	Via Amur. Indian Value.	Via Madras. No.	Via Madras. Indian Value.	Native Burma. No.	Native Burma. Indian Value.	Total. No.	Total. Indian Value.
INDIAN.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.
Sent ...	1,075	7,636 13	40	237 8	62	349 0	1,280	6,459 4	...	...	265	1,521 4	182	333 0	2,904	16,536 13
Received ...	878	4,635 3	48	219 9	136	1,044 8	1,194	5,436 2	1	4 3	297	1,634 14	143	279 12	2,692	13,254 3
TOTAL ...	1,953	12,272 0	88	457 1	198	1,393 8	2,474	11,895 6	1	4 3	562	3,156 2	325	612 12	5,596	29,791 0
TRANSIT.																
East to West	198	1,409 1	...	...	...	...	1,023	7,419 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,221	8,828 6
West to East	289	1,953 0	22	111 5	...	...	860	5,960 13	...	...	...	...	1	2 0	1,172	8,027 2
West to West	...	...	...	...	*1	4 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4 3
TOTAL ...	482	3,362 1	22	111 5	1	4 3	1,883	13,380 2	...	...	...	...	1	2 0	2,394	16,859 11
GRAND TOTAL...															7,990	46,650 11

* From Aden to Bagdad.

Abstract of Foreign Traffic with India by the Indo-European and Red Sea routes for the Month of August 1875.

Route.		Number of Messages by each Route (exclusive of transit). To India.	From India.	Total.	Percentage of Number. To India.	From India.	Total.
Indo-European	*Vid* Teheran	878	1,075	1,953	39·01	43·75	41·48
	„ Turkey	43	40	83	1·91	1·63	1·76
	Persian Gulf *vid* Kurrachee	136	62	198	6·04	2·52	4·21
Red Sea ...	*Vid* Suez	1,194	1,280	2,474	53·04	52·10	52·55
	TOTAL ...	2,251	2,457	4,708	100·00	100·00	100·00

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS IN THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES FOR FASL RABI AND YEAR 1874-75.

No. 843A, dated Naini Tal, the 12th October 1875.

RESOLUTION—By His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, North-Western Provinces.

READ the following papers:—

Resolution by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, North-Western Provinces, on irrigation operations for kharif 1874, No. 113A, dated 13th February 1875.

Statements A6, B6, C6, for rabi 1874-75.

Statements A6, B6, C6, for the year 1874-75.

OBSERVATIONS.—The following table shows the areas irrigated and the revenue derived from all sources for the two harvests for the last nine years:—

YEAR.	AREA.		TOTALS.	REVENUE.		TOTALS.
	Kharif.	Rabi.		Kharif.	Rabi.	
1868-69	487,485	957,413	1,444,898	12,19,094	19,27,797	31,46,891
1869-70	501,625	588,048	1,089,673	13,39,811	12,29,981	25,69,792
1870-71	396,399	654,409	1,050,808	12,07,266	13,43,903	25,51,169
1871-72	333,117	519,372	852,489	10,42,814	11,32,919	22,75,733
1872-73	353,619	586,958	940,577	10,07,280	13,05,157	23,12,437
1873-74	401,576	647,736	1,049,312	13,18,634	13,41,210	26,59,844
1874-75	389,706	752,572	1,142,278	13,94,241	15,32,051	29,26,292

The area irrigated for the present year ranks next to the area in the famine year 1868-69, being 302,620 acres less; while the revenue is only less than the revenue of the same year by 2,20,599.

The kharif (1874-75) was one of ample and seasonable rainfall, beginning early in June and extending well into September.

The winter rains were deferred until February, and the season was consequently favourable to canal irrigation for rabi crops.

The following statement shows the increase from year to year respectively in area and revenue for the last three years, which, with the exception of 1873-74—a year of somewhat scanty rainfall—have been years favourable to agriculture:—

YEAR.	INCREASES.	
	Area.	Revenue.
1872-73	88,088	1,36,703
1873-74	108,735	3,47,408
1874-75	92,966	2,66,448
TOTAL INCREASE IN THREE YEARS ...	289,789	7,50,559

These figures show that th prosperity of the canals is steadily increasing.

The following table shows the acreage of the most important crops for the last seven years:—

YEAR.	Sugarcane.	Rice.	Wheat.	Barley.	Bajra, Jawar, &c.	Cotton, &c.	Indigo, &c.	Opium, &c.
1868-69 ...	97,553	111,020	591,783	257,509	143,890	55,369	76,932	5,040
1869-70 ...	104,610	117,545	383,533	132,601	75,178	57,106	130,895	3,640
1870-71 ...	112,141	96,479	461,534	134,192	30,208	37,529	120,651	3,654
1871-72 ...	94,816	76,880	365,950	99,650	19,883	22,082	120,149	5,449
1872-73 ...	102,242	83,956	363,529	160,023	14,761	16,007	131,631	7,994
1873-74 ...	130,554	75,875	402,755	188,581	29,520	18,486	146,420	9,008
1874-75 ...	141,728	58,182	445,970	204,896	36,698	6,852	156,806	10,659

The increase yearly apparent in the more valuable kharif crops has been already reviewed in the Resolution of last February upon that fasl.

It now remains to review the results of the fasl rabi.

The increase in wheat irrigation is 43,215 acres, and in barley and the less valuable cereals, 16,315 and 7,169 acres, respectively.

This increase may be attributed partly to the wider cultivation of the better class of grains, and partly to the lateness of the winter rains, which caused a great demand for irrigation in the Cawnpore and Etáwah districts. The increase of 20,000 acres in pulses (grain), and of nearly 6,000 in the highly-rated garden crops wholly in the district of Gurgáon (to which water has been given for the first time from the Agra Canal), are satisfactory features in the results of the season.

Turning to the Statement No. A7 rabi showing the areas by districts, the increase on all the principal grain crops is seen to be general on the Ganges Canal; the total increase for the canal over last rabi being 95,175 acres, of which 21,151 acres is in Cawnpore district, 16,500 in Mainpurí, 14,071 in Bulandshahr, 11,483 in Aligarh, 11,223 in Etáwah, and 9,582 in Etah; and there has been a general increase in every other district except the two irrigated by the Rohilkhand Canals, which show a decrease of 13,200 acres of rabi cultivation, owing to masonry weirs which are under construction not being ready.

The present rabi is signalized as the first irrigating season of the new Agra Canal. The first and second divisions show respectively an irrigated area of 9,453 and 5,677 acres, making an aggregate of 15,130 acres, of which 9,410 acres was in the Gurgáon district, the largest portion being taken for gardens and orchards.

These results are very encouraging, as the cautious official estimate for the past year was limited to 6,000 acres.

Reviewing the results of the whole year, it may be said that the increase in sugarcane and indigo among the kharif crops, and the general increase among all the more valuable rabi crops, amply compensates for the decrease in rice and cotton.

The former crop is regaining its position on the Eastern Jumna Canal; the production of the latter by irrigation appears incompatible with the present low prices.

ORDERED, that copies of this Resolution and connected papers be submitted to the Government of India and circulated to the Officers of the Department, Irrigation Branch, and to the General Department of this Government, and that it be published in the *North-Western Provinces Gazette*.

By order, &c.,
W. H. GREATHED, *Col., R. E.*,
Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P., Irrigation Branch.

No. A7.—ANNUAL STATEMENT.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF IRRIGATION AND RAINFALL FOR THE YEAR 1873-74 AND 1874-75 IN THE CANAL DISTRICTS OF THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

Zilas.	Area in acres.	Cultivated areas in acres.	AREAS IRRIGATED.									RAINFALL.		
			Fasl Khabif, 1874-75.			Fasl Rabi, 1874-75.			Whole year 1874-75.					
			Total acres.	In comparison with 1873-74.		Total acres.	In comparison with 1873-74.		Total acres.	In comparison with 1873-74.		Percentage of increase or decrease in 1874-75.	1873-74.	1874-75.	Percentage of increase or decrease in 1874-75.
				Increase.	Decrease.		Increase.	Decrease.		Increase.	Decrease.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Saháranpur	1,425,825	1,001,818	34,949	1,048	...	34,961	3,725	...	69,910	4,773	...	+7·3	46·3	42·9	—7·3
Muzaffarnagar	1,054,065	703,459	45,405	...	3,816	69,351	2,517	...	114,756	...	1,299	—1·0	30·9	43·4	+40·4
Meerut	1,511,661	1,082,196	68,276	...	9,808	119,302	14,071	..	187,578	4,263	...	+2·3	27·9	38·1	+36·5
Bulandshahr	1,221,373	823,004	66,360	15,695	...	71,356	5,123	...	137,716	20,818	...	+17·8	35·7	32·4	—9·5
Aligarh	1,190,118	932,640	39,751	...	1,846	74,978	11,483	...	114,729	9,637	...	+9·1	30·4	33·7	+10·8
Muttra	1,032,021	831,124	8	...	6,128	3,766	3,373	...	3,774	...	2,755	—4·21	50·4	34·1	—32·3
Agra	1,199,037	886,774	7,279	6,766	...	22,703	9,582	...	29,982	16,348	...	+120·6	46·5	32·2	—30·8
Etah	898,838	585,330	8,277	...	1,260	20,582	993	...	28,859	...	267	—0·9	24·6	33·6	—36·6
Mainpuri	1,066,534	576,615	22,613	2,501	...	74,487	16,500	...	97,100	19,001	...	+24·3	22·5	58·8	+162·2
Farukhabad	1,084,399	674,034	11,988	2,503	...	30,388	4,799	...	42,376	7,302	...	+20·9	26·2	50·9	+94·3
Etáwah	1,044,123	572,221	27,246	1,371	...	85,418	11,233	...	112,664	12,604	...	+12·5	41·0	39·8	—2·9
Cawnpore	1,514,343	855,663	39,276	6,129	...	102,300	21,151	...	141,576	27,280	...	+23·8	26·2	34·3	+30·9
Delhi	...	...	...	...	...	37	37	...	37	37	...	...	...	...	...
Gurgaon	...	...	...	...	...	9,410	9,410	...	9,410	9,410	...	...	...	...	...
Dún	653,271	86,657	5,595	...	587	10,090	3,158	...	15,615	2,571	...	+19·7	68·9	93·2	+35·3
Bijnor	1,204,659	685,026	918	...	1,762	1,392	623	...	2,310	...	1,139	—33·0	35·3	48·2	+82·1
Tarái	469,760	91,735	3,449	...	913	2,472	...	651	5,921	...	1,564	—20·9	28·9	64·6	+12·4
Bareilly	1,518,579	1,084,290	7,995	...	21,646	17,810	...	12,549	25,805	...	34,195	—56·9	32·6	52·5	+61·0
Jhánsi	1,029,295	504,575	50	11	...	717	157	...	767	168	...	+37·4	43·9	33·2	—24·3
Hamírpur	1,464,641	783,987	271	...	128	1,122	101	...	1,393	...	27	+6·6	37·3	45·2	+21·1
Total ...	20,582,542	12,760,938	389,706	26,024	47,894	752,573	108,036	13,200	1,142,278	134,212	41,246	...	...	...	...
Net increase									92,966						

No. B7.—ANNUAL STATEMENT.

STATEMENT IN ACRES OF CROPS IRRIGATED BY CANALS IN ZILAS.

Crops.	Sahárampur.	Muzaffarnagar.	Meerut.	Bulandshahr.	Aligarh.	Muttra.	Agra.	Etah.	Mainpuri.	Farukhabad.	Etáwah.	Cawnpore.	Delhi.	Gurgaon.	Dehra Dún.	Bijnor.	Tarái.	Bareilly.	Jhánsi.	Hamírpur.	Total.	Grand Total.
1. Gardens and orchards ...	1,411	733	2,045	1,389	1,719	48	643	313	1,258	382	1,096	1,493	27	5,762	533	...	4	312	4	...	19,172	19,172
2. Sugarcane	14,397	23,785	42,504	29,180	1,772	...	338	684	4,262	3,221	6,503	8,156	...	...	710	916	199	4,924	27	150	141,728	141,728
3. Cereals:—(*a*) Wheat ...	30,938	64,541	96,597	52,289	38,507	580	7,093	13,181	34,687	10,822	36,402	34,699	...	1,702	7,220	1,202	2,119	13,307	159	125	445,970	
(*a*) Rice	18,465	16,549	9,707	40	1,015	...	126	176	328	21	294	550	...	...	4,499	...	3,247	3,055	10	100	58,182	
(*b*) Barley ...	658	977	9,196	11,888	23,995	498	7,889	6,179	30,875	14,953	39,130	55,539	...	389	489	128	201	935	...	977	204,896	745,746
(*b*) Bajra, jowar ...	...	26	22	36	296	...	167	98	150	21	211	214	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	1,241	
(*c*) Other grains ...	262	1,863	6,261	2,161	4,429	5	6,052	640	7,086	387	3,030	1,002	10	41	830	...	52	1,104	233	9	35,457	
4. Pulses	1,076	2,151	9,540	4,299	7,660	2,500	1,996	594	1,320	1,004	5,053	7,560	...	1,337	436	62	64	2,019	330	14	49,015	49,015
5. Fodder crops	754	324	1,028	567	22	102	...	..	1	...	...	...	...	178	...		...	...	..	..	2,976	2,976
6. Fibres:—(*a*) Cotton ...	305	1,068	1,753	534	900	...	220	41	74	1	15	12	...	...	8	...	...	...	2	...	4,923	6,852
(*b*) Other fibres ...	...	89	1,032	577	3	...	2	2	217	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1,929	
7. Dyes:—(*a*) Indigo... ...	588	1,900	7,054	34,629	34,341	8	5,428	6,907	13,328	7,767	16,663	27,778	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	156,396	156,806
(*b*) Other dyes ...	...	105	254	47	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	410	
8. Drugs:—(*a*) Opium ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	1,542	2,077	4,223	1,805	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	9,685	10,659
(*b*) Other drugs ...	72	40	47	58	39	18	6	5	49	30	8	4	...	1	584	...	...	13	...	...	974	
9. Oil-seeds	215	180	3	4	3	..	1	...	3	...	2	3	...	...	301	...	35	136	...	...	886	886
10. Miscellaneous	769	435	535	18	25	15	20	7	1,920	1,890	31	2,759	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	12	8,438	8,438
Total ... 1874-75 ...	69,910	114,756	187,578	137,716	114,729	3,774	29,982	28,859	97,100	42,376	112,664	141,576	37	9,410	15,615	2,310	5,921	25,805	767	1,393	1,142,278	1,142,278
Total ... 1873-74 ...	65,137	116,055	183,315	116,898	105,092	6,529	13,634	29,126	78,099	35,074	100,060	114,296	...	...	13,044	3,449	7,485	60,000	599	1,420	1,049,312	1,049,312

No. C7.—ANNUAL STATEMENT.

STATEMENT IN ACRES OF CROPS IRRIGATED IN CANAL DIVISIONS.

Crops.	Ganges Canal.							Total Ganges Canal.	Eastern Jumna Canal Division.	Dún Canal Division.	Rohilkhand Canals Division.	Bijnor Canal Division.	Bundelkhand Canal.	Agra Canal.			Total.	Grand Total.
	Northern Division.	Meerut Division.	Anúpshahr Branch Division.	Bulandshahr Division.	Aligarh Division.	Etáwah Division.	Cawnpore Division.							1st Division.	2nd Division.	Agra Canal Total.		
1. Gardens and Orchards	416	1,198	...	1,872	3,151	1,977	1,957	10,071	2,389	533	316	...	4	5,789	70	5,859	19,172	19,172
2. Sugarcane	14,234	30,982	16,703	5,727	3,162	11,355	10,446	92,609	42,193	710	5,123	916	177	...	...	...	141,728	141,728
3. Cereals :—(*a*) Wheat	27,512	50,877	25,093	49,585	67,530	69,769	40,614	330,980	88,109	7,220	15,426	1,202	284	1,707	1,042	2,749	445,970	
(*a*) Rice	11,701	4,561	...	35	1,388	865	270	18,820	28,451	4,499	6,302	...	110	...	...	...	58,182	
(*b*) Barley	...	6,819	1,726	8,837	46,330	73,907	61,879	199,498	1,703	489	1,136	128	977	389	576	965	204,896	745,746
(*b*) Bajra and Jowar	...	...	...	2	703	372	116	1,193	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,241	
(*c*) Other grains	982	1,035	533	3,697	12,097	8,097	2,201	28,642	4,529	830	1,156	...	242	52	6	58	35,457	
4. Pulses	824	1,133	3,529	4,528	7,908	9,826	4,948	32,696	8,211	436	2,083	62	344	1,337	3,846	5,183	49,015	49,015
5. Fodder crops	29	656	123	657	1	...	...	1,466	1,230	...	...	...	...	178	102	280	2,976	2,976
6. Fibres :—(*a*) Cotton	221	363	...	603	1,266	33	11	2,497	2,416	8	...	...	2	...	...	...	4,923	
(*b*) Other fibres	...	...	1,693	...	13	24	192	1,922	5	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1,929	6,852
7. Dyes :— (*a*) Indigo	125	1,977	3,958	32,256	52,502	29,176	33,710	153,704	2,687	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	156,396	
(*b*) Other dyes	...	...	369	39	2	...	...	410	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	410	156,806
8. Drugs :—(*a*) Opium	...	...	...	...	50	5,490	4,139	9,679	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,685	
(*b*) Other drugs	...	4	...	65	63	29	58	219	139	584	13	...	6	1	18	19	974	10,659
9. Oil-seeds	145	16	...	8	1	8	...	178	236	301	171	...	...	...	...	...	886	886
10. Miscellaneous	...	...	...	18	51	...	6,509	6,668	1,739	...	...	2	12	...	17	17	8,438	8,438
1874-75 ...	56,189	99,621	53,727	107,429	19,621	210,928	167,140	891,252	184,085	15,615	31,726	2,310	2,160	9,453	5,677	15,130	1,142,278	1,142,278
Total, 1873-74 ...	48,549	93,487	50,979	111,927	177,241	173,399	139,685	795,267	168,048	13,044	67,485	3,449	2,019	...	...	...	1,049,312	1,049,312

Note.—During the year the mean supply entering the Ganges Canal was 4,612 cubic feet per second, of which 3,733 cubic feet were consumed, and the remainder run off at the tails and escapes. The average supply during the year in the Eastern Jumna Canal was 973 cubic feet per second.

No. A 7.—RABI STATEMENT.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF IRRIGATION AND RAINFALL IN CANAL DISTRICTS OF THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

Zila.	Area in acres.	Cultivated acres.	Areas irrigated.		1874-75, as compared with 1873-74.		Rainfall for six months, October 1874 to March 1875, inclusive.													
							October.		November.		December.		January.		February.		March.		Total.	
			Rabi, 1873-74.	Rabi, 1874-75.	Increase.	Decrease.	1873.	1874.	1873.	1874.	1873.	1874.	1874.	1875.	1874.	1875.	1874.	1875.	1873-74.	1874-75.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Saháranpur	1,425,825	1,001,518	31,236	34,961	3,725	...	...	●	...	...	·6	·1	3·3	·1	·5	·3	1·9	...	6·3	·5
Muzaffarnagar	1,052,006	703,459	66,834	69,351	2,517	...	·2	...	...	...	·2	...	·1	·2	1·2	·1	1·0	...	2·7	·3
Meerut	1,511,661	1,082,196	105.231	119,302	14,071	...	·7	...	...	...	·2	...	1·5	...	...	1·4	1·3	...	3·7	1·4
Bulandshahr	1,221,372	823,004	66,233	71,35	5,123	...	·8	...	...	...	·1	...	·3	...	·7	1·3	·3	...	2·2	1·3
Aligarh	1,190,118	932,640	63,495	74,978	11,483	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·2	...	...	1·5	...	...	·2	1·5
Muttra	1,032,021	831,124	393	3,766	3,373	...	·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	·2	...	·1	·2	...	·5	·3
Agra	1,199,037	886,774	13,121	22,703	9,582	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	·1	·4	...	·2	·1	...	·2	·6
Etah	898,838	585,330	19.589	20,582	993	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·1	·4	...	·1	...	...	·1	·5
Mainpuri	1,066,534	576,615	57,987	74,487	16,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·1	·2	...	1·6	...	...	·1	1·8
Farukhabad	1,084,399	674,034	25,589	30,388	4,799	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·2	...	...	1·0	...	...	·2	1·0
Etáwah	1,044,123	572,221	74,185	85,418	11,233	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·1	2·1	...	...	·1	2·1
Cawnpore	1,514,343	855,663	81,149	102,300	21,151	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	·2	·1	6·1	...	...	·1	6·3
Delhi	...	...	...	37	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gurgaon	...	...	...	9,410	9,410	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dún	653,271	86,657	6,862	10,020	3,158	...	...	...	...	...	5·0	...	2·7	...	1·5	3·6	3·4	...	10·5	3·8
Bijnor	1,204,659	685,026	769	1,392	623	...	·2	...	...	...	·9	...	1·8	...	·9	·7	1·6	...	5·5	·7
Tarái	469,760	91,735	3,123	2,472	...	651	·1	...	...	...	...	...	·1	·2	1·0	·1	1·5	...	2·7	·3
Bareilly	1,518,579	1,084,290	30,359	17,810	...	12,549	...	...	...	...	...	...	·7	·2	·3	·2	·2	...	1·2	·4
Jhánsi	1.029,295	504,475	560	717	157	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·1	...	...	...	·1
Hamírpur	1,464,641	783,987	1,021	1,122	101	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·1	·2	·1	...	·2	·2
Total ...	20,582,542	12,760,938	647,736	752,572	118,036	13,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Net increase ...	104,836.																			

No. B 7.—RABI STATEMENT.

STATEMENT IN ACRES OF CROPS IRRIGATED BY CANALS IN ZILAS.

Crops.	Saháranpur.	Muzaffarnagar.	Meerut.	Bulandshahr.	Aligarh.	Muttra.	Agra.	Etah.	Mainpuri.	Farukhabad.	Etáwah.	Cawnpore.	Delhi.	Gurgaon.	Dún.	Bijnor.	Tarái.	Bareilly.	Jhánsi.	Hápur.	Total.	Grand Total.
1. Gardens and Orchards ...	651	332	1,073	781	1,184	48	341	191	520	151	376	591	27	5,762	350	...	1	288	4	...	12,671	12,671
2. Sugarcane	...	12	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	2	82	82
3. Cereals :—(*a*) Wheat ...	30,938	64,541	96,597	52,289	38,507	580	7,093	13,181	34,687	10,622	36,402	34,699	...	1,702	7,220	1,202	2,119	13,307	159	125	445,970	671,216
(*b*) Barley ...	658	977	9,196	11,888	23,995	498	7,889	6,179	30,875	14,953	39,130	55,539	...	389	489	128	201	935	...	977	204,896	
(*c*) Other grains ...	209	793	1,654	1,861	3,597	5	5,377	400	3,854	18	225	85	10	41	830	...	52	1,104	226	9	20,350	
4. Pulses	1,076	2,121	9,353	4,148	7,660	2,500	1,993	594	1,320	1,004	5,053	7,559	...	1,337	436	62	64	2,019	328	2	48,629	48,629
5. Fodder crops	683	32	210	33	...	102	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	178	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 239	1,239
6. Fibres :—(*a*) Cotton... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(*b*) Other fibres ...	...	21	623	335	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	979	979
7. Dyes :—(*a*) Indigo	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(*b*) Other dyes ...	...	105	254	10	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	371	371
8. Drugs :—(*a*) Opium... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	1,542	2,077	4,223	1,805	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	9,685	10,184
(*b*) Other drugs ...	1	1	3	7	31	18	6	5	13	2	3	1	...	1	394	...	...	13	...	...	499	
9. Oil-seeds	215	180	3	4	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	301	...	35	136	...	...	878	878
10. Miscellaneous	530	236	281	...	...	15	2	...	1,675	1,559	6	2,018	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6,323	6,323
Total ...	34,961	69,351	119,302	71,356	74,978	3,766	22,703	20,582	74,487	30,388	85,418	102,300	37	9,410	10,020	1,392	2,472	17,810	717	1,122	752,572	752,572

No. C 7.—RABI STATEMENT.

STATEMENT IN ACRES OF CROPS IRRIGATED IN CANAL DIVISIONS.

Crops.	Ganges Canal.								Eastern Jumna Canal.	Dún Canal.	Rohilkhand Canals.	Bijnor Canals.	Bundelkhand Irrigation Works.	1st Division, Agra Canal.	2nd Division, Agra Canal.	Total Agra Canal.	Total.	Grand Total.
	Northern Division.	Meerut Division.	Anúpshahr Branch.	Bulandshahr Division.	Aligarh Division.	Etáwah Division.	Cawnpore Division.	Total Ganges Canal.										
1. Gardens and Orchards ...	233	660	...	726	1,978	707	785	5,089	1,080	350	289	...	4	5,789	70	5,859	12,671	12,671
2. Sugarcane	2	65	...	...	...	...	5	72	...	...	8	...	2	...	...	...	82	82
3. Cereals :—(*a.*) Wheat ...	27,512	50,877	25,093	49,585	67,530	69,769	40,614	330,980	88,109	7,220	15,426	1,202	284	1,707	1,042	2,749	445,970	671,216
(*b.*) Barley ...	...	6,819	1,726	8,837	46,330	73,907	61,879	199,498	1,703	489	1,136	128	977	389	576	965	204,896	
(*c.*) Other grains ...	941	822	33	3,435	10,016	3,233	37	18,017	54	830	1,156	...	235	52	6	58	20,350	
4. Pulses	832	1,131	3,169	4,528	7,905	9,826	4,947	32,328	8,207	436	2,083	62	330	1,337	3,846	5,183	48,629	48,629
5. Fodder crops	...	78	...	45	1	...	...	124	835	...	...	...	...	178	102	280	1,239	1,239
6. Fibres :—(*a.*) Cotton ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(*b.*) Other fibres ...	...	...	979	...	...	...	...	979	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	979	979
7. Dyes :—(*a.*) Indigo ...	...	...	...	...	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(*b.*) Other dyes ...	...	...	369	...	2	...	...	371	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	371	371
8. Drugs :—(*a.*) Opium ...	...	...	...	...	50	5,490	4,139	9,679	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	9,685	10,184
(*b.*) Other drugs ...	...	4	...	...	53	7	8	72	1	394	13	...	...	1	18	19	499	
9. Oil-seeds	145	16	...	8	1	...	...	170	236	301	171	...	...	...	...	...	878	878
10. Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,258	5,258	1,047	...	...	...	1	...	17	17	6,323	6,323
Total ...	29,655	59,972	31,369	67,164	133,866	162,939	117,672	602,637	101,272	10,020	20,282	1,392	1,839	9,453	5,677	15,130	752,572	752,572

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 1st half of November 1875.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus sorghum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus sorghum.* Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus sorghum.* Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata.* Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata.* Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veraga, Cheena, Coraloo, Murnwa, Nuglee), *Panicum, miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veraga, Cheena, Coraloo, Murnwa, Nuglee), *Panicum, miliaceum, &c.* Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veraga, Cheena, Coraloo, Murnwa, Nuglee), *Panicum, miliaceum, &c.* Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
Madras.	Ganjam	...	No re	turn re	ceived	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ganjam		
	Vizagapatam	...	15 0	15 0	12 0	...	...	...	12 3	12 3	12 9	14 7	14 7	14 7	23 8	23 8	25 9	27 7	27 7	27 7	28 3	28 3	26 3	28 1	28 1	37 4	145 8	145 8	97 2	14 0	14 0	14 0	Vizagapatam		
	Godavery	...	12 6	12 6	9 9	...	...	...	20 8	19 8	17 8	22 0	21 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	38 2	36 4	30 9	25 2	26 2	38 8	243 0	243 0	161 3	18 7	18 7	18 7	Godavery		
	Kistna	...	13 2	13 2	11 8	...	...	...	20 6	19 4	17 0	21 6	21 2	17 9	21 8	23 4	25 0	...	...	...	32 3	35 3	35 3	20 5	20 5	31 6	129 3	129 3	129 3	17 5	17 5	18 4	Kistna		
	Nellore	...	10 3	11 0	12 6	...	...	...	15 8	15 8	14 6	17 0	17 0	16 5	31 7	29 8	23 0	28 7	27 0	24 4	29 8	29 8	28 2	21 3	23 6	65 3	65 3	65 3	57 6	17 0	17 0	17 0	Nellore		
	Cuddapah	...	12 5	12 5	12 5	...	...	...	14 4	14 8	13 2	15 8	15 8	14 1	22 9	22 9	23 7	31 9	29 0	29 0	28 5	27 7	27 0	24 9	24 9	21 5	243 0	243 0	243 0	16 2	16 2	12 6	Cuddapah		
	Bellary	...	13 4	13 4	13 4	...	...	...	11 8	12 8	12 3	13 0	14 0	13 5	21 6	20 6	28 8	23 5	18 8	28 2	24 2	25 2	34 9	25 8	25 2	23 5	97 2	97 2	97 2	16 7	16 7	11 9	Bellary		
	Kurnool	...	12 7	12 7	14 0	...	...	...	14 2	14 2	11 7	15 7	15 7	12 9	22 6	21 9	24 7	21 2	21 2	25 0	21 9	20 6	25 8	24 0	24 0	27 0	260 5	252 7	173 5	16 0	15 6	12 5	Kurnool		
	Madras	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	12 7	12 7	11 2	13 9	13 7	12 0	22 4	22 4	18 9	20 5	20 5	20 5	22 6	22 6	23 9	18 6	23 9	21 3	93 5	93 5	85 0	17 9	17 9	17 9	Madras		
	Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 2	13 9	12 0	15 1	14 3	12 8	23 0	23 0	17 3	21 1	21 1	...	21 9	21 9	24 7	18 7	17 9	21 1	89 4	97 2	97 2	18 6	18 6	18 6	Chingleput		
	North Arcot	...	10 2	11 9	11 0	...	...	...	15 0	16 8	18 7	16 0	17 9	19 7	29 1	29 1	30 9	27 2	29 7	27 5	29 1	34 2	30 8	21 7	20 6	18 8	187 1	187 1	187 1	16 4	16 4	15 4	North Arcot		
	South Arcot	...	9 4	9 4	8 2	...	...	...	15 7	15 7	12 6	16 6	16 6	13 1	...	...	23 5	28 5	20 3	26 2	27 0	27 8	28 2	20 7	21 0	18 8	235 7	233 3	233 3	17 1	18 4	16 6	South Arcot		
	Tanjore	...	9 5	10 3	10 3	...	...	...	14 5	14 9	12 9	...	...	...	31 0	25 4	25 4	33 0	29 0	33 3	34 3	34 3	30 2	20 1	21 9	19 2	194 4	194 4	194 4	17 0	17 0	17 0	Tanjore		
	Trichinopoly	...	9 2	9 2	10 6	...	...	...	14 4	14 4	11 5	15 2	15 2	12 0	23 8	22 4	21 0	27 9	25 4	22 9	27 5	26 2	23 6	23 1	22 3	19 2	157 9	157 9	157 9	14 6	15 4	14 6	Trichinopoly		
	Madura	...	8 6	10 5	10 5	...	...	...	13 4	12 2	9 7	15 2	14 8	11 4	29 2	25 9	19 4	32 3	32 3	25 0	34 1	34 1	23 6	24 0	23 1	16 9	111 8	111 8	122 5	15 0	11 2	17 3	Madura		
	Tinnevelly	...	6 6	6 6	8 0	...	...	...	10 5	10 5	9 0	13 6	12 1	10 6	...	...	...	19 6	18 3	11 8	20 5	20 5	16 4	15 6	16 5	12 5	66 6	76 8	66 6	15 5	15 5	15 5	Tinnevelly		
	Coimbatore	...	10 2	9 5	11 7	...	...	...	11 7	11 3	10 1	12 2	12 2	10 6	20 4	20 4	18 8	21 4	21 4	22 9	22 0	22 0	18 0	24 0	23 8	18 7	121 5	121 5	121 5	12 5	12 5	14 2	Coimbatore		
	Nilgiris	...	8 5	9 2	9 9	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	15 4	15 4	18 5	14 0	14 0	16 8	14 4	14 4	17 3	15 8	14 9	14 1	121 5	121 5	121 5	11 0	11 0	11 0	Nilgiris		
	Salem	...	10 4	9 6	11 8	...	...	...	13 2	13 7	14 0	14 9	15 8	14 9	23 8	22 3	25 4	23 2	23 9	29 0	25 5	25 5	28 5	24 1	24 1	20 6	150 7	150 7	155 5	18 3	18 3	13 7	Salem		
	South Canara	...	11 6	12 0	12 5	...	...	...	9 7	10 2	10 2	13 7	13 7	13 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 1	22 0	24 6	18 2	21 2	17 2	85 0	85 0	85 0	14 0	14 0	16 5	South Canara		
	Malabar	...	10 1	10 1	11 5	...	...	...	13 8	12 5	13 0	14 6	13 4	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 5	21 9	19 0	18 5	16 8	16 0	97 2	97 2	97 2	14 4	14 4	17 1	Malabar		
Bombay.	Bombay	...	11 9	11 14	12 6	18 9	18 9	20 4	7 7	7 9	8 12	10 7	10 7	11 15	19 6	19 6	22 8	17 3	17 3	20 12	15 5	15 5	12 15	17 11	18 5	14 10	68 4	68 4	75 1	14 2	14 2	14 2	Bombay		
	Ahmedabad	...	15 0	15 2	15 8	22 8	22 8	30 0	7 4	7 4	7 0	10 11	10 0	11 0	22 8	22 8	19 0	24 2	20 0	21 8	...	...	...	17 8	16 12	19 8	80 0	80 0	100 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	Ahmedabad		
	Kaira	...	13 5	13 5	13 5	20 0	22 14	32 0	8 14	8 14	9 7	11 7	11 7	12 5	22 14	20 0	26 11	21 5	21 5	25 10	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	15 4	80 0	80 0	80 0	16 13	16 13	16 13	Kaira		
	Surat	...	12 5	12 5	13 6	13 6	7 6	7 6	7 6	7 6	8 11	8 3	8 3	11 5	16 6	16 6	17 6	15 9	14 13	17 6	...	...	...	12 5	12 5	12 13	92 8	92 8	101 12	14 13	14 13	13 6	Surat		
	Broach	...	14 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 8	11 0	11 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	22 0	16 0	16 0	19 0	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	13 8	100 0	100 0	100 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	Broach		
	Tanna	...	11 0	11 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	12 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	17 0	17 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	17 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	15 0	15 0	18 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	14 0	14 0	15 0	Tanna		
	Kolaba	...	11 5	11 5	...	...	...	...	7 10	7 10	...	13 5	13 5	...	19 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	...	130 0	130 0	112 0	15 8	15 8	...	Kolaba		
	Khandesh (Dhulia)	...	16 10	16 10	20 4	...	...	...	8 7	8 7	8 7	11 4	11 4	10 14	32 5	32 5	33 12	25 2	25 2	26 4	...	...	...	17 14	17 14	17 8	150 0	150 0	150 0	13 14	13 14	12 11	Khandesh (Dhulia)		
	Nasik	...	15 12	15 12	17 0	8 1	8 1	...	5 15	5 15	6 0	11 14	11 14	12 0	...	...	...	21 3	21 3	31 3	27 10	27 10	31 14	21 4	19 14	17 0	139 7	160 0	106 12	12 12	12 12	15 0	Nasik		
	Ahmadnagar	...	16 5	16 5	23 4	...	...	...	9 3½	9 9½	9 0	9 13	10 9½	9 12	34 11½	33 0	53 4	25 3½	28 14	36 0	...	...	...	25 5½	23 9½	22 8	106 10½	123 0	106 10	13 2½	12 7½	13 8	Ahmadnagar		
	Poona	...	13 13	13 13	13 3	10 3	10 3	8 14	8 9	9 13	9 1	9 13	11 0	10 3	26 2	27 3	33 9	18 6	20 11	24 3	...	...	...	19 9	19 2	15 12	76 0	76 0	80 0	13 6	13 6	13 9	Poona		
	Sholapur	...	19 6	20 6	21 12	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	16 10	14 4	14 4	18 8	27 8	27 8	49 0	26 3	26 3	56 0	...	...	...	24 1	25 1	19 4	120 0	118 0	100 0	13 0	13 0	13 8	Sholapur		
	Kaladgi	...	17 2	18 2	21 0	...	...	...	10 11	11 11	12 0	12 15	12 15	13 0	26 10	24 9	32 0	27 11	21 3	30 0	...	...	...	20 9	20 9	12 0	140 0	140 0	66 0	12 0	11 7	12 8	Kaladgi		
	Satara	...	14 11	13 6	19 6	...	...	...	8 14	8 14	9 10	10 11	10 11	13 14	21 4	20 10	37 10	19 6	19 6	30 2	...	...	27 7	20 15	19 8	19 7	129 7	129 7	158 2	16 0	13 13	17 6	Satara		
	Belgaum	...	15 6	14 10	17 1	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	15 11	12 13	13 5	16 6	16 7	16 7	28 7	16 12	16 5	26 9	21 12	22 6	30 6	17 6	16 11	11 14	145 0	145 0	150 0	16 2	15 5	16 0	Belgaum		
	Dharwar	...	19 0	18 14	22 0	...	...	...	9 5	10 3	12 5	16 10	16 2	19 0	18 6	25 2	19 1	16 14	23 11	...	22 14	20 6	32 0	18 4	16 3	12 2	92 12	92 12	92 12	17 7	16 0	15 1	Dharwar		
	Ratnagiri	...	8 6	8 6	11 10	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	12 3	12 15	12 15	13 10	...	...	17 3	15 9	15 9	18 15	24 11	26 0	26 0	15 0	15 0	12 5	11 Bdls.	11 Bdls.	5 Bdls.	20 14	20 14	18 9	Ratnagiri		
	Kanara (Karwar)	...	14 0	13 0	14 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	18 0	16 0	18 0	14 0	14 0	18 0	21 0	21 0	25 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	213 0	213 0	213 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	Kanara (Karwar)		
	Panch Mahals (Godhra)	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	9 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	35 0	30 0	35 0	19 0	19 0	27 0	36 0	36 0	36 0	30 0	30 0	21 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	Panch Mahals (Godhra)		
	Aden	...	9 5	9 5	10 3	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	6 3	8 0	8 0	6 9	16 0	16 0	16 0	12 7	12 7	12 6	...	...	...	9 5	9 5	9 5	60 4	60 4	71 3	32 0	32 0	32 0	Aden		
	Asirgarh	...	14 8	14 8	16 0	...	...	...	10 8	11 0	9 8	12 0	12 0	12 0	28 0	27 0	28 0	26 0	25 0	28 0	...	...	...	23 0	23 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	120 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	Asirgarh		
	Baroda	...	11 7	11 8	12 0	18 4½	18 6	...	8 0	7 7½	8 8	10 0	9 3	9 0	19 11	18 16½	18 9	17 11½	17 18	19 10	...	...	...	15 7	13 12½	11 2	81 2	81 8	80 0	14 13½	14 15	14 13	Baroda		
	Disa	...	18 8	19 12	18 12	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	7 0	8 0	9 8	8 0	25 0	22 8	27 8	33 8	36 2	26 12	...	...	...	18 4	17 8	20 4	150 0	150 0	150 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	Disa		
	Nimach	...	14 8	14 0	14 12	19 0	19 0	21 0	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	7 0	16 8	16 8	23 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	17 8	17 0	15 14	140 0	140 0	130 0	30 0	30 0	23 0	Nimach		
	Nasirabad	...	18 0	17 14½	17 14	26 12½	26 5½	26 7½	7 0	7 0	7 7	8 0	8 0	8 8	25 0	25 0	24 0	22 0	22 0	25 21 9½	...	...	...	22 0½	22 5½	25 13	100 0	100 0	100 0	45 0	45 0	39 2½	Nasirabad		
	Rajkot	...	16 0	16 12	16 0	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	23 0	23 8	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	12 4	40 0	40 0	42 8	64 0	64 0	32 0	Rajkot		
	Upper Sind Frontier	...	21 8	21 8	18 10	23 0	22 0	17 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	14 0	13 8	16 0	27 0	27 0	32 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	17 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	No re	turn re	ceived	Upper Sind Frontier		
	Karachi	...	13 10	13 10	13 5	28 0	28 0	22 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	25 0	25 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	17 8	18 0	17 0	114 0	112 0	135 0	54 8	54 0	60 0	Karachi		
	Haidarabad	...	No re	turn re	ceived	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32 0	32 0	30 0	Haidarabad		
	Shikarpur	...	18 8	18 8	15 3	21 8	21 8	20 4	9 0	9 0	10 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	21 8	21 0	19 12	23 0	22 12	25 8	27 0	27 0	27 0	15 0	16 0	20 0	280 0	240 0	200 0	35 0	35 0	28 0	Shikarpur		
	Thur and Parkur	...	20 8	20 8	14 8	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	9 0	9 0	10 0	35 0	32 8	... 22	0	22 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	120 0	27 6½	27 6½	32 0	Thur and Parkur		
Bengal.	*Western Districts.*																																*Western Districts.*		
	Burdwan	...	18 0*a*	18 0	13 4	18 0	18 0	15 0	19 8	19 0	12 12	22 8	22 8	15 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 8	20 0	16 0	160 0	180 0	240 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Burdwan		
	Bancoorah	...	20 0*b*	19 0	14 0	22 8	22 8	20 0	16 8	16 0	12 8	18 0	17 8	14 8 and 18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	15 8	320 0	320 0	440 0	8 12	8 12	8 4	Bancoorah		
	Beerbhoom	...	20 8*c*	20 8	12 0	24 0	24 0	13 0	20 0	18 0	10 8	24 0	24 0	12 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 8	20 8	13 8	200 0	200 0	240 0	8 4	8 4	8 8	Beerbhoom		
	Midnapore	...	No re	turn re	ceived	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No re	turn re	ceived	Midnapore		
	Hooghly	...	17 0*d*	17 0	12 8	26 0 to 32 8	26 0*e* to 32 0	16 0 to 20 0	9 0	9 0	8 0 to 8 8	17 0	17 0	12 0 to 12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	15 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Hooghly		
	Howrah	...	16 0	16 0	13 0	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	11 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	15 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 8	9 8	9 0	Howrah		
	Central Districts.																																*Central Districts.*		
	Calcutta	...	16 8	17 0	13 0	30 0	30 0	16 0	9 8	9 12	8 8	14 8	14 8	12 8	22 0	22 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	19 0	...	120 0	120 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Calcutta		
	24-Pergunnahs	...	16 0*e* to 18 12	16 0 to 17 12	10 8 to 11 10	22 8*e* to 29 8	22 8	16 0 to 17 12	8 0*f*	8 0	8 4	13 5	13 5	11 0	12 12*e*	20 0	...	10 8*e*	13 5	...	13 5e	13 5	...	18 12	18 12	13 5	110 0	120 0	120 0	8 12	9 0	9 0	24-Pergunnahs		
	Nuddea	...	18 5	18 5	12 5	...	...	...	14 8	13 14½	10 0	17 5	16 13½	10 14½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29 0	26 5	14 8	100 0	100 0	120 0	9 2¼	9 2¼	8 10	Nuddea		
	Jessore	...	19 0*g*	18 0	12 4	...	...	...	13 12	13 5	11 0	22 0	20 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	23 0	12 4	140 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Jessore		
	Moorshedabad	...	20 0*h*	24 0	14 8	40 0*e*	36 0	16 0 to 18 0	13 8	14 0	10 8	19 0	21 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30 0	30 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Moorshedabad		

a In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 14-8 to 22 seers, barley 35 to 40 seers, best rice 12-8 to 22 8 seers, common rice 16 to 24-8 seers, and gram 22 to 26 seers, per rupee.
b In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 18 to 20 seers, barley 24 to 40 seers, best rice 15 to 19 seers, common rice 17 to 21 seers, maize 20 to 32 seers, and gram 16 to 20 seers, per rupee.
c In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 20-8 to 24-8 seers, barley 24 seers, best rice 17-8 to 20-8 seers, common rice 22 to 30 seers, maize 37-8 seers, and gram 20-8 to 25 seers, per rupee.
d In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 16 to 20 seers, best rice 9 seers, common rice 13-4 to 19 seers, and gram 16 to 23 seers, per rupee.
e In the interior only.
f In the interior prices range as follow:—Best rice 8 to 10 seers, common rice 13-13 to 20 seers, and gram 17½ to 22-12 seers, per rupee.
g In the inferior prices range as follow:—Wheat 6 to 17 seers, best rice 13-8 to 16 seers, common rice 16 to 24 seers, and gram 15 to 21 seers, per rupee.
h In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 20 to 23-8 seers, best rice 13 to 28 seers, common rice 20 to 26-8 seers, and gram 26 to 30 seers, per rupee.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 1st half of November 1875 —continued.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

PROVINCES.	DISTRICTS.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Corresponding fortnight of 1874.
	Central Districts—contd.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
BENGAL—*continued.*	Dinagepore ...	18 8	18 8	12 8	22 8	22 8	11 0	19 0	19 0	12 0	24 0	24 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Maldah ...	23 0	24 0	16 0	50 0	50 0	20 0	20 8	20 0	11 8	21 8	21 0	23 8 to 26 0	...	...	...	30 0	30 0	14 0
	Rajshahye ...	20 10 to 24 0	20 10 to 21 0	13 8 to 14 4	37 8	37 8	...	15 0	15 0 to 19 11	9 0 to 12 0	21 12 to 25 9	22 8 to 24 0	16 14 to 20 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rungpore ...	22 8	22 8	12 12	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	7 14	19 15	19 2	25 10½	..	...	...	...	...	...
	Bograh ...	18 0	16 8	12 0	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	6 0	24 0	24 0	18 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pubna ...	24 0	24 0	13 8	...	...	...	15 0	13 0	8 0	30 0	25 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Darjeeling ...	8 0	8 0	6 0	4 0	4 0	7 0	4 0	4 0	4 8	13 0	13 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jalpaiguri ...	10 0*j*	12 0	9 5	...	...	...	12 0	13 0	8 0	20 0	20 0	13 3	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Eastern Districts.																		
	Dacca ...	16 0*k*	16 0	12 0	22 8	32 0	19 0	15 0	14 8	13 0	18 0	20 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Furreedpore ...	20 0*l*	20 0	14 0	25 0	25 0	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	24 0	24 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Backergunge ...	...	...	...	...	...	... *m*	15 0	15 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mymensing ...	13 0*n*	12 12	11 0	...	...	...	16 4	16 0	9 0	20 0	19 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tipperah ...	13 8	13 8	10 10	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	9 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chittagong ...	13 4*o*	12 0	10 0	...	...	...	14 0	15 0	13 4	20 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Noakhally ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0*p*	14 8	12 0	17 0	18 8	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 5	12 5	10 0	13 5	13 5	10 11	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hill Tipperah ...	8 6	8 6	8 0	...	...	...	16 0	13 3	8 8	18 0	19 0	13 3	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Behar.																		
	Patna ...	25 0	24 0	17 8	33 0	35 0	26 0	11 0	10 0	13 0	22 0	18 0	24 0	32 0	32 0	24 0	...	...	...
	Gya ...	24 8*q*	23 8	17 0	37 0	37 8	20 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	22 8	21 4	18 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shahabad ...	20 0*r*	19 0	14 0	32 0	34 0	18 0	16 0	15 0	12 0	18 0	16 0	14 0	31 0	32 0	...	26 0*e*	21 0	22 0
	Durbhunga ...	21 8	19 12	16 5½	27 8	...	16 5½	14 4	14 4	17 5½	18 8	16 8	19 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mozufferpore ...	20 0	20 0	15 0	35 0	35 0	14 0	11 0	9 0	10 0	16 0	15 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sarun ...	21 8	21 0	16 4	35 0	35 0	21 0	9 8	9 8	8 4	21 0	21 0	22 4	...	...	25 0	...	...	...
	Chumparun ...	21 0*s*	22 0	12 0	35 0	34 0	14 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	21 0	19 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Monghyr ...	23 1	18 9	16 8	35 7	29 4	19 9	11 5	13 6	10 5	16 8	16 8	12 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bhaugulpore ...	20 3*t*	20 3	17 0	37 12	37 12	22 7	16 5	16 6	12 10	21 7	18 15	15 2	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Purneah ...	24 0	25 0	14 0	...	...	...	13 0 to 16 0	13 0 to 16 0	13 0	19 0	16 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	20 0*u*	18 0	12 0	45 0*e* to 50 0	47 0 to 60 0	17 0 to 20 0	17 0	17 0	11 0	21 0	20 0	18 0	...	...	...	50 0	55 0	...
	Orissa.																		
	Cuttack ...	18 6	21 0	17 1	...	...	...	17 1	15 12	17 1	26 4	23 10	24 15	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pooree ...	14 7	14 7	14 7	...	...	...	18 6	15 12	17 1	27 9	23 10	23 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Balasore ...	18 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	16 0	21 0	22 0	28 0	26 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chota Nagpore—South-West Frontier Agency.																		
	Hazáribágh ...	22 0*v*	21 0	12 0	31 0	24 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	27 0	20 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lohardugga ...	22 0	22 8	10 0	30 0	31 0	14 0	23 0	18 8	14 0	32 0	28 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Singbhoom ...	18 0	18 0	11 0	32 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	24 & 32	24 & 28	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Maunbhoom ...	17 0*w*	17 0	16 0	32 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	10 0	21 0	20 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
ASSAM.	Sylhet ...	15 0	15 0	10 0	14 0	14 0	9 0	14 0	14 0	10 8	17 8	17 8	22 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cachar ...	8 10	8 10	8 14	16 0	17 12	...	10 10	10 10	10 10	14 8	16 13	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Goálpárá ...	22 0	22 0	13 0	...	...	...	15 0	16 0	8 0	20 0	22 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gáro Hills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	16 0	16 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kámrúp ...	20 0	20 0	12 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Darrang ...	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	9 0	8 0	9 0	16 0	13 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nowgong ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 8	16 0	16 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sibságar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	5 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lakhimpur ...	8 0	8 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	12 0	12 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khásí & Jaintiá Hills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 8	6 8	9 8	9 8	7 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nága Hills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	4 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
N.-W. PROVINCES.	Dehra Dún ...	20 0	20 8	21 0	35 0	35 0	28 0	14 8	14 8	13 0	19 0	18 8	16 0	20 0	20 0	...	24 0	24 0	23 0
	Saháranpur ...	22 10	23 11	23 3	29 2	33 5	30 0	10 12	10 12	8 10	15 1*x*	14 0	14 0	29 2	32 5	26 15	30 3	26 15	29 4
	Muzaffarnagar ...	24 3	24 3	25 5	38 8	35 3	39 9	6 1	6 1	6 1	16 8	17 10	14 5	30 13	30 13	27 8	27 8	22 0	27 8
	Meerut ...	22 6	22 2½	22 7½	29 7	29 13½	31 0	6 12	6 10½	7 0	16 8	16 5	14 0	30 0	30 0	25 0	26 1	27 10	25 8½
	Bulandshahr ...	23 0	22 0	23 0	31 0	29 8	30 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	17 0	16 8	14 8	28 0	24 0	20 0	28 0	28 0	25 0
	Aligarh ...	26 0	25 0	21 8	33 0	33 0	27 8	8 0	8 0	7 0	19 0	19 0	17 0	34 0	21 0	25 8	32 0	32 8	26 0
	Kumáun ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

i In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 16 to 24 seers, best rice 13-5 to 16 seers, common rice 20 to 22 seers, and gram 8 to 16 seers, per rupee.
j In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 10 to 13 seers, best rice 10 to 11-5 seers, common rice 13 to 22 seers, and gram 8 to 13-3 seers, per rupee.
k In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 20 seers, barley 40 seers, best rice 16 to 20 seers, common rice 20 to 30 seers, and gram 20 seers, per rupee.
l In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 26 seers, barley 40 seers, best rice 9 seers, common rice 18 to 23 seers, and gram 16 seers, per rupee.
m In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 16 to 18 seers, common rice 18 to 20 seers, paddy 30 to 40 seers, and gram 12 to 20 seers, per rupee.
n In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 12 to 20 seers, best rice 10 to 16 seers, common rice 16-13½ to 28 seers, and gram 10 to 18 seers, per rupee.
o In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 16 to 20 seers, and common rice 17 to 24 seers, per rupee.
p In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 14 to 21 seers, and common rice 18 to 24 seers, per rupee.
q In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 22 to 28-8 seers, barley 37-8 to 45-8 seers, best rice 15 seers, common rice 19 to 25 seers, lesser millets 40 seers, maize 31-4 to 35 seers, and gram 26-8 to 36-8 seers, per rupee.

India for the 1st half of November 1875 —continued.

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nagloe) *Panicum, Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	DISTRICTS.	PROVINCES.	REMARKS.
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	*Central Districts*—contd.		
...	...	...	24 0	24 0	13 8	180 0	180 0	170 0	8 0	8 0	7 12	Dinagepore ...	BENGAL—*continued.*	
...	...	...	22 0	25 0	16 0	200 0	180 0	120 0	8 4	8 4	7 8	Maldah ...		
...	...	...	24 0 to 28 2	24 0 to 28 2	16 0 to 18 0	240 0	240 0	320 0	8 5	8 15½	7 15½	Rajshahye ...		
40 0*e*	40 0	...	16 7	18 0	7 14	107 0	107 0	107 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Rungpore ...		
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	12 0	67 8	67 8	67 8	8 4	8 4	7 8	Bograh ...		
...	...	...	24 0	24 0	15 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 12	8 12	8 4	Pubna ...		
8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	Darjeeling ...		
...	...	...	12 8	16 0	9 5	160 0	120 0	160 0	6 7	6 1	6 0	Jalpaiguri ...		
												Eastern Districts.		
...	...	...	22 8	20 0	14 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 14	8 14	8 8	Dacca ...		
...	...	...	15 0	15 0	13 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 8	Furreedpore ...		
...	...	...	20 0	20 0	13 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Backergunge ...		
...	...	...	17 0	17 0	11 12	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	8 0	Mymensing ...		
...	...	...	17 8	17 8	12 0	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	8 8	Tipperah ...		
...	...	...	16 0	15 0	11 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	8 12	8 12	7 8	Chittagong ...		
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	10 0	280 0	280 0	280 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Noakhally ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	240 0	240 0	280 0	7 4	7 4	6 10	Chittagong Hill Tracts ...		
...	...	...	11 6	11 3	8 4	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 8	Hill Tipperah ...		
												Behar.		
...	...	...	29 0	30 0	23 0	150 0	150 0	150 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Patna ...		
40 0	42 8	21 0	30 0	27 8	19 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 4	7 4	Gya ...		
40 0*e*	37 8	12 0	32 0	32 0	19 0	160 0	120 0	140 0	8 8	8 0	8 0	Shahabad ...		
28 8	29 8	35 0	22 0	24 4	26 0	176 0	130 0	120 0	7 6	7 6	7 4	Durbhunga ...		
35 0	35 0	31 0	26 0	25 0	20 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Mozufferpore ...		
36 0	36 0	25 0	30 0	30 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 4	8 4	8 0	Sarun ...		
...	35 0	36 0	24 0	25 0	16 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	7 8	Chumparun ...		
...	...	...	29 4	28 3	19 9	147 0	147 0	147 0	8 4	8 4	7 8	Monghyr ...		
30 0*e* to 37 0	30 0 to 38 0	26 0 to 40 0	25 4	27 12	19 0	151 8	151 8	151 8	8 3	8 3	8 3	Bhaugulpore ...		
...	...	...	22 0	26 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Purneah ...		
60 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	13 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...		
												Orissa.		
21 0	21 0	21 0	18 6	15 12	22 5	200 0	200 0	200 0	11 0	12 8	10 10	Cuttack ...		
...	...	...	13 2	13 2	21 0	64 0	64 0	100 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	Pooree ...		
...	...	...	11 0	10 8	11 0	160 0	160 0	280 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Balasore ...		
												Chota Nagpore—South-West Frontier Agency.		
42 0	...	34 0	27 0	22 0	14 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	7 8	7 8	6 8	Hazáribágh ...		
59 8	49 0	45 0	24 0	23 0	13 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 0	7 0	6 8	Lohardugga ...		
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	12 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	Singbhoom ...		
50 0*e*	50 0	...	16 0	16 0	13 0	200 0	260 0	200 0	8 0	7 8	7 8	Maunbhoom ...		
...	...	...	18 0	18 0	11 12	107 0	107 0	107 0	8 12	8 12	8 8	Sylhet ...	ASSAM.	
...	...	...	16 13	16 13	10 10	64 0	64 0	64 0	8 0	7 9	7 9	Cachar ...		
...	...	...	14 0	14 0	13 0	170 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 8	8 0	Goálpárá ...		
...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	...	...	...	5 5	5 5	5 4	Gáro Hills ...		
...	...	...	13 0	13 0	10 0	...	...	...	8 8	8 0	8 0	Kámrúp ...		
...	...	...	6 10	6 8	5 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	5 8	5 8	6 8	Darrang ...		
...	...	...	8 0	8 0	6 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	6 8	Nowgong ...		
...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	5 8	5 8	6 0	Sibságar ...		
...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	Lakhimpur ...		
...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	4 0	4 8	4 0	Khásí and Jaintiá Hills ...		
...	...	...	4 0	4 0	4 0	50 0	50 0	40 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	Nága Hills ...		
...	...	...	23 0	22 0	24 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Dehra Dún ...	N.-W. PROVINCES.	
...	...	...	28 8	26 15	30 5	129 0	129 0	104 0	8 0	8 5	8 4	Saháranpur ...		
...	...	...	26 6	26 6	31 14	132 0	132 0	132 0	...	...	...	Muzaffarnagar ...		
...	...	...	27 1½	27 8	28 11	110 0	110 0	105 0	9 8	9 8	9 8	Meerut ...		
...	...	...	30 0	28 0	27 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 8	9 0	10 4	Bulandshahr ...		
...	...	...	32 0	32 8	28 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	10 4	10 4	10 0	Aligarh ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Kumaun ...		

r In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 21 to 26 seers, barley 32 to 45 seers, best rice 10 to 12 seers, common rice 21 to 27 seers, great millets 27-8 to 29 seers, maize 30 to 40 seers, and gram 32 to 35 seers, per rupee.
s In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 20 to 26 seers, barley 26 to 35 seers, best rice 12-12 to 19 seers, common rice 19 to 25 seers, lesser millets 24 to 31 seers, maize 32 to 40 seers, and gram 22 to 25 seers, per rupee.
t In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 20 to 23 seers, barley 25 to 26 seers, best rice 15 to 20 seers, common rice 16 to 27-8 seers, maize 27 seers, and gram 18 to 22 seers, per rupee.
u In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 20 to 25 seers, best rice 13-8 to 27 seers, common rice 16 to 20 seers, bulrush millet 40 to 45 seers, lesser millets 50 to 60 seers, maize 27-8 to 30 seers, and gram 18 to 20 seers, per rupee.
v In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 21 to 25 seers, barley 30 to 35 seers, best rice 14 seers, common rice 22-8 to 27-8 seers, lesser millets 45 to 60 seers, maize 30 to 40 seers, and gram 21 to 30 seers, per rupee.
w In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 18 to 19 seers, barley 30 seers, best rice 12 to 21 seers, common rice 22 to 28 seers, maize 40 to 45 seers, and gram 15 to 20 seers, per rupee.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus sorghum.*			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata.*		
		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
N.-W. Provinces—*contd.*	Garhwál ...	22 8	22 8	21 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	10 0	9 0	9 0	18 0	15 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bijnor ...	20 12	20 3	21 6	29 4	28 11	29 13	14 5	12 6	13 8	17 8	15 12	15 3	22 8	23 10	27 0	25 14	25 5	26 7
	Moradabad ...	23 2	22 13	18 12	32 14	32 14	24 6	8 12	8 12	8 2	20 0	19 11	16 4	28 12	28 12	21 4	31 4	25 0	23 2
	Budaun ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bareilly ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sháhjahánpur ...	29 4	27 0	21 0	43 10	41 8	27 4	8 0	8 0	8 2	24 8	26 8	19 4	...	...	26 4	...	...	25 8
	Tarái Pergunnahs ...	26 4	25 10	21 4	30 0	40 0	35 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	18 12	37 8	40 0	32 8	...	...	22 8
	Muttra ...	23 0	22 8	18 0	29 8	30 0	32 8	8 8	8 0	7 8	15 0	15 0	15 0	31 0	25 0	26 0	27 0	28 0	24 0
	Agra ...	22 9½	22 2½	17 5	30 9½	30 11	26 14½	6 0	6 0	6 0	14 0	14 0	9 8	27 0	27 0	24 0	28 2	26 11	23 11½
	Farukhabad ...	25 2	22 6	16 8	35 12	34 12	20 5	7 3	6 14	7 10	19 4	16 8	13 12	...	...	...	34 6	31 0	20 5
	Mainpuri ...	27 0	25 4	17 8	34 0	31 0	20 12	7 0	7 0	7 0	20 0	20 0	14 0	...	...	21 0	30 0	...	22 0
	Etáwah ...	24 8	22 8	17 8	29 0	27 8	23 8	6 8	6 8	6 8	15 8	15 8	12 8	27 0	23 0	24 0	32 0	28 0	24 0
	Etah ...	28 4	29 0	21 0	37 8	37 0	23 0	8 0	9 0	8 0	22 0	16 0	17 0	35 0	...	...	33 0	32 8	23 0
	Jalaun ...	22 0	21 0	20 0	23 0	22 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	24 0	23 0	26 8	28 0	22 0	24 0
	Jhánsi ...	19 6	19 3	21 2	28 0	28 0	31 14	8 0	8 0	9 8	14 0	14 0	13 7	24 12	24 0	29 5	22 9	20 0	27 5
	Lalitpur ...	19 0	18 8	21 8	28 0	27 14	32 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	14 0	14 8	16 0	25 0	25 8	30 0	...	...	...
	Cawnpore ...	25 8	25 8	18 8	37 0	33 0	22 8	12 0	11 0	12 0	17 8	17 8	17 8	...	...	25 0	38 0	34 0	24 0
	Fatehpur ...	26 8	24 12	19 0	32 0	29 8	23 8	17 0	9 8	9 8	25 0	24 0	21 8	...	...	...	35 8	...	26 8
	Bánda ...	24 0	22 8	19 0	28 0	24 8	22 0	9 4	9 0	12 4	22 0	19 0	17 4	32 0	22 8	28 0	30 0	21 8	26 8
	Allahabad ...	22 8	22 0	16 0	33 0	30 0	24 8	9 0	8 0	9 0	22 0	18 0	20 0	37 0	...	...	34 0	25 0	26 0
	Hamírpur ...	23 12	23 0	18 8	28 0	24 12	20 4	13 8	14 0	10 0	20 0	19 0	16 14	33 12	23 8	27 0	33 12	30 14	27 0
	Jaunpur ...	27 8	26 2	19 4	42 6	38 13	27 8	8 7	8 7	7 1	28 4	24 0	20 7	...	...	22 9	21 3	21 3	16 15
	Gorakhpur ...	29 12	29 12	17 8	49 0	47 4	21 14	16 10	17 8	10 8	26 4	26 4	20 2	42 0	48 12	22 12	...	...	...
	Basti ...	28 12	30 0	17 8	42 8	42 8	21 4	13 12	13 12	10 10	20 0	20 0	13 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Azamgarh ...	25 1	24 6	17 0	34 0	33 11	23 9	11 13	11 13	9 9	21 7	20 10	17 11	35 0	35 5	25 1	...	...	...
	Mirzapur ...	21 0	20 0	15 0	30 0	28 0	22 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	22 0	22 0	16 0	32 0	28 0	26 0	30 0	26 0	28 0
	Benares ...	22 0	21 0	15 12	32 8	30 8	22 1	10 8	10 8	8 6	18 14	16 12	14 11	...	...	21 0	...	...	24 2
	Ghazipur ...	19 5	19 5	18 0	29 10	28 1	24 7	7 1	7 1	7 1½	19 5	19 5	18 0	29 10	20 9½	28 5	28 5	23 3	21 14½
Panjab.	Delhi ...	22 0	22 0	22 0	31 0	31 0	32 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	11 0	30 0	29 0	26 0	25 0	25 0	26 0
	Gurgáon ...	20 0	20 0	21 8	29 8	30 0	33 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	29 0	30 0	30 0	29 8	29 0	28 0
	Karnál ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hissár ...	23 8	23 0	21 0	32 0	30 0	29 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	40 0	34 0	25 0	35 0	33 0	26 0
	Rohtak ...	21 8	21 0	21 8	34 0	30 0	29 0	...	...	...	12 0	11 0	10 0	26 0	24 0	25 0	27 0	24 0	25 0
	Sirsa ...	22 0	21 8	23 0	42 0	41 0	38 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	13 0	48 0	41 0	36 0	45 0	38 8	29 4
	Umballa ...	24 12	24 12	26 8	24 0	34 0	32 0	...	...	...	15 0	14 0	14 0	34 0	32 0	30 0	20 0	20 0	16 0
	Ludhiána ...	23 0	23 8	27 8	34 0	35 0	41 0	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	12 0	34 0	34 0	42 0	25 0	25 0	29 0
	Simlá ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jullundur ...	22 0	22 0	29 0	32 0	30 0	45 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	32 0	30 0	40 0	24 0	22 0	30 0
	Hushiárpúr ...	23 0	23 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	40 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	30 0	30 0	40 0	16 0	16 0	24 0
	Kángra ...	18 0	19 0	21 0	26 0	27 0	29 0	...	...	...	15 0	13 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Amritsar ...	22 0	21 8	26 0	29 8	29 8	40 8	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	13 8	24 8	24 8	34 8	22 8	23 8	30 8
	Siálkot ...	22 0	22 0	24 0	32 0	31 8	37 8	...	...	...	15 0	12 0	15 0	30 0	30 0	...	27 8	27 0	...
	Gurdáspúr ...	20 0	20 0	30 0	22 0	28 0	42 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	14 0	24 0	24 0	40 0	18 0	18 0	22 0
	Lahore ...	20 8	20 0	24 0	30 0	29 0	23 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	12 0	31 0	31 0	32 0	22 0	20 0	25 0
	Ferozepore ...	23 8	23 4	26 0	43 0	39 0	44 0	...	...	...	13 8	13 0	13 0	46 0	38 0	37 0	45 0	35 0	37 0
	Gujránwála ...	22 4	21 8	23 12	35 0	35 0	43 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	14 0	30 0	30 0	32 0	28 0	24 0	32 0
	Ráwalpindi ...	29 8	29 0	31 0	28 0	32 0	46 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	35 0	31 0	32 0	42 0	42 8	48 0
	Jhelum ...	26 8	27 8	30 0	31 0	33 0	43 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	10 0	32 0	32 0	44 0	36 8	38 0	46 0
	Gujrát ...	23 0	26 0	26 0	35 8	40 0	42 0	...	...	...	12 0	13 0	12 0	39 0	40 0	35 0	38 0	40 0	40 0
	Shahpúr ...	24 0	25 0	29 0	34 0	34 0	50 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	31 0	30 0	40 0
	Mooltan ...	17 12	17 8	18 8	24 0	22 0	30 0	...	...	...	10 0	8 0	10 0	25 0	26 0	24 0	24 0	25 0	24 0
	Jhang ...	21 0	19 8	24 8	27 0	25 0	38 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 8	26 0	24 0	32 0	28 0	24 0	34 0
	Montgomery ...	21 0	20 8	21 8	24 0	24 0	28 0	...	...	...	12 0	10 0	10 0	26 0	...	...	28 0	0 ...	...
	Muzaffargarh ...	18 8	19 0	19 0	26 0	27 0	28 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	6 0	18 0	18 0	21 0	24 0	24 0	20 0
	Dera Ismail Khán ...	32 8	31 4	28 12	45 0	41 4	41 4	...	...	...	6 4	6 4	7 8	45 0	42 8	42 8	43 12	41 4	42 8
	Dera Ghazi Khán ...	20 0	20 0	21 4	25 0	25 0	27 8	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	20 0	30 0	30 0	35 0	28 12	28 1	31 4
	Bannú ...	43 2	44 6	47 8	61 4	61 4	81 4	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	10 0	50 0	50 0	68 12	50 0	50 ...	0 0
	Pesháwar ...	22 6	22 6	23 11	35 1	33 13	29 0	...	...	...	13 10	13 0	13 0	32 8	32 8	33 13	32 8	31 3	31 3
	Kohát ...	29 4	28 1	29 15	48 7	44 10	59 15	...	...	...	16 9	16 9	19 2	40 13	40 13	44 4	48 7	45 14	56 2
	Hazárá ...	25 0	24 0	28 0	34 0	31 0	48 0	...	...	...	16 0	15 0	17 0	45 0*	40 0*	38 0*	36 0	26 0	25 0
Oudh.	Lucknow ...	28 0	26 0	19 0	36 0	34 0	24 0	7 0	7 0	6 0	24 0	24 0	17 8	42 8	34 0	25 0	37 0	31 0	25 0
	Unáo ...	26 10	25 4	18 4	33 0	31 4	21 0	9 0	8 0	9 0	24 4	22 8	18 0	42 12	43 4	22 0	35 0	24 0	24 0
	Bára Banki ...	28 0	26 0	19 0	36 0	34 0	21 0	8 0	7 0	7 0	26 0	26 0	17 0	42 0	45 0	25 0	36 0	16 0	24 0
	Sítápur ...	32 0	31 0	22 0	45 0	42 8	29 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	26 0	26 0	21 0	...	...	31 0	50 0	...	29 0
	Hardui ...	28 10	27 10	18 5	51 8	37 8	24 14	6 9	6 9	6 9	24 6	20 0	13 2	...	...	...	48 2	34 12	22 8
	Kheri ...	32 8	32 8	22 6	60 0	60 0	28 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	29 0	29 8	22 4	...	...	36 0	23 8	23 8	36 0
	Fyzabad ...	26 4	25 8	18 8	39 0	37 8	25 0	10 8	10 0	9 4	19 12	20 0	18 8	40 0	40 0	26 0	25 4	20 4	16 0
	Bharaich ...	30 0	32 0	18 0	52 0	64 0	25 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	48 0	54 0	38 0	...	...	...
	Gonda ...	29 2	29 4	18 14	40 0	40 0	21 12	24 8	25 0	20 8	25 0	25 12	21 0	48 0	48 0	32 8	24 0	24 0	20 14
	Rái Barelí ...	29 0	27 8	21 0	40 0	37 8	25 0	27 8	27 8	19 0	29 0	29 0	22 12	45 0	40 0	32 8	38 0	36 0	30 0
	Sultánpur ...	27 0	26 0	20 0	44 0	41 0	29 0	10 0	10 0	8 8	29 8	30 0	24 0	42 0	...	30 0	34 0	...	24 0
	Pratábgarh ...	28 1	27 8	19 15	42 2	39 13	29 4	17 10	18 13	18 10	31 5	30 2	22 13	...	...	31 8	37 8	32 0	27 12

India for the 1st half of November 1875 —continued.

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.*			Grain.			Firewood.			Salt.			Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.			
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
...	...	...	10 0	9 0	10 0	240 0	240 0	200 0	...	...	...	Garhwál ...	N.-W. Provinces—*contd.*	
...	...	...	24 12	24 3	27 9	90 0	90 0	112 8	...	...	...	Bijnor ...		
...	...	...	31 4	30 10	23 2	100 0	100 0	100 0	9 14	10 2	9 6	Moradabad ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Budaun ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Bareilly ...		
...	...	...	33 8	31 8	21 8	155 0	150 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Sháhjahánpur ...		
...	...	...	27 8	27 8	21 4	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 7	8 12	8 12	Tarái Pergunnahs ...		
...	...	...	29 8	30 0	31 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	10 12	10 12	11 0	Muttra ...		
...	...	...	28 6½	27 5½	27 4½	80 0	80 0	80 0	10 0	9 12	9 8	Agra ...		
...	...	...	33 11	31 0	19 15	165 0	165 0	165 0	8 14	8 14	8 6	Farukhabad ...		
...	...	...	30 0	27 12	21 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 8	9 0	Mainpuri ...		
...	...	...	25 0	24 8	24 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Etáwah ...		
...	...	...	32 0	31 0	26 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	10 0	10 0	9 8	Etah ...		
...	...	...	28 0	26 0	25 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	...	...	...	Jalaun ...		
...	...	...	21 9	20 14	25 14	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Jhánsi ...		
...	...	...	22 0	21 12	26 8	240 0	240 0	...	7 0	7 0	7 0	Lalitpur ...		
...	...	...	34 0	33 0	23 8	150 0	140 0	130 0	9 0	9 8	9 0	Cawnpore ...		
...	...	...	33 0	32 0	25 12	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 10	8 4	8 8	Fatehpur ...		
...	...	...	30 0	28 8	25 0	163 0	163 0	163 0	11 4	11 4	10 8	Bánda ...		
...	...	...	31 0	29 0	28 8	160 0	120 0	110 0	8 4	8 0	8 12	Allahabad ...		
...	...	...	27 8	27 8	23 12	140 0	140 0	120 0	...	...	...	Hamírpur ...		
...	...	...	38 2	38 2	25 6	197 12	197 12	197 12	8 1	8 1	8 1	Jaunpur ...		
...	...	...	35 0	35 14	14 14	160 0	160 0	150 0	7 2	7 2	7 2	Gorakhpur ...		
...	...	...	33 0	31 14	17 8	150 0	150 0	150 0	7 3	7 3	7 0½	Basti ...		
...	...	...	29 8	28 0	17 11	177 0	177 0	177 0	6 14	6 14	6 14	Azamgarh ...		
...	...	...	27 0	25 0	21 0	110 0	100 0	110 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Mirzapur ...		
...	...	...	25 4	25 4	17 13	120 0	110 0	120 0	6 4	6 4	6 9	Benares ...		
...	...	...	28 5	27 0½	23 3	181 12	180 4	154 8	7 6	7 6	7 6	Ghazipur ...		
...	...	...	28 0	27 0	31 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	8 8	8 8	7 1	Delhi ...	Panjab.	*References.*
...	...	...	27 0	27 0	31 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	Gurgáon ...		*a.* Jowár and grain falling.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Karnál ...		*b.* Bájra rising.
...	...	...	40 0	36 0	30 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Hissár *a* ...		*c.* Grain ...
...	...	...	32 0	32 0	28 0	140 0	140 0	120 0	7 8	7 0	7 0	Rohtak *b* ...		*d.* Rice falling.
...	...	...	45 0	44 0	37 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	Sirsa *c* ...		*e.* Barley rising.
...	...	...	34 8	34 8	41 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	8 8	8 4	Umballa ...		*f.* Rice falling.
...	...	...	32 8	32 0	40 0	80 0	110 0	140 0	8 14	8 14	9 6	Ludhiána ...		*g.* Bájra, bájra, and jowár falling.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Simlá ...		*h.* Barley, bájra, and jowár falling.
...	...	...	32 0	29 0	45 0	110 0	100 0	100 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Jullundur *d* ...		*i.* Barley rising and jowár falling.
...	...	...	29 0	29 0	40 0	90 0	90 0	90 0	9 4	9 4	9 4	Hushiárpúr ...		*j.* Wheat and barley rising.
...	...	...	20 0	19 0	21 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Kángra ...		*k.* Barley falling.
...	...	...	28 8	27 8	38 4	105 0	105 0	105 0	10 0	10 0	10 4	Amritsar ...		*l.* Barley, bájra, and Indian-corn falling.
...	...	...	25 0	24 8	37 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 6	9 12	10 4	Siálkot *f* ...		* Maize or Indian-corn.
...	...	...	22 0	20 0	40 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 4	9 0	9 8	Gurdáspúr *e* ...		
...	...	...	28 8	27 0	39 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	9 14	9 12	10 0	Lahore ...		
...	...	...	39 0	37 8	41 0	120 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0	10 4	Ferozepore *h* ...		
...	...	...	29 0	29 0	41 0	110 0	100 0	110 0	10 4	10 8	10 0	Gujránwála *g* ...		
...	...	...	32 0	31 0	43 0	120 0	140 0	140 0	10 12	10 8	10 12	Ráwalpindi *i* ...		
...	...	...	23 0	24 0	37 0	120 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Jhelum ...		
...	...	...	24 0	25 0	28 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 8	11 0	Gujrát *j* ...		
...	...	...	29 0	28 0	43 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	11 8	11 8	11 8	Shahpúr ...		
...	...	...	21 0	21 0	29 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 12	10 12	10 12	Mooltan ...		
...	...	...	24 8	22 0	35 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	10 8	10 8	10 12	Jhang *g* ...		
...	...	...	26 0	...	29 0	220 0	220 0	220 0	9 8	9 4	9 4	Montgomery ...		
...	...	...	21 0	21 0	33 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	9 8	9 8	10 0	Muzaffargarh ...		
...	...	...	41 4	42 8	45 0	112 0	112 0	112 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Dera Ismail Khán *k* ...		
...	...	...	23 9	25 10	27 8	150 0	150 0	150 0	31 4	31 4	28 12	Dera Ghazi Khán ...		
...	...	...	47 8	47 8	55 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	Bannú ...		
...	...	...	27 0	27 0	35 1	110 0	104 0	104 0	53 5	55 14	54 9	Pesháwar ...		
...	...	...	33 2	33 2	40 13	153 0	127 0	127 0	102 0	102 0	102 0	Kohát *k* ...		
...	...	...	27 0	26 0	34 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Hazárá *l* ...		
*42 8	47 8	35 0	32 0	30 0	20 8	130 0	130 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	7 12	Lucknow ...	Oudh.	* Jowar Kalan.
*43 0	41 4	32 0	32 10	30 8	21 0	162 8	165 0	160 0	8 8	8 10	8 0	Unáo ...		* Merwa.
*50 0	55 0	32 0	33 0	32 0	21 0	160 0	160 0	140 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Bára Banki ...		* Kodo.
*47 10	43 11	40 0	36 0	35 0	23 0	180 0	180 0	200 0	8 8	8 8	7 12	Sítápur ...		* Paddy, Bijhra, and Jowar Kala.
*51 8	45 0	*34 12	37 0	35 0	20 8	192 8	192 8	192 8	8 0	8 0	7 8	Hardui ...		* Paddy.
*55 0	65 0	60 0	36 8	36 8	24 10	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	7 8	7 8	Kheri ...		* Kodo.
*41 8	43 12	25 0	34 8	33 8	21 8	120 0	120 0	140 0	8 4	8 8	8 0	Fyzabad ...		* Merwa.
*80 0	80 0	28 0	40 0	42 0	19 8	200 0	200 0	240 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Bharaich ...		* Kodo, Merwa, and Lahnra.
*45 0	43 8	36 2	37 8	37 6	18 9	170 0	170 0	140 0	8 4	8 0	7 12	Gonda ...		* Merwa, Kodo, Kakún & Sawán.
*54 11	56 9	40 0	40 0	38 0	28 12	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 4	Rái Barelí ...		* Sawán.
*56 0	64 0	42 0	37 0	36 0	24 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 2	Sultánpur ...		* Makra.
50 13	47 12	26 8	37 8	37 8	25 1	193 5	220 0	205 10	7 13	8 0	6 13	Pratábgarh ...		

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 1st half of November 1875 —concluded.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee) *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee) *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee) *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
Central Provinces.	Nagpur	21 0	20 4	30 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	11 0	14 8	13 8	19 0	35 0	35 0	45 0	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	23 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	9 12	10 4	Nagpur	Central Provinces.	
	Bhandara	23 0	23 0	24 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	26 0	26 0	33 12	...	...	...	25 0	26 0	24 8	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	9 8	Bhandara		
	Chanda	19 7	23 6	27 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 7	17 1	21 0	26 0	28 5	63 5	...	...	...	18 7	22 5	25 0	420 0	420 0	480 0	8 5	8 5	9 8	Chanda		
	Wardha	22 11	23 0	25 0	...	...	...	10 1	8 12	8 8	13 0	12 0	16 0	30 14	38 0	45 0	...	...	...	20 12	22 0	22 0	160 0	200 0	120 0	11 0	8 8	11 0	Wardha		
	Balaghat	25 0	28 0	21 0	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	16 0	25 0	25 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Balaghat		
	Jubbulpore	27 0	26 0	24 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	19 0	18 0	24 0	22 0	20 0	25 0	23 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	28 0	28 0	25 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Jubbulpore		
	Saugor	20 8	20 0	22 8	...	...	...	9 8	9 0	9 0	15 0	15 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	38 0	35 0	26 0	150 0	180 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Saugor		
	Damoh	23 12	23 12	25 0	...	...	...	18 0	17 0	14 0	20 0	18 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	60 0	50 0	...	220 0	220 0	160 0	7 12	7 4	6 12	Damoh		
	Seoni	32 0	32 0	27 0	...	...	...	12 0	11 0	11 0	22 0	22 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	280 0	280 0	280 0	7 8	7 4	7 0	Seoni		
	Mandla	30 0	32 0	19 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	13 0	25 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	280 0	242 0	280 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Mandla		
	Betul	24 0	28* 0	24 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	30 0	30 0	28 0	280 0	280 0	280 0	7 0	7 0	6 0	Betul		
	Chindwara	27 0	30 0	25 0	...	...	...	10 0	9 0	10 0	20 0	13 0	16 0	36 0	38 0	35 0	...	...	...	33 0	30 0	27 0	280 0	242 0	280 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Chindwara		
	Hoshangabad	17 8	16 12	19 12	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	7 0	11 0	11 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	30 0	30 0	27 0	280 0	280 0	280 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Hoshangabad		
	Narsinghpur	24 0	22 8	22 0	...	...	...	13 0	12 8	11 0	15 0	14 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 0	23 0	23 0	220 0	220 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Narsinghpur		
	Nimar	15 0	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 2	13 2	...	28 2	28 2	...	24 0	24 0	...	32 0	32 0	25 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 0	6 0	6 4	Nimar		
	Raipur	44 0	44 0	46 0	...	...	...	21 0	20 0	24 0	34 0	34 0	36 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 4	20 4	...	120 0	120 0	...	10 12	10 4	...	Raipur		
	Sambalpur	28 0	28 0	21 0	...	...	...	26 0	24 8	28 0	31 8	26 8	35 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	42 0	44 0	36 0	120 0	120 0	...	8 4	8 0	7 8	Sambalpur		
	Bilaspur	52 0	52 0	36 0	...	...	...	32 0	32 0	28 0	52 0	52 0	42 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	28 0	28 0	21 0	150 0	150 0	140 0	10 0	9 0	7 8	Bilaspur		
	Upper Godavery	19 0	19 0	17 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 0	13 0	12 0	14 0	50 0	50 0	50 0	...	...	...	45 0	45 0	36 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	8 0	9 0	8 0	Upper Godavery		
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Secunderabad	No return received																		30 0	28 0	24 0	1,440 0	1,440 0	1,440 0	8 0	9 0	8 0	Secunderabad	Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	
	Bolarum					...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							No return received			Bolarum		
	Chudderghat																												Chudderghat		
	Oomraotee	28 0	22 0	18 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	52 0	52 0	48 0	26 0	26 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	10 8	10 0	Oomraotee		
	Akola	28 0	21 0	22 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	10 0	10 0	47 0	45 0	38 0	27 0	27 0	30 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	106 0	106 0	64 0	11 0	9 0	10 0	Akola		
	Elichpur	24 0	23 0	19 0	10 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	50 0	48 0	36 0	33 0	32 0	28 0	21 0	22 0	19 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	9 8	9 8	9 0	Elichpur		
	Buldana	22 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	15 0	48 0	48 0	36 0	40 0	39 0	35 0	23 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	Buldana		
	Woon	22 0	22 0	14 0	14 0	15 0	33 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	54 0	57 0	48 0	8 0	11 0	7 0	24 0	25 0	13 0	179 0	233 0	50 0	7 0	7 0	5 0	Woon		
	Bassim	24 0	24 0	23 5	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 5	13 0	13 0	13 5	60 0	60 0	58 0	36 0	36 0	39 0	27 0	27 0	16 0	90 0	90 0	90 0	8 2	8 2	8 5	Bassim		
Mysore and Coorg.	Bangalore { Wholesale	12 7	12 2	11 5	12 5	12 2	12 0	11 0	11 2	10 5	14 0	14 2	13 5	24 7	25 0	24 0	...	...	...	24 5	25 2	25 0	21 5	21 5	15 5	...	...	...	Bangalore { Wholesale	Mysore and Coorg.	
	Retail	12 2	11 7	11 0	12 0	12 0	11 5	10 5	10 7	10 2	13 5	14 0	13 0	23 7	24 0	23 0	...	...	...	23 5	24 2	24 0	21 0	21 0	15 0	72 0	72 0	72 0	Retail		
	Kolar { Wholesale	...	...	...	9 9	9 9	10 3	14 5	16 6	16 1	14 9	17 5	17 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 2	33 5	44 3	24 3	24 6	18 5	...	...	...	Kolar { Wholesale		
	Retail	...	...	...	9 6	9 6	10 1	14 2	16 4	15 8	14 6	17 3	17 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 7	33 0	43 3	24 0	24 3	18 3	172 4	172 4	172 4	Retail		
	Túmkúr { Wholesale	14 0	14 0	12 5	13 0	13 0	12 5	15 0	15 0	14 5	17 0	17 0	15 5	22 0	22 0	25 0	...	...	...	55 0	55 0	58 0	25 0	25 0	17 0	180 0	180 0	182 0	Túmkúr { Wholesale		
	Retail	13 0	13 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	20 0	20 0	24 0	...	...	...	54 0	54 0	56 0	24 0	24 0	16 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	Retail		
	Mysore { Wholesale	10 4	10 4	12 1	...	...	...	10 4	10 6	11 2	11 2	11 7	11 7	23 1	25 2	37 6	25 2	25 2	33 5	22 5	22 5	29 7	23 1	23 1	17 7	77 0	72 0	72 0	Mysore { Wholesale		
	Retail	10 2	10 2	11 4	...	...	...	10 2	10 4	11 0	11 0	11 4	11 4	22 5	24 1	36 6	24 1	24 1	31 4	22 0	22 0	29 3	22 5	22 5	17 3	72 0	65 0	62 0	Retail		
	Hassan { Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Hassan { Wholesale		
	Retail	10 0	10 5	12 0	11 0	11 5	13 0	10 0	12 5	13 2	11 0	13 0	14 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	23 0	37 7	16 0	20 0	16 7	150 0	150 0	150 0	Retail		
	Shimoga { Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Shimoga { Wholesale		
	Retail	11 5	11 5	9 0	...	...	11 0	10 5	10 5	13 0	14 5	12 5	18 0	...	...	38 0	...	...	...	21 0	20 2	44 0	22 0	22 0	14 0	360 0	360 0	400 0	Retail		
	Kadur { Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kadur { Wholesale		
	Retail	12 0	12 0	9 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	15 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	24 0	32 0	18 0	20 0	14 0	60 0	60 0	60 0	Retail		
	Chitaldroog { Wholesale	14 2	13 2	13 2	16 1	15 0	15 5	12 2	...	13 2	13 7	...	15 2	22 8	19 5	43 7	22 0	19 6	37 8	26 0	24 3	60 6	21 7	...	19 5	...	...	...	Chitaldroog { Wholesale		
	Retail	12 0	12 4	12 0	15 0	14 4	14 0	12 1	12 4	13 0	13 1	13 7	15 0	21 7	19 1	35 0	20 0	19 1	31 0	20 0	19 4	49 0	21 5	21 1	17 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	Retail		
	Coorg { Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Coorg { Wholesale		
	Retail	7 9	7 9	8 2	8 6	8 5	8 6	9 7	9 6	10 3	13 3	13 5	16 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 4	20 0	28 5	16 9	16 8	14 9	92 6	92 6	110 0	Retail		
Rajpootana.	Jaipur	18 0	17 12	...	26 0	28 0	...	7 2	7 3	...	10 8	10 8	...	25 0	28 0	...	24 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	Jaipur	Rajpootana.	
	Kishengurh	17 8	18 0	...	26 0	25 8	...	9 8	9 8	...	11 8	10 8	...	24 0	25 0	...	21 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	21 4	19 8	...	...	...	...	Kishengurh		
	Alwar	22 8	21 8	22 4	31 8	32 0	33 8	7 4	7 4	9 8	11 4	11 0	11 0	32 0	30 0	35 0	26 0	28 0	30 0	...	...	...	30 0	29 4	34 8	...	...	...	Alwar		
	Bharatpur (City)	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bharatpur (City)		
	Kerowli (City)	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kerowli (City)		
	Ajmir	16 8	17 8	16 4	26 0	25 8	24 13	4 12	4 8	5 8	10 0	10 0	8 8	23 10	23 0	21 0	21 15	23 0	21 8	...	...	...	19 8	19 8	21 13	95 0	95 0	95 0	Ajmir		
	Deolie Cantonment	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Deolie Cantonment		
	Erinpura	20 8	21 4	19 8	36 0	35 0	29 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 4	7 0	30 0	30 0	25 0	30 0	30 0	25 0	...	...	...	21 0	21 8	18 4	200 0	200 0	200 0	Erinpura		
	Sirohi	20 0	20 0	20 0	42 0	42 0	31 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	40 0	40 0	30 0	36 0	30 0	30 0	...	...	...	29 0	29 0	17 8	240 0	240 0	200 0	Sirohi		
	Aboo	18 0	19 0	16 4	29 0	31 0	16 14	5 8	6 3	5 10	8 6	8 6	7 8	...	...	...	29 0	30 0	21 13	...	...	...	25 0	29 0	14 4	100 0	100 0	100 0	Aboo		
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar	24 0	24 0	30 0	36 0	31 0	38 0	...	...	...	14 0	16 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 Pie*	9 Pie*	6 Pie*	Hilly Tracts of Meywar		
	Meywar	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Meywar		
	Banswarra(MeywarAgency)	23 0	21 4	23 12	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	7 8	15 8	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 0	24 0	20 0	...	...	...	70 0	70 0	...	Banswarra(MeywarAgency)		
	Marwar	16 9	16 0	...	27 8	25 0	...	5 0	5 0	...	7 8	7 8	...	24 6	25 0	...	23 2	23 2	...	...	...	...	15 10	15 6	...	...	...	...	Marwar		
	Bikaneer	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bikaneer		
	Bundi	...	22 8	17 0	...	41 4	23 0	...	...	...	10 0	9 0	...	...	33 12	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	...	Bundi		
	Kota	19 14	19 8	18 8	...	...	...	8 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	29 0	28 0	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	160 0	Kota		
	Tonk	18 4	18 4	18 12	23 6	30 0	27 7	6 0	6 8	5 0	9 12	9 0	7 0	34 2	30 8	25 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150 0	150 0	150 0	Tonk		
	Jhallawar	17 8	16 8	15 8	26 4	24 0	19 0	7 12	8 0	8 0	9 4	9 0	9 8	22 0	...	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	90 0	Jhallawar		
	Shahpoora	16 14	17 4	16 8	25 8	24 12	24 6	7 8	7 8	7 8	9 0	9 0	9 8	21 0	21 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	Shahpoora		
Central India.	Indore	13 11	13 4	15 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	23 0	24 0	24 0	18 0	20 0	19 0	...	...	...	17 12	17 0	15 8	96 0	88 0	106 8	Indore	Central India.	
	Gwalior	15 8	15 8	15 0	17 13	18 4	19 7	7 2	7 0	6 6	8 13	8 14	7 14	21 10	21 4	20 6	20 10	20 8	20 0	...	...	...	18 12	18 8	20 6	100 6	100 6	91 4	Gwalior		
	Goona	17 2	16 8	20 8	20 0	20 0	...	10 0	10 0	9 8	12 0	12 0	10 4	20 0	20 0	16 0	22 0	22 0	24 8	...	...	...	20 8	19 8	24 8	200 0	200 0	160 0	Goona		
	Rutlam	14 0	14 0	13 0	...	...	...	10 0	9 12	9 14	13 12	13 0	12 8	20 8	18 0	21 0	17 12	17 8	20 0	...	...	...	21 4	20 0	15 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	Rutlam		
	Baghelkhund (Sutna)	27 0	26 0	20 0	...	30 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	31 0	30 0	21 0	...	28 0	...	...	27 0	...	...	...	...	31 0	30 0	22 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	Baghelkhund (Sutna)		

* Per man's load.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

WORKING AND PROGRESS OF DISTRICT SAVINGS BANKS IN THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY DURING 1874-75.

No. 59, dated Calcutta, the 24th September 1875.

From—E. F. HARRISON, Esq., Comptroller General,
To—The Secretary to the Government of India, FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

I have the honor to forward, for submission to Government, the fifth annual report on the working and progress of District Savings Banks during the year 1874-75.

2. The system extends to the whole of British India, with the exception of the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay, which have Savings Banks of their own.

3. The total number of Banks open at the end of the past year was 157, which shows that 20 new ones were opened during the year, there having been 137 only in the list of 1873-74. Of the 157 Banks open in the past year, 148 have been actually working, and in the remaining nine no business has as yet been transacted, though some of them have been formally established for three years. The Banks are distributed thus:—

PROVINCES.	1873-74.	1874-75.	New Banks opened.
Bengal	41	43	2
Assam	9	9	...
North-Western Provinces	22	31	9
Oudh	12	12	...
Punjab	15	23	8
Central Provinces	19	19	...
British Burmah	13	13	...
Berar	2	2	...
India	4	5	1
TOTAL ...	137	157	20

4. During the past year 3,171 accounts were opened and 1,533 were closed, the result being an addition of 1,638 depositors to the number, 5,427, existing at the end of 1873-74. The past year accordingly closed with 7,065 depositors, or with an increase of 30 per cent. The following statement shows the percentage of increase in the number of accounts in the several provinces and also the average number of accounts to each *working* Bank:—

PROVINCES.	No. of Banks, 1873-74.	Number of depositors, 1873-74.	No. of Banks, 1874-75.	Number of depositors, 1874-75.	Percentage of increase in number of depositors.	AVERAGE OF DEPOSITORS PER BANK. 1873-74.	1874-75.
Bengal	41	2,531	43	3,176	25·48	62	74
Assam	9	207	9	283	36·71	23	31
North-Western Provinces ...	22	898	30	1,301	44·87	41	43
Oudh	12	298	12	366	22·81	25	30
Punjab	15	488	20	669	37·09	32	33
Central Provinces ...	16	312	16	444	42·30	19	27
British Burmah ...	11	236	11	365	54·66	21	33
Berar	2	104	2	117	12·50	52	58
India	4	353	5	344	2·61 decrease.	·88	69
TOTAL ...	132	5,427	148	7,065			

5. The year 1874-75 opened with an aggregate balance of Rs. 11,80,750 and closed with Rs. 16,66,856, so that the gross sum at credit of depositors has increased by Rs. 4,86,106. The increase has been 41 per cent., and the major portion has been contributed by Bengal and the North-Western Provinces, as will appear from the details given below; the proportion of increase is not, however, largest in those provinces:—

PROVINCES.	BALANCE OF DEPOSITS. 1873-74.	1874-75.	Increase.	Percentage of increase.	AVERAGE BALANCE IN EACH BANK WORKING. 1873-74.	1874-75.	AVERAGE BALANCE AT CREDIT OF EACH DEPOSITOR. 1873-74.	1874-75.	PROVINCES.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Bengal ...	4,90,091	6,66,994	1,76,903	36·09	11,953	15,511	194	210	Bengal.
Assam ...	47,663	66,415	18,752	39·34	5,296	7,379	230	235	Assam.
N. W. Provinces	1,80,784	2,85,502	1,04,718	57·92	8,217	9,517	201	219	N. W. Provinces.
Oudh ...	1,00,041	1,31,900	31,859	31·84	8,337	10,992	336	360	Oudh.
Punjab ...	1,43,575	2,04,081	60,506	42·14	9,572	10,204	294	305	Punjab.
Central Provinces	89,750	1,21,655	31,905	35·54	5,609	7,603	288	274	Central Provinces.
British Burmah...	49,677	92,441	42,764	86·08	4,516	8,404	210	253	British Burmah.
Berar ...	28,154	33,121	4,967	17·64	14,077	16,560	271	283	Berar.
India ...	51,015	64,747	13,732	26·91	12,754	12,949	144	188	India.
TOTAL ...	11,80,750	16,66,856	4,86,106						

6. Of the 7,065 accounts noticed in paragraph 4, 5,575 were opened by the natives of the country and 1,490 by European and Eurasian depositors. These two figures include—the former 81 and the latter 199 accounts opened for certain local institutions, which are respectively under Native and European management. The subjoined table shows in detail the accounts held by Native and European and Eurasian depositors, with the amount of deposits and interest at their credit.:—

PROVINCES.	NATIVE DEPOSITORS, INCLUSIVE OF ACCOUNTS FOR LOCAL INSTITUTIONS. No. of accounts.	Amount of deposits.	Amount of interest allowed.	EUROPEAN AND EURASIAN DEPOSITORS, INCLUSIVE OF ACCOUNTS FOR LOCAL INSTITUTIONS. No. of accounts.	Amount of deposits.	Amount of interest allowed.	TOTAL. No. of accounts.	Amount of deposits.	Amount of interest allowed.
Bengal ...	2,853	5,72,882	17,673	323	94,112	2,872	3,176	6,66,994	20,545
Assam ...	226	52,310	1,561	57	14,105	498	283	66,415	2,059
N. W. Provinces ...	957	1,75,544	4,985	344	1,09,958	3,052	1,301	2,85,502	8,037
Oudh ...	258	90,111	2,916	108	41,789	1,461	366	1,31,900	4,377
Punjab ...	418	1,14,327	3,351	251	89,754	2,859	669	2,04,081	6,210
Central Provinces ...	314	95,312	2,831	130	26,343	922	444	1,21,655	3,753
British Burmah ...	183	39,964	1,057	182	52,477	1,539	365	92,441	2,596
Berar ...	91	26,409	950	26	6,712	177	117	33,121	1,127
India ...	275	46,206	1,575	69	18,541	618	344	64,747	2,193
TOTAL ..	5,575	12,13,065	36,899	1,490	4,53,791	13,998	7,065	16,66,856	50,897

The total sum paid as interest to the depositors has been Rs. 50,897 against Rs. 34,664 in the preceding year, the average allotment on this account to each depositor at the end of last year being about Rs. 7.

7. The depositors are classified thus:—

PROVINCES.	CLASS I. PROFESSIONAL. A. Having fixed incomes.	B. Having variable incomes.	CLASS II. Domestic.	CLASS III. Commercial.	CLASS IV. Agricultural.	CLASS V. Industrial.	CLASS VI. Indefinite or non-productive.	TOTAL.
Bengal	1,903	318	161	127	59	34	579	3,176
Assam	162	18	15	14	8	1	65	283
North-Western Provinces ...	627	44	383	17	9	13	208	1,301
Oudh	264	14	28	4	1	1	54	366
Punjab	424	21	76	13	1	4	130	669
Central Provinces ...	180	18	49	66	7	8	116	444
British Burmah ...	159	75	50	31	...	12	38	365
Berar	72	2	3	2	...	...	38	117
India	83	10	123	17	26	55	30	344
TOTAL ...	3,874	515	888	291	111	128	1,258	7,065
TOTAL OF 1873-74 ...	2,719	392	966	297	131	67	855	5,427
DIFFERENCE Increase ...	1,155	123	...	...	...	61	403	1,638
DIFFERENCE Decrease ...	...	...	78	6	20	...	...	...

The decreases under classes II and IV result from a change in the principle of classification followed.

8. The number of transactions during the year has been 19,760, *viz.*, 14,440 deposits *plus* 5,320 withdrawals, against 15,353 in the preceding year, *viz.*, 11,527 deposits *plus* 3,826 withdrawals. Although the average number of transactions of each depositor does not appear high, yet the books of this office show that some of the accounts opened by the Managers of certain local institutions—the Dispensary and Educational Committees for instance—are constantly operated on as if the *Savings* Banks like other Banks were intended for current accounts for the deposit of floating balances. Steps have been taken to prevent such irregularities on the part of the Treasury Officers.

9. It appears, however, from the above facts and figures that the progress made by the District Savings Banks during the last year has been fair and encouraging. From the fact of the major portion of the accounts being held by the natives of the country of every class, I am led to conclude that the object with which the system has been introduced has to some extent been gained.

10. The following statement showing at one view the progress made by the District Savings Banks during the last five years may be interesting:—

Provinces.	1870-71.		1871-72.		1872-73.		1873-74.		1874-75.	
	No. of accounts.	Balance of deposits.	No. of accounts.	Balance of deposits.	No. of accounts.	Balance of deposits.	No. of accounts.	Balance of deposits.	No. of accounts.	Balance of deposits.
Bengal	542	67,310	1,201	1,82,091	1,815	3,26,736	2,531	4,90,091	3,176	6,66,994
Assam	16	3,708	110	20,421	150	33,008	207	47,663	283	66,415
North-Western Provinces	163	31,744	317	62,927	555	1,08,336	898	1,80,784	1,301	2,85,502
Oudh	16	2,477	90	20,646	198	61,559	298	1,00,041	366	1,31,900
Punjab	103	19,296	231	52,026	337	89,838	488	1,43.575	669	2,04,081
Central Provinces ...	50	12,003	123	35.856	203	57,197	312	89,750	444	1,21,655
British Burmah ...	97	3,838	141	10,685	232	34.396	236	49,677	365	92,441
Berar	29	2,458	64	10,238	94	21,133	104	28,154	117	33,121
India	48	6,078	97	17,998	162	33,356	353	51,015	344	64,747
Total ...	1,064	1,48,912	2,374	4,12,888	3,746	7,65,559	5,427	11,80,750	7,065	16,66,856

11. In conclusion I may observe that since the establishment of District Savings Banks, there has been only one case of embezzlement, *viz.*, in the Nagpore Bank in the Central Provinces: the amount embezzled has, however, been recovered in full. I am sorry, however, that I must add that the neglect of some officers to submit punctually the very simple returns, and their indifference to repeated calls, while adding greatly to the labor of my office, deprive Government of the defence of prompt check over the accounts.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 9th DECEMBER 1875.

General Remarks.—In Madras good rain has fallen in the Southern districts, and moderate showers in the Northern. In Bombay there have been light showers in the Deccan: the harvest continues and prospects are fair. More or less rain has fallen in several districts of the Central Provinces, and the rabi crops have been benefited thereby. No rain is reported from Berar or Central India, but in Rajputana there have been good falls at Jeypoor and Ajmere, and slight showers in Marwar. In Bengal only very slight showers are reported from Jalpaiguri, Chumparun and Midnapore, but in several other districts clouds promise a fall. No change is announced in the prospects of the crops. In the North-Western Provinces there has been a good fall of rain at Agra, and lighter falls in Hamirpur, Banda, Jhansi and Bareilly: prospects are excellent. Light showers are said to have fallen in most districts in Oudh, and to have been beneficial. In the Punjab heavy rain has fallen at Rawal Pindi and Peshawar, and showers at Umballa, Dera Ismail Khan and Jullunder: prospects are good. In Mysore no rain has fallen, and the prospects of the crops continue unimproved. Reports from Burmah are good. No report has been received from Assam.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—		
Kistna (Dec. 9th)	·53 at Masulipatam; none elsewhere.	Rain wanted for later dry crops; 3½ feet water over anicut; later dry crops sown; standing crops generally good; wet paddy requires more water; markets supplied; prices generally steady; cholera 23 seizures, 8 deaths in Bander; fever general; small-pox in two taluks; cattle dysentery and sore-feet in four; pasture sufficient.
Kurnool (8th)	*Nil*	Dry crops and paddy harvest continue; water and pasture abundant; markets well supplied; prices falling in one taluk and steady elsewhere; fever prevalent; cholera decreasing, 99 seizures, 14 deaths; no water over Sunkesala anicut.
Tanjore (9th)	4·0 at Negapatam; elsewhere moderate.	Water in rivers decreasing; supply to tanks scanty; water over anicut none; cultivation wet and dry crops in some parts; standing crops good; harvest a few wet and dry crops, yield fair; markets well supplied; prices almost steady; cholera continues, 107 seizures, 72 deaths; cattle generally healthy; pasture generally sufficient.
Trichinopoly (8th)	Slight rain in Trichinopoly taluk; about an inch elsewhere.	Rivers low; water supply however sufficient; crops good; outturn of Kar rice up to average in two taluks, 25 per cent. below in one, and slightly above in another; markets well supplied; prices slightly fallen in one taluk, steady elsewhere; cholera slightly prevailing in district, one death yesterday in town; condition of cattle good; pasture generally ample.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—*continued,*		
Malabar (9th)	·91	Second crop cultivation good; markets well supplied, prices steady; bowel complaints in six taluks, 523 seizures, 392 deaths; small-pox prevalent in Ernad; cattle disease slight in Walluvanad; pasture good. *General Remarks.*—General prospects satisfactory.
Bombay— (Dec. 9th)		
Sind. (Dec. 8th)		
Kurrachee ...	...	Cholera in Keti and neighbourhood, diagnosis doubtful, 12 cases, 3 deaths; north winds.
Shikarpur ...	...	Late rain has benefited rabi crops, but damaged kharif harvest, which had not been stored; bad fever prevalent, accompanied by diarrhœa; cattle disease in Talukas Mirpur, Ubauro and Sukkur; weather colder and brighter.
Hyderabad ...	...	Cotton picking and rabi sowings continue; weather cold, but no frost; canals not dry yet; fever prevalent.
Upper Sind Frontier ...	...	Fogs during the past week; rabi crops well; kharif being harvested.
Guzerat.		
Ahmedabad ...	...	Rabi crops thriving.
Kaira ...	...	Rabi crops and cotton good; 23 cholera cases in two talukas, 14 deaths.
Surat ...	...	Crops good; four fatal cholera cases in Wálod.
Broach ...	...	Crops good; fever throughout the district; several deaths in Broach and Wágra.
Khandesh and Nasik.		
Khandesh ...	...	Jowari being reaped; grain attacked by insects in Nandurbar; other rabi crops good; ague prevailing; cattle disease in Peta Ráver.
Nasik ...	...	Outturn of kharif crops estimated at 8 annas; sugarcane and ground-nuts full crops; rice 12 to 14 annas, full crop in bagayat lands; rabi sowing retarded from want of rain; prospects consequently not satisfactory; fever in four talukas.
Konkan.		
Tanna ...	...	Kharif reaping completed in 3 talukas; rabi sowing progressing; cholera very slightly continues in 2 villages of Bhiwandi taluka.
Deccan.		
Poona ...	0·59	Total rainfall 34·30; standing rabi crops well.
Ahmednagar ...	0·63	Total rainfall 18·49; harvesting of kharif finished.
Sholapur ...	...	No change.
Satara ...	...	Harvesting of early crops nearly completed; late crops moderate; rain wanted.
Southern Mahratta Country.		
Belgaum ...	...	No change.
Dharwar ...	...	Harvest of early crops almost completed; blight in cotton in four talukas; fever and ague prevalent; cholera decreasing.
Kanara ...	0·04	Total rainfall 108·02; weather cloudy; harvest completed above Ghát; ploughing for second crop on coast; 4 cases of cholera.
Kaladgi ...	...	Kharif harvest progressing; rabi and cotton good; 42 deaths from cholera.
Kattywar and Gaekwar's Territory.		
Rájkot ...	...	Rabi crops good; cholera in some places, but is decreasing.
Wadhwán ...	...	Weather cold; crops good; 82 cholera cases, 37 deaths.
Baroda ...	...	No change.
		General Remarks.—Fever prevalent throughout Sind; cholera reported at Keti; cholera in Kattywar and Kaira; fever prevalent in Guzerat, Khandesh and Nasik; slight rain having fallen in the Deccan the prospects of rabi crops are improved.
Bengal— (Dec. 9th)		
Chittagong ...	*Nil*	Weather warmer than it should be; heavy dews at night; no change since last report; the yield will be throughout the district much less than it ordinarily is, and will in some high lands be hardly worth the reaping; the failure will, however, be only one of the surplus which would have been exported elsewhere; there will remain ample for local wants.
Noakhally ...	*Nil*	Weather fair and cold; the evening of the 1st and morning of the 2nd instant were cloudy; reaping of the late rice, and in some places sowing of pulses and chillies, have commenced; cholera prevalent in the interior.
Chittagong Hill Tracts...	*Nil*	Seasonable weather; rice sown by plough cultivators is being harvested, a very poor outturn is anticipated; cotton is being gathered and mustard sown.
Hill Tipperah ...	*Nil*	Cloudy weather off and on, but no rain; the late rice crop is being cut; about Agartolla the outturn is very fair, but not so good to the south, where it has suffered more than elsewhere from want of rain; cotton is being gathered on the jooms; several cases of cholera are reported as having occurred in the hills to the south.
Backergunge ...	*Nil*	All well, save a little cholera and fever in detached localities.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*continued.*		
Furreedpore ...	*Nil*	Weather cool and dry; the crops are as reported last week, *viz.*, owing to want of rain in October, the rice crop is less than it otherwise would have been, but on the whole it is a good crop; winter crops are doing well; cholera has appeared in the Sudder Station, two cases having ended fatally up to date; one European was attacked in Goalundo.
Dacca ...	*Nil*	Weather warm for the season; rain wanted for the winter crops, otherwise the state of the crops is good.
Mymensingh ...	*Nil*	Weather fine and cold; late rice harvest is generally very good, the chief exception being in parts of Kishoregunge sub-division; rape seed plants are in flower.
Tipperah ...	*Nil*	Weather fair and cool; no material difference since the last report; the amun rice crop is being reaped in all the places, but the outturn generally will be less than the average, owing to want of rain in October; cholera has made its appearance in many places in the district.
24-Pergunnahs ...	*Nil*	Seasonable weather; amun on late rice crop is being cut; cholera prevalent at Baraset, Barripore and Diamond Harbour; fever continues at Baraset and Bassirhat.
Jessore ...	*Nil*	Weather somewhat warmer than during the past fortnight; no sign of rain; rice crop is being harvested; winter crops require rain.
Nuddea ...	*Nil*	Weather hot and sultry for the time of the year; the amun harvest is generally fair, except on the higher lands, where it has suffered from the drought in October; want of rain is affecting the cold weather crops also, especially kalai, pulse and chillies; cholera is still very prevalent in many parts of the district.
Moorshedabad ...	*Nil*	Much warmer weather than usual at this time of the year; rain wanted for the winter crops in the southern half of the district; in other respects the prospects are the same as in last report, *viz.*, late rice harvest is going on; an average of full 12-anna crop is expected; other winter crops are thriving; fever continuing in Sujagunge and Gorabazar; a few cases of cholera reported from Gorabazar, Dawlatabad, Nowada, Burwa and Bharutpur.
Pubna ...	*Nil*	Seasonable weather; state and prospects of the crops are good; cholera is still prevalent.
Rajshahye ...	*Nil*	There has been no rain; the weather is warm for the time of the year; the prospects of the crops are unchanged since last report; the cutting of the transplanted rice in the Bhurind tract has commenced; the cold weather crops will do well should there be rain soon; cholera has abated, but much fever is reported in parts of the district.
Bogra ...	*Nil*	Fine and seasonable weather; a fair crop is now certain all round, and in some parts the crops will be good; rice is now being extensively cut, and the *rabi* or cold weather crops are coming on well.
Maldah ...	*Nil*	Weather dry; no rain has fallen in the district; sky at times was slightly cloudy. The drought has destroyed 2 annas of the late autumn rice crop in Khurlee thana, 3 annas of the winter rice in Maldah, and 2 annas of the latter crop in Gazole; *amun* crops are being reaped; the yield is not expected to be good; *kalai* pulse is ripening; *haimanta* rice is being reaped in Nowabgunge; the cold weather crops are in general doing well, but have been attacked by insects in Shibgunge; 76 deaths have occurred from cholera during the week.
Dinagepore ...	Not received	Weather fair, cold and cloudy; the rice crops are being cut; a moderate outturn is expected throughout the district; cholera at Thakoorgaon.
Rungpore ...	*Nil*	Cloudy weather; rice is being cut every where; in Kurigram the outturn exceeds the estimate, and is a good one; mustard is generally good.
Cooch Behar ...	*Nil*	Weather fair and cold; there has been no change in the prospects of the crops; the outturn of the late rice crop, as stated before, will not fall below 8 annas; the prospects of tobacco continue favourable.
Jalpaiguri ...	·06	Weather cloudy and hot for the season; no change in the state of the crops; high land rice is being reaped, and tobacco going on well; the season is exceptionally unhealthy, fever being very prevalent; cholera has again broken out in the jail, but only two deaths.
Darjeeling ...	Not received	Bright weather during the early part of the week; a little rain fell on Wednesday night, and ever since it has been very misty, with a sharp, raw cold, threatening rain or snow; the reaping of the *haimanta* rice in the Terai is progressing; the deficiency in the outturn will not materially affect the district; all the crops in the hills have yielded a fair outturn.
Midnapore ...	·02	Weather fair, but rather warm for the season; the rice crop has proved, as was anticipated, a first-rate crop; the cold weather sowings are doing very well.
Howrah ...	*Nil*	Weather good; state and prospects of the crops are very good; the harvest of the rice crop is going on, and promises to be very exceptionably heavy.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*continued.*		
Hooghly ...	Not received	The weather was rather warm as compared with the preceding week; the *amun*, or late rice harvest, has commenced; about one-fourth of the paddy on the high lands has been cut; the outturn looks like an eight-anna crop; the paddy in the low lands will be ripe for cutting about the middle of the month; high and low land rice crops taken together, a thirteen-anna crop may be held promised, as far as can at present be judged; the outturn of the vegetables has been very favourable; potatoe is doing well, and sugarcane tolerably; prospects of *kalai* pulse are not good.
Burdwan ...	*Nil*	No change in the condition and prospects of the crops; reports of the outturn of the *amun*, or late rice, and the prospects of the *rabi* or cold weather crops, are all favourable; cholera reported from Boodbood and Culna.
Bankoorah ..	*Nil*	Weather dry and hotter than usual at this time of the year; *amun*, or late rice crop, is being reaped; outturn good; winter crops are doing well; sporadic cholera prevailing throughout the district.
Beerbhoom ...	*Nil*	The weather is rather warm; harvest of the rice crops is nearly finished; sowing of the winter crops is proceeding; no need of rain at present.
Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	*Nil*	Weather dry and considerably warmer than the previous week; the harvest of rice is going on well.
Bhágalpur ...	*Nil*	The Collector has just returned from a tour in the north of the district, and reports that the rice prospects are very good every where except in the Soopool sub-division; even there all low lands are decidedly good, but the high lands will yield nothing; harvesting is in progress; the *koorthi* pulse and *tori* oilseed crops are indifferent throughout the north of the district, but the *rabi* crops so far promise to be very fine; with an unusually large area sown down, should this harvest be a good one, there will not be much to fear except very locally and over limited areas; prices are falling; general health is very good.
Monghyr ...	Not received	Weather cloudy, with easterly wind, but no rain; an early harvest has commenced all over the rice tracts; the outturn on high lands not irrigated is very poor as expected, but the Collector sees no reason to change his opinion already expressed, that the outturn will be nearly an average one; the *rabi* crops up to the present time are doing well.
Purneah ...	Not received	Weather dry, but not so cold as usual at this time of the year; the state and prospects of the crops remain unaltered; *viz.*, reaping of the winter rice has commenced; good reports are received from the north and from the Kusi; mustard promises well; pulses are coming on, wheat, oats, &c., have generally germinated; rain is much wanted.
Darbhanga ...	*Nil*	No change; in Mudhoobani *rabi* crops where sown are feeling the want of rain; importations reported into Mudhoobani, which has caused a slight fall in prices; the Magistrate has proceeded to investigate the state of affairs in Northern Mudhoobani; crops in Nepal near the frontier vary from 2 annas near Lowkaha to 6 annas near Hurlakhi, same as in British territory; beyond lowest range, 10 miles from the frontier, crops are good.
Mozufferpore ...	Not received	Weather rather warm and occasionally cloudy; the rice harvest has commenced in many parts of the district; the prospects of the *rabi* crops in Mozufferpore and Hajeepore sub-divisions are unchanged, but in Seetamurhee sub-division are daily becoming worse.
Sarun ...	*Nil*	Clear weather, cloudless sky and cool winds; fleeting clouds on Thursday and Friday; there is no material difference in the state and prospects of the crops since last report; late rice crop is being harvested; sugar manufacture is going on; cotton and *ruhar* pulse are doing well; prospects of the *rabi* crops still continue favourable; the heavy dew at night has kept up the moisture in the fields; irrigation is being extensively resorted to; general health good.
Chumparun ...	0·2	Cool at night and hot during the day; the condition of the crops remains as before, *viz.*, the prospect of the late rice crop is as bad as was anticipated; *rabi* has been sown, but is not growing well.
Patna ...	Not received.	Weather much too hot for the time of the year; on more than one occasion it has looked like rain, which must come sooner or later, but still it holds off; the rice crop is now being reaped, and the Collector does not think, on the whole, it will be a bad one; the prospects of the *rabi* crops are fair, but of course would be benefited by rain; health of the district is good.
Gya ...	*Nil*	Weather mostly dry, with westerly winds, and hardly any dew; in the north, forenoons are damp; much warmer than usual at this time, and gradually getting warmer, thermometer reached 86·2; rice is being cut, with prospects as before, *viz.*, outturn 8, 10 and 12 annas in different parts of the district; *rabi* nearly all sown.
Shahabad ...	Not received.	Dry and clear weather; the winter rice crop is being reaped; *rabi* crops are promising well, and are much better than was expected; health of the district is good.
Hazaribagh ...	*Nil*	Weather clear and cloudy alternately, and continues to remain warmer than it should be; the prospects of the crops continue very much the same as reported last week; rain, which would be very beneficial to the cold weather crops, still holds off.

Presidency or Province and District.		Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*continued.*			
Lohurdugga	...	*Nil*	Weather warmer than in the previous week, and clouds hanging about; the harvesting of the rice crop is now nearly complete; the outturn is reported from all sides to be very good; the *rabi* crops are looking well, but would be benefited by some rain; in Palamow the area sown is very small owing to drought in October; general health good.
Maunbhoom	...	*Nil*	Unusually hot weather; favourable reports of the cold weather crops throughout the district; a little rain is required.
Singhbhoom	...	*Nil*	Weather very warm for the season; state and prospects of the crops are favourable; much fever and dysentery are prevalent.
Balasore	...	*Nil*	Weather fine, but warmer than in the previous week; harvest operations actively going on; rice crop is excellent; cases of cholera are still numerous.
Cuttack	...	*Nil*	Weather cold and fine; early *sarudh* rice crop is being reaped and late *sarudh* is ripening; state of all crops is excellent.
Pooree	...	*Nil*	Weather bright and cold; the *laghu*, or the first late rice, is being reaped and gathered; *sarudh* or the main late rice has commenced to ripen; *chana* (gram), mustard, and *kolthi* pulse are progressing fairly; sugarcane is ripe; prospects of the crops in Khoordah are fair.
			General Remarks.—No rainfall is reported from any of the districts for the week under review, except a very slight fall in Jalpaiguri, Midnapore and Chumparun. The state of the crops in the Bhágalpur, Burdwan, Orissa and Chota Nagpore Divisions is good. The prospects of the Dacca Division are also good, but the crops on the high lands would have been bettered by a little rain. In the Chittagong Division the crops will, it is believed, yield a moderate outturn. It has been ascertained on careful enquiry that the general outturn of harvest in North Bengal and Behar will be better than was expected. Winter crops generally promise well but require rain
N. W. Provinces—			
Benares	(Dec. 6th)	*Nil*	Rabi prospects good; signs of rain.
Mirzapur	(8th)	...	Prospects of the rabi crops continue good.
Allahabad	„	*Nil*	No change; clouds came for two days, but cleared off.
Hamirpur	(9th)	(Slight shower of rain on 4th doing some good.)	Rabi promises well.
Jhansi	„	(Slight rain on the 6th.)	Weather cloudy, with easterly winds; prospects unchanged.
Agra	(8th)	·5 to 1·4	Rabi crops progressing well.
Meerut	„	...	Prospects very good.
Bareilly	„	(Rain fell in parts of the district on Friday.)	Prospects good.
Banda	„	(Slight sprinkling of rain in Pergunnahs Banda and Chibu.)	
Punjab—			
Delhi	(Dec. 8th)	*Nil*	Health and prospects good.
Umballa	„	·3	Crops and health good.
Jullundur	„	·1	Rabi prospects fair; fever still prevails.
Lahore	„	*Nil*	Crops and health good.
Mooltan	„	*Nil*	Crops good; a little fever.
Dera Ismail Khán	„	·3	Health and harvest prospects good.
Rawal Pindi	„	2·5	Prospects excellent; health good.
Peshawar	„	1·3	Rabi sowings in progress; slight fever prevalent.
			General Remarks.—Harvest prospects good; public health generally good.
Oudh—			
Lucknow	(Dec. 8th)	...	The light showers which have fallen in most districts have been beneficial to the rabi crops; prospects and public health continue good.
Sitapur	„	...	
Fyzabad	„	...	
Central Provinces—			
Upper Godavari	(Dec. 4th)	...	Weather cloudy; prospects favourable; health good; prices fluctuating.
Sambalpur	...	...	Weather clear; rice cutting; prospects excellent.
Bilaspur	...	....	Weather cloudy; prospects favourable; fever continues; prices steady.
Raipur	...	...	Kharif harvesting; cholera subsiding; prices risen.
Chanda	...	...	Rice gathered; rabi sowings completed; cattle disease continues; prices fallen.
Chhindwara	(5th)	·80	Weather cloudy; crops favourable; health good; prices steady.
Betul	(6th)	·17	Rain beneficial to rabi crops; kharif harvested; health good; prices steady.
Balaghát	...	...	Weather cloudy; kharif harvesting; rabi sowings completed; fever prevalent; prices steady.
Bhandara	(7th)	...	Threshing and cutting of rice continue; rabi favourable; cholera, fever, cattle disease and small-pox continue; prices easy.

Presidency or Province and District.		Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Central Provinces— *continued.*			
Nagpur	(8th)	...	Weather cloudy; crops doing well; health good; prices easy.
Wardha	...	...	Jowar cutting; cotton picking continues; prospects of rabi good.
Nimar	...	...	Few showers on the 5th; jowar cutting; cotton picking; small-pox prevalent; prices stationary.
Hoshangabad	...	...	Weather cloudy; little rain on the 6th; prospects of crops unchanged.
Narsinghpur	...	...	Rain wanted; crops promising; health good.
Jubbulpore	...	·55	Weather cloudy; rabi crops good; cattle disease continues.
Saugor	...	·55	Rain beneficial to rabi crops; threshing of kharif continues.
Seoni	...	·35	Prospects of rabi favourable; health good.
Damoh	...	...	Rain wanted; health good; prices stationary.
Mandla	...	...	Prospects favourable; health good; prices stationary.
			General Remarks.—Prospects continue fair; cloudy weather prevails, and may do some injury if it continues.
British Burma—			
Arakan Divn.	(Dec. 8th)	...	Public health good; agricultural prospects fair; crops a little light.
Pegu Division	„	...	Public health generally good; some cases of cholera in Pegu township; prospects of crop good; reaping going on in Henzada and Thayetmyo; slight cattle disease in the Rangoon and Bassein districts.
Tenasserim	„	...	Public health good; crops progressing.
Mysore and Coorg—			
Mysore	(Dec. 9th)	*Nil*	No change in prospects of the season since last report; cholera rapidly disappearing in Bangalore as well as in the districts.
Coorg	„	·48	
Hyderabad Assigned Districts—			
Umraoti	(Dec. 9th)	...	Cotton picking continued; jowari cutting commenced; rabi in good condition; weather cloudy.
Rajputana—			
Sirohi	(Nov. 29th)	...	Health good; prospects fair.
Marwar	(Dec. 4th)	Cloudy, with spattering of rain.	Health good; prospects favourable.
Harowtee	(Nov. 27th)	...	No change.
Bhurtpore	(Dec. 2nd)	...	Kharif below average; rabi sowing nearly completed; health good; general prospects satisfactory; horizon clouded daily.
Jeypore	(9th)	1·5 inches on the 3rd inst.	Agricultural prospects favourable; weather seasonable; health good.
Ajmere	„	A good fall of rain on the 3rd inst.	Prospects fair.
Central India—			
Indore	(Dec. 8th)	...	Health and agricultural prospects good.
Gwalior	„	...	
Neemuch	„	...	
Rutlam	„	...	
Sutna	„	...	

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

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

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

The Council met at Government House on Tuesday, the 7th December 1875.

PRESENT:

Major-General the Hon'ble Sir H. W. Norman, K. C. B., *Senior Member of the Council, presiding.*
His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.
The Hon'ble A. Hobhouse, Q. C.
The Hon'ble E. C. Bayley, C. S. I.
The Hon'ble Sir W. Muir, K. C. S. I.
The Hon'ble Sir A. J. Arbuthnot, K. C. S. I.
Colonel the Hon'ble Sir Andrew Clarke, R. E., K. C. M. G., C. B.
The Hon'ble J. R. Bullen Smith.
The Hon'ble John Inglis, C. S. I.
The Hon'ble Sir Douglas Forsyth, C. B., K. C. S. I.
The Hon'ble Ashley Eden, C. S. I.
The Hon'ble T. C. Hope.
The Hon'ble D. Cowie.
The Hon'ble Rájá Narendra Krishna, Bahádur.

SPECIFIC RELIEF BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE introduced the Bill to define and amend the law relating to certain kinds of Specific Relief, and moved that it be referred to a Select Committee with instructions to report in three months.

When he asked for leave to introduce the Bill, he had explained its general objects, and he now had to show the mode in which the Bill carried those objects into effect. The Council knew that the Bill was designed to occupy a middle place between the Civil Procedure Code on the one hand, and the Indian Contract Act on the other hand. All rules relating to the validity or invalidity of contracts, and the legal relations of parties to contracts, were dealt with by the Contract Act; and the technical processes by which parties were to obtain

their remedies were provided for in the Civil Procedure Code. What it was proposed to do in the Bill before the Council was to point out the nature of the remedy to be obtained. Therefore, this Bill was not intended to cover any part of the ground which was already covered by the Contract Act, any more than it covered the ground already covered by the Civil Procedure Code; and if it did trespass on either ground it was by mistake, which ought to be corrected when the Bill was before the Select Committee.

Now MR. HOBHOUSE had mentioned on the last occasion, that the main subjects of the Bill were the remedies by way of specific performance of contracts, and by way of injunction for the prevention of wrong. Any one who looked at the Bill would see that the bulk of it was taken up with these two subjects. There were, however, one or two other subjects of considerably narrower range, with which the Bill attempted to deal, and to which he would first call attention very briefly.

Chapter III dealt with the subject of the rectification of instruments. That, no doubt, was in itself a kind of specific performance, because if there was no contract between parties, there would be nothing to rectify. But it was specific performance of a very peculiar nature, because it involved the alteration of that which the parties to the contract had already settled in a formal way. Therefore it was a subject which needed more strict rules than the other kinds of specific performance.

Chapter IV dealt with the rescission of contracts, a proceeding exactly the opposite of the specific performance of contracts.

Chapter V dealt with the cancellation of instruments, occasions for which arose when one of the parties had got possession of a document, on which he might not indeed be able to found a legal claim in a Court of justice, but which might give him such *primâ facie* right against the other as would expose him to vexatious claims and litigation. In these cases it was just that the aggrieved party should apply to a Court of justice in order to have the instrument destroyed.

Chapter VI dealt with the subject of declaratory decrees, and that was a matter of jurisdiction of some delicacy, as to which some direction should be given. MR. HOBHOUSE had previously mentioned that the subject was dealt with in the Civil Procedure Code. That Code embodied the English law on the subject, and merely said that a decree should not be invalid, on the ground only that it was a declaratory decree, but it did not show in what cases a declaratory decree should be made.

Chapter VII dealt with matters which seldom arose, but when they did arise, they were usually of great importance. These were now the subject of the writ of *mandamus*. It was called a chapter for the enforcement of public duties; and the rules here laid down were intended to take the place of the procedure for a *mandamus*, to supply a procedure more simple than the rather intricate and technical procedure which was now in force.

In all of the various matters embraced by the Bill, it was intended almost entirely to follow the present rules of English law; and by English law, he meant that portion of English law which had been imported into India, and which he might also call Indian law. There were some material variances between the law as administered here, and as administered in England, a discrepancy mainly owing to the different conditions which existed in India. The principal one of these differences MR. HOBHOUSE had already mentioned to the Council, namely, that we had not the double jurisdiction which existed in England. We had not to commit our law to a judicial system worked upon the principle of having one set of Courts to do injustice in order that another set might interfere to do justice by way of injunction or in some other way. Owing to that circumstance the process of choosing and seeking a remedy was very much more simple in this country than in England. If a contract was not performed, a plaintiff in India might apply to one tribunal and ask for the whole of the remedies to which he was entitled, instead of being obliged to go backwards and forwards to the two sides of Westminster Hall, perhaps after all obtaining no justice in either.

If the Council would examine section 18, they would see that the Bill contemplated an entire settlement of all disputes arising from the non-performance of a contract.

It ran as follows:—

"Any person suing for the specific performance of an agreement, may also ask for compensation for its breach, either in addition to, or in substitution for, such performance.

If in any such suit the Court decides that specific performance ought not to be granted, but that there is a valid agreement between the parties which has been broken by the defendant and that the plaintiff is entitled to compensation for that breach, it shall award him compensation accordingly.

If in any such suit the Court decides that specific performance ought to be granted, but that it is not sufficient to satisfy the justice of the case, and that some compensation for breach of the agreement should also be made to the plaintiff, it shall award him such compensation accordingly."

So again, in section 28 it was provided that the dismissal of a suit for specific performance of an agreement should bar the plaintiff's right to sue for the breach of such agreement. In England that was not so—or rather, MR. HOBHOUSE was speaking of what was the law in England until a few days ago; for it was possible that the alterations which had just come into effect would make a great difference in the state of the law and bring it nearer to what was expressed in this Bill. But certainly before these alterations were made a man might sue in the Court of Chancery for the specific performance of a contract; after the whole case was gone through, it might be discovered that the appropriate remedy was not specific performance, and the case might accordingly be brought before a Court of law, where the whole subject of dispute would have to be tried over again. Here we had the advantage of a single tribunal, and as was clearly right, the plaintiff might come to it and ask for the whole of the remedies to which he was entitled. He must make up his mind to what remedy he is entitled, whether to specific performance, or to compensation, or to both. And as he could get in one suit all he was entitled to, it was but just that the whole dispute should be concluded in one suit, and that no second suit should be brought.

Another ground of difference was this, that in India the very artificial law known as the Statute of Frauds no longer affected contracts. It had been said by a very great authority that every line of the Statute of Frauds was worth a subsidy. It might however be affirmed with equal truth that every line had cost a subsidy, for there was probably no Statute on the books which had given rise to so much litigation as the Statute of Frauds. The reason was this, that it had introduced an artificial system, and enjoined strict formalities in transactions of every day occurrence between simple people, who were accustomed to use no formalities in them. People went on in their old natural informal way, and then, when a dispute arose, one party would prevent the other from getting justice by insisting on the want of the requisite formality. The Courts, as usually happens in such cases, refined on the Statute to prevent glaring injustice, and thus the points of dispute were largely multiplied. There was no part of the subject of specific performance of contracts which was more subtle or refined than those parts in which the provisions of the Statute of Frauds came under the handling of the Court of Chancery. But the Statute had been repealed in India by the Contract Act, and with it we got rid of a large and troublesome portion of the subject of the measure before the Council.

There was another subject of considerable practical difficulty on which it was almost impossible to lay down rules. That subject was the delay occurring before the institution of a suit. There was no express law limiting the time within which a suit for specific performance should be instituted in the Court of Chancery. But the Court of Chancery laid down the rule that suitors should come quickly to obtain such a remedy, and it was frequently a very difficult question to decide whether a plaintiff had or had not come into Court in time. Here in India, the Limitation Act provided a period of three years in which a suit for the specific performance of a contract should be brought, and as it was not proposed to alter the law upon this point, we were able to avoid treating the difficult question what was or was not delay.

The foregoing were the points on which the conditions of Indian law brought about a variance between the provisions of this Bill, and what would be necessary if a similar Bill were introduced in England. Besides that there were in this branch of law as in others, matters on which authorities differed. Some of these the Bill attempted to settle one way or the other, and in that sense it might be said that it altered the law, by ascertaining what was doubtful, or ruling one way what might possibly be ruled another way in a Court of law. He had followed what he conceived to be the balance of authority, or what appeared to be the clearer and more intelligible rulings in each matter. He would mention the principal of these points.

There was one point of considerable difficulty in the Bill, and that related to the part which made provision for the specific performance of contracts so far as they could be performed, and for compensation so far as it was not possible to perform them. This jurisdiction was a very delicate one, for it amounted to something like making a new contract between the parties, when the person seeking performance was the person in default. Yet it often happened that there was some quite insignificant part of the contract which the party seeking performance was bound to perform but could not. In such a case it was wrong that, because some little thing remained undone, the whole contract should fail.

Among the rules to choose from, the Bill had followed that which was the most restrictive of the jurisdiction. It was expressed in section 14, which ran as follows :—

"Where a party to an agreement is unable to perform the whole of the agreement, but the part which must be left unperformed bears only a small proportion to the whole in value, and admits of compensation in money, the Court may, at the suit of either party, direct the specific performance of so much of the agreement as can be performed, and award compensation in money for the deficiency."

Then section 15 exhibited the different positions held by the party in default and his opponent, when the default is of greater magnitude. It ran as follows :—

"Where a party to an agreement is unable to perform the whole of the agreement and the part which must be left unperformed forms a considerable portion of the whole, or does not admit of compensation in money, the party in default is not entitled to obtain a decree for specific performance, but the Court may, at the suit of the other party, direct the party in default to perform specifically so much of the agreement as he can perform, provided that the party seeking specific performance relinquishes all claim to further performance, and all right to compensation, either for the deficiency, or for the loss or damage sustained by him through the default of the other party."

For both these sections the Bill gave some illustrations to show the more clearly what was meant. MR. HOBHOUSE believed that they were framed in accordance with the most careful decisions. At all events, there was no intention on his part to alter any recognized rule of law.

Another subject of difficulty was connected with the performance of agreements consisting of a number of minute acts, the doing of which the Court could not attend to, as it might attend to the doing of a single act, such as the execution of a lease, giving possession of a house, and so forth. He meant, for example, such a contract as one to repair a house or to cultivate land in a given way. The Bill dealt with such cases in section 20, which set forth certain agreements that could not be specifically enforced. Sub-section (*c*) included among these—

"an agreement which runs into such minute or numerous details, or which from its nature is such, that the Court cannot enforce specific performance of all its material terms."

Then there were some illustrations given of this class of contract. He believed that the sub-section (*c*) and the illustrations represented with fidelity the law administered in England and in India too. If it did not, it was from the difficulty of specifying in concise terms a rule drawn from many decisions.

Another point occurred in the same section, where sub-section (*g*) included among the agreements not capable of specific performance,

"an agreement the performance of which involves the performance of a continuous duty extending over a longer period than five years from its date."

There the Bill endeavoured to fix a term which by the present law was not fixed. The Courts now would not decree the performance of a contract involving

the performance of a continuous duty for a number of years; but the number was indefinite. Whether it was wise to define it, MR. HOBHOUSE had his doubts; and if it was, the length of the term might be a subject of doubt. It was a question which might well be settled in Select Committee. The proposal was put on the face of the Bill in order that it might receive comment, a course often pursued with advantage.

MR. HOBHOUSE was much obliged to the learned Secretary, Mr. Stokes, for reminding him of that which for the moment he had forgotten, namely, that this term of five years was inserted in the draft of the Civil Procedure Code which was settled and published in the year 1865. It was so settled by Sir Henry Maine and Sir Henry Harington, so that it had the authority of two eminent men, one a great jurist, the other the first authority of his day on the subject of Indian procedure.

The foregoing were the only points which occurred to MR. HOBHOUSE to mention on which the Bill attempted to ascertain doubtful or indefinite law. Distinct and conscious alterations of the law he had made none, except one that he would mention immediately.

In section 23, sub-section (*c*), it was provided that a contract for the sale of property should not be enforced by any one who had made a previous voluntary settlement of the same property. And in section 24, sub-section (*d*), a corresponding provision was made with respect to a purchaser who had notice of such a voluntary settlement. By a 'voluntary settlement' the Council must understand a settlement for which no money was paid, or for which no other valuable consideration, such as marriage, was given; as when a man from affection or prudence settled property on his wife or his children. Well, most people would ask what necessity there was of passing a law to this effect; for that, if a man had settled his property, he had parted with it, and how could he sell it? It resulted, however, from some very remarkable decisions on a Statute of Queen Elizabeth's reign passed for the prevention of frauds upon purchasers, that if a man made a voluntary settlement of his property, he might subsequently sell that very property for money, and the purchaser might take it away from the true owners, or, as they were called, the volunteers. He thought most people would say that a Statute of that kind, instead of being one for the prevention of fraud, was one for the commission of injustice; and so it frequently operated. Courts of Equity, however, would not allow the settlor himself to enforce specific performance of his contract in a case where his hands were so very far from clean. But inasmuch as his sale of the property vacated the prior settlement as against the purchaser, the purchaser was allowed to maintain a suit for enforcing the sale, even though he had notice of the settlement before paying his money. The Bill, however, proposed that in such a case the purchaser should not be entitled to specific performance. He might take whatever other remedy he could get on his contract, but he should not take away the property which he knew that the vendor had no moral right to sell to him. On that point the law was altered, and MR. HOBHOUSE thought that the alteration would commend itself to all unsophisticated minds.

There was another point on which the Bill adopted a provision taken from the New York Code which MR. HOBHOUSE did not remember to have observed in any judgment or text-book. Section 12, sub-section (*a*), provided that an agreement might be specifically enforced

"when it has been expressly agreed in writing between the parties to the agreement that specific performance thereof may be required by either party, or that compensation in money shall not be considered adequate relief for its non-performance."

MR. HOBHOUSE had never seen a contract of this kind, but was told that it was one not unlikely to be made in India. No doubt such a provision would have its effect on the discretion of the Court without any specific rule of law on the subject. He hardly knew whether it was an addition to the existing law, but he mentioned it as being something not yet expressed in English or Indian law.

He had now shown how far the Bill was intended to be a mere expression of existing rules, and how far he had consciously altered those rules, or ascer-

tained them when indefinite. As for codifying law without unconsciously producing some alterations, it was a matter of extreme difficulty, if not an impossibility. By codifying law, he meant the reduction to writing of that which was before unwritten. And partly because the lawmakers might err in their conception of what they ought to set down as law, partly because, having a right conception, they might use inappropriate language to express it, partly because their expressions were construed by other minds who might give to them quite a different turn from what they were intended to take, it would be a very wonderful thing if after codification the law remained precisely the same as before. That consideration, however, applied to all attempts at codification; all he could do now was to mention the variations of which he was conscious, and he had done his best to explain to the Council the relations which the Bill bore to existing laws.

Only one other point he had to mention in connection with the chapter on injunctions. The Council would see that the Bill did not meddle with interlocutory injunctions at all, by which term he meant those processes of the Court which were simply intended to preserve the *status quo* pending the decision of the dispute. They were treated as of the nature of procedure, and were dealt with by the Civil Procedure Code. In giving rules about perpetual injunctions it was laid down that the Court should be able to grant mandatory injunctions. The term "injunction" was rather deceptive, for it looked as if designed to enjoin the performance of something, whereas its technical meaning was the prevention of something, and the Courts used to hold that they could not by injunction command an act to be done. That, however, was found inconvenient, and indirectly they assumed the power of commanding a positive act under a negative form; for instance, a man might be restrained from keeping up a wall, thereby being in effect compelled to pull it down. All those circuitous modes of action had their points of weakness, and this Bill went more directly to the required object. In section 52 it was provided that by injunction the Court might not only prevent the breach of an obligation, but compel performance of the requisite acts.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE also moved that the Bill be published in English in the *Gazette of India*, and in the respective Gazettes of the Local Governments in English and such other languages as the Local Governments might think fit.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

PRESIDENCY BANKS BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR W. MUIR moved for leave to introduce a Bill for constituting and regulating the Banks of Bengal, Madras and Bombay. Hon'ble members were doubtless aware that it had been resolved to alter the relations which existed between the Government and the Banks at the presidencies, and to sever the connection between them and the Government. It was accordingly necessary to introduce a new law for the purpose, and that was what SIR W. MUIR proposed to do if the Council gave him leave, and he would, on the Bill being introduced, explain the subject in detail.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The following Select Committee was named :—

On the Bill to define and amend the law relating to certain kinds of Specific Relief.—The Hon'ble Messrs. Bullen Smith and Inglis, the Hon'ble Sir Douglas Forsyth, the Hon'ble Messrs. Eden and Hope, the Hon'ble Rájá Narendra Krishna and the mover.

The Council then adjourned to Tuesday, the 14th December 1875.

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

CALCUTTA;
The 7th December 1875.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. XL OF 1875.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	FOR WEEK ENDING		TOTAL FROM 1st JANUARY		Total increase in 1875.	Total decrease in 1875.
		10th Oct. 1874.	9th Oct. 1875.	to 10th Oct. 1874.	to 9th Oct. 1875.		
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
27th Nov. 1875	East Indian, Main ...	4,73,806	3,98,756	2,83,39,542	2,03,33,124	...	80,06,418
27th ditto ...	Ditto, Jubbulpoor	28,085	30,664	20,74,395	14,85,052	...	5,89,343
20th ditto ...	Eastern Bengal ...	88,575	57,813	28,75,666	22,25,500	...	6,50,166
13th ditto ...	Oudh and Rohilkhund	40,406	42,696	14,33,504	20,61,385	6,27,881	...
20th ditto ...	Sindh, Punjab & Delhi	85,789	78,069	60,41,339	48,68,358	...	11,72,981
13th ditto ...	Madras ...	1,14,299	1,05,044	45,59,098	48,52,947	2,93,849	...
20th ditto ...	South Indian ...	19,090	23,641	7,41,922	7,69,939	28,017	...
20th ditto ...	Great Indian Peninsula	2,67,843	2,66,876	1,54,44,632	1,64,10,061	9,65,429	...
27th ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	66,616	69,520	46,27,611	47,67,833	1,40,222	...
	TOTAL ...	11,84,509	10,73,079	6,61,37,709	5,77,74,199	....	83,63,510
	State.						
27th Nov. 1875	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	1,539	1,797	78,644	80,861	2,217	...
27th ditto ...	Nulhattee ...	1,727	1,446	68,398	64,087	...	4,311
27th ditto ...	Rajpootana ...	14,239	34,289	3,60,861	12,23,031	8,62,170	...
27th ditto ...	Holkar ...	3,550	17,273	57,013*a*	2,75,624	2,18,611	...
	Khamgaon ...	...	...	23,989*b*	39,361*c*	15,372	...
23rd Oct. 1875	Oomraotee ...	...	820	26,306*d*	50,629	24,323	...
	Wardha Valley ...	...	...	17,244*e*	22,877*f*	5,633	...
23rd Oct. 1875	Nizam's ...	3,603*g*	6,599	3,603*g*	3,50,521	3,46,918	...
13th Nov. 1875	Tirhoot ...	...	...	...	40,429*h*	40,429	...
30th Oct. 1875	Punjab Northern ...	...	2,829	...	86,723*k*	86,723	...
	TOTAL ...	24,658	65,053	6,36,058	22,34,143	15,98,085	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	12,09,167	11,38,132	6,67,73,767	6,00,08,342	...	67,65,425

(*a*) Total receipts from 1st February to 10th October 1874.
(*b*) Total receipts from 1st January to 14th June 1874, after which the line was closed.
(*c*) Total receipts from 1st January to 13th June 1875.
(*d*) Total receipts from 1st January to 30th September 1874, after which the line was closed.
(*e*) Total receipts from 1st February to 14th June 1874, after which the line was closed.
(*f*) Total receipts from 1st January to 15th June 1875, after which the line was closed.
(*g*) Receipts for 9th and 10th October 1874.
(*h*) Total receipts from 11th January to 12th June 1875, after which the line was closed.
(*k*) Total receipts from 12th April to 9th October 1875.

No. XLI OF 1875.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	FOR WEEK ENDING		TOTAL FROM 1st JANUARY		Total increase in 1875.	Total decrease in 1875.
		17th Oct. 1874.	16th Oct. 1875.	to 17th Oct. 1874.	to 16th Oct. 1875.		
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
27th Nov. 1875	East Indian, Main ...	5,08,376	3,23,010	2,88,47,918	2,06,56,134	...	81,91,784
27th ditto	Ditto, Jubbulpoor	33,924	30,796	21,08,319	15,15,848	...	5,92,471
20th ditto	Eastern Bengal ...	73,901	51,634	29,49,567	22,77,134	...	6,72,433
13th ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhund	49,319	43,888	14,82,823	21,05,273	6,22,450	...
20th ditto	Sindh, Punjab & Delhi	89,083	1,05,751	61,30,422	49,74,109	...	11,56,313
13th ditto	Madras ...	1,23,629	1,14,510	46,82,727	49,67,457	2,84,730	...
20th ditto	South Indian ...	18,219	23,518	7,60,141	7,93,457	33,316	...
20th ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	2,82,929	3,09,050	1,57,27,561	1,67,19,111	9,91,550	...
27th ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	78,436	1,01,271	47,06,047	48,69,104	1,63,057	...
	TOTAL ...	12,57,816	11,03,428	6,73,95,525	5,88,77,527	...	85,17,998
	State.						
27th Nov. 1875	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	1,515	1,482	80,159	82,343	2,184	...
27th ditto	Nulhattee ...	1,566	1,052	69,964	65,139	...	4,825
27th ditto	Rajpootana ...	17,709	39,153	3,78,570	12,62,184	8,83,614	...
27th ditto	Holkar ...	3,269	12,627	60,282*a*	2,88,251	2,27,969	...
	Khamgaon ...	...	...	23,989*b*	39,361*c*	15,372	...
23rd Oct. 1875	Oomraotee ...	...	752	26,306*d*	51,381	25,075	...
	Wardha Valley ...	...	...	17,244*e*	22,877*f*	5,633	...
23rd Oct. 1875	Nizam's ...	6,369	6,669	9,972*g*	3,57,190	3,47,218	...
13th Nov. 1875	Tirhoot ...	...	...	...	40,429*h*	40,429	...
30th Oct. 1875	Punjab Northern ...	...	3,545	...	90,268*k*	90,268	...
	TOTAL ...	30,428	65,280	6,66,486	22,99,423	16,32,937	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	12,88,244	11,68,708	6,80,62,011	6,11,77,050	...	68,84,961

(*a*) Total receipts from 1st February to 17th October 1874.
(*b*) Total receipts from 1st January to 14th June 1874, after which the line was closed.
(*c*) Total receipts from 1st January to 30th June 1875.
(*d*) Total receipts from 1st January to 30th September 1874, after which the line was closed.
(*e*) Total receipts from 1st February to 14th June 1874, after which the line was closed.
(*f*) Total receipts from 1st January to 15th June 1875, after which the line was closed.
(*g*) Total receipts from 9th to 17th October 1874.
(*h*) Total receipts from 11th January to 12th June 1875, after which the line was closed.
(*k*) Total receipts from 12th April to 16th October 1875.

No. XLII OF 1875.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending 24th Oct. 1874.	For week ending 23rd Oct. 1875.	Total from 1st January to 24th Oct. 1874.	Total from 1st January to 23rd Oct. 1875.	Total increase in 1875.	Total decrease in 1875.
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
27th Nov. 1875	East Indian, Main ...	4,12,416	4,56,386	2,92,60,334	2,11,12,520	...	81,47,814
27th ditto	Ditto, Jubbulpoor	28,607	34,440	21,36,925	15,50,287	...	5,86,638
20th ditto	Eastern Bengal ...	56,673	58,106	30,06,240	23,35,240	...	6,71,000
13th ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhund	43,345	49,635	15,26,168	21,54,909	6,28,741	...
20th ditto	Sindh, Punjab & Delhi	1,15,955	1,26,438	62,46,378	51,00,547	...	11,45,831
13th ditto	Madras ...	86,303	1,22,678	47,69,030	50,90,135	3,21,105	...
20th ditto	South Indian ...	16,769	24,985	7,76,910	8,18,442	41,532	...
20th ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	2,64,833	3,66,981	1,59,92,394	1,70,86,092	10,93,698	...
27th ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	92,659	1,39,081	47,98,706	50,08,185	2,09,479	...
	TOTAL ...	11,17,560	13,78,730	6,85,13,085	6,02,56,357	...	82,56,728
	State.						
27th Nov. 1875	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	1,491	1,565	81,650	83,908	2,258	...
27th ditto	Nulhattee ...	420	1,106	70,384	66,245	...	4,139
27th ditto	Rajpootana ...	20,841	44,777	3,99,411	13,06,961	9,07,550	...
27th ditto	Holkar ...	3,793	10,219	64,075*a*	2,98,470	2,34,395	...
	Khamgaon ...	...	...	23,989*b*	39,361*c*	15,372	...
23rd Oct. 1875	Oomraotee ...	...	678	26,306*d*	52,060	25,754	...
	Wardha Valley ...	...	...	17,244*e*	22,877*f*	5,633	...
23rd Oct. 1875	Nizam's ...	6,499	10,926	16,471*g*	3,68,116	3,51,645	...
13th Nov. 1875	Tirhoot ...	...	...	...	40,429*h*	40,429	...
30th Oct. 1875	Punjab Northern ...	...	3,810	...	94,078*k*	94,078	...
	TOTAL ...	33,044	73,081	6,99,530	23,72,505	16,72,975	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	11,50,604	14,51,811	6,92,12,615	6,26,28,862	...	65,83,753

(*a*) Total receipts from 1st February to 24th October 1874.
(*b*) Total receipts from 1st January to 14th June 1874, after which the line was closed.
(*c*) Total receipts from 1st January to 30th June 1875.
(*d*) Total receipts from 1st January to 30th September 1874, after which the line was closed.
(*e*) Total receipts from 1st February to 14th June 1874, after which the line was closed.
(*f*) Total receipts from 1st January to 15th June 1875, after which the line was closed.
(*g*) Total receipts from 9th to 24th October 1874.
(*h*) Total receipts from 11th January to 13th June 1875, after which the line was closed.
(*k*) Total receipts from 12th April to 23rd October 1875.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

REMARKS OF THE ARMY SANITARY COMMISSION ON TENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SANITARY COMMISSIONER WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Dr. Cuningham's report for 1873 contains the usual statistical account of sickness and mortality among British and Native troops and in Jails, together with some details concerning the general population.

The report is followed by further instalments of the cholera inquiry by Drs. Lewis and D. Cunningham, together with an important paper by Dr. Lewis on nematode hæmatozoa, and an account by Dr. D. Cunningham on fungi present in opium blight, two subjects neither of which come within the scope of the Army Sanitary Commission. The volume is concluded by the valuable annual statistics of the Indian Army and Jail population prepared by Dr. Bryden.

1. Perhaps the most important practical fact in the present volume is that the death rate among Her Majesty's British troops in India was 15·30 per 1,000, the lowest rate by upwards of 2 per 1,000 ever recorded in India.

The average strength of British troops during the year 1873 was 58,769, and the deaths in India were 899. But in order to arrive at the true death-rate due to conditions of Indian service we must add the deaths among invalids, of whom 1,747 were received at Netley, where there were 30 deaths.

The total deaths therefore were 929, raising the death-rate to 15·8 per 1,000.

2. It is a striking testimony to the advantages of improved invaliding arrangements that about 600 men shipped in India as invalids were disembarked at Portsmouth in health, not having proceeded to Netley.

Of the 1,747 men who were received at Netley, 606 were finally discharged the service, so that the total permanent loss was as follows:—

Deaths	929
Discharged invalids	606
Total loss	1,535

or 26 per 1,000 from all causes.

3. These results for 1873, when contrasted with the old death-rate of British troops in India which ruled, before the date of the Royal Commission on the sanitary state of the Indian Army, at an average of 69 per 1,000 for many years, no doubt shows great progress; but it must be borne in mind that the old death-rates included losses from cholera often during great epidemics, while the total cholera deaths of 1873 amounted only to 47 for the whole of India, or ·8 per 1,000, so that, deducting cholera, the death-rate in India and at Netley was 15 per 1,000.

4. It is necessary to call attention to this fact, because the state of the British Army in India, so far as regards deaths, is apparently so satisfactory that there may be some danger of concluding that the work has been done.

Such a conclusion can, however, never be predicated of sanitary procedure. The constant tendency with local causes of disease and mortality is to intensify themselves. The battle is never gained unless the ground be kept. Until cholera and fever have ceased to appear as epidemics, it cannot be said that the death-rates of European troops in India have been permanently reduced.

5. Dr. Cuningham gives facts to show that, as regards health, "the favourable results of 1873 were general and not confined to any particular locality."

Thus, in the group of stations situated in Bengal proper, the death-rate in the decade 1860-69 was 25·57 per 1,000. In the three following years the rate was 16·54, 18·72, 18·23, while in 1873 the death-rate was 14·21. But then comes a caution—that during the years preceding 1873 the rate consisted of minima and maxima vibrating between 14·38 and 39·04 per 1,000.

In the Gangetic Provinces and Oude, the ten years' death-rate was 28·59 per 1,000; in 1873 it was 20·25. The lowest death-rate of 1873 was 6·84 at Hazareebaugh; the highest, 23·95, was at Lucknow, of which nearly a fourth was due to cholera.

The group of stations in Meerut and Rohilcund had a death-rate, during the same decennial period 1860-69, of 26·61 per 1,000. In 1873 the death-rate was 15·05 per 1,000. In this group the death-rate attained a maximum of 29·54 at Delhi, while at Bareilly it was only 3·91 per 1,000.

The Agra and Central India group exhibited the same irregularities in rates. During the ten-year periods, the death-rate was 33·48 per 1,000; in 1873 it had fallen to 12·16 per 1,000. The highest rate, 24·92, was in Gwalior citadel; the lowest was 5·08 at Saugor. At Jubbulpore, in this group, the death-rate was 12·66 per 1,000, to which cholera contributed 7·23 per 1,000.

The Punjab stations, with their occupation by above 12,000 men, afford satisfactory statistical evidence of improvement. During the ten-year period the death-rate was 25·24 per 1,000. During the first year of the period, 1860, the death-rate was 14·20 per 1,000, a shade lower than it was in 1873, namely, 14·29. The lowest rate, 7·66, was at Sealkote, the highest, 21·28, at Mean Meer. The Punjab stations had very high admission rates from fever.

At the ten Himalaya Hill stations the death-rate in 1873 was 9·88 per 1,000, on a seven months' occupation by 4,903 individuals.

The six convalescent depôts had an average occupation of 2,052, and a death-rate of 11·21 per 1,000. The highest ratio, 25·16, was at Murree; the lowest, 2·33, was at Dalhousie. Nearly a third of the mortality was due to hepatitis.

In the Madras and Bombay groups of stations the death-rates lay between 24·08 per 1,000 in Burmah and 12·37 in the Deccan and Nagpore stations. In this group Bangalore and Madras had the very low death-rates of 8·80 and 7·49. Generally the Bombay stations showed large varieties in rates. Belgaum had a death-rate of only 2·82 per 1,000, while other stations gave unfavourable results as concerns general health.

6. The great lesson taught by these statistical data is that little dependence can be placed on one or two years' results, especially when epidemic diseases happen to be dormant. Hence they afford no reason for intermitting sanitary work, but rather the reverse, for they show that, after the great advances which have been made in dealing with general disease causes, the chief danger still lies in the ever possible outbreak of cholera or fever, and that future safety must be sought in searching out and removing every local condition likely to predispose to these epidemics.

The past experience of Fort William affords very valuable data on which to proceed, because its death-rate has not only been very greatly reduced, but the reduction has continued, while other stations were suffering.

Formerly it was about 12 per cent. During the ten years following 1860 it averaged 25·19 per 1,000, arriving in later years at what appears to be a permanent reduction of mortality. In 1873 the death-rate of Fort William was 9·31 per 1,000. Formerly it was the deadliest station in India, now it is perhaps the most healthy.

Of late years even cholera, although committing ravages all around it, has never been able to obtain a footing inside its walls.

It may safely be said that what has been accomplished in Fort William may be done anywhere.

7. Divided among the Presidencies, the death-rates among British troops were in the following ratios:—

	Deaths per 1,000.
Bengal	... 15·40
Madras	... 18·29
Bombay	... 11·72

The following abstract given by Dr. Cuningham shows the causes of death:—

Deaths per 1,000.

Bengal.		Madras.		Bombay.	
1. Hepatitis ...	1·80	Hepatitis ...	4·0	Hepatitis ...	2·35
2. Enteric fever ...	1·53	Dysentery ...	3·65	Apoplexy ...	1·41
3. Heart diseases ...	1·42	Heart diseases ...	2·18	Enteric fever ...	1·31
4. Malarial fevers ...	1·39	Injuries ...	1·92	Heart diseases ...	1·22
5. Apoplexy	1·37	Cholera	1·22	Phthisis pulmonalis ...	1·03
6. Phthisis pulmonalis ...	1·20	Phthisis pulmonalis ...	1·13	Injuries	·75
7. Respiratory ...	1·15	Apoplexy	·96	Dysentery	·56
8. Injuries	1·09	Enteric fever	·78	Malarial fevers	·56
9. Cholera	·90	Malarial fevers ...	·70	Respiratory	·38
10. Dysentery	·79	Suicidal deaths ...	·44	Suicidal deaths	·28

The next abstract shows the more frequent admission causes, and contrasts strikingly with the deaths:—

Admissions per 1,000.

Bengal.		Madras.		Bombay.	
Malarial fevers	516	Malarial fevers	236	Malarial fevers	486
Venereal diseases ...	167	Venereal diseases ...	152	Venereal diseases ...	181
Respiratory diseases ...	84	Dysentery	91	Respiratory diseases ...	70
Rheumatism	59	Hepatitis	81	Hepatitis	52
Hepatitis	50	Diarrhœa	76	Rheumatism	50
Diarrhœa	49	Respiratory diseases ...	59	Diarrhœa	43
Dysentery	29	Rheumatism	52	Dysentery	27

This abstract shows anew the great importance of malarial diseases to the health of troops.

In former years, admissions from venereal diseases approached closely in numbers to those from fevers. If the nomenclature of venereal diseases is exactly what it was, then this abstract shows considerable diminution in these affections as a whole.

8. The history of cholera in 1873 affords several points of interest. Its degree of prevalence among the civil population is shown in the following abstract:—

Provinces.	Population under registration.	Deaths from Cholera.
Bengal	63,498,831	64,366
North-West Provinces ...	30,769,056	15,268
Punjab	17,487,125	148
Oude	11,185,357	3,961
Central Provinces ...	7,230,700	344
Berar	2,184,945	None.
British Burmah	2,703,424	8,109
Madras	30,287,842	840
Bombay	16,235,611	283

It appears from these figures that epidemic intensity attained a maximum in Bengal, from whence the epidemic shaded off through the North-West Provinces and Oude into the Punjab. Another table showing the monthly attacks of cholera gives data which appear to prove that the epidemic existed in January and onwards in all these Provinces; that the law of progressive increase and maximum followed closely on the course taken by the disease in Bengal; and hence that any appearance of movement of the epidemic was due to increase of intensity, rather than to geographical change of place. This view, however, requires to be modified when the facts of distribution within each Province are examined in detail. It is then found that in Bengal proper there are districts in which the maximum mortality took place in January, during an outbreak which had probably passed over from December 1872, and that the maxima moved north-westwards from the districts in the delta of the Ganges.

The apparent movement was hence not a progression of the disease, but of the maximum. This point, to which attention has been previously called, may eventually furnish a clue to presumed cases of importation of the disease, by showing that apparent spread of cholera from intercourse is, in all probability, due to increase of intensity during which a greater number of persons are attacked in a given time.

The eastern districts of the North-West Provinces, 11 in number, afford further illustration of this point. In January, 4 districts only were attacked; in February, 8; in March, 9; and all were attacked in April. This was the maximum period round Calcutta. But in these North-West districts the maxima were between May and September, when cholera had declined in the delta, clearly showing that there was a movement of the maxima towards the North-West. This law of maximum held good in the North-West Provinces generally, except in Kumaon, where the maximum continued from February to June contemporaneously with the maxima, not in the North-West Provinces, but in the Ganges delta, between which and Kumaon all the other districts of the North-West Provinces and Oude are situated.

The maximum period in Oude districts was the same as in those of the North-West Provinces, in some of them passing on to December.

The Punjab epidemic consisted of scattered cases occurring from January onwards.

There are 21 districts in the Central Provinces, in 7 of which there were deaths from cholera.

The most important outbreak, giving rise to 309 deaths, took place in Sumbulpur district, chiefly in February, March, and April, but also in September and October. The earlier outbreak was supposed to be due to importation. On comparing the dates of this outbreak with the statistical facts in the three adjoining districts of Bengal, it is found that there were two epidemic outbreaks in these districts, Balasore, Cuttack, and Pooree, and that the first of these corresponded in time with the Sumbulpur epidemic, namely, February, March and April.

The outbreaks in Madras and Bombay were so scattered as scarcely to call for remark.

The epidemic in Burmah was a severe one. It corresponded in time and in intensity to the epidemic in Lower Bengal, but it was not continuous with it in space. The three districts of Burmah nearest Bengal escaped almost entirely, and cholera broke out in its epidemic form in January at Rangoon, and southwards in January, and further north not till February and March. Its first point of attack was about 350 miles from Bengal. Probably it was part of a more extensive epidemic affecting Burmah to the eastwards.

9. The following abstract shows the relation between cholera among British troops and among the civil population of districts within which the stations are situated:—

District.	Date of First Death.	Total Deaths.	Stations.	Date of First Death among Troops.	Total Deaths among Troops.
24-Pergunnahs ... } Calcutta ... ... } Howrah ... ... }	January ...	4,830	Fort William ...	June ...	1
Patna	January ...	2,515	Dinapore ...	April ...	1
Benares	January ...	1,738	Benares ...	May ...	2
Fyzabad	March ...	106	Fyzabad ...	November (case) ...	None.
Lucknow	January ...	145	Lucknow ...	September ...	13
Seetapore	April ...	15	Seetapore ...	August (case) ...	None.
Cawnpore	February ...	149	Cawnpore ...	August ...	5
Allahabad	January ...	876	Allahabad ...	June ...	5
Meerut	January ...	53	Meerut ...	October ...	1
Jubbulpore ...	February ...	2	Jubbulpore ...	September ...	4
Umballa	April ...	6	Umballa ...	September (case) ...	None.
Tonghoo	March ...	325	Tonghoo ...	April (case) ...	None.
Thyetmyo	March ...	920	Thyetmyo ...	April ...	12

There were cholera cases at 13 stations of British troops. In every case the disease existed among the surrounding Native population. In two instances (in Burmah), the troops were attacked within a month after the civil population. In one instance, the interval was three months; in three instances, 5 months; in two instances, 4 months; in one, 6 months; in another case, 7 months; in two, 8; and in one the interval was 9 months.

These data show anew that before cholera attacks British troops in any district, it may have existed for months among the surrounding population, and that, as intercourse throughout the districts and stations remained the same as usual, it can scarcely be affirmed that the facts prove importation of cholera into the stations.

Thus far the statistical evidence appears to lead, but it would be very important to inquire more closely into the history of cases at the stations, to show distinctly that there either was or was not a transfer of the disease from people outside to troops affected in barracks.

10. There were 44 deaths from cholera among Native troops serving in Bengal Presidency.

The death-rate was considerably in excess of the death-rate among British troops. Most of the deaths took place at stations in Lower and Eastern Bengal, and the times of attack corresponded closely with the periods of greatest intensity in the districts.

11. Among the jail population cholera attacks exhibited a similar relation in time to attacks among the Native population; but a far larger proportion of jails were attacked than of stations, and the death-rates were very much higher.

Dr. Bryden's tables are confined to the jail population of Bengal Presidency, and the outbreak was confined almost entirely to jails to the eastward and south-eastward of Allahabad.

There are 40 jails in the upper portion of the attacked region, having a population of 23,667. Twenty jails were invaded by cholera, and 95 prisoners died, equal to a death-rate of 4·02 per 1,000.

In Lower and Eastern Bengal 28 jails out of 48 were invaded. The jail population amounted to 16,174, of whom 104 died, equal to a death-rate of 6·44 per 1,000. In this instance also the disease was most severe in those parts where the general cholera death-rate was highest among the civil population.

Of the three groups, *viz.*, British troops, Native troops, and jails, the disease existed in force among the civil population before any of them furnished cases of cholera. It is to be hoped that the jail reports may give detailed accounts of each outbreak, and of the causes to which it ought to be attributed.

Some explanation is wanted of the fact that prisoners in parts of the country where cholera pevailed have suffered so much more than either British or Native troops.

12. Orders were issued for tracing the history of attacks among the troops, but the results as a whole were not deduced at the date of Dr. Cuningham's report. Dr. Cuningham says that, so far as he had had opportunity of studying the history of these attacks, there was an absence of evidence to prove that the disease was due to importation, "nor has a single fact been adduced to support the idea that the disease once introduced spread by contagion."

13. The facts and deductions in Dr. Cuningham's report for 1872 having been called in question by those who have adopted the theory of contagion as affording an adequate explanation of the spread of an epidemic, and to enable any corrections in fact to be made, copies of the report of 1872 were widely circulated, and specially sent to Medical Officers of both British and Indian regiments, "so that errors might be pointed out and rectified." The result, Dr. Cuningham says, "has been very satisfactory; no mistake on any important matter of fact has been brought to notice, nor has any additional information of value been furnished. There is no reason, therefore, to alter the account then given of the epidemic of that year, or to modify the general conclusions which were expressed regarding it."

These conclusions may be briefly summarized as follows:—

(1.) If human intercourse plays any part in disseminating cholera, "it must be a very secondary part."

(2.) That the immunity of attendants on cholera cases and the facts of outbreaks are opposed to the view that this disease is spread from the sick to the healthy.

(3.) That facts cannot be explained on the theory that cholera is due to water tainted by cholera discharges.

(4.) That there is no evidence to support the theory of multiplication of poison in persons attacked with cholera, or that the disease is spread by choleraic excreta.

(5.) That cholera in India appears to be due to certain conditions of air and soil, or both, apparently of local character, "and that the great danger arises from exposure to these conditions, and not to exposure to any emanations from the sick."

(6.) That, even on the assumption that cholera is contagious, the application of quarantine would be impracticable and injurious.

(7.) That the great safeguards against cholera are sanitary improvements, directed not against any one assumed danger (such for instance as keeping choleraic fluids out of water, to the neglect of ensuring that water is kept pure from other putrescing matters), but directed to the removal of all local disease causes.

14. It would have been more satisfactory if the results of the Indian cholera investigation had, at the same time, placed the doctrine in regard to cholera and measures required to cope with the disease on an absolutely scientific basis. This position has not yet been gained, and until it has been gained, and seeing that active measures must be taken to deal with cholera wherever it threatens to come, there is no other safe course to follow than to rely on the results of observation and experience.

These are unquestionably unfavourable to any dependence being placed on internal quarantine. Whatever truth there may be in the theory of cholera communicability, it cannot, from experience gained up to the present time, be made the basis of measures for protecting Indian stations, still less native communities.

The only alternative is to improve the sanitary condition of both troops and people. Every fresh experience tends to show that sanitary measures are the only safe-guards in which any trust can be placed, and that to transfer that trust to cordons would simply be to surrender to the enemy. Further investigations may possibly lead to better knowledge of the development and extension of cholera, but until this result is attained no practical account can be taken of it.

15. During 1873 there were registered 237,835 deaths from small-pox, a number considerably below the truth, as the registration of deaths in Bengal "is still most defective." The mortality to population varied between ·52 and 3·81 per 1,000.

The lowest of these rates was in Burmah, where the registration is allowed to be most defective, but the lowest death-rate in India, namely, ·61 per 1,000, was in Bombay Presidency, where the most complete system of vaccination is in force.

There were 11 small-pox deaths among British troops in India, a mortality of ·19 per 1,000, which may be taken as collateral evidence of the efficiency of vaccination as a preventive measure. The great mortality among the civil population points not only to the necessity for extending vaccination, but for pressing forward sanitary improvements.

16. Deaths from fevers registered among the civil population were 1,647,411, an enormous mortality were it all due to the registered cause. Facts lately brought to light show that many other diseases are classed as fevers in the death returns; but making any reasonable deduction on this account, there can be no doubt of the great loss of life due to malarial causes. What has been often said with reference to these fevers may be here repeated, *viz.*, that they prove the existence of bad land drainage for agriculture, bad culinary water, and general sanitary defects in villages and houses.

There is no remedy for fevers, the scourges of India, except by remedying these evils. As already shown, these malarial fevers are a serious cause of inefficiency in the British Army serving in India.

The admissions from them in 1873 were as follow:—

Bengal Army	...	516 per 1,000.
Madras „	...	236 „
Bombay „	...	486 „
All India	...	456 „

Forty-five and a half per cent. of the British force passed through hospital for malarial fevers in 1873.

17. Enteric fever cases occurred in 44 out of 93 stations of British troops scattered all over India. In 1873 there were among British troops in—

	Cases.	Deaths.
Bengal Presidency	144	56
Madras „	49	9
Bombay „	17	14
All India ...	210	79

Calculated on the strength, the ratios of attacks and deaths were as follow:—

	Per 1,000 Strength. Cases.	Deaths.
Bengal	3·9	1·53
Madras	4·2	·78
Bombay	1·6	1·31
All India	3·6	1·34

Enteric fever as a death cause attains a new importance when the losses from it are compared with the losses from cholera in 1873, thus:—

Deaths, 1873.

	Enteric Fever.	Cholera.
Bengal	56	33
Madras	9	14
Bombay	14	None.
India	79	47

Until lately, enteric fever was considered to be a new disease imported into India, but there is every reason to believe that this disease has existed in India in past time, although not separated from other fevers of severe type.

Dr. Cuningham has given a table showing the deaths per 1,000 from fevers for a period of 14 years; but enteric fever does not occur in it as a death cause until the last three years of the series. During the first 11 years the deaths are classified as from intermittent, remittent and continued. Now the average death-rate from these three fevers during these 11 years was 3·59 per 1,000.

The last three years in the returns give the death-rates of four fevers, intermittent, remittent and continued, and enteric, the average for which is 3·42 per 1,000. On comparing this ratio with the ratio 3·59 for the three older fevers, it appears in the highest degree probable that among them there were cases now separated as "enteric."

A similar change has passed over the nomenclature of fevers among Native troops. Formerly natives of India were supposed to enjoy immunity from "typhoid," but since attention has been more closely directed to the subject, this is not found to be the case. In the statistics of 1872 enteric fever first makes its appearance as a death cause in the Native Army, in which year there were seven cases and four deaths. In 1873 the number had risen to 18, and the deaths to 10. Enteric fever has also been detected among the civil population,

There have been difficulties in diagnosis, partly arising from the darkness of the skin among natives. But the fact must henceforth be admitted, and the apparently anomalous circumstance of the existence of causes of enteric fever in great intensity without producing their characteristic effects on local fevers will cease to exist.

The practical result of this discovery is that increased vigilance is required in dealing with all local sanitary defects connected in any way with the presence of putrescing matters in air, earth, or water, and it points also to the absolute necessity of cleansing and improving all bazars and native towns to which British troops have access.

18. There was a lower death-rate in 1873 from sun-stroke and apoplexy, dysentery, and diarrhœa than there was in 1872 among British troops. At the same time, in 1873 no fewer than 217,448 deaths from bowel complaints were registered among the civil population.

The highest ratio, 2·58 per 1,000, was attained in the Central Provinces, the lowest, ·31, in Oude.

One satisfactory circumstance connected with the personal hygiene of British troops serving in India was the reduction of deaths from delirium tremens. There were five deaths from this cause in the whole Indian Army, equal to a death-rate of ·09 per 1,000, but unfortunately the statistics show that eight men died while drunk, and that five were suffocated while drunk. The deaths from drink directly were thus 18, which may be compared with the 47 deaths from cholera during the same year.

If it were possible to separate in the returns deaths indirectly caused or hastened by intemperate habits,—diseases of the heart and blood vessels, hepatic and cephalic diseases,—it would be found that the alcoholic mortality is becoming a more predominant cause of loss than it has been comparatively in past times.

19. Dr. Cuningham gives data to prove that the amount of venereal disease among the British troops in Bengal Presidency had undergone a considerable reduction in 1873.

The admissions per 1,000 for the last five years have been:—

1869 ...	... 200	1872 ...	... 190
1870 ...	... 202	1873 ...	... 167
1871 ...	... 208		

But comparative statistics of lock-hospital stations render it difficult to assign this reduction purely to the influence of these hospitals.

Thus Dr. Cuningham gives the statistics for three groups of stations for 1872 and 1873, distinguishing those stations at which there are no lock-hospitals from those where such hospitals have been in operation, and dividing the stations at which there has been an increase of admissions from those where there has been a reduction.

There are ten stations without lock-hospitals, and, by dividing the sum of admissions per 1,000 by the number of stations, it appears that the average admissions at these ten stations amounted to 148 per 1,000 in 1873, as against 119 per 1,000 in 1872.

There are 45 stations protected by lock-hospitals, at 17 of which there was increase of admissions in 1873 over 1872, while at 28 stations there was a reduction. By applying the same method with these stations, it is found that at the stations showing increase the admissions in 1873 were 198 per 1,000, as against 127 per 1,000 in 1872. At 28 stations showing a decrease, the admissions per 1,000 were 141 in 1873, as against 201 in the preceding year.

On comparing the results for two years at 45 protected stations and 10 unprotected stations, the figures per 1,000 stand as follow:—

	1872.	1873.
45 protected stations	173	163
10 unprotected stations	119	148

The ratios of admissions per 1,000 for the two years would thus be represented by the figures:—

336 for protected stations and
267 for unprotected stations.

The data, although only approximate, appear to show that there is some law of increase and diminution of venereal cases apart from the action of lock-hospitals.

Attention has been called to this point in previous papers as one requiring investigation, but there can be no doubt of the decreased admission rate generally, from whatever causes it may have arisen. The result is, at least, not opposed to the influence of lock-hospitals.

Referring to these reductions, Dr. Cuningham says that, "while the results of 1873 are certainly encouraging, especially in the decided diminution of the graver forms of venereal disease, it must be admitted that much remains to be done in order to render the rules really effective. On this point I have considered the various statements and suggestions which have been made either by medical officers or by the authorities, both civil and military, through whose hands their reports have passed. The great evil to be dealt with is unlicensed prostitution. . . . Detective police have been found useful in one place, while in another they have been discharged as useless. The same may be said of detective dhaies."

But he adds that, on the whole, the authorities have endeavoured to diminish the evil with a considerable measure of success.

20. Experience with new regiments in 1873 suggests a few important practical considerations. Out of an average strength of 4,608 men newly arrived, there were 102 deaths = 22·14 per 1,000. Of these deaths, 38 were due to enteric fever, and probably one or two more;

18 men died of hepatitis, and 10 of apoplexy. The following table, extracted from the report, shows the effect of new arrivals:—

	Deaths per 1,000.	
	Army of India.	New Regiments, 1873.
Enteric fever ...	1·34	8·25
Hepatitis	2·33	3·91
Apoplexy	1·29	2·17

Facts of this class show very clearly the necessity, long understood, of making some provision for acclimatising new arrivals in India, before exposing them to the usual risks of service on the plains.

21. The following abstract shows the invaliding for 1873:—

	Number sent home.		
	For Change.	For Discharge.	Total.
Bengal	976	416	1,392
Madras	498	103	601
Bombay ...	365	76	441
India ...	1,839	595	2,434

As already stated, there were 606 invalids finally discharged at Netley, and a large number of the men sent home had recovered health before arriving in England.

The total loss, permanent and temporary, to the Indian Army is stated by Dr. Cuningham as follows:—

Presidency.	Per 1,000 Average Strength.		
	Died.	Invalided.	Total Loss.
Bengal	15·40	42·16	57·56
Madras	18·29	52·32	70·61
Bombay	11·72	43·67	55·39
India	15·30	44·58	59·88

22. It is very satisfactory to see from the present report that the health of soldiers' families is undergoing improvement, together with the health of troops.

The death-rate among soldiers' wives in 1873 was, for Bengal 22·81, for Madras 14·92, for Bombay 17·11, per 1,000, and for the whole of India 19·92 per 1,000.

The children's death-rate, though still very high, has also undergone marked reduction.

In the whole of India the children's death-rate was, in—

1871	74·21 per 1,000
1872	99·08 „ „
1873	60·29 „ „

The death rates in the Presidencies during 1873 were, for Bengal 67·97 per 1,000, Madras 51·39, and Bombay 48·50 per 1,000. It appears that of recent years the death-rate of British population in India has been improving generally. Above one-fourth of all the children's deaths in 1873 took place under six months after birth, and before the expiry of 18 months from birth the death-rate was no less than 69 per cent. of the total deaths. Out of the total of 714 deaths among children, 660 took place under five years of age, proving anew the necessity of better management of children in India.

Bad as is the present state of matters, it is better than it used to be, proving that more care had been taken of the children. The simple fact given in the statistics that out of 714 deaths, 35 only were due to children's epidemics, and 433 to dentition convulsions, tabes, mesenterica, diarrhœa, and anæmia, is enough to show how much must yet be done, by careful nursing, feeding, and domestic management, to reduce the present excessive death rate.

23. The death-rates among British Officers in and out of India in 1873 were—

Officers of British Army	10·23
„ Indian „	21·59

The most predominant death causes appear to have been of inflammatory character.

24. There is no reliable statistical record of the health of cantonment population in Bengal Presidency, a deficiency which, it is hoped, will be supplied by more accurate registration.

25. The following account of sanitary progress is given by Dr. Cuningham for the year ending March 31st, 1873 :—

> "At almost every station, works were either in progress or had recently been completed, the object of which was the better health and greater comfort of the European soldier, or the general sanitary improvement of the cantonment. These works were more or less extensive in their character, but chiefly include the completion of barracks and hospitals, the provision of subsidiary buildings, and minor details. In the important matter of water supply progress has not been so rapid as could be desired. In this Presidency, the larger works of Peshawur, Dalhousie, Kohat, and Meean Meer are proceeding, and projects are in hand for Umballa and Delhi."

He states that since 1862-63 the sum of 200,000*l.* has been spent in water supply improvements; not a large amount, considering what has been proved to be the condition of existing water sources at stations of British troops.

The most extensively introduced improvement has been apparently the dry-earth conservancy which has been sanctioned in British regiments as its "superiority has now been established beyond question." In all damp climates, however, the earth has to be dried before use.

26. In Section 2 of Dr. Cuningham's report are discussed the statistics of the Native Army in Bengal Presidency. Dr. Bryden's statement gives the regimental strength of this Army as 44,332; the total deaths, absent and present, as 754, showing a death-rate of 17·01 per 1,000, higher by above 1½ per 1,000 than the death-rate of British troops in Bengal Presidency.

The chief admission causes in all the branches of the Native Army were fevers. These were, for the Regular Army, 676 per 1,000; Central Indian regiments, 306; Punjab Field Force, 875 per 1,000, probably due to the specialities of frontier service; Madras regiments, 384 per 1,000.

In all the branches there was a considerable reduction of admissions from all causes, except in the Madras force.

The highest death-rates were due to respiratory diseases, and to these fever deaths followed next in order.

The following abstract gives the death-rates for the chief diseases in the different branches of the Native Army :—

Diseases.	Deaths per 1,000.			
	Regular Native Army.	Central Indian Regiments.	Punjab Frontier Field Force.	Madras Regiments.
Respiratory diseases ...	3·15	4·50	4·42	1·67
Fevers	2·92	1·80	4·22	1·38
Cholera	1·12	·23	None.	·56
Diarrhœa	1·02	None.	·10	None.
Dysentery	·89	·23	·41	·56
Phthisis	·79	·44	·50	·84
All causes, 1873 ...	**13·92**	**11·26**	**13·87**	**7·53**

On a former occasion attention was called to the apparent relation between deficient clothing, bad and over-crowded huts, and damp subsoil, and the prevalence of respiratory diseases in the Native Army.

These statistics seem to justify further inquiry into the subject. Fevers, the most prevalent of all diseases, may be connected with similar local causes. What is wanted is some account of native stations, and the relation of these to prevalent diseases.

27. The third section of the report, devoted to the sanitary condition of jails, gives a very unfavourable account of this important branch of the public service.

The average strength of prisoners during 1873 was 67,037; the deaths were 2,888=43·08 per 1,000. Out of the 2,888 deaths, 199 were due to cholera, 12 to small-pox, 4 to enteric fever, 42 to typhus, 66 to intermittent fever, 255 to remittent and continued fevers, partly caused by "contagious fever," the existence of which in jails ought to be a matter of urgent inquiry with the view of preventing such a state of things. There were 824 deaths from dysentery, and 291 from diarrhœa. If to these be added 22 deaths from spleen disease, we shall find 1,722 out of 2,888 deaths, or nearly 60 per cent., due to zymotic diseases. Respiratory diseases occasioned 469 deaths, and phthisis 156.

It follows that eight-tenths of the mortality in the jails of Bengal Presidency were due to zymotic and chest diseases.

Dr. Bryden has given an instructive table, showing the ratios of mortality in 161 jails, which reveals facts of very considerable importance, inasmuch as they show that the death-rates varied in an extraordinary degree.

For instance, Ajmere Jail, with an average strength for the year of 339, had only 1 death=2·95 per 1,800. The solitary death was due to some respiratory disease. Etah Jail, with an average population of 252, had 1 death, cause not stated—not zymotic nor respiratory=a rate of 3·97 per 1,000. Furreedpore Jail, 412 prisoners, had 3 deaths=7·8 per 1,000; of these, 1 death was from fever, and 1 from respiratory disease. Etawah Jail, with 291 prisoners, had 1 death from bowel disease, and 1 from spleen disease—2 deaths in all=a rate of 6·87 per 1,000.

A few other jails scattered over Northern and Central India afford death-rates not much above these, but unfortunately they are the exception. In a great number the deaths exceed 25 per 1,000. In many they exceed 50 per 1,000, and in a number of jails the mortality was above 7 per cent.

The following examples will show the rates and their causes in the worst class, beginning with those in which there were no deaths from cholera, and in which the jail population was sufficiently large to enable an approximate death-rate to be deduced.

Delhi Jail, with 316 inmates, shows a death-rate of 56·96 per 1,000, two-thirds of which were due to zymotic and chest diseases.

Umritsur, 701 prisoners, yielded a death-rate of 55·63 per 1,000. Of the 39 deaths, 21 were due to fevers and 10 to chest diseases.

Lahore Central Jail, with 2,224 prisoners, yielded a death-rate of 75·09 per 1,000. There were 167 deaths in all, of which 38 were from fevers, 1 from small-pox, 36 from bowel diseases, 6 from diphtheria, and 79 from respiratory diseases and phthisis, so that, out of 167 deaths, 71 were due to zymotic diseases, and 150 died from these and respiratory diseases conjoined.

Rawulpindee Jail had 963 prisoners of whom 134 died = a death-rate of 13·91 per cent. Fevers occasioned 91 deaths, of which 27 were from "typhus"; neaily 9½ per cent. of the inmates died of fever.

Peshawur Jail, with an average of 533 prisoners, yielded a death-rate of 13½ per cent. Of 72 deaths no fewer than 40 were due to fever, and 6 to bowel diseases.

In none of the jails affected with cholera could it be said that this disease did more than add to an already high death-rate, at least with one or two exceptions, such, for instance, as Rai Bareilly Jail, with 807 inmates, where the death-rate was 37·17 per 1,000, of which cholera supplied 16·11 per 1,000.

Champarun Jail had a death-rate, without cholera, of 110·59; cholera added 36·87 to this raising the mortality to about 14½ per cent.

Gyah Jail had a death-rate of above 13½ per cent. without cholera, to which this disease added about 2 per 1,000. In this case, fevers (3 deaths) and bowel diseases (61 deaths) supplied 64 out of 68 deaths.

Other illustrations of these enormous death-rates could be given, but it may be sufficient to show the great importance of this question to cite the highest death-rate in the returns (except in a very small jail), *viz.*, Bustee, with 444 prisoners, where the death-rate, without cholera, of which there was none, nearly equalled 15 per cent. In this case, out of 66 deaths 46 were due to bowel diseases, and 14 to respiratory diseases.

Dr. Cuningham quotes the opinions of several medical officers on the presumed causes of these death-rates. They resolve themselves mainly into averments that prisoners were unhealthy at the time of admission; "fever-stricken subjects from unhealthy localities"; weeding out young healthy prisoners for transfer, leaving the older and sickly behind; over-crowding of jails; bad site and defective construction of jails.

On reviewing the reports, Dr. Cuningham very properly remarks that "it is not satisfactory to find that, in a year of more than average health throughout the Bengal Presidency, the sickness and mortality among the prisoners have both been higher than in 1869, a year of widespread and severe epidemics. In many jails, they have suffered in common with the general population of the surrounding districts" (which, it may be remarked in passing, ought scarcely to be expected in a properly-constructed jail), "but there is good reason to believe that in others diseases were connected with, or aggravated by, overcrowding and other insanitary conditions. So far as the sanitary administration of jails is concerned, the discovery and removal of these defects—the local disease causes—must be the great object in view."

All this is fully justified by Dr. Bryden's statistics, and it may be added that, after the results obtained from jail improvements in Madras Presidency, mentioned by the Commission on a former memorandum, it would scarcely be fulfilling their duty if the Commissioners did not urge the consideration of the whole subject on the attention of the proper authorities.

27. The concluding section of Dr. Cuningham's report for 1873 is devoted chiefly to the discussion of registration of deaths, which is shewn to be in an unsatisfactory condition. As the Commission has already included this matter in previous papers, it is not necessary to refer to it further than to commend Dr. Cuningham's views to the authorities.

There is, however, one statistical fact to which attention may be directed, namely, that in 1873 no fewer than 21,461 persons died in consequence of snake-bite and the attacks of wild beasts.

The first of these death causes is not given separately, but it may be again suggested whether the proposals of Dr. Fayrer for dealing with this death cause mentioned in other papers might not be tried. Destruction of venomous snakes, and giving the people a pecuniary interest in destroying them, is apparently the only remedy for this scourge.

28. There is only one paragraph in the report, No. 115, devoted to the question of "sanitary progress." It refers to the progress made by municipal bodies, which has been dealt with on other papers; also to the very important works in hand for the more perfect drainage

of canal-irrigated land in the Meerut, Mozuffernugger, and Boolundshuhr districts, for which 45,000*l.* had been allotted.

As a whole, the report shows anew the necessity for sanitary work of a practical character, and it appears at the same time to show that past efforts in this direction have been distinctly followed by improved health.

29. Dr. Cuningham's own report is followed by an Appendix by Drs. Lewis and D. Cunningham, containing further contributions to the cholera inquiry. It consists mainly of an extension and rectification of previous investigations, and the portion of the work to which the present Appendix refers may be said to be tolerably complete.

Sections A and B give the results of a comparative microscopic examination of healthy blood and of blood in cholera. In the latter, the white corpuscles are enormously increased. This will be best seen by placing side by side the columns in two tables describing the amount of white corpuscles :—

Specimen.	Healthy blood.	Blood in cholera.
1	Few	Very abundant.
2	"	" "
3	"	Few.
4	"	Very abundant.
5	"	" "
6	"	" "
7	"	" "
8	"	" "
9	"	" "
10	"	" "
11	"	" "
12	"	Abundant.
13	"	Normal.
14	"	"
15	"	Abundant.
16	"	"
17	"	"
18	"	"

This appears to be the chief element admitting of tabulation. The table from which the third column above is quoted gives the results in 41 specimens of cholera blood taken from 22 cases of cholera, and the second column shows the results in 18 examinations of healthy blood from 10 cases. In two cholera cases only out of 22 did the white corpuscles exist as in normal healthy blood.

In all other instances, they exceeded considerably or greatly the healthy standard. A comparison is given by the reporter between the blood in cholera and in vaccinated persons, which shows that in one case out of five only did the amount of white corpuscles exceed that of healthy blood.

30. The most important modification undergone by the red corpuscles in cholera is a tendency to aggregate in irregular masses, instead of into the normal *rouleaux*, and the ease with which the corpuscles altered their forms on pressure or movement of the fluid. The former of these conditions has been observed in the blood in septicœmia, typhoid, variola, measles, and charbon. The facts appear to point to profound changes in the constitution of the blood in cholera.

31. During these lengthened examinations, lasting over several years, no trace whatever has been found of any organisms in the blood of cholera patients.

The reporters say, in concluding the present inquiry :—"As in all our previous examinations, not the faintest trace of evidence presented itself in favor of the presence of bacteria, or other foreign organisms or germs, in the blood of cholera; all the phenomena observed were ascribable to alterations, relative or absolute, in the normal elements of the blood, not to the presence of any new or extraneous bodies of such a nature as to be detected by microscopical research. We have now examined numerous specimens of blood derived from cases of every degree of severity, and at every stage of the disease, during life and shortly after death, and had the presence of foreign organisms in the blood been essentially related to the disease in one way or other, whether as causes of the diseased condition, or as indications of its existence, it is scarcely conceivable that they should have consistently failed to afford the slightest evidence of their presence. We are well aware that these statements are likely to be received with some incredulity by a very large number of the members of the medical profession, made as they are at a time when views regarding the important, and almost necessary, influence of 'germs,' 'bacteria,' 'microzymes,' &c., in the development of epidemic disease are so widely diffused and so much quoted; but in bringing our examinations of the blood from this point of view to a close we feel bound to state our results and conclusions distinctly."

32. This, then, is the final result of a long and laborious examination of the blood in cholera, extending over a number of years, conducted with great skill, perseverance, and fairness. It disposes once for all of Hallier's and all other cognate theories about the origin of

cholera. Whatever cholera poison may be, it is not an entity which can be brought to light by the most practised observers, armed with the most refined appliances. And this being the case, these theories must henceforth cease to be taken into account as affording any ground for practical action. The hypothetical rice-cholera fungus, which bade so fair to give a clue to preventive measures as to induce the India Office to send the observers to India, is now proved to have been based on no sufficient warrant.

It may be here stated that reports from various regions of India contain detailed observations on Pettenkoffer's theory, which connected cholera with certain conditions of subsoil water. The examination of this theory was also placed in the hands of Drs. Lewis and D. Cunningham by the India Office, but up to the present time the theory has obtained no support from observation. The question, however, is not yet finally disposed of.

33. Besides these two inquiries on account of which Drs. Lewis and Cunningham were specially trained and detailed in India, these gentlemen have continued their investigations on the effects produced on healthy animals by choleraic matters, in order to determine a very important practical point, *viz.*, whether these substances exerted any specific poisonous effect on animals.

In previous reports, a considerable number of observations were recorded which appeared to show that no results were produced by injections of cholera material into the blood and cavities of dogs differing from those caused by similar treatment with healthy excreta.

In one point, however, the experiments were not sufficiently numerous to show the results of injecting perfectly fresh cholera excreta, so as to eliminate from the phenomena everything due to putrescence.

The present report, Part II., supplies the desired information, on the understanding that the question at issue in the experiments is simply whether fresh cholera excreta injected into the blood of animals is capable of producing any appearances which may be fairly classed as choleraic.

Reference must be made to the report for details, and it will be sufficient to give the comparative results of all the experiments hitherto made by the observers, and recorded in the present and preceding reports.

They are all placed together in the following summary table (Table XIX. of the report) :—

Total Experiments on the effect of the introduction of solution of organic substances from various sources into the circulation of Dogs.

Number of Experiments conducted.	Infecting material selected.	Where introduced.	Number affected.	Percentage of affected.
76	Solutions of choleraic evacuations ...	Vein ...	34	44·7
26	Solutions of normal evacuations ...	Vein ...	7	26·9
26	Solutions of various excrementitious matters.	Peritoneum ...	20	76·9
42	Peritonitic exudation	Peritoneum ...	10	18·4

The comparison of most importance to the present object in this table is that showing the proportion of attacks in dogs in which normal and choleraic material were employed. The experiments appear to be sufficiently numerous to show that choleraic material is more potent in its effects than solutions of normal evacuations.

The conclusions drawn from this table by the reporters are as follow :—

"It appears from these results that the dejections of persons suffering from cholera, and also those of persons in good health, when injected into the veins, act in some cases as a poison—have the power of producing a definite effect on the intestinal mucous membrane resulting in a disorganization of its substance.

"The symptoms and pathological changes induced by both varieties of material, the choleraic and non-choleraic, present no differences; but, so far as our experience goes, the proportion of cases in which this result is attained when choleraic fluids are employed is considerably larger than when non-choleraic material is used."

34. An important fact bearing on disinfection by heat is mentioned, *viz.*, that boiling solutions before use did not diminish, if indeed it did not augment, their toxic effect, showing at least that heat is no safeguard. The reporters themselves say :—

"Therefore, until it be proved that living substances can withstand immersion in a fluid at a temperature of 212°F. of some minutes' duration, we have no hesitation in stating that the morbid phenomena which we have observed to follow the introduction into the animal economy of strained solutions of choleraic and normal alvine discharges, and of other decomposing animal substances, are not the result of injection with a material the poisonous properties of which are dependent on its possessing vitality."

35. Up to the present stage of the inquiry the toxic effects of these matters have not been connected with the visible presence of any organization.

Search for bacteria in the fluid of mesenteric glands had the following results: 40 specimens were examined, and in 17 bacteria were present, but 10 of these 17 instances were in healthy dogs. Where organisms were present, "a certain interval of shorter or longer duration had elapsed between death and the examination of the glands."

This time relation existed also in the appearance of bacteria on the mucous membranes and in other tissues, but "this condition, as in the previous cases, occurred without reference to the cause of death, no matter whether the animal had died owing to the introduction of organic fluids into the system, or had been killed whilst in perfect health."

36. The reporters have given in Part III. of their report the results of 21 cases of section of the mesenteric nerves on the escape of fluid into the intestines, in continuation of previous experiments, as follows:—

> "It will be seen that a copious secretion of fluid was the almost invariable result of section of the nerves, entirely independent of the detachment of the epithelial covering of the mucous membrane, but sometimes associated with the occurrence of an exudation of bioplasts upon its surface, and that the secretion occurred as well in cases in which the division of the nerves was complete as when it was only partial."

No similar result was found to follow the section of the sphlanchnic nerves.

37. On reviewing the progress made in this important inquiry at the present date, although much has been added to our knowledge of the microscopic pathology of cholera, the efficient cause has hitherto eluded observation. Profound changes in the vital constitution of the blood have been discovered, mainly, as it appears, in the nature of marked departures *in degree* from conditions in themselves normal.

Important pathological changes have been produced in the intestine canal by injecting solutions of healthy and choleraic excreta into the veins of dogs, but these changes partook little of the phenomena of cholera.

The most marked of these phenomena has apparently been imitated or produced by lesions of the mesenteric nerves. The presence of bacteria and other organisms in the cases experimented on appear to have been due mainly to secondary *post mortem* influences.

38. In former memoranda the Commission, in communication with the Director General and the Professors at Netley Medical School, suggested certain directions in which the inquiry might be extended. After following the same course in the present case, we have agreed on the following points:—

(1.) That the relation of ground water to cholera be finally decided.

(2.) That as the microscopic examination of air and water of localities, and of the blood and other fluids and organs of animals submitted to experiment, have led to certain definite results in a particular direction, which, if pursued, might throw light on the nature of the cause of cholera, we recommend that the observers should pursue their inquiries until they have satisfactorily made out the meaning of the peculiar phenomena of the blood, and of the poisonous effects of the dejections on animals, as recorded in their reports.

(3.) But, in addition, we would suggest whether the time has not now come for extending the sphere of their observations, by attempting to track outbreaks of cholera in special localities, and to determine the reasons of its peculiar occasional localisation and rapid spread in some cases.

Up to the present time, no report has been made showing that a strictly scientific investigation had been carried out into the history of cholera such as was contemplated in the instructions drawn up by the Army Sanitary Commission, and this being the case, we are desirous of again calling attention to the points raised in these instructions, leaving the method of inquiry to Drs. Lewis and D. Cunningham themselves.

In conclusion, the Commission beg to express their approval of this report, and its tables and appendices, as affording a large amount of useful and suggestive information.

ARMY SANITARY COMMISSION,
War Office, 26th June 1875.

J. J. FREDERICK,
Secretary.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS IN THE PUNJAB OF FASL KHARIF, 1874-75.

No. 4339 I, dated 6th November 1875.

From—Captain W. Broadfoot, R. E., Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Punjab, P. W. Dept., Irrigation Branch,
To—Secretary to the Government of India, P. W. Dept.

I am desired to forward, for the information of the Government of India, the accompanying Comparative Statements I, II and III of Irrigation Operations in this Province of fasl kharif, 1873-74 and 1874-75. The season of 1874-75 was more favorable, inasmuch as the total result of irrigation, in comparison with the previous year's corresponding crops, shows an increase of 51,871 acres.

2. I am also desired to intimate that in all future Returns Nos. II and III, the total figures under each District and Division for the preceding season will be shown, in order to admit of easy comparison in detail.

STATEMENT No. I.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL KHARIF, 1874-75.

Comparative Abstract of Irrigation and Rainfall in Canal Districts of the Punjab.

Zillah.	Area in acres.	Cultivated area in acres.	Area irrigated. Kharif, 1874-75.	Area irrigated. Kharif, 1873-74.	1874-75 over 1873-74. Increase.	1874-75 over 1873-74. Decrease.	Rainfall in kharif months. April. 1874.	April. 1873.	May. 1874.	May. 1873.	June. 1874.	June. 1873.	July. 1874.	July. 1873.	August. 1874.	August. 1873.	September. 1874.	September. 1873.	Total. 1874.	Total. 1873.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7		8		9		10		11		12		13	
Umballa	1,681,980	945,526	3,265	3,438	...	173	...	...	0·2	1·2	17·0	...	25·3	29·4	9·6	5·6	6·0	11·0	49·9	46·0
Karnal	1,505,920	645,120	33,277	38,178	...	4,901	...	0·1	0·9	3·4	6·3	0·7	18·5	20·0	2·0	6·0	6·8	5·5	36·6	35·1
Rohtuk	1,159,680	905,600	32,795	40,003	...	7,208	...	...	...	0·8	6·3	0·4	7·2	11·6	0·4	2·8	2·6	3·3	16·5	20·3
Delhi	41,672	525,255	29,722	40,693	...	10,971	...	...	0·7	2·4	3·0	0·2	10·0	19·4	3·6	4·5	3·6	8·5	24·0	36·6
Hissar	2,265,423	1,346,836	38,815	29,135	9,680	...	...	0·2	0·7	0·9	1·9	0·5	4·3	5·6	1·0	2·8	1·6	2·4	9·3	12·6
Jhind	...	...	21,690	20,161	1,529	...	...	...	0·5	...	5·2	...	10·0	...	1·0	...	3·0	...	20·8	...
Bikaneer	...	...	646	35	611	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL, WESTERN JUMNA CANAL	7,657,680	4,368,337	160,110	171,643	11,720	23,253	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gurdaspur	1,116,770	634,474	14,761	19,468	...	4,707	...	0·1	...	1·8	8·3	0·4	11·9	11·3	7·8	3·8	2·4	3·6	30·5	20·9
Amritsar	999,988	706,370	32,304	37,423	...	5,119	...	0·1	...	2·3	3·2	0·2	5·85	4·4	2·9	6·9	0·1	3·9	12·5	17·7
Lahore	2,334,225	986,888	40,148	44,023	...	3,875	...	0·2	...	1·7	3·6	0·2	7·5	7·6	4·7	7·1	8·9	8·1	16·9	24·6
TOTAL, BARI DOAB CANAL	4,450,983	2,323,732	87,213	100,914	...	13,701	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lahore	Given above.	5,177	3,762	1,415	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Montgomery	1,244,488	538,240	44,572	30,173	14,399	...	...	...	...	0·33	...	...	5·03	4·15	1·60	1·45	...	0·50	8·55	7·30
Multan	3,764,188	624,434	163,605	108,528	55,077	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·16	2·90	1·60	1·30	2·90	1·20	...	7·00	4·90
TOTAL, INUNDATION CANALS	5,008,676	1,162,674	219,354	142,468	70,891	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·16	1·77	2·02	2·08	1·93	0·01	9·11	8·40
Dehra Gazi Khan, Indus Canals	1,494,332	234,968	121,804	115,590	6,214	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	18,371,561	8,294,711	582,481	530,610	88,825	36,954	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

W. BROADFOOT, *Captain, R. E.,*
Asst. Secy. to Govt. of Punjab, P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

STATEMENT No. II.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL KHARIF, 1874-75.

Crops.	Umballa.	Karnal.	Rohtuk.	Delhi.	Hissar.	Jhind.	Bikaneer.	Gurdaspur.	Amritsar.	Lahore.	Multan.	Dehra Gazi Khan.	Montgomery.	Total.	Grand Total.
1.—Gardens and orchards ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	99	498	514	668	337	47	2,163	2,163
2.—Sugarcane	687	6,699	12,482	11,606	98	1,865	...	4,762	3,021	1,118	3,496	26	57	45,917	45,917
3.—Cereal grains—															
(a).—Rice	2,518	18,566	5,382	10,911	6,359	6,291	...	7,468	13,960	6,347	9,563	9,839	8,763	105,967	252,974
(b).—Bajra and jowar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,303	4,158	8,014	58,624	54,229	4,572	130,900	
(c).—Maize	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	154	2,472	6,454	140	...	445	9,665	
(d).—Other grains ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	257	1,419	211	...	4,550	6,442	
4.—Pulses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	428	410	277	583	1,698	1,698
5.—Fodder crops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,971	...	6,323	8,405	16,699	16,699
6.—Fibres—															
(a).—Cotton	5	4,665	12,346	2,830	25,786	12,204	397	871	4,314	13,325	30,480	29,934	13,640	150,797	151,086
(b).—Other fibres ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	87	96	...	...	104	289	
7.—Dyes—															
(a).—Indigo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51,399	14,953	38	66,390	66,390
(b).—Other dyes ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
8.—Drugs—															
(a).—Opium	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300
(b).—Other drugs ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	156	122	...	...	14	300	
9.—Oil-seeds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	285	395	3,949	610	1,900	7,143	7,143
10.—Miscellaneous	55	3,347	2,585	4,375	6,572	1,330	149	69	2,653	5,122	4,665	1,073	1,098	33,093	33,093
Fallow Lands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	443	...	...	4,203	356	5,018	5,018
Total Kharif, 1874-75 ...	[illegible]	33,277	32,795	29,722	38,815	21,690	546	14,761	32,304	45,325	108,605	121,804	44,572	582,481	582,481
Total Kharif, 1873-74 ...														530,610	530,610

W. BROADFOOT, *Captain, R. E.,*
Asst. Secy. to Govt. of Punjab, P. W. D., Irrign. Branch.

GENERAL STATEMENT No. III.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL KHARIF, 1874-75.

Statement in acres of crops irrigated in Canal Divisions.

Description of Crops.	Western Jumna Canal.			Bari Doab Canal.		Total Western Jumna Canal.	Total Bari Doab Canal.	Upper Sutlej Division, Inundation Canal.	Lower Sutlej and Chenab Division, Inundation Canals.	Dehra Gazi Khan, Indus Canals.	Total.	Grand Total.
	Karnal Division.	Hansi Division.	Delhi Division.	1st Division.	2nd Division.							
1.—Gardens and orchards	...	...	...	92	1,019	...	1,111	47	668	337	2,163	2,163
2.—Sugarcane	1,151	13,227	19,059	4,288	4,512	33,437	8,900	57	3,496	26	45,917	45,917
3.—Cereal grains—												
(a).—Rice	10,890	25,383	13,754	6,072	21,568	50,027	27,640	8,898	9,563	9,839	105,967	252,974
(b).—Bajra and jowar	...	...	...	1,150	11,790	...	12,940	5,106	58,625	54,229	130,900	
(c).—Maize	...	...	...	...	8,530	...	8,530	994	141	...	9,665	
(d).—Other grains	...	...	...	...	979	...	979	5,253	210	...	6,442	
4.—Pulses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,010	411	277	1,698	1,698
5.—Fodder crop	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,377	...	6,323	16,699	16,699
6.—Fibres—												
(a).—Cotton	278	51,309	6,646	784	16,925	58,233	17,709	14,441	30,480	29,934	150,797	151,086
(b).—Other fibres	...	...	...	...	178	...	178	111	...	...	289	
7.—Dyes—												
(a).—Indigo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	51,399	14,953	66,390	66,390
(b).—Other dyes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
8.—Drugs—												
(a).—Opium	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300
(b).—Other drugs	...	...	...	...	286	...	286	14	...	...	300	
9.—Oil-seeds	...	...	...	...	366	...	366	2,218	3,949	610	7,143	7,143
10.—Miscellaneous	1,926	11,089	5,398	...	8,116	18,413	8,116	828	4,663	1,073	33,093	33,093
Fallow Lands	...	...	...	...	458	...	458	357	...	4,203	5,018	5,018
Total, 1874-75 ...	14,245	101,008	44,857	12,486	74,727	160,110	87,213	49,749	163,605	121,804	582,481	582,481
Total 1873-74 ...											530,610	530,610

W. BROADFOOT, *Captain, R. E.,*
Asst. Secy. to Govt. of Punjab, P. W. D., Irrign. Branch.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Comparative Abstract of Traffic on Indian Railways for the first, second, and third quarters of 1874 *and* 1875.

Quarters.	East Indian. Main Line.		East Indian. Jubbulpore Line.		Eastern Bengal.		Oudh and Rohilkund.		Sindh, Punjab and Delhi.		Madras.		South Indian.		Great Indian Peninsula.		Bombay, Baroda and Central India.		Calcutta and South-Eastern (State).		Nulhatee (State).		Rajpootana (State).		Holkar (State).		Khamgaon (State).		Oomraotee (State).		Wardah Valley (State).		Nizam's (State).		Tirhoot (State).		Punjab Northern (State).		Total.	
	1874	1875	1874	1875	1874	1875	1874	1875	1874	1875	1874	1875	1874	1875	1874	1875	1874	1875	1874	1875	1874	1875	1874	1875	1874	1875	1874	1875	1874	1875	1874	1875	1874	1875	1874	1875	1874	1875
FIRST QUARTER.																																						
Total earnings ... £	[a] 961,809	[a] 708,685	60,539	60,821	[a] 91,227	[a] 66,433	41,169	69,458	[b] 206,436	[b] 153,534	134,318	139,783	21,221	21,804	634,258	674,176	145,290	167,006	2,847	2,812	2,292	2,389	7,568	39,602	[c] 792	7,395	1,641	2,380	1,390	2,604	[c] 731	1,235	...	11,954	...	[g] 1,555	...	...	2,313,728	2,133,626
Mean mileage open ...No.	1,280	1,280	224	224	158	158	515	540	673	676	858	858	187	186	1,266	1,266	412	429	28	28	27	27	92	305	33	53	8	8	6	6	18	18	...	121	...	44	...	...	5,785	6,227
Average receipt per week ... £	73,985	54,514	4,657	4,676	7,017	5,110	3,167	5,343	15,995	11,810	10,332	10,753	1,632	1,677	48,789	51,859	11,176	12,847	219	216	176	184	582	3,046	94	569	126	183	107	200	87	95	...	920	...	136	...	...	177,979	164,125
Average receipt per week per mile open ... £	57·8	42·6	20·8	20·9	44·4	32·3	6·1	9·9	23·6	17·5	12·0	12·5	8·7	9·0	38·5	41·0	27·1	29·9	7·8	7·7	6·5	6·8	6·3	10·0	2·8	10·7	15·7	22·9	17·8	33·3	4·8	5·3	...	7·6	...	3·1	...	...	30·8	26·4
SECOND QUARTER.																																						
Total earnings ... £	[d] 989,408	[d] 630,746	96,639	47,441	[a] 76,877	[a] 61,904	54,930	78,579	[b] 205,890	[b] 164,110	127,893	149,515	22,676	24,658	502,186	531,798	201,760	193,492	2,737	2,764	2,412	2,062	13,373	46,474	2,271	10,974	[e] 758	1,556	776	1,703	[f] 994	[f] 1,053	...	12,011	...	[h] 2,487	...	[k] 4,349	3,301,590	1,967,576
Mean mileage open ...No.	1,280	1,280	224	224	158	158	537	540	673	676	858	858	187	186	1,266	1,266	427	429	28	28	27	27	155	330	37	57	8	8	6	6	18	18	...	121	...	44	...	62	5,889	6,318
Average receipt per week ... £	76,108	48,519	7,434	3,649	5,914	4,754	4,225	6,045	15,838	12,624	9,838	11,501	1,744	1,897	38,630	40,907	15,520	14,884	211	213	186	159	1,029	3,575	175	844	71	120	60	131	93	97	...	924	...	238	...	381	177,045	151,352
Average receipt per week per mile open ... £	59·5	37·2	33·2	16·3	37·4	30·1	7·9	11·2	23·5	18·7	11·5	13·4	9·3	10·2	30·5	32·3	36·3	34·7	7·8	7·6	6·9	5·9	6·6	10·8	4·7	14·8	8·9	15·0	10·0	21·8	5·2	5·4	...	7·6	...	5·4	...	6·1	30·1	24·0
THIRD QUARTER.																												[l]				[l]				[l]				
Total earnings ... £	[a] 585,990	[a] 475,822	29,419	24,332	[a] 88,283	[a] 67,966	41,814	52,656	[b] 129,812	[b] 118,861	140,197	142,971	24,538	24,319	245,825	267,022	68,387	68,608	2,019	2,229	1,915	1,765	13,210	32,028	2,184	7,143	...	...	465	654	...	...	...	10,238	...	...	...	3,973	1,369,055	1,300,587
Mean mileage open ...No.	1,280	1,280	224	224	158	158	540	544	673	666	858	858	187	218	1,266	1,266	429	429	28	28	27	27	177	362	37	57	...	...	6	6	...	...	...	121	...	...	...	62	5,890	6,306
Average receipt per week ... £	45,076	36,602	2,263	1,872	6,406	5,228	3,216	4,050	9,986	9,143	10,784	10,998	1,888	1,871	18,910	20,540	5,261	5,278	155	171	147	136	1,016	2,464	168	550	...	...	36	50	...	...	...	788	...	...	...	306	105,312	100,045
Average receipt per week per mile open ... £	35·2	28·6	10·1	8·4	40·5	33·1	6·0	7·4	14·8	13·7	12·6	12·8	10·1	8·6	14·9	16·2	12·3	12·3	5·5	6·1	5·4	5·0	5·7	6·8	4·5	9·6	...	...	6·0	8·3	...	...	...	6·5	...	...	...	4·9	17·9	15·9

(a) Exclusive of steamer earnings.
(b) Inclusive of Indus Flotilla earnings.
(c) Receipts for two months.
(d) Inclusive of steamer earnings.
(e) Receipts for two months and fourteen days.
(f) Receipts for two months and fifteen days.
(g) Receipts for two months and twenty-one days.
(h) Receipts for two months and twelve days.
(k) Receipts for two months and nineteen days.
(l) Lines closed.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL KHARIF IN THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES UP TO 31st OCTOBER 1875.

Canal Divisions.	Water distributed during October 1875. Depth in Canal at Regulating Gauge in feet. Full supply.	Actual average throughout.	Gauged Consumption, cubic feet per second. [illegible]	Actual average throughout.	Total Area of Irrigation during Current Fasl.
Ganges Canal. Northern ...	10·00	...	740	...	26,296
Meerut ...	8·30	...	969	...	44,625
Anúpshahr ...	6·80	...	700	...	22,341
Bulandshahr ...	7·35	...	972	...	46,147
Aligarh ...	5·50	...	994	...	61,854
Etáwah ...	4·80	...	771	...	51,631
Cawnpore ...	6·20	...	962	...	45,486
Total Ganges Canal ...	...	...	6,104	...	298,380
Eastern Jumna Canal ...	5·20	1·00	3,250	190	80,899
Dún Canals ...	...	...	...	78	6,010
Robilkhand ...	...	...	...	85	12,859
Bundelkhand Irrigation Works	...	...	...	...	515
1st Division, Agra Canal ...	...	4·73	...	170	2,218
2nd do. do. ...	...	...	...	...	2,679
Grand Total ...	...	...	...	...	403,560

Navigation Returns, Ganges Canal. Principal Items of Traffic.

Nature of Traffic.	Up. Mds.	Up. No.	Down. Mds.	Down. No.	Total Up and Down. Mds.	Total Up and Down. No.
Grains:—						
Wheat ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gram ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rice ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paddy or Dhán ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bejhar (or mixed grain)...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dál ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Juar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bájra ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maize (or Indian corn)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cotton ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oil-seeds ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Metals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Building Materials ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Firewood ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bamboos ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Timber ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...
Live-stock ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total during corresponding period of last year.	1,108	2	8,370	46	9,478	...
Increase ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Decrease ...	1,108	2	8,370	46	9,478	...

Land Irrigated (Approximate).

Zila.	Acres.
Saháranpur ...	40,295
Muzaffarnagar ...	59,253
Meerut ...	76,919
Bulandshahr ...	46,916
Aligarh ...	38,186
Muttra ...	1,688
Agra ...	9,546
Etah ...	8,309
Mainpuri ...	22,0[illegible]3
Fatehgarh ...	10,404
Etáwah ...	28,435
Cawnpore ...	40,067
Dehra Dún ...	6,010
Bijnor ...	1,139
Tarái ...	3,391
Bareilly ...	8,329
Jhánsi ...	320
Hamírpur ...	195
Delhi ...	20
Gurgáon ...	2,135
Total ...	403,560
Total for the same period last year	353,861
Increase ...	49,699

Rainfall.

Total from 1st April to 31st October 1875.	Average of ten previous years for the same period.
30·4	34·2
31·0	27·8
32·3	25·9
35·1	24·8
21·6	24·9
25·0	29·0
27·5	28·5
18·3	27·2
35·5	33·7
26·4	32·6
28·4	34·7
28·0	31·7
71·4	73·1
47·0	35·7
41·7	49·9
45·9	42·6
24·3	41·3
35·2	37·5
...	...
...	...
...	...
...	...

Remarks.

Ganges Canal.—The canal opened on the 20th of the month. No demands for irrigation were made during the month except in Cawnpore for rice.

Eastern Jumna Canal.—Canal was closed to the 18th of the month, from which date to the 31st a little water was run for the corn mills.

Dún Canals.—A little irrigation was effected, but for rabi corps only.

Agra Canal.—Ditto.

Rohilkhand.—Nearly as much irrigation was effected this month as in all previous months together of this fasl.

Bundelkhand.—No remarks.

Traffic.—*Nil.* The water was too low for navigation.

ALLAHABAD,
The 2nd December 1875.

G. H. D. WALKER,
Asst. Secy. to Govt., N. W. P., P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

Comparative Statement of Sea Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue) for the first eight months of the official year 1875-76 *and of the four previous years.*

Presidencies and Provinces.		FOR THE MONTHS APRIL TO NOVEMBER.														
		1871-72.			1872-73.			1873-74.			1874-75.			1875-76.		
		Imports.	Exports.	Total.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bengal ...	Gross ...	56,03,784	13,50,220	69,54,004	57,37,211	14,89,217	72,26,428	53,54,474	10,81,430	64,35,904	60,45,673	8,38,309	68,83,982	59,17,727	9,28,026	68,45,753
	Nett ...	...	...	68,84,224	...	...	71,46,866	...	...	63,83,797	...	...	68,22,149	58,90,974	9,07,064	67,98,038
Bombay ...	Gross ...	36,92,260	2,46,968	39,39,228	34,93,764	2,01,927	36,95,691	35,62,121	1,97,060	37,59,181	36,39,683	2,43,230	38,82,913	37,01,889	3,04,005	40,05,894
	Nett ...	...	...	36,96,821	...	...	33,48,392	...	...	35,38,963	...	...	36,25,578	36,95,542	2,97,166	39,92,708
Sind ...	Gross ...	1,72,982	1,16,987	2,89,969	1,54,264	1,48,904	3,03,168	1,46,242	77,035	2,23,277	1,25,800	87,062	2,12,862	1,55,180	99,646	2,54,826
	Nett ...	...	...	2,89,178	...	...	3,02,511	...	...	2,21,779	...	...	2,10,236	1,49,567	95,964	2,45,531
Madras ...	Gross ...	10,40,685	7,95,145	18,35,830	10,24,164	6,28,174	16,52,338	11,16,690	7,83,740	19,00,430	11,26,141	7,48,764	18,74,905	12,09,181	6,64,861	18,74,042
	Nett ...	...	...	18,00,257	...	...	16,27,383	...	...	18,72,999	...	...	18,40,903	11,96,340	6,60,172	18,56,512
B. Burma	Gross ...	3,86,956	12,22,756	16,09,712	5,16,340	21,66,984	26,83,324	5,31,357	16,34,941	21,66,298	7,18,203	11,64,030	18,82,233	5,80,521	19,53,774	25,34,295
	Nett ...	...	...	16,01,681	...	...	26,46,542	...	...	21,06,888	...	...	17,87,665	5,75,641	18,66,324	24,41,965
TOTAL ...	Gross...	1,08,96,667	37,22,076	1,46,28,743	1,09,25,743	46,35,206	1,55,60,949	1,07,10,884	37,74,206	1,44,85,090	1,16,55,500	30,81,395	1,47,36,895	1,15,64,498	39,50,312	1,55,14,810
	Nett ...	...	...	1,42,72,161	...	...	1,50,71,694	...	...	1,41,24,426	...	...	1,42,86,531	1,15,08,064	38,26,690	1,53,34,754

N. B.—1. The nett collections for years previous to 1875-76 cannot be separately given for Imports and Exports, as in the returns furnished by Local Governments refunds and drawbacks on Imports and Exports are not distinguished.

2. The figures for British Burma for 1875-76 include collections at *Tavoy* and *Mergui* for the months of *April* to *October* only.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

Return showing the Quantities of Cotton exported from the several Ports of India to British and Foreign Countries during the month of November 1875.

Names of Ports in India whence Cotton is exported.		QUANTITIES OF COTTON EXPORTED TO																			
		United Kingdom.		Austria.		France.		Italy.		Russia.		Arabia.		Ceylon.		China Hong-Kong.		Straits Settlements.		Total.	
		Cwt.	lbs.	Cwt.	lbs.	Cwt.	lbs.	Cwt.	lbs.	Cwt.	lbs.	Cwt.	lbs.	Cwt.	lbs.	Cwt.	lbs.	Cwt.	lbs.	Cwt.	lbs.
Bengal ...	Calcutta	...		...		...		...		...		...		...		9,602	0	126	0	9,728	0
	Balasore	...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...	
	Chittagong	...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...	
	Cuttack	...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...	
	Pooree	...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...	
Bombay and Sind ...	Bombay	34,101	0	21,475	0	1,928	0	10,832	0	1,400	0	91	0	...		16,527	0	...		86,354	0
	Kurrachee	...		...		...		...		...		...		...		2,212	0	...		2,212	0
	Carwar	...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...	
	Vingorla	...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...	
	Viziadroog	...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...	
Madras ...	Madras	29,333	4	...		...		...		...		...		...		2,434	92	...		31,767	96
	Beypore, Malabar District	129	52	...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		129	52
	Coconada, Godavery District	6,685	80	...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		6,685	80
	Ganjam	...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...	
	Ports of Kistna District	...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...	
	Ports of Madura do.	...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...	
	Ports of South Arcot District	...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...	
	Ports of Tanjore do.	...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...	
	Ports of Vizagapatam do.	...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...	
	Tuticorin, Tinnevelly do.	...		1,366	16	...		6,428	76	...		...		314	66	10,451	88	...		18,561	22
B. Burma ...	Rangoon	...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		11,405	28	11,405	28
	Akyab	...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...	
	Kyouk Phyoo	...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...	
	Moulmein	...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...	
	Tavoy	...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...	
	Ports in the Ramree District	...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...	
	Total ...	70,249	24	22,841	16	1,928	0	17,260	76	1,400	0	91	0	314	66	41,227	68	11,531	28	1,66,843	54

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 16th DECEMBER 1875.

GENERAL REMARKS.—In Madras somewhat scanty rain has fallen in the Northern Districts and Tanjore, none in the Southern: prospects are satisfactory. Good rain has fallen in the Deccan districts of Bombay, in Khandesh and Nasik, and in some districts of Guzerat and the Southern Mahratta country, doing great good to the *rabi*: prospects are generally very good throughout the presidency, including Sind. In the Central Provinces slight showers are reported from a few districts: prospects continue good. In Rajputana some quantity of rain fell in the previous week, not before reported; and in Malwa there appears to have been general and beneficial rain during the week. In Bengal slight rain is reported from Midnapore, Sarun and Chumparun: prospects continue unchanged, and the harvest progresses. From the North-Western Provinces, Oudh and the Punjab no rain is reported to have fallen: prospects are good. Some rain has fallen in parts of Mysore, but the condition of the crops is still indifferent. In Assam no rain is said to have fallen.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—		
Kistna (Dec. 16th)	·26 at Masulipatam; ·40 at Satanapalli; ·5 at Repalli; none elsewhere.	Rain wanted; 2 feet 9 inches water over anicut; canal supply insufficient; standing crops generally good; markets well supplied; prices steady; cholera 3 seizures, 2 deaths in Bander taluk; fever general; mild type small-pox in three taluks; cattle dysentery and epizootic aphtha general; pasture sufficient.
Kurnool (15th)	·045 in one day.	Slight fall in Markapur; none elsewhere; dry crop and paddy harvest continue; outturn generally fair; water and pasture abundant; markets well supplied; prices steady; cholera disappearing; 15 seizures, 3 deaths; fever prevalent; no water over Sunkesala anicut.
Tanjore (16th)	·21 at Negapatam; elsewhere very scanty and partial.	Rivers low; no fresh supply to tanks; water over anicuts none; cultivation wet and dry crops in few localities; standing crops generally good; harvest a few wet and dry crops; yield fair; markets well supplied; prices almost steady; cholera continues, 72 seizures, 63 deaths; cattle disease in some localities, some loss; pasture generally sufficient.
Trichinopoly (15th)	*Nil*	Water supply sufficient; crops good; outturn up to average; markets well supplied; prices of dry grains somewhat fallen in two taluks; cholera slight; condition of cattle good; pasture ample.
Malabar (16th)	*Nil*	Standing crops good, but rain required; markets well supplied; prices steady; bowel complaints in 7 taluks—365 cases, 228 deaths; small-pox, fever and cattle disease slight; pasture good.
Bombay— (Dec. 16th)		*General Remarks.*—General prospects satisfactory.
Sind. (Dec. 15th)		
Kurrachee ...	...	Weather fine; rabi prospects in Sehwan division very favourable; cholera in Keti not spreading—total 13 cases, 7 deaths; usual fevers and colds, also cattle disease; river encroaching on tower of Mánjhand.
Shikarpur ...	...	Fever accompanied by diarrhœa and cramps very prevalent.
Hyderabad ...	...	Fever increasing; weather cold.
Upper Sind Frontier ...	...	Weather mild; prospects of rabi crops good; kharif being harvested; fever decreasing.
Guzerat.		
Ahmedabad ...	...	No change.
Kaira ...	...	Prospects of rabi crops good; 4 cholera cases in Mátar taluka, 3 deaths.
Surat ...	...	Showers of rain at Bárdoli and Mándvi with hail storm; rabi crops good.
Broach ...	...	Slight rain in all talukas except Ankleswar; rabi crops thriving, but slightly injured by rain in Amod and Jambusar; fever continues.
Khandesh and Nasik.		
Khandesh ...	...	Some damage to kharif crops already harvested, and to unreaped cotton caused by rain in the eastern districts; ague still prevalent; cattle disease in Ráver Peta.
Nasik ...	1·61	Rabi crops improving; fever prevalent in three talukas.
Konkan.		
Tanna ...	...	Reaping of kharif and sowing of rabi nearly completed; outturn of kharif fair; cholera very slight in two villages of Wára taluka.
Deccan.		
Poona ...	0·08	Total rain-fall 34·38; rain, which has fallen in all talukas, has done much good to standing rabi crops, the prospects of which are promising.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*continued.*		
Ahmednagar ...	0·78	Rabi crops good, except in two talukas.
Sholapur ...	1·12	Total rain-fall 24·67; crops slightly injured in Sholapur; cholera in Mádha—11 deaths.
Satara ...	0·42	Total rain-fall 53·80; fall of rain seasonable and general; outturn of early crops fair; late crops good.
Southern Mahratta Country.		
Belgaum ...	...	Rabi and cotton crops well, except a few cholera cases in Gokák and Sampgaon; cholera has abated.
Dharwar ...	0·10	Total rain-fall 30·61; early crops and public health as before; blight in cotton in Bankápur.
Kanara ...	....	Weather warm; ploughing for second crop continues; 3 cases of cholera.
Kaladgi ...	0·58	Reaping of kharif crops progressing; rabi and cotton crops withering in some places owing to north-east wind; 12 deaths from cholera.
Kattywar and Gaekwar's Territory.		
Rájkot ...	0·62	Cholera slightly raging in villages of Kotra and Rájkot.
Wadhwán ...	...	Weather cool; 51 cholera cases, 31 fatal.
Baroda ...	...	Wheat and cotton prospects fair.
		General Remarks.—Slight cholera in Keti (Sind), Rájkot, Wadhwán, Kaira and Sholapur; decreasing steadily in the Southern Mahratta Country; fever prevalent in Sind, Guzerat, Khandesh and Nasik; rabi crops generally improved by seasonable showers; prospects fair.
Bengal—(Dec. 16th)		
Chittagong ...	*Nil* (no rain in previous week).	Weather warmer than it should be; heavy dews at night; no change since last report; harvesting is going on; the yield will be throughout the district much less than it ordinarily is, and will in some high lands be hardly worth the reaping; the failure will, however, be only one of the surplus which would have been exported elsewhere; there will remain ample for local wants.
Noakhally ...	*Nil*	Weather fair, wind generally northerly; it was cloudy on the 5th instant; the reaping of the *amun*, or the late rice, continues; sowing of pulses, chilies, &c., has commenced in some places; cholera much prevalent in Begumgunge station; in all other parts it is not so dangerous; no cases of cholera in the town.
Chittagong Hill Tracts...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable, very cold at night; cotton is still being collected, and mustard sown.
Hill Tipperah ...	*Nil*	Seasonable weather; no change in the state and prospects of the crops.
Backergunge ...	*Nil*	There is no reason to modify previous reports, which were to the effect that the general crop prospects of the district are good; the cutting of the *amun* or late rice has begun; in the thanas of Mathoria and Ghulsakhali insects have done some damage, but from all other places the crop report is favourable; there is and has been for some weeks a good deal of sickness among the people, fever and cholera being the chief diseases; cholera is reported in a sporadic form from the thanas Kotwali, Backergunge, Gaurnadi, Shampkath, Malbaria, Mirzagunge, Dowlutkhan and Baramdi; cattle disease has disappeared.
Furreedpore ...	*Nil*	Weather getting gradually colder; the paddy crops are being reaped; it is reported from Madareepore that in some places in that subdivision the *amun* or late rice is said to have been attacked by insects; cholera still prevails in all the sub-divisions in the district.
Dacca ...	*Nil*	Weather still warm; state of the crops is good; health improving.
Mymensingh ...	*Nil*	Weather fine and cold; generally a fair harvest throughout the district.
Tipperah ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; no difference in the state and prospects of the crops since last report; the *amun* crop is still being reaped; the outturn is not expected to exceed three-fourths in average in the district; winter crops are in a favourable condition; cholera has made its appearance in many places in the district.
24-Pergunnahs ...	*Nil*	Weather cold; slightly cloudy in the early part of the week; harvest of the *amun* or late rice progressing fairly; cold weather crops doing well; fever and cholera are prevailing more or less in every subdivision.
Jessore ...	*Nil*	Cool, with northerly wind, sky occasionally clouded, but still no rain; reaping of late rice continues; rain wanted everywhere for the cold weather crops, which, from the dry state of the ground, are for the most part very stunted, though not altogether failures.
Nuddea ...	*Nil*	The nights are cold, but days often very hot for the time of the year; the *amun* or late rice crop is being harvested everywhere; on the whole it will yield a fair average crop; many of the cold weather crops require rain; cholera is somewhat abating.
Moorshedabad ...	*Nil*	Weather cooler than last week; reaping of the paddy crop nearly completed; prospects of the rubbee crops are fair; a slight fall in the price of common rice; a few cases of cholera reported from Harihurpara, Dowlutabad, Jelunghi, Borwa, Bhurutpore and Shumshergunge; fever is still continuing in Serajgunge.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*continued.*		
Pubna ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; state and prospects of the crops are good; cholera and fever are still prevalent.
Rajshahye ...	*Nil*	A northerly wind has been blowing during the great part of the week the sky was cloudy on the 11th instant; the cutting of early paddy is fast going on; complaints of some injury caused by a black worm are made; the cold weather crops have not yet suffered materially from absence of rain, two or three days' rain would, however, be very beneficial; the seedlings of *borodhan* in the nurseries, where they are easily watered, are thriving well, and in some places are nearly ready for transplantation; cholera cases are still reported, but not to any considerable extent; there has been a good deal of fever, chiefly in Buragaon.
Bogra ...	*Nil*	Weather fair; no change in the state and prospects of the crops since last report, *i. e.*, a fair crop is now certain all round, and in some parts the crops will be good; rice is now being extensively cut, and the *rabi* or cold weather crops are coming on well.
Maldah ...	*Nil*	Weather cool, occasionally cloudy; *rabi* crop is slightly injured in Sudder station from want of rain; it is attacked by insects in thana Gorgoribah; *kalai* reaping commenced; good outturn is expected; *amun* and *haimanti* reaping continues; fair yield is expected from the latter; cholera decreasing, during the week there have only been 9 deaths from that disease, and 7 fresh attacks reported; 28 deaths have occurred from fever.
Dinagepore ...	*Nil* (No rain in previous week.)	Weather fair; cold and cloudy; the rice crops are being cut generally throughout the district; the outturn will be moderate; cholera in Hemtabad, Bungsibari and Thakurgaon thanas.
Rungpore ...	*Nil*	Foggy mornings; weather seasonable; harvesting of rice is general; outturn is equal to the estimate—8 annas for the whole district; cold weather crops promising; cholera is very prevalent.
Cooch Behar ...	*Nil*	The mornings are beginning to be foggy; two days of the week were cloudy, but there was no rain; no change in the prospects of the crops; the outturn of the late rice crop will, it is believed, turn out to be 8 annas; the prospects of tobacco continue good.
Jalpaiguri ...	Not received	Weather cloudy and hot for the season; no change to report in crops; cultivators are busy in cutting *haimanti* paddy; fever is still prevalent; cholera is abating.
Darjeeling ...	*Nil* (No rain in previous week.)	Frosty mornings and clear, bright days; the harvesting of the *haimanti dhan* is progressing in the Terai; the deficiency in the outturn will not be felt seriously; the crops in the hills have done well on the whole.
Midnapore ...	A shower in the middle of the week. (No rain in previous week.)	Weather has been cooler since the shower of rain; prospects of the crops continue as good as could be desired.
Howrah ...	*Nil*	The weather has at last become seasonably cold; no change in the state and prospects of the crops since last report, save that the reaping of the harvest is now general.
Hooghly ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; about three fourths of the *amun* or late rice on the high land has been cut; in other respects no change since the date of the last report.
Burdwan ...	*Nil*	Rice being harvested generally; cold weather crops promising, would be better for more rain; much sporadic cholera.
Bancoorah ..	*Nil*	Weather cooler than last week, but cloudy; rice crop is nearly reaped; an average of 14 annas is expected; the cold weather crops are doing well; cholera is still prevalent
Beerbhoom ...	*Nil*	Unusually warm weather; harvesting of rice is nearly over; outturn excellent.
Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	*Nil*	Weather dry and cool; frequently wind from the north-west; the harvest of rice is going on satisfactorily.
Bhágalpur ...	*Nil*	*Aughani* harvest is progressing; *rabi* prospects are still good; general health is very good; prices are not rising.
Monghyr ...	*Nil*	Weather fair; no change since last week; the rice all over the district is being cut; the outturn on the high lands is very scanty; on the low lands the outturn is good; on the whole, as previously stated, nearly an average crop will be cut; very favourable weather at the beginning of next year will secure a good *rabi* crop.
Purneah ...	*Nil*	Weather warmer during the day time than usual at this time of the year; the state and prospects of the *rabi* crops on the whole are good, though rain is wanted; winter rice is being reaped; the outturn from the low lands is good, that of the up land is generally bad.
Darbhanga ...	*Nil*	Weather cold and dry; the prospects of the crops are much the same as reported last week; *rabi* sowings are much in want of rain.
Mozufferpore ...	*Nil*	Weather is rather warm and cloudy; the rice crop is being rapidly reaped; in the sudder sub-division recent detailed enquiries show that there will be an average 8 annas outturn; in Seetamurhee sub-division the outturn will probably be only 5 annas, certainly not more than 6 annas; in Hazeepore sub-division 4 annas; the rabi crops are doing fairly well in Mozufferpore and Hazeepore sub-divisions generally, but are very poor in Lalgunge thana; in Seetamurhee sub-division *rabi* sowings are being made in moist rice lands, where the crops have been just reaped, and the *rabi* area has been found to be much larger than was expected; though the average outturn for the sub-division is not likely to exceed 3 annas without early rain, it may, under the most favourable circumstances, be as high as 6 annas; the *rahur* has begun to dry up in some places; prices are stationary.
Sarun ...	Slight fall in Gopalgunge.	Weather clear and cold, at times cloudy; west wind prevailing; no change in the prospects of the crops since last report, *cotton* and *rahur* pulse are doing well; sugarcane manufacture is going on; paddy is still being harvested; *rabi* crops are progressing fairly; the heavy dews at night has kept up the moisture in the fields; the crops too are being irrigated where practicable; poppy coming on well; in Gopalgunge, an outpost of thana Burrowli, in the Sewan sub-division, there was a slight fall of rain, which did much good to the crops; general health is good.
Chumparun ..	A slight shower on the 11th (0·2 in previous week.)	Weather mild and cool; cultivators have commenced harvesting the *aughani*, or late rice crop, the outturn of which is as bad as reported before, and there is nothing new to report.
Patna ...	*Nil*	Since last week it looked as if there would be rain, but it cleared off again; mornings exceedingly cold, with heavy dews; prospects of the crops remain unchanged, *i. e.*, the rice crop is now being reaped, and the Collector does not think, on the whole, it will be a bad one; the prospects of the *rabi* crops are fair, but of course would be benefited by rain; health of the district is good.
Gya ...	*Nil*	Mornings cold and seasonable; cloudy weather and indications of rain; the greater part of the rice crop is cut; *rabi* crop growing fairly in some places; in others, though the seed has germinated, rain is much required to bring the plant on; general health is good.
Shahabad ...	*Nil*	Weather cloudy and cool; *rabi* crops continue to promise well; rain is wanted; paddy crop is being harvested; health of the district is good.
Hazaribagh ...	*Nil*	Weather cloudy and sunshine alternately, but colder than the previous week; the condition of the crops remains the same, but would be greatly benefited by rain, which still holds off; the outturn of the paddy, which has now been reaped, is reported to be better than was expected.
Lohardugga ...	*Nil*	Weather cloudy, with every appearance of rain coming; the harvesting of the rice crop is now almost over; this crop has been a very fine one throughout the district; rain is much wanted for the *rabi* crops, particularly in Palamow; general health is good.
Maunbhoom ...	*Nil*	Weather too dry, but pleasant—cool in the morning and hot in the day; the state and prospects of the crops are favourable.
Singhbhoom ...	*Nil*	Seasonable weather; state and prospects of the crops are favourable; fever is still very prevalent.
Balasore ...	*Nil*	Weather fine; ryots are still busy in harvesting; outturn of rice crop is good; cholera is still prevalent.
Cuttack ...	*Nil*	No change since last report; crops promising; weather fine; public health improved.
Pooree ...	*Nil*	Weather bright and cold; the *laghu*, or the first late rice, is being reaped and gathered; sarud, or the main late rice, is now ready for the sickle, and in some places is being reaped; the mustard, *rahur*, *kalai*, *moong*, and *kulthi* pulses are promising; in Khoorda the harvesting of the rice crop is in progress; other crops promising; cholera is still raging in parts.
		General Remarks.—No rainfall is reported from any of the districts for the week under review, except a very slight fall in Midnapore and Sarun and in the Chumparun District. There has been no change in the state and prospects of the crops since last report. Harvesting of the main rice crop is progressing. Winter crops generally promise well, but require rain.
N. W. Provinces—		
Benares (Dec. 13th)	...	Rabi prospects good; rain wanted.
Allahabad („ 15th)	...	Weather continues fair.
Jhansi „	*Nil*	Prospects unchanged.
Agra „	*Nil*	Rabi prospects favourable.
Meerut „	*Nil*	Prospects good.
Punjab—		
Delhi (Dec. 15th)	*Nil*	Health good.
Hissar „	*Nil*	
Mooltan „	*Nil*	
Dera Ismail Khán „	*Nil*	
Rawal Pindi „	*Nil*	
		General Remarks.—Prospects of rabi everywhere favourable; fever prevails in Jullundur, Lahore and Peshawár.
Oudh—		
Lucknow (Dec. 15th)	*Nil*	Agricultural prospects and public health continue good.
Sitapur „	*Nil*	
Fyzabad „	*Nil*	

Presidency or Province and District.		Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Central Provinces—			
Upper Godavari	(Dec. 11th)	...	Weather cloudy; prospects favourable; fever prevalent; prices fluctuating.
Sambalpur	...	...	Weather cloudy; rice cutting continues; cholera abating; fever prevalent.
Bilaspur	...	...	Weather cloudy; prospects favourable; fever continues; prices steady.
Raipur	...	...	Harvesting of kharif continues; cholera subsiding.
Chanda	(12th)	...	Rabi sowings completed; cattle disease continues.
Chhindwara	...	·55	Prospects favourable; health good; prices steady.
Balaghât	(13th)	...	Cutting and threshing of kharif continues; fever prevalent; prices steady.
Betul	...	...	Weather cloudy; prospects favourable; health good; prices steady.
Bhandara	(14th)	...	Weather cloudy; prospects favourable; cholera, fever, small-pox and cattle disease continue; prices easy.
Nagpur	(15th)	...	Weather cloudy; crops well; health good; prices falling.
Wardha	...	...	Jowar cutting; cotton picking continues; rabi excellent.
Nimar	...	...	Slight rain; prospects favourable; cholera lingering; prices stationary.
Hoshangabad	...	...	Weather cloudy; prospects unchanged.
Narsinghpur	...	...	Prospects of rabi favourable.
Jubbulpore	...	...	Rabi good.
Saugor	...	...	Rabi thriving; health good.
Seoni	...	...	Threshing of kharif progressing; rabi promising; health good.
Damoh	...	·20	Prospects favourable; health good; prices rising.
Mandla	...	...	Prospects favourable; health good; prices stationary.
			General Remarks.—Prospects appear good everywhere.
Assam—			
Gauhati	(Dec. 16th)	*Nil*	Raw, foggy mornings, clear and cold days; salee paddy being reaped, good outturn not expected as reported before; other crops and tea doing well; public health good.
Sylhet	„	*Nil*	Reaping progressing; rice market steady; cholera still hanging about.
Mysore and Coorg—			
(Dec. 16th)	...	*Nil*	Crops have suffered chiefly in the Mysore, Kolar and Chitaldroog districts; prices have risen generally; cholera at Bangalore nearly extinct, but sporadic cases occur throughout the province; scarcity of water imminent.
		1·5 in Hassan District.	
Hyderabad Assigned Districts—			
Umraoti	(Dec. 16th)	...	Kharif cutting continued; expected outturn fair; standing crops in one taluka of Buldana district slightly damaged by rain and hail; rabi in good condition.
Rajputana—			
Marwar	(Dec. 11th)	...	Prospects promising; health good.
Meywar	(3rd)	·20	Health and prospects good.
Harowtee States—			
Deolee	(Dec. 4th)	·2	Health and prospects good.
Tonk	„	·4	
Jhallawar	„	·2	
Shahpoora	„	·1	
Bhurtpore	(9th)	1·	Rain beneficial to crops; weather cool and pleasant.
Ajmere		·90	Weather cool; health and prospects good.
Jeypore	(16th)	...	Crops promising; weather seasonable; health good.
Central India—			
Indore	(Dec. 15th)	...	Health and agricultural prospects generally favourable; hail-storm of great violence fell at Oojein last week, doing some damage; in other parts of Western Malwa rain was beneficial.
Gwalior	„	...	
Neemuch	„	...	
Rutlam	„	...	
Sutna	„	...	

N. B.—In the remark column in the statement published in the *Supplement to the Gazette of India* dated the 4th instant, opposite Mysore and Coorg, for "Kolar" read "Kadur."

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

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OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

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

The Council met at Government House on Tuesday, the 14th December 1875.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, G. M. S. I., *Presiding.*
His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.
Major-General the Hon'ble Sir H. W. Norman, K. C. B.
The Hon'ble A. Hobhouse, Q. C.
The Hon'ble E. C. Bayley, C. S. I.
The Hon'ble Sir W. Muir, K. C. S. I.
The Hon'ble Sir A. J. Arbuthnot, K. C. S. I.
Colonel the Hon'ble Sir Andrew Clarke, R. E., K. C. M. G., C. B.
The Hon'ble J. R. Bullen Smith.
The Hon'ble John Inglis, C. S. I.
The Hon'ble Sir Douglas Forsyth, K. C. S. I.
The Hon'ble Ashley Eden, C. S. I.
The Hon'ble T. C. Hope.
His Highness Mahárájá Iswaríparshád Náráyan Singh Bahádur, of Benares.
The Hon'ble D. Cowie.
The Hon'ble Rájá Narendra Krishna Bahádur.

NEW MEMBER.

His Highness MAHÁRÁJÁ ISWARÍPARSHÁD NÁRÁYAN SINGH BAHÁDUR took his seat as an Additional Member.

PRESIDENCY BANKS BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR W. MUIR introduced the Bill for constituting and regulating the Banks of Bengal, Madras and Bombay, and moved that it be referred to a Select Committee with instructions to report in two months. He said—

"Your Excellency; when I obtained permission of the Council to introduce the Bill for constituting and regulating the three Presidency Banks,

I stated the occasion of the measure to be that Government had resolved on retiring from its position as a shareholder in the existing Banks, a change which rendered necessary a new Act of incorporation.

"I will trouble the Council now with but a very brief narrative of the circumstances which have led to the present measure. The Bank of Bengal took its origin as the immediate result of an able letter addressed in 1801 to the Government of India by its Accountant General, Mr. Henry St. G. Tucker, in which he showed that a Bank was necessary both in the interests of Government and of the mercantile community. Money was in those days raised by what were called 'Treasury bills.' But although these bore interest, they were liable to depreciation in the market, and by the combination chiefly of Native brokers, were often at a heavy discount. To remove the inconveniences of this arrangement and maintain the credit of Government, Mr. Tucker argued that a bank was indispensable; and that in order to its security, it was necessary that Government should aid it by contributing as a shareholder to its capital, and by sharing in its direction and in the privilege of voting. Upon this footing the Bank of Bengal was opened in 1806, and obtained its charter in 1809. Its capital was then £500,000, of which the State contributed £100,000. The capital was from time to time increased, and now stands at £2,200,000, of which £220,000 belong to Government. Up to 1854, the Secretary was, with one exception, a member of the Civil Service. Thus constituted, the Bank of Bengal has well answered its object. It has proved a useful auxiliary to the State and to the mercantile community, and in seasons of difficulty has often afforded substantial assistance and valuable support to the Exchequer.

"The Presidency Bank of Madras was incorporated by Act IX of 1843, superseding an already existing State Bank. It also has proved, though on a much smaller scale, a useful institution.

"The Bank of Bombay was first constituted by Act III of 1840, but it came to a disastrous ending. As is now matter of history, it suffered severe losses in the wild and excited speculation which followed on the American war, and the rise in the price of Cotton; and in 1868 it was voluntarily wound up. The new Bank of Bombay, Limited, rose upon its ruins, being constituted by Articles of Association under the Indian Companies Act of 1866.

"A Commission was appointed by the Government of India to enquire into the causes of failure of the Bombay Bank, and in 1869 this Commission furnished an elaborate report of the results of the investigation. The majority consisting of Sir Charles Jackson the President, and Mr. Maxwell Melville, were of opinion that Government should retire from its position as shareholder. Major Innes on the contrary considered the position an expedient one. Sir Charles Jackson's argument was that the partnership of Government and its participation in the direction of its business afforded no real security against disaster; and that the Government Directors, having other important duties of their own to perform, had not the leisure (and not always the special qualifications) to enforce an effective and vigilant control. The connection, while thus giving no material protection, was looked upon by the outside world as an all-powerful guarantee; and in the event of failure, the discovery that that guarantee was worth nothing must create wide-spread dissatisfaction, as it really did in the case of the Bombay Bank. In short, there was an apparent, but not any real, responsibility. Further it was urged that the necessity for connection with the State no longer existed; it might have been expedient or even indispensable in the poverty of mercantile resources at the beginning of the century to support the credit of the Bank by Government capital and direction. But this had long ceased to be the case, and there were now abundant materials, altogether apart from the State, for banking upon a secure and independent basis. And even supposing a Bank to be needed for the transaction of the business of Government and the custody of its balances, sufficient security could be obtained by legal checks and restrictions upon a private Bank, without the State becoming itself a shareholder.

"The position thus contended for has been accepted by Her Majesty's Government. Various opinions have prevailed upon it, and much discussion. For my own part, I agree in the conclusion that has been come to as upon the whole the most wise and expedient. But in truth the subject is now beyond the range of discussion. The separation has been deliberately resolved upon by the highest Authority; and it only remains to provide measures for giving effect to it, and for the constitution of new Banks independent of the Government, but on so secure a basis that they can be used by Government for the purposes of the Exchequer.

"Such being the case, it has become necessary to provide for the disposal of the shares of Government and to remodel the Acts of incorporation; and the opportunity is taken to make one Act under precisely the same conditions applying to all the three Banks. Although the State will no longer be a shareholder in the Banks, it will still be a depositor; all payments to or by Government at the several presidencies will be paid by or to the respective Banks, which, as Bankers of the State, will transact the business of Government at the presidencies. The provisions on this head will be found under section 11 of the Bill. These provisions render it necessary that the interests of the public should be secured by certain legal safeguards and restrictions on the kind of business to be transacted by the Bank and the mode of its transaction, by the power of inspection on the part of Government, and by the periodical publication of the state of the Banks' assets and balances. At the same time such relaxations in the existing law as have been found compatible with safety have been admitted.

"The Bill which I now introduce is based upon a draft drawn by the New Bank of Bombay in 1872; and it has been subjected to very careful and anxious revision in the Financial and Legislative Departments. Advantage has been freely taken of the criticisms received from the directors of the three Banks. Further suggestions will no doubt be advanced by the directors and others while the Bill is before the Select Committee; and they will there receive the fullest consideration, with the aid which I trust we shall obtain from my hon'ble friends the mercantile members of the Council. The Bill is in itself much more elaborate and systematic than any of the previous enactments, and it may be hoped will prove well adapted for its object. If passed into law, I have every confidence that it will afford a full security and yet ample liberty of action.

"The chief relaxations in the mode of conducting business are these:—

"The Banks may invest in Railway stock, debentures or shares of Railway or other Companies of which the interest has been guaranteed by Government (section 9, (*a*) clause 3). They may similarly invest in the debentures of legally constituted municipalities (clause 4). The advance of money is no longer restricted to goods 'not of a perishable nature;' it is left in the discretion of the Banks whether the goods are of a nature to warrant advances or not, without any risk of a breach of the law (clause 5). Lastly, branches may be opened anywhere within the respective presidencies at discretion and with no need of Government sanction (section 15).

"In this last section (15) it has been provided that the agency of the Bank of Bengal now in Bombay shall not be disturbed. The Council are aware that much controversy has existed between the New Bank of Bombay and the Bank of Bengal in respect of this agency; and it has been finally decided by Her Majesty's Government not to insist upon its withdrawal. The scope of this agency is limited to what has been hitherto its object, namely, the transaction of the business proper of the Bank of Bengal, and it will not interfere with the functions of the Presidency Bank beyond those limits. The new Bank has flourished notwithstanding the existence of this agency, and there is no reason to apprehend any injury to it from the same cause in the future. I may add that should permission be at any future time given to the Bank of Bombay to establish a corresponding agency in Calcutta, it will be under precisely the same restrictions, for the imposition of which due power has been reserved in section 15.

"Two new restrictions on the scope of the Bank's business may be noticed as having been based on the experience gained from the failure of the Bombay Bank and the suggestions of the commission. One is the prohibition of discounting securities supported by only one name (section 10 (e)), the expediency of which, as bearing on safe banking, needs no illustration. The other is that

advances (other than those upon security authorised by the Bill) are limited in respect of any single person or firm at any one time to Rs. 6,00,000. On this subject Sir Charles Jackson wrote—

"'It would be advisable, considering the pressure brought to bear on Directors in such mercantile communities as Bombay, that the Indian Act should mention some limit beyond which no person, firm or company should be under advance. The limit mentioned in the old Bombay Act (III of 1840) of three Lakhs for individual firms is rather low for these days, and it is clear that the bills of the large Indian Banks might safely be taken for a larger amount.'

"Following this opinion, and after careful deliberation, the amount has been doubled and the limit enlarged to six Lakhs.

"The terms of the contracts between Government and the Banks are still under negotiation; but no difficulty is apprehended in the settlement of such conditions as shall be readily accepted both by Government and by the Banks.

"Among the details which will come before the Select Committee is one which I may here allude to. The shares have been lowered in amount, and it is not improbable that this may have the effect of bringing in a larger number of the holders of small shares. In the schedule of votes, a number of small capitals held separately by different shareholders carry a larger voting power than a much greater capital singly held. It will be considered whether greater weight than at present should not be given in the scale of votes to the larger capitals.

"These are all the remarks which it occurs to me to make upon the Bill. A new era now opens for the Presidency Banks. They emerge from Government control. Only so much inspection is insisted on as will satisfy the Government that the requirements of the Act are being carried out, and that its balances are safe under the Bank's custody. At this juncture it is right that, on the part of Government, I should acknowledge the valuable services which have been rendered by the Banks as heretofore constituted, and specially by the most important of them, the Bank of Bengal, to Government, and likewise the useful position they have occupied in aiding—what really constitutes the prosperity of the State—the interests of the commercial community of India. The Banks have no doubt done good business for themselves, and upon the whole yielded to their shareholders excellent returns on the capital invested. But their good management and their success in this respect is no reason why the State should not acknowledge its obligations for the benefits which it has received from association with them.

"And there is every reason to hope and trust that in the future these benefits will not be lessened, and that, under a more perfect definition of the limits of safe business and of legal responsibilities and obligations, greater liberty of action may be exercised without any reasonable risk of disaster; and the securities of the law prove no bar to financial success."

The Hon'ble MR. BULLEN SMITH said that connected as he was with one of the three Presidency Banks of which Sir William Muir had just been speaking, it would scarcely be possible to allow the motion to pass without expressing the great satisfaction which he felt at the introduction of the Bill, which promised to put an end to a certain amount of anxiety and uncertainty which had for a long, although perhaps unavoidable, period existed as to what were to be the precise relations of Government with the Presidency Banks in future, and the conditions upon which those institutions were to conduct their business. He had listened with great interest to all that had fallen from the hon'ble member as to the rise and progress of these Banks, and although he (MR. BULLEN SMITH) conceived there might be difference of opinion as to whether or not there did exist at the present time a real necessity for the severance of that connection which had so long and with such great advantage subsisted between the Government and these Banks, yet he was for his part somewhat careless to enquire as to the precise need for that severance. The Banks had derived great advantage from that connection in times past, but he thought the moral support which the Government lent to the Banks, besides its material support, was now no longer required. He thought these institutions were now in a position to go on alone, which they were not at the time of their original establishment, and that support, which was in the early days almost necessary, was now no longer required.

As to the Bill itself, he was quite prepared to say that in most particulars he was content with it. There were one or two sections which he thought were too strictly drawn, inasmuch as he believed it would be found that, in regard to the amount of capital available and business transacted, conditions which applied with equity and propriety to one might not with equal equity and propriety apply to others. These, however, would be matters for discussion in Committee, and he was quite sure that anything which might be said from his point of view and that of others would receive the utmost attention.

In conclusion, he desired especially to express his high approval of, and the pleasure with which he had read, section 15 of the Bill, establishing legally the agency of the Bank of Bengal at Bombay. That agency, it was not too much to say, had during several years been assailed with great bitterness and determination. Attempts had been made repeatedly to procure its removal, and assertions made that it was carrying on other than its own legitimate operations. An enquiry was made by the Government of India some time ago into these allegations, and the fact that the agency of the Bank of Bengal had not been prohibited from remaining in Bombay was, he presumed, sufficient evidence that the Government was satisfied that the charges were unfounded, and that the agency was not acting as a branch, but was doing the work for which it was established, and that only. Still he welcomed this section, because its introduction into the Bill seemed to proclaim in a public manner that the Bank of Bengal had not gone to Bombay under false pretences, that it had not asked leave to do one thing and done another, that the agency was acting strictly within its functions as such, and that the Bank had in all loyalty and good faith confined its operations in Bombay to the purposes for which it sought and obtained permission to establish an agency in that city. With these observations he had much pleasure in supporting the motion.

The Hon'ble RÁJÁ NARENDRA KRISHNA BAHÁDUR said that the Bill proposed to confirm the sale of the shares held by the Government in the Banks of Bengal and Madras to the private proprietors of these Banks; or, in other words, the Government wanted to modify materially its connection with them. Since the establishment of these Banks their affairs (he alluded especially to the Banks of Bengal and Madras) had been managed partly by experienced Civilians appointed by Government, and partly by influential members of the mercantile community. The banking business, under their joint management, had generally prospered. The exercise by Government of a healthy control over the Banks had hitherto supplied a firm foundation for the unbounded confidence of Native and European shareholders, as well as of the public at large. The present Bill, by upsetting, to a very great extent, this long existing wise arrangement, would take away a powerful safeguard, unsettle a variety of interests, and seriously affect many existing transactions. He need only specify the existing practice of most Natives, and, he believed of the Europeans, preferring to deposit money in these Banks instead of in other Banks, although the latter allowed a certain interest on the deposits. He might also be allowed to observe that financial schemes of great magnitude in this country, which had not enjoyed the supervision of Government, had generally collapsed. The Government, indeed, had, with a due regard to the principles he had touched upon, made certain salutary provisions, as explained in the concluding paragraph of the Statement of Objects and Reasons of the Bill; but he would suggest the propriety of associating a competent Civilian with the executive functionaries of the Banks, without which, he feared, the existing unlimited confidence of the public in the transactions of the Banks could not remain intact. Although the Government would cease to have any direct pecuniary concern in the Banks, yet, as they would be empowered to act as bankers for the Government, it ought very legitimately to have its own responsible officer to superintend their affairs.

The Hon'ble SIR W. MUIR in a few words expressed his great satisfaction at what had fallen from his friend, Mr. Bullen Smith, and the support he had accorded to the action of the Government: he could only again assure him that every attention and consideration would be given to any suggestions or remarks that might come either from individual members of the mercantile community, or from the Directors of the Banks.

With reference to the remarks of Rájá Narendra Krishna, he trusted that the gloomy apprehensions he had expressed from the Banks not having connection with the State, or Civilians not being in their direction, would be falsified in the result, and that the carefully-drawn provisions of the Act would secure all the protection necessary for, or desired by, the public.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR W. MUIR also moved that the Bill be published only in English in the *Gazette of India*, the *Calcutta Gazette*, the *Fort St. George Gazette* and the *Bombay Government Gazette*.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY (HONORARY DEGREES) BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE moved for leave to introduce a Bill to authorize the University at Calcutta to grant Honorary Degrees.

He said that the growth of this University had been such that, independently of any special occasion, it might be proper to consider whether they should not have the power to grant Honorary Degrees. There was however a special occasion which this Bill was intended to meet; namely, the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, upon whom it was proposed to confer such a Degree. But the University had no power at present to confer Degrees without examination. The Corporation was established by an Act of this Council passed in the year 1857, and in the preamble of that Act the scope of the Corporation was described as being for the purpose of ascertaining, by means of examination, the persons who had acquired proficiency in certain specified subjects, and of rewarding them by Academical Degrees as marks of honour. In the 11th section of the same Act it was provided that the University should have power, after examination, to confer the several Degrees therein specified. These were the Degrees of Bachelor of Arts, Master of Arts, Bachelor of Laws, Licentiate of Medicine, Doctor of Medicine, and Master of Civil Engineering. Those were the provisions of the Act of 1857. It was subsequently found convenient to give the University greater latitude with respect to the Degrees to be conferred; and accordingly, by an Act passed in 1860, it was provided that the University might confer such Degrees as they should appoint by any bye-laws. But it was also provided that all the provisions which were contained in the Act of 1857 with respect to the old Degrees should apply also to the new Degrees to be created under the Act of 1860. Therefore it remained the case that no Degree conferrible under the Act of 1860 could be conferred without examination. Under the powers given by the latter Act, a bye-law was passed establishing the Degree of Doctor in Law. Shortly afterwards, in the year 1862, it was a matter of discussion amongst the University authorities whether or not they should apply for power to confer Honorary Degrees. There was a good deal of difference of opinion at that time, but upon the whole the opinion prevailed that the University was too young a body to confer such Degrees, and that it would be better to wait until it had grown into a larger body before that subject was mooted. Now the growth of the University had been very rapid, and it had taken an important place in the Indian community. And he thought that when a personage in the position of the Prince of Wales came forward and expressed his readiness to be the first recipient of such a Degree, the University need not be very modest in the matter but might consider themselves competent to confer it.

As MR. HOBHOUSE was about to ask His Excellency to suspend the Rules for the Conduct of Business, it would be convenient to go on and state what were the contents of the Bill. The reasons for suspending the Rules were that the time was short, that there were many arrangements to make, and that it was desirable that the University authorities should know in what position they stood. The object of the Bill was one as to which he should hardly anticipate any difference of opinion. The subject-matter was very simple, and the precaution had been taken to submit the draft which the Council had in their hands to the Syndicate of the University. It had been carefully examined by them, and had been approved in the form in which it stood. Therefore it was not likely that we should find errors in the draft if the Council passed it in that form. The nature of the Bill was of the simplest possible kind. It stated briefly that position of things which he had stated to the Council rather more fully, and then it provided that, with the consent of the Chancellor of the University, the Syndicate might grant any Academical Degree to any person without requiring him to undergo an examination. But it provided that the Vice-Chancellor and at least four members of the Syndicate should certify that, by reason of eminent attainments and position, he was a fit person for such Degree. The Council were doubtless aware that the executive powers of the University were managed by a body called the Syndicate, and one of these powers under the bye-laws of the University was to grant Degrees, Honours and Rewards. Therefore it was proposed that the Syndicate should grant any such Degree as the University might think fit to establish under the Act of 1860. They had established the Degree of Doctor of Laws. It was a fit Degree to confer upon His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and therefore it was proposed to confer that Degree upon him in the present instance. With respect to the safe-guards provided, it was not thought desirable that any very wide door should be open to persons to come in and ask for an Honorary Degree. It was therefore thought fit that a large number of the Syndicate, and the Chancellor, who stood quite independent of the Syndicate, should agree in the propriety of conferring such a Degree on any person.

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT said:—"As I have the honour, in virtue of my office, to fill the office of Chancellor of the Calcutta University, I wish to state that the object of this Bill has my entire concurrence. In fact it was owing to my own suggestion that the question of conferring an Honorary Degree of the Calcutta University on His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales was considered by the Syndicate. It appeared to me not only to be a proper compliment to offer on behalf of the University to His Royal Highness, but also a fitting occasion upon which His Royal Highness might be brought into connection with the great educational institutions of India which have attained their highest development in Calcutta. It was a matter of surprise to me to find that there was some difficulty with respect to the power of the University to confer an Honorary Degree of this nature, and the Bill which my honourable friend, Mr. Hobhouse, has asked leave to introduce to-day, has been framed simply for the purpose of removing that difficulty.

"The reasons given by my honourable friend, Mr. Hobhouse, amply justify me in suspending the Rules for the Conduct of Business, and asking the Council to pass this Bill to-day."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE having applied to His Excellency the President to suspend the Rules for the Conduct of Business,

The PRESIDENT declared the Rules suspended.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE then moved that the Bill be taken into consideration.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE also moved that the Bill be passed.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

SUNDRY BILLS.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE also moved that the Hon'ble Rájá Narendra Krishna Bahádur be added to the Select Committee on the following Bills:—

To consolidate and amend the law relating to Pleaders and Mukhtárs:

To consolidate and amend the laws relating to the Procedure of the Courts of Civil Judicature.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The following Select Committee was named:—

On the Bill for constituting and regulating the Banks of Bengal, Madras and Bombay——The Hon'ble Mr. Hobhouse, the Hon'ble Sir A. J. Arbuthnot, the Hon'ble Messrs. Bullen Smith, Hope and Cowie, the Hon'ble Rájá Narendra Krishna and the mover.

The Council then adjourned to Tuesday, the 21st December 1875.

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

CALCUTTA;
The 14th December 1875.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

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

The Council met at Government House, on Tuesday, the 21st December 1875.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, G. M. S. I., *presiding*.
His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.
Major-General the Hon'ble Sir H. W. Norman, K. C. B.
The Hon'ble A. Hobhouse, Q. C.
The Hon'ble E. C. Bayley, C. S. I.
The Hon'ble Sir W. Muir, K. C. S. I.
The Hon'ble Sir A. J. Arbuthnot, K. C. S. I.
Colonel the Hon'ble Sir Andrew Clarke, R. E., K. C. M. G., C. B.
The Hon'ble John Inglis, C. S. I.
The Hon'ble Sir Douglas Forsyth, C. B., K. C. S. I.
The Hon'ble Ashley Eden, C. S. I.
The Hon'ble T. C. Hope.
His Highness Mahárájá Iswaríparshád Náráyan Singh Bahádur, of Benares.
The Hon'ble D. Cowie.
The Hon'ble Rájá Narendra Krishna, Bahádur.

INDIAN TELEGRAPH BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the law relating to Telegraphs in India.

STAMPS AND COURT FEES BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. INGLIS moved for leave to introduce a Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Stamps and Court Fees. He said that the main object of this Bill was to consolidate into one compact and clearly expressed enactment the law relating to Stamps and Court Fees, which was now scattered over nine or ten Acts, a large number of notifications of the Government of India, and several decisions of the High Courts—a state of things which was necessarily productive of great inconvenience to the public. At the same time advantage had been taken to settle certain points of doubtful law, and clear up certain difficulties which had been felt in the construction of Act XVIII of 1869. He would not take up the time of the Council by making any further remarks on the present occasion, but would reserve what he had to say in explanation of the provisions of the Bill till he introduced it, if the Council would give him permission to do so.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

REFORMATORY SCHOOLS BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR A. J. ARBUTHNOT moved that the Hon'ble Rájá Narendra Krishna be added to the Select Committee on the Bill to provide Reformatory and Industrial Schools. He said it seemed desirable that a Native member of the Council should be on the Committee on that Bill.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council then adjourned to Tuesday, the 4th January 1876.

CALCUTTA,
The 21st December 1875.

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

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES-CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 1st HALF OF NOVEMBER 1875, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 1008, 1009, 1014 AND 1015 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE OF INDIA, DATED 11TH DECEMBER 1875.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

DISTRICTS.		Wheat.			Barley.			Rice. Best sort.			Rice. Common.			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.*			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.*			Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nugloo, &c.) *Paniceum Miliaceum, Eleusine Coracana* &c.			Gram.			Fireswood.			Salt.		
		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	REMARKS.
		S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	
HYDERABAD ASSIGNED DISTRICTS.	Ganjam	14 7	14 7	11 8	...	...	...	8 8	8 17	8 17	6 26	7 12	4 24	...	...	...	...	...	...	41	41	41	5 38	4 37	8 23	3 23	3 40	0 358	3 368	3 323	7 13	8 13	8 13
	Secunderabad	15 6	15 6	9 16	...	...	...	9 9	9 9	9 11	6 13	7 13	1 24	...	...	...	7 28	4 28	8 31	7 34	...	...	8 28	4 37	...	3 21	7 15	3 130	0 135	0 100	0 11	2 11	0 10
	Bolarum	15 5	15 5	15 5	...	...	...	9 9	9 9	9 11	6 12	7 12	1 24	...	...	...	7 28	4 28	8 31	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 22	0 14	5 113	9 113	9 112	8 10	8 10	8 9
	Chadarghat	13 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	6 2	6 2	7 2	5 11	5 11	2 11	...	...	...	0 26	0 25	5 35	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 19	2 19	2 130	0 180	0 180	0 10	2 10	2 10

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 2nd half of November 1875.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus sorghum*. Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus sorghum*. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata*. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata*. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum, miliaceum*, &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum, miliaceum*, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum, miliaceum*, &c. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
Madras.	Ganjam	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ganjam	Madras.	
	Vizagapatam	16 0	15 0	12 0	...	...	...	12 3	12 3	13 4	14 7	14 7	15 8	25 9	23 8	25 9	27 7	27 7	27 7	28 3	28 3	24 2	28 1	28 1	35 1	145 8	145 8	97 2	14 0	14 0	14 0	Vizagapatam		
	Godavery	12 6	12 6	9 9	...	...	...	20 8	20 8	17 8	22 0	22 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	38 2	38 2	30 9	25 2	25 2	39 9	243 0	243 0	161 3	18 7	18 7	18 7	Godavery		
	Kistna	11 8	13 2	11 8	...	...	...	20 6	20 6	17 0	21 6	21 6	17 9	18 7	21 8	25 0	...	...	...	31 6	32 3	35 2	23 1	20 5	31 6	129 3	129 3	129 3	18 4	17 5	18 4	Kistna.		
	Nellore	10 8	10 3	10 1	...	...	...	16 3	15 8	13 9	18 0	17 0	16 0	30 0	31 7	23 0	28 7	28 7	23 9	29 8	29 8	27 3	22 3	21 8	22 8	69 2	65 3	57 6	17 0	17 0	17 0	Nellore		
	Cuddapah	12 5	12 5	12 5	...	...	...	12 4	14 4	14 0	14 1	15 8	14 9	22 9	22 9	22 1	31 9	31 9	30 4	27 7	28 5	28 5	24 9	24 9	21 5	243 0	243 0	243 0	16 2	16 2	14 4	Cuddapah		
	Bellary	12 5	13 4	13 4	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	12 8	13 0	13 0	14 6	20 6	21 6	30 9	18 8	23 5	30 1	24 2	24 2	33 9	25 8	25 8	21 3	97 2	97 2	97 2	16 7	16 7	11 9	Bellary		
	Kurnool	12 7	12 7	14 0	...	...	...	14 2	14 2	11 7	15 4	15 7	12 9	24 0	22 6	24 0	25 0	21 2	25 0	21 9	21 9	25 8	24 0	24 0	27 0	226 0	260 5	179 8	15 6	16 0	13 6	Kurnool		
	Madras	11 3	11 0	10 6	...	...	...	12 7	12 7	11 6	13 9	13 9	12 4	23 1	22 4	18 9	20 5	20 5	20 5	22 6	22 6	23 9	18 6	18 6	21 3	93 5	93 5	89 9	18 2	17 9	17 9	Madras		
	Chingleput	...	...	10 8	...	...	...	13 5	14 2	12 0	14 3	15 1	12 8	23 0	23 0	21 6	21 1	21 1	...	21 9	21 9	23 3	18 7	18 7	21 8	89 4	89 4	93 3	18 6	18 6	18 6	Chingleput		
	North Arcot	11 9	10 2	10 5	...	...	...	12 1	15 0	16 3	13 2	16 0	16 9	27 3	29 1	29 1	25 6	27 2	28 0	24 8	29 1	30 8	21 8	21 8	17 1	187 1	187 1	187 1	16 4	16 4	15 4	North Arcot		
	South Arcot	9 4	9 4	8 2	...	...	...	15 7	15 7	13 0	16 6	16 6	13 6	...	...	...	29 3	28 5	26 6	27 8	27 0	28 2	21 0	21 5	19 2	233 3	235 7	227 0	17 1	17 1	17 5	South Arcot		
	Tanjore	9 5	9 5	10 3	...	...	...	14 5	14 5	12 9	...	...	...	31 0	31 0	25 4	33 0	33 0	28 3	34 3	34 3	29 4	21 0	20 1	19 2	194 4	194 4	194 4	17 5	17 0	17 0	Tanjore		
	Trichinopoly	9 2	9 2	10 6	...	...	...	14 4	14 4	11 9	15 2	15 2	12 3	23 8	23 8	21 0	30 5	27 9	24 1	30 1	27 5	24 9	24 6	23 1	20 0	157 9	157 9	157 9	15 4	14 6	14 6	Trichinopoly		
	Madura	8 6	8 6	11 3	...	...	...	14 5	13 4	10 1	16 5	15 2	12 2	29 2	29 2	21 1	35 3	32 3	20 6	35 6	34 1	21 7	24 0	24 0	16 9	111 8	111 8	123 4	17 8	15 0	17 3	Madura		
	Tinnevelly	6 6	6 6	8 0	...	...	...	10 5	10 5	9 0	13 6	13 6	10 6	...	...	...	21 0	19 6	11 8	20 5	20 5	16 4	15 6	15 6	12 5	66 6	66 6	66 6	15 5	15 5	15 5	Tinnevelly		
	Coimbatore	10 2	10 2	11 7	...	...	...	11 7	11 7	9 7	12 2	12 2	10 2	19 6	20 4	19 6	22 9	21 4	22 9	23 5	22 0	25 0	25 5	23 8	18 7	121 5	121 5	121 5	12 5	12 5	14 2	Coimbatore		
	Nilgiris	8 5	8 5	9 9	...	...	...	8 8	8 0	8 0	9 6	8 8	8 8	18 5	15 4	18 5	18 9	14 0	18 2	15 8	14 4	15 8	18 3	15 8	14 1	121 5	121 5	121 5	11 0	11 0	11 0	Nilgiris		
	Salem	10 8	10 4	11 8	...	...	...	14 8	13 2	14 0	15 8	14 9	14 9	22 3	23 8	25 4	23 2	23 2	27 5	24 0	25 5	25 0	27 0	24 1	20 6	150 7	150 7	155 5	18 3	18 3	12 8	Salem		
	South Canara	12 0	11 6	12 0	...	...	...	9 7	9 7	9 7	13 7	13 7	13 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 6	16 2	18 2	20 2	18 5	18 5	17 6	97 2	97 2	97 2	14 0	14 0	16 5	South Canara		
	Malabar	10 1	10 1	10 8	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	13 0	14 6	14 6	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 5	25 5	18 2	18 5	18 5	18 5	97 2	97 2	97 2	14 4	14 4	17 1	Malabar		
Bombay.	Bombay	11 12	11 9	12 1	18 9	18 9	20 4	7 9	7 7	8 4	10 12	10 7	11 15	20 0	19 6	21 14	17 3	17 3	21 2	15 5	15 5	18 2	18 12	17 11	14 0	68 4	68 4	64 13	14 2	14 2	14 2	Bombay	Bombay.	
	Ahmedabad	15 8	15 0	16 8	22 8	22 8	40 0	7 4	7 4	7 0	11 0	10 11	11 0	25 0	22 8	19 0	24 0	24 0	22 0	...	...	...	17 8	17 8	19 8	80 0	80 0	100 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	Ahmedabad		
	Kaira	11 7	13 5	12 13	22 14	20 0	32 0	8 14	8 14	9 7	12 5	11 7	13 5	32 0	22 14	29 1	22 1	21 5	32 0	...	...	...	14 9	13 5	16 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	16 13	16 13	16 13	Kaira		
	Surat	12 5	12 5	13 6	13 6	13 6	7 6	7 14	7 6	8 11	8 11	8 3	11 5	16 6	16 6	17 6	15 9	15 9	18 8	...	...	...	12 5	12 5	14 13	92 8	92 8	101 12	14 13	14 13	13 6	Surat		
	Broach	14 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	8 14	8 0	9 0	11 7	11 0	12 0	17 14	18 0	22 0	16 0	16 0	19 0	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	18 0	100 10	100 0	100 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	Broach		
	Tanna	11 0	11 0	11 0	15 0	15 0	12 0	7 0	7 0	7 8	10 0	10 0	10 0	17 0	17 0	18 0	17 0	16 0	17 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	15 0	15 0	13 0	130 0	130 0	112 0	15 3	15 3	15 3	Tanna		
	Kolaba	11 5	11 5	11 6	...	...	...	7 10	7 10	7 9	13 5	13 5	11 6	19 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 4	17 14	18 6	150 0	150 0	150 0	13 14	13 14	12 11	Kolaba		
	Khandesh (Dhulia)	17 1	16 10	18 9	...	...	...	8 7	8 7	8 7	11 4	11 4	10 14	32 5	32 5	33 12	25 2	25 2	24 8	29 14	27 10	31 14	21 11	21 4	17 0	128 0	139 7	106 12	12 12	12 12	16 2	Khandesh (Dhulia)		
	Nasik	15 12	15 12	18 4	8 1	8 1	...	5 15	5 15	6 0	11 14	11 14	11 4	...	...	...	21 3	21 3	29 12	...	...	...	27 6	25 6½	21 10½	106 10½	106 10½	106 10	13 8½	13 2¾	11 2	Nasik		
	Ahmadnagar	15 15	16 5	22 11	...	...	...	9 9	9 3½	9 0	10 9	9 13	8 12	33 11	34 11½	45 0½	26 5	25 3	33 0	...	...	...	21 14	19 9	18 0	76 0	80 0	80 0	13 6	13 6	13 9	Ahmadnagar		
	Poona	12 10	13 13	14 5	10 3	10 3	8 14	8 9	8 9	7 15	9 13	9 13	9 1	26 2	26 2	38 9	18 6	18 6	24 3	...	...	...	24 10	24 1	19 4	120 0	120 0	100 0	13 0	13 0	13 8	Poona		
	Sholapur	19 0	19 6	21 12	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	14 12	14 4	14 4	18 8	25 7	27 8	49 0	27 0	26 0	35 2	...	...	...	20 9	20 9	12 0	140 0	140 0	66 0	13 11	12 0	12 8	Sholapur		
	Kaladgi	16 2	17 2	21½ 0	...	...	...	11 11	10 11	12 0	12 15	12 15	13 0	26 10	26 10	32 0	27 11	27 11	30 0	...	...	27 7	...	20 15	17 6	...	129 7	158 2	...	16 0	15 13	Satara		
	Satara	...	14 11	13 6	...	...	...	...	8 14	11 11	...	10 11	14 9	...	21 4	34 15	...	19 6	30 2	25 0	21 12	29 4	18 3	17 6	11 8	146 0	145 0	150 0	16 8	16 2	16 0	Belgaum		
	Belgaum	15 11	15 6	18 4	...	...	...	13 6	12 3	14 14	14 6	12 13	15 11	20 1	16 7	22 5	19 10	16 12	26 12	24 0	22 14	29 14	18 12	18 4	11 8	92 12	92 12	92 12	18 0	17 7	16 7	Dharwar		
	Dharwar	19 7	19 0	22 1	...	...	...	9 8	9 5	11 5	16 0	15 7	16 8	20 3	19 0	25 0	24 14	19 1	23 4	24 11	24 11	26 0	15 0	14 0	12 5	11 Bdls.	11 Bdls.	7 Bdls.	20 14	20 14	18 9	Ratnagiri		
	Ratnagiri	9 11	8 6	12 15	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	11 8	13 10	12 15	12 15	...	...	15 0	...	15 9	18 15	21 0	21 0	25 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	213 0	213 0	213 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	Kanara (Karwar)		
	Kanara (Karwar)	13 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	7 0	9 0	9 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	17 0	18 0	20 0	14 0	14 0	20 0	36 0	36 0	36 0	30 0	30 0	21 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	Panch Mahals (Godhra)		
	Panch Mahals (Godhra)	11 0	11 0	10 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	9 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	35 0	35 0	35 0	19 0	19 0	27 0	...	...	...	9 5	9 5	...	60 4	71 3	...	32 0	32 0	...	Aden		
	Aden	...	9 5	9 5	...	...	...	...	7 0	6 3	...	8 0	6 9	...	16 0	16 0	...	12 7	12 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	...	12 0	12 0	...	Asirgarh		
	Asirgarh	14 8	14 8	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	12 0	12 0	...	29 0	28 0	...	26 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	15 7	11 4	81 2	81 2	80 0	14 14	14 13½	14 13½	Baroda		
	Baroda	11 7	11 7	11 9	18 4½	18 4½	10 11	8 0	8 0	8 0	9 11½	10 0	11 8	19 4½	19 11	22 1	21 11½	17 11½	22 2	...	...	...	18 4	18 4	20 4	150 0	150 0	150 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	Disa		
	Disa	18 8	18 8	18 8	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	27 0	25 0	27 8	33 8	33 8	26 12	...	...	...	20 0	17 8	16 8	140 0	140 0	130 0	30 0	30 0	23 0	Nimach		
	Nimach	15 0	14 8	14 12	21 0	19 0	21 0	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	7 0	19 0	16 8	23 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	24 5½	22 0½	26 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	45 0	45 0	40 0	Nasirabad		
	Nasirabad	18 3¾	17 10½	26 10¾	26 12½	26 2	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	24 12	25 0	24 0	21 5½	22 0	20 4½	...	...	...	40 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	64 0	64 0	32 0	Rajkot		
	Rajkot	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	20 0	23 0	26 8	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	33 0	28 0	17 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	Upper Sind Frontier		
	Upper Sind Frontier	21 0	21 0	18 10	23 0	23 0	17 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	16 0	14 0	16 0	27 0	27 0	32 0	24 0	20 0	16 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	16 0	16 0	17 8	111 0	114 0	125 0	57 0	54 8	60 0	Karachi		
	Karachi	13 10	13 10	13 10	26 0	28 0	21 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	25 0	25 0	24 0	19 0	20 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Haidarabad		
	Haidarabad	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 0	27 0	27 0	16 0	15 0	20 0	280 0	280 0	240 0	35 0	35 0	28 0	Shikarpur		
	Shikarpur	17 8	18 8	17 0	21 4	21 8	23 0	10 0	9 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	14 8	20 0	21 8	18 12	23 0	23 0	25 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	120 0	27 6½	27 6½	32 0	Thur and Parkur		
	Thur and Parkur	20 8	20 8	14 8	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	9 0	9 0	10 0	35 0	35 0	...	22 0	22 0	20 8													*Western Districts.*		
Bengal.	*Western Districts.*																																	
	Burdwan	18 0a	18 0	13 8	17 8	18 0	15 0	19 12	19 8	14 0	22 12	22 8	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	22 8	15 0	200 0	160 0	240 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	Burdwan	Bengal.	
	Bancoorah	20 8b	20 0	13 12	22 8	22 8	19 0	17 8	16 8	12 8	20 0	18 0	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	15 8	320 0	320 0	440 0	8 12	8 12	8 4	Bancoorah		
	Beerbhoom	20 0c	20 8	12 0	24 0	24 0	15 0	20 0	20 0	11 0	24 0	24 0	17 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	20 8	13 8	21 0	23 0	15 0	200 0	200 0	240 0	8 4	8 4	8 8	Beerbhoom		
	Midnapore	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	12 0	16 0d	16 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	14 0	21 0	23 0	15 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Midnapore		
	Hooghly	17 0e	17 0	12 8	26 0f to 32 8	26 0e to 32 0	16 0 to 20 0	9 0	9 0	8 0 to 8 8	16 8	17 0	12 8 to 13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	16 0	21 0	23 0	15 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Hooghly		
	Howrah	16 0	16 0	13 0	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	12 8	16 8	16 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	16 0	22 0	20 0	16 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 8	9 8	9 0	Howrah		
	Central Districts.																															*Central Districts.*		
	Calcutta	16 8	16 8	13 4	30 0	30 0	16 0	9 4	9 8	8 8	15 4	14 8	12 12	22 0	22 0	16 0	...	...	...	22 0	20 0	16 8	18 0	18 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Calcutta		
	24-Pergunnahs	16 0f to 18 8	16 0 to 18 12	10 8 to 11 10	20 0f to 35 8	22 8 to 29 8	16 0	8 0g	8 0	8 4	16 0	13 5	11 0	12 12f	...	...	...	...	...	18 12	18 12	13 5	18 0	18 0	15 0	120 0	110 0	120 0	8 12	8 12	9 0	24-Pergunnahs		
	Nuddea	18 5	18 5	12 5	35 8	...	...	16 0	14 8	10 15	17 5	17 5	16 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	29 0	29 0	15 4	13 0	12 0	13 3	130 0	100 0	120 0	9 2½	9 2½	8 10½	Nuddea		
	Jessore	17 0h	19 0	11 8	...	...	...	14 0	13 3	11 0	22 1	20 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 0	22 0	13 0	12 0	11 0	10 4	120 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Jessore		
	Moorshedabad	20 0i	20 0	15 0	36 0f to 40 0	36 0 to 40 0	15 0	14 8	13 8	11 0	22 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	...	29 0f	30 0	28 0	30 0	30 0	15 0	12 0	12 0	10 8	120 0	120 0	160 0	8 0	8 8	8 8	Moorshedabad		

a In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 14 to 22 seers, barley 39 to 40 seers, best rice 13 to 23-6 seers, common rice 15 to 24-8 seers, and gram 22 to 32 seers, per rupee.
b In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 20 seers, barley 24 to 40 seers, best rice 16 to 19 seers, common rice 20 to 22 seers, maize 20 to 35 seers, and gram 16 to 20 seers, per rupee.
c In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 21 to 24-8 seers, barley 24 seers, best rice 20 to 27-8 seers, common rice 23 to 30 seers, maize 35 to 37-8 seers, and gram 20-4 to 25 seers, per rupee.
d In the interior prices range as follow:—Common rice of the present harvest at 22 seers, per rupee.
e In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 16 to 20 seers, best rice 9 seers, common rice 13 to 19 seers, and gram 16 to 21 seers, per rupee.
f In the interior only.
g In the interior prices range as follow:—Best rice 8 to 9-8 seers, common rice 13-5 to 20 seers, and gram 17-8 to 21-12 seers, per rupee.
h In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 6 to 17 seers, best rice 13-3 to 16 seers, common rice 16 to 24 seers, and gram 16-8 to 20-2 seers, per rupee.
i In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 21 to 22-8 seers, best rice 21 to 23 seers, common rice 25 seers, and gram 22 to 32-8 seers, per rupee.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Corresponding fortnight of 1874.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Bengal—*continued.*	*Central Districts*—contd.																		
	Dinagepore ...	18 8	18 8	12 8	22 8	22 8	12 4	19 0	19 0	18 0	24 0	24 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Maldah ...	23 0	23 0	18 0	50 0	50 0	20 0	22 0	20 8	20 0	24 0	21 8	24 0 to 25 0	...	...	...	30 0	30 0	14 0
	Rajshahye ...	20 10 to 24 0	20 10 to 24 0	13 8 to 14 0	30 0	37 8	...	16 0 to 24 0	15 0 to 19 11	9 12 to 16 8	24 6 to 28 2	21 12 to 25 9	21 0 to 22 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rungpore ...	22 8	22 8	12 12	...	...	...	12 1½	11 4	7 7½	20 0	19 2	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bograh ...	19 8	18 8	10 8	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	7 8	26 4	24 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pubna ...	24 0*m*	24 0	13 8	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	8 0	26 0	30 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Darjeeling ...	8 0*n*	8 0	8 0	4 0	4 0	7 0	5 0	4 0	4 8	13 0	13 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jalpáiguri ...	11 3*o*	10 0	9 3	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	13 0	16 0	20 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Eastern Districts.																		
	Dacca ...	16 0*p*	16 0	13 0	22 0	22 8	16 0	15 0	15 0	12 0	20 0	18 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Furreedpore ...	20 0*q*	20 0	14 0	25 0	25 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	22 0	24 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Backergunge ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mymensing ...	13 0*s*	13 0	11 8	...	...	...	17 0	6 4	10 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tipperah ...	13 8	13 8	10 10	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	9 0	20 0	20 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chittagong ...	13 0*t*	13 4	9 8	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	19 0	20 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Noakhally ...	...	...	...	...	...	...*u*	12 0	12 0	12 0	17 0	17 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 5	12 5	10 0	13 5	13 5	10 11	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hill Tipperah ...	8 6	8 6	8 6	...	...	...	14 0	16 0	13 3	20 0	18 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Behar.																		
	Patna ...	26 0	25 0	19 0	40 0*v*	33 0	30 0	12 0	11 0	14 0	24 0	22 0	24 0	35 0	32 0	30 0	...	...	...
	Gya ...	25 8*w*	24 8	17 8	40 0	37 0	20 0	11 8	11 0	11 0	23 0	22 8	23 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shahabad ...	20 0*x*	20 0	14 0	32 0	34 0	18 0	16 8	16 0	12 0	20 0	18 0	14 0	32 0	31 0	20 0	32 0	26 0	22 0
	Durbhunga ...	23 0*y*	21 8	16 4	33 0	27 8	16 8	16 8	14 4	18 8	17 8	18 8	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mozufferpore ...	21 0	20 0	14 0	35 0	35 0	18 0	11 0	11 0	8 0	18 0	16 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sarun ...	21 8*z*	21 8	17 0	35 0	35 0	25 0	9 8	9 8	9 0	21 0	21 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chumparun ...	21 0*a*	21 0	12 0	37 0	35 0	12 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	21 0	21 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Monghyr ...	23 6	23 1	16 8	28 3	35 7	21 0	11 5	11 5	10 5	18 3	16 8	14 7	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bhaugulpore ...	20 3*b*	20 3	16 6	37 14	37 14	20 3	17 11	16 5	20 3	20 3	21 7	20 13	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Purneah ...	24 0	24 0	15 0	...	...	...	13 0 to 16 0	14 0	24 0 to 27 0	19 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	21 0*c*	20 0	12 0	28 0	...	...	17 0	17 0	11 0	21 0	21 0	13 0	...	...	...	40 0	50 0	...
	Orissa.																		
	Cuttack ...	21 0	18 6	17 1	...	...	...	17 1	17 1	17 1	31 8	26 4	24 15	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pooree ...	17 1	14 7	14 7	...	...	...	18 6	18 6	17 1	27 9	27 9	27 9	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Balasore ...	18 0	18 0	13 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	18 0	28 0	28 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chota Nagpore—South-West Frontier Agency.																		
	Hazáribágh ...	22 0*d*	22 0	13 0	30 0 to 50 0	30 0 to 35 0	14 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	27 0	27 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lohardugga ...	21 0	22 0	10 0	28 0	30 0	14 0	24 0	23 0	14 0	32 0	32 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Singbhoom ...	18 0	18 0	11 0	32 0	32 0	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	24 0* and 32 0	24 0 and 32 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Maunbhoom ...	17 0*e*	17 0	10 8	32 0	32 0	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	21 0	21 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam.	Sylhet ...	15 0	15 0	10 0	14 0	14 0	9 0	14 0	14 0	12 4	17 8	17 8	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cachar ...	8 14	8 10	8 14	17 12	16 0	...	10 10	10 10	11 6	16 13	14 8	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Goálpárá ...	28 0	22 0	13 0	...	...	...	12 0	15 0	9 0	15 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gáro Hills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	16 0	16 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kámrúp ...	18 0	20 0	18 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Darrang ...	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	8 0	9 0	9 0	13 0	16 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nowgong ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 8	12 0	16 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sibságar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 8	8 0	5 8	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lakhimpur ...	8 0	8 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	10 0	12 10	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khásí & Jaintiá Hills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	8 8	6 8	7 8	9 8	7 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nága Hills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
N.-W. Provinces.	Dehra Dún ...	21 0	20 0	21 0	35 0	35 0	30 0	14 8	14 8	13 0	19 0	19 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	...	24 0	24 0	28 0
	Saháranpur ...	22 10	22 10	23 3	29 2	29 2	30 0	10 12	10 12	8 10	15 1	15 1	14 0	29 2	29 2	26 15	30 3	30 3	29 4
	Muzaffarnagar ...	25 5	24 3	25 5	35 3	38 8	39 9	6 1	6 1	6 1	16 8	16 8	14 5	33 0	30 13	27 8	27 8	27 8	27 8
	Meerut ...	23 3	22 6	22 15	29 15	29 7	30 11	6 14	6 12	7 3½	16 12	16 8	14 10½	30 0	30 0	28 0	25 0	26 1	25 13½
	Bulandshahr ...	27 0	28 0	24 8	31 0	31 0	32 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	31 0	28 0	30 0	29 0	28 0	26 0
	Aligarh ...	26 8	26 0	21 0	33 0	27 8	8 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	20 0	19 0	17 8	33 0	34 0	28 0	30 0	32 0	25 8
	Kumaun ...	13 8	13 8	13 0	18 0	18 9	17 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...

j In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 20 seers, best rice 25 seers, common rice 27 seers, and gram 20 seers, per rupee.
k In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 30 seers, best rice 13 seers, common rice 19-8 seers, and gram 26-4 seers, per rupee.
l In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 20 to 24 seers, best rice 15 to 16 seers, common rice 20 to 23 seers, and gram 10 to 15 seers, per rupee.
m In the interior prices range as follow :—(Serajgunge) —Wheat 26 seers, best rice 11 seers, common rice 23-8 seers, and gram 19 seers, per rupee.
n In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 6-8 to 10 seers, best rice 8-4 to 15 seers, common rice 18 to 20 seers, lesser millets 16 seers, maize 20 to 40 seers, and gram 10 to 13 seers, per rupee.
o In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 10 to 11-8 seers, best rice 10 to 13-8 seers, common rice 14 to 16 seers, and gram 8 to 13-8 seers, per rupee.
p In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 20 seers, barley 25 seers, best rice 16 to 20 seers, common rice 20 to 30 seers, and gram 20 seers, per rupee.
q In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 26 seers, barley 40 seers, best rice 9 seers, common rice 18 to 26 seers, and gram 16 seers, per rupee.
r In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 18 seers, common rice 19-2 to 20 seers, paddy 32 to 35 seers, and gram 21 seers, per rupee.
s In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 12 to 28 seers, best rice 11 to 24 seers, and *aous* 28 seers, common rice 21 to 28 seers, and gram 12 to 16 seers, per rupee.
t In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 16 to 19 seers, common rice 17 to 24 seers, per rupee.
u In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 12 to 19-8 seers, common rice 18 to 23 seers, per rupee.
v This fall is owing to easiness of the market.
w In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 22-8 to 28-8 seers, barley 37-8 to 44 seers, best rice 19-12 seers, common rice 20 to 25 seers, lesser millets 40 to 42 seers, maize 32 to 37-8 seers, and gram 26 to 36-4 seers, per rupee.

India for the 1st half of November 1875 —continued.

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragú, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nagiee) *Panicum, Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
												Central Districts—contd.	Bengal—*continued.*	
...	...	...	24 0	24 0	13 12	180 0	180 0	170 0	8 0	8 0	7 12	Dinagepore ...		
...	...	...	23 0	22 0	16 0	200 0	200 0	120 0	8 4	8 4	8 0	Maldah ...		
...	...	...	24 30	24 0 to 28 2	16 0 to 18 0	220 0	240 0	320 0	8 5	8 5	7 15½	Rajshahye ...		
40 0	40 0	...	18 0	18 0	9 0	107 0	107 0	107 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Rungpore ...		
...	...	...	19 8	16 0	10 8	67 8	67 8	67 8	8 4	8 4	7 8	Bograh ...		
...	...	...	24 0	24 0	15 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 12	8 12	8 4	Pubna ...		
8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	5 0	4 0	4 0	Darjeeling ...		
...	...	...	12 3	12 3	9 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	5 0	6 7	6 0	Jalpáiguri ...		
												Eastern Districts.		
...	...	...	22 14	22 8	13 5	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 14	8 14	8 11	Dacca ...		
...	...	...	16 0	15 0	13 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 8	Furreedpore ...		
...	...	...	22 0	20 0	13 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Backergunge ...		
...	...	...	18 8	17 0	12 4	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	8 0	Mymensing ...		
...	...	...	19 0	17 8	12 0	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	8 8	Tipperah ...		
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	11 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	9 4	8 12	7 8	Chittagong ...		
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	10 0	280 0	280 0	280 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Noakhally ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	240 0	240 0	280 0	7 4	7 4	6 10	Chittagong Hill Tracts ...		
...	...	...	10 8	11 6	8 8	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 6	Hill Tipperah ...		
												Behar.		
...	...	...	33 0	29 0	24 0	150 0	150 0	150 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Patna ...		
45 0	40 0	31 0	31 0	30 0	18 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Gya ...		
40 0	40 0	20 0	32 0	32 0	19 0	200 0	160 0	140 0	8 0	8 8	8 0	Shahabad ...		
29 8	28 8	36 0	26 4	22 0	33 0	176 0	176 0	200 0	7 6	7 6	7 8	Durbhunga ...		
35 0	35 0	32 8	27 0	26 0	22 8	140 0	140 0	140 0	7 8	7 8	7 12	Mozufferpore ...		
36 0	36 0	27 0	30 0	30 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 4	8 4	7 12	Sarun ...		
30 0 to 38 0	24 0 to 31 0	10 14 to 55 0	24 0	24 0	15 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	7 8	Chumparun ...		
...	...	...	28 8	29 4	21 0	147 0	147 0	147 0	8 4	8 4	7 8	Monghyr ...		
30 0	30 0	35 0 to 45 0	26 8	27 12	20 3	151 8	151 8	151 8	8 3	8 3	8 3	Bhaugulpore ...		
...	...	...	23 0	22 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Purneah ...		
												Orissa.		
...	...	...	25 0	20 0	13 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...		
15 12	21 0	21 0	19 11	18 6	22 5	200 0	200 0	200 0	13 0	11 0	12 8	Cuttack ...		
...	...	...	19 11	18 2	21 0	84 0	64 0	100 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	Pooree ...		
...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	160 0	160 0	280 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Balasore ...		
												Chota Nagpore—South-West Frontier Agency.		
42 0	42 0	42 0	28 0	27 0	18 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	7 8	7 8	7 0	Hazáribágh ...		
50 0	59 8	45 0	24 0	24 0	13 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 0	7 0	6 8	Lohardugga ...		
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	12 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	Singbhoom ...		
64 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	13 0	180 0	200 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Maunbhoom ...		
...	...	...	18 0	18 0	13 0	107 0	107 0	107 0	8 12	8 12	8 0	Sylhet ...	Assam.	
...	...	...	16 0	16 13	11 6	64 0	64 0	64 0	6 0	6 6	4 7	Cachar ...		
...	...	...	18 0	14 0	13 0	180 0	170 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Goálpárá ...		
...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	...	...	...	5 5	5 5	5 4	Gáro Hills ...		
...	...	...	12 0	13 0	9 0	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	8 0	Kámrúp ...		
...	...	...	6 10	6 10	5 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	5 8	5 8	6 8	Darrang ...		
...	...	...	10 0	8 0	6 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 8	6 8	Nowgong ...		
...	...	...	9 0	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	6 0	5 8	6 0	Sibságar ...		
...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	Lakhimpur ...		
...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	Khásí and Jaintiá Hills ...		
...	...	...	4 0	4 0	5 0	50 0	50 0	50 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	Nága Hills ...		
...	...	...	25 0	23 0	38 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Dehra Dún ...	N.-W. Provinces.	
...	...	...	28 8	28 8	30 5	129 0	129 0	104 0	8 1	8 1	8 4	Saháranpur ...		
...	...	...	28 9	26 6	31 14	132 0	132 0	132 0	...	...	...	Muzaffarnagar ...		
...	...	...	27 8½	27 1½	29 2½	110 0	110 0	103 0	9 8	9 8	9 8	Meerut ...		
...	...	...	31 0	30 0	30 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 8	9 8	11 0	Bulandshahr ...		
...	...	...	32 0	32 0	28 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	10 4	10 4	10 0	Aligarh ...		
...	...	...	17 0	17 0	13 8	160 0	160 0	200 0	6 8	6 8	6 0	Kumaun ...		

a In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 20-5 to 26 seers, barley 30-6 to 45 seers, best rice 10 to 12 seers, common rice 20-3 to 26 seers, great millets 27-8 to 32 seers, maize 31 to 40 seers, and gram 30 to 32 seers, per rupee.
y In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 20 to 21 seers, barley 28 to 33 seers, best rice 10 to 15 seers, common rice 15 to 17 seers, lesser millets 25 to 30 seers, maize 25 to 31 seers, and gram 20 to 26 seers, per rupee.
z In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 17 to 30 seers, barley 30 to 32 seers, best rice 13 to 20 seers, common rice 14 to 25 seers, lesser millets 30 to 40 seers, maize 30 to 40 seers, and gram 19 to 27-8 seers, per rupee.
a In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 20 to 25 seers, barley 27 to 36 seers, best rice 13 to 18 seers, common rice 20 to 25 seers, and gram 20 to 25 seers, per rupee.
b In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 20 to 24 seers, barley 32-8 to 36 seers, best rice 15 to 17 seers, common rice 16 to 23 seers, maize 37 seers, and gram 17 to 22 seers, per rupee.
c In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 18 to 24 seers, barley 42-8 to 47 seers, best rice 15 to 25 seers, common rice 16-8 to 28 seers, bulrush millet 40 to 44 seers, maize 32 to 60 seers, and gram 16 to 32 seers, per rupee.
d In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 21 to 31-4 seers, best rice 12 seers, common rice 25 to 29 seers, lesser millet 45 to 50 seers, and gram 21 to 41-4 seers, per rupee.
e In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 18 to 20 seers, wheat 30 seers, best rice 20 to 27 seers, common rice 23 to 30 seers, lesser millet 45 seers, maize 40 to 45 seers, and gram 16 to 20 seers, per rupee.
f In the interior only.
* Common rice of the present harvest 32 seers per rupee.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 2nd half of November 1875 —continued.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus sorghum*. Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus sorghum*. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata*. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata*. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Verag ú, Sawee, heen a, Coralo o, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, *&c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Verag ú, Sawee, heen a, Coralo o, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, *&c.* Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Verag ú, Sawee, heen a, Coralo o, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, *&c.* Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
N.-W. Provinces —*contd.*	Garhwál ...	22 8	22 8	22 0	22 0	22 0	22 8	10 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	240 0	240 0	200 0	6 14	6 9	6 4	Garhwál ...	N.-W. Provinces —*contd.*	
	Bijnor ...	22 0	20 12	20 13	31 4	29 4	28 2	14 8	14 5	12 15	18 0	17 8	15 3	24 10	22 8	25 14	25 0	25 14	24 3	90 0	90 0	112 8	...	...	...	Bijnor ...		
	Moradabad ...	23 10	23 2	18 12	35 10	32 14	25 0	8 12	8 12	8 12	20 15	20 0	16 9	35 0	28 12	21 4	31 12	31 4	23 2	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 10	9 14	9 6	Moradabad ...		
	Budaun ...	27 0	25 12	18 9½	38 6½	37 8	24 0	12 0	9 9½	9 9½	21 9	20 2	18 9½	38 6½	34 0	24 0	37 3	33 0	22 13	192 0	192 0	...	9 0	9 0	8 6½	Budaun ...		
	Bareilly ...	25 0	23 12	18 2	40 0	40 10	22 8	6 14	6 14	6 9	20 10	20 0	16 4	36 4	33 12	25 0	35 0	35 0	22 8	112 8	112 8	125 0	9 6	9 6	9 6	Bareilly ...		
	Shâhjahánpur ...	31 12	29 4	20 8	49 0	43 10	26 8	8 0	8 0	8 4	26 0	24 8	20 0	...	...	26 0	40 0	...	25 0	150 0	155 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 4	Shâhjahánpur ...		
	Tarái Pergunnahs ...	23 12	26 4	21 4	37 8	30 0	32 8	10 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	18 12	37 8	37 8	31 4	31 4	...	25 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 12	8 7	8 12	Tarái Pergunnahs ...		
	Muttra ...	23 0	23 0	19 0	29 8	29 8	31 0	8 0	8 8	7 8	16 8	15 0	15 0	31 0	31 0	28 0	26 8	27 0	26 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	11 0	10 12	11 0	Muttra ...		
	Agra ...	22 8½	22 9½	17 9½	31 0	30 9½	27 9½	6 0	6 0	6 0	14 0	14 0	10 13½	28 0	27 0	24 0	27 11	28 2	21 8	80 0	80 0	80 0	10 0	10 0	9 8	Agra ...		
	Farukhabad ...	27 8	25 2	16 2	37 2	35 12	19 15	7 0	7 3	7 3	22 0	19 4	14 12	38 0	...	20 10	38 8	34 6	20 0	165 0	165 0	158 2	8 14	8 14	8 6	Farukhabad ...		
	Mainpuri ...	26 8	27 0	18 0	35 0	34 0	23 0	8 0	7 0	7 0	24 0	20 0	10 0	33 0	...	21 0	31 0	30 0	21 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	9 8	9 0	Mainpuri ...		
	Etáwah ...	25 0	24 8	18 0	29 0	29 0	23 8	6 8	6 8	6 8	23 0	15 8	12 8	36 0	27 0	26 0	36 0	32 0	25 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Etáwah ...		
	Etah ...	27 8	28 4	20 0	35 0	37 8	24 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	20 0	22 0	18 0	35 0	35 0	22 0	32 8	33 0	21 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	10 0	10 0	9 4	Etah ...		
	Jalaun ...	22 0	22 0	21 0	24 0	23 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	35 0	24 0	28 0	30 0	28 0	25 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	...	...	...	Jalaun ...		
	Jhánsi ...	20 4	19 6	20 13	31 10	28 0	32 5	8 0	8 0	9 8	14 0	14 0	13 10	27 3	24 12	28 12	23 12	22 9	27 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Jhánsi ...		
	Lalitpur ...	19 8	19 0	22 8	30 0	28 0	32 0	11 0	12 0	11 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	28 0	25 0	29 0	...	...	...	240 0	240 0	240 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	Lalitpur ...		
	Cawnpore ...	27 0	25 8	19 8	39 0	37 0	24 0	12 0	12 0	15 0	21 0	17 8	18 0	40 0	...	25 0	40 0	38 0	25 0	160 0	150 0	130 0	9 0	9 0	9 8	Cawnpore ...		
	Fatehpur ...	26 12	26 8	18 12	35 0	32 0	24 0	17 0	17 0	9 8	27 12	25 0	21 0	47 0	...	30 8	37 8	36 8	28 12	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 2	9 10	8 8	Fatehpur ...		
	Bánda ...	25 0	24 0	20 0	29 0	28 0	22 4	9 0	9 4	12 4	25 0	22 0	18 0	40 0	32 0	36 0	37 8	30 0	28 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 4	11 4	10 8	Bánda ...		
	Allahabad ...	25 4	22 0	16 4	35 0	30 0	23 8	9 8	8 0	9 0	26 0	18 0	18 8	40 0	...	28 0	35 0	25 0	25 8	160 0	120 0	100 0	8 8	8 0	8 8	Allahabad ...		
	Hamírpur ...	25 0	23 12	19 0	28 0	28 0	20 4	14 0	13 8	9 0	21 6	20 0	16 14	45 0	33 12	30 0	39 0	33 12	26 0	140 0	140 0	120 0	...	...	...	Hamírpur ...		
	Jaunpur ...	28 4	27 8	19 1	40 15	42 6	25 6	7 12	8 7	7 12	28 4	28 4	19 12	...	...	...	21 3	21 3	21 3	197 12	197 12	197 12	8 1	8 1	8 1	Jaunpur ...		
	Gorakhpur ...	29 12	29 12	18 6	50 12	49 0	23 10	16 10	16 10	10 8	26 4	26 4	25 6	43 12	42 0	26 4	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	150 0	7 2	7 2	7 2	Gorakhpur ...		
	Basti ...	30 0	28 12	18 2	45 0	42 8	23 12	13 12	13 12	10 10	20 0	20 0	14 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	150 0	150 0	150 0	7 3	7 3	7 0½	Basti ...		
	Azamgarh ...	25 1	25 1	17 0	35 6	34 0	25 1	11 13	11 13	9 9	21 7	21 7	17 11	35 6	35 6	25 13	...	...	...	177 0	177 0	177 0	6 14	6 14	6 14	Azamgarh ...		
	Mirzapur ...	20 8	21 0	15 0	30 0	30 0	22 0	11 0	10 0	22 0	22 0	17 0	32 0	32 0	24 0	30 0	30 0	28 0	23 0	110 0	110 0	100 0	7 8	8 0	7 8	Mirzapur ...		
	Benares ...	25 3	22 0	15 4	31 8	32 8	21 0	17 13	10 8	8 6	21 0	18 14	16 12	...	...	23 1	30 7	...	22 0	120 0	120 0	110 0	6 12	6 4	6 5	Benares ...		
	Ghazipur ...	19 5	19 5	18 0	30 14½	29 10	23 3	7 1	7 1	7 1½	20 9½	19 5	18 0	29 10	29 10	18 14½	30 14½	28 5	23 3	181 12	181 12	154 8	7 6	7 6	7 6	Ghazipur ...		
Panjab.	Delhi ...	23 8	22 0	23 0	31 0	31 0	33 8	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	11 0	30 0	30 0	27 0	25 0	25 0	26 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	8 8	8 8	7 8	Delhi *a* ...	Panjab.	*References.*
	Gurgáon ...	20 0	20 0	20 0	31 0	29 8	33 0	...	...	...	10 0	9 0	8 0	29 0	29 0	30 0	29 0	29 0	29 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	Gurgáon ...		
	Karnál ...	24 0	22 8	25 0	32 0	32 0	37 0	...	...	...	14 0	13 0	13 0	32 0	28 0	30 0	26 0	20 0	25 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 4	8 4	8 0	Karnál *b* ...		
	Hissár ...	23 0	23 8	20 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	40 0	40 0	28 0	36 0	35 0	26 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Hissár ...		
	Rohtak ...	24 0	21 0	21 0	34 0	34 0	29 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	10 0	30 0	26 0	25 0	28 0	27 0	25 0	120 0	140 0	120 0	7 8	7 8	7 0	Rohtak *c* ...		
	Sirsa ...	24 0	22 0	23 0	45 0	42 0	40 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	15 0	50 0	48 0	35 0	42 0	45 0	30 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	Sirsa *d* ...		
	Umballa ...	24 4	24 12	26 8	34 0	34 0	32 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	14 0	34 0	34 0	30 0	33 0	20 0	25 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	8 14	9 6	Umballa *e* ...		
	Ludhiána ...	23 8	23 0	29 8	37 0	34 0	41 8	...	...	...	12 0	11 8	12 0	34 0	34 0	39 0	34 0	25 0	30 0	80 0	80 0	110 0	9 0	8 14	8 0	Ludhiána *f* ...		
	Simlá ...	19 0	18 4	24 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	23 0	23 0	80 0	80 0	120 0	8 4	8 0	8 0	Simlá ...		
	Jullundur ...	21 8	22 0	30 0	34 0	32 0	50 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	32 0	32 0	42 0	30 0	24 0	30 0	110 0	110 0	100 0	9 8	9 0	9 8	Jullundur *e* ...		
	Hushiárpúr ...	23 0	23 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	40 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	30 0	30 0	40 0	16 0	16 0	24 0	90 0	90 0	90 0	9 4	9 4	9 4	Hushiárpúr ...		
	Kángra ...	18 0	18 0	21 0	27 0	26 0	29 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Kángra ...		
	Amritsar ...	22 0	22 0	26 0	32 0	29 8	40 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	13 0	28 0	24 8	34 8	26 0	22 8	28 0	105 0	105 0	105 0	10 2	10 0	10 0	Amritsar *b* ...		
	Siálkot ...	21 8	22 0	24 0	32 0	32 0	36 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	15 0	30 0	30 0	...	27 0	27 8	...	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 4	10 6	10 4	Siálkot ...		
	Gurdáspúr ...	20 0	20 0	30 0	22 0	22 0	42 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	16 0	28 0	24 0	40 0	18 0	18 0	22 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 8	9 4	9 8	Gurdáspúr *g* ...		
	Lahore ...	20 8	20 8	25 0	31 0	30 0	43 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	12 0	31 0	31 0	34 0	24 0	22 0	28 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	9 14	10 0	Lahore ...		
	Ferozepore ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Ferozepore ...		
	Gujránwála ...	21 12	22 4	23 8	37 0	35 0	43 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	13 0	32 0	30 0	32 0	30 0	28 0	32 0	100 0	110 0	100 0	10 8	10 4	10 8	Gujránwála ...		
	Ráwalpindi ...	29 0	29 8	31 0	26 0	28 0	40 0	...	...	...	10 0	12 0	10 0	35 0	35 0	32 0	38 0	42 0	41 0	120 0	120 0	110 0	10 12	10 12	10 12	Ráwalpindi *h* ...		
	Jhelum ...	26 8	26 8	29 0	32 0	31 0	43 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	10 0	32 0	32 0	43 0	36 0	36 8	44 0	100 0	120 0	100 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Jhelum ...		
	Gujrát ...	23 0	23 0	26 0	34 8	35 0	80 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	38 0	39 0	32 0	38 0	38 0	40 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 0	11 0	Gujrát ...		
	Shahpúr ...	24 8	24 0	29 8	34 0	34 0	50 0	...	...	...	11 0	12 0	15 0	38 0	40 0	40 0	31 0	31 0	40 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	11 8	11 8	11 8	Shahpúr ...		
	Mooltan ...	18 0	17 12	19 0	25 0	24 0	30 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	25 0	25 0	26 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 12	10 12	10 12	Mooltan ...		
	Jhang ...	22 0	21 0	25 0	28 0	27 0	30 0	...	...	...	11 0	10 0	10 0	28 0	26 0	30 0	27 0	28 0	32 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	10 12	10 8	10 12	Jhang ...		
	Montgomery ...	20 8	21 0	22 0	26 0	24 0	28 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	10 0	28 0	26 0	...	28 0	28 0	...	220 0	220 0	220 0	9 8	9 8	9 0	Montgomery ...		
	Muzaffargarh ...	18 8	18 8	20 0	26 0	26 0	28 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	18 0	18 0	22 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	9 8	9 8	10 0	Muzaffargarh ...		
	Dera Ismail Khán ...	31 4	32 8	28 12	40 0	45 0	42 8	...	...	...	6 4	6 4	7 8	45 0	45 0	45 0	42 8	43 12	41 4	112 0	112 0	112 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Dera Ismail Khán *i* ...		
	Dera Ghazi Khán ...	20 0	20 0	21 4	25 0	25 0	30 0	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	20 0	30 0	30 0	33 12	28 12	28 12	29 11	150 0	150 0	150 0	31 4	31 4	30 0	Dera Ghazi Khán ...		
	Bannú ...	43 12	43 12	47 8	64 1	61 4	81 4	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	10 0	62 8	50 0	68 0	50 0	50 0	50 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	Bannú *j* ...		
	Pesháwar ...	22 6	22 6	23 11	35 1	35 1	40 1	...	...	...	13 10	13 10	13 0	31 14	32 8	33 2	33 13	32 8	33 8	110 0	110 0	91 0	52 0	53 5	52 0	Pesháwar ...		
	Kohát ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Kohát ...		
	Hazárá ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Hazárá ...		
Oudh.	Lucknow ...	31 0	28 0	19 8	40 0	36 0	24 0	7 0	7 0	6 0	25 0	24 0	18 0	42 8	42 8	25 0	38 8	37 0	24 0	130 0	130 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	7 12	Lucknow ...	Oudh.	* Joar, large.
	Unáo ...	96 12	26 10	18 4	34 0	33 0	21 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	26 0	24 4	18 0	43 0	42 12	25 0	38 8	35 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	140 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Unáo ...		* Murwa.
	Bára Banki ...	28 0	28 0	19 0	36 0	36 0	21 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	27 0	26 0	17 0	44 0	42 0	26 0	40 0	36 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Bára Banki ...		* Kodo.
	Sítápur ...	35 0	32 0	22 8	70 0	45 0	31 8	9 0	9 0	8 8	26 0	26 0	21 0	...	...	35 0	55 0	50 0	30 0	180 0	180 0	200 0	8 12	8 8	8 0	Sítápur ...		* Joar Mukai.
	Hardui ...	29 3	28 10	18 4	51 8	51 8	23 7	6 9	6 9	6 9	24 6	24 6	13 2	45 0	...	22 15	45 0	43 2	22 8	192 8	192 8	192 8	8 0	8 0	7 8	Hardui ...		* Dhan. † Paddy.
	Kheri ...	33 0	32 8	23 0	58 0	60 0	28 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	31 0	29 0	28 0	72 0	...	40 0	42 8	23 8	40 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Kheri ...		* Sawán.
	Fyzabad ...	27 12	26 4	19 9	40 0	39 0	27 3½	11 0	10 8	10 7	20 0	19 12	20 4½	43 8	40 0	28 2	32 8	25 4	16 12½	140 0	120 0	140 0	8 8	8 4	8 0	Fyzabad ...		* Merwa.
	Bharaich ...	30 0	30 0	18 0	52 0	52 0	25 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	48 0	48 0	36 0	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	220 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Bharaich ...		* Kodo.
	Gonda ...	29 12	29 2	21 5	41 10	40 0	23 8	24 12	24 8	21 4	25 8	25 0	21 12	48 0	45 0	32 8	43 0	38 0	29 0	170 0	170 0	140 0	8 4	8 4	7 12	Gonda ...		* Kodo, Merwa, and Lahara.
	Rai Bareli ...	30 12	29 0	20 12	42 8	40 0	28 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	30 0	29 0	24 0	53 0	45 0	32 8	43 0	38 0	28 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 4	8 0	8 0	Rái Bareli ...		* Merwa and Kodo.
	Sultánpur ...	29 0	27 0	20 0	44 0	44 0	29 0	10 0	10 0	8 8	31 0	29 8	24 8	42 0	42 0	30 0	36 0	34 0	28 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 4	Sultánpur ...		* Sawán.
	Pratábgarh ...	29 8	28 1	20 1	44 8	42 2	30 7	19 4	17 10	18 12	33 2	31 6	22 6	53 12	...	25 0	43 14	37 8	30 5	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	7 13	7 6	Pratábgarh ...		* Paddy.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 2nd half of November 1875—concluded.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

PROVINCES.	DISTRICTS.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Corresponding fortnight of 1874.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
CENTRAL PROVINCES.	Nagpur ...	21 4	21 0	28 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 0	15 0	14 8	16 4	35 0	35 0	45 0	...	...	...
	Bhandara ...	23 0	23 0	24 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	26 0	26 0	33 12	...	...	...
	Chanda ...	21 0	19 7	27 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 4	15 7	23 6	29 7	26 0	65 0	...	...	...
	Wardha ...	24 0	22 11	30 0	...	...	...	9 0	10 1	8 8	12 14	13 0	12 0	38 3	30 14	77 8	...	...	...
	Balaghat ...	25 0	25 0	21 0	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	16 0	25 0	25 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jubbulpore ...	29 0	27 0	24 0	16 0	17 0	16 0	21 0	20 0	18 0	25 0	24 0	20 0	40 0	25 0	20 0	25 0	20 0	19 0
	Saugor ...	20 0	20 8	28 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 8	7 0	15 0	15 0	11 0	35 0	...	32 0	...	...	...
	Damoh ...	24 8	23 12	25 0	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Seoni ...	32 0	32 0	27 0	...	...	...	11 0	12 0	11 0	22 0	22 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mandla ...	30 0	30 0	19 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	15 0	25 0	25 0	20 0	...	...	32 0	...	...	...
	Betul ...	25 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	32 0	...	26 0	...	...	...
	Chindwara ...	25 0	27 0	25 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	12 0	32 0	36 0	40 0	...	...	...
	Hoshangabad ...	17 8	17 8	20 4	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	11 0	11 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Narsinghpur ...	24 0	24 0	22 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	11 0	15 0	15 0	13 0	...	...	27 0	...	...	25 0
	Nimar ...	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	13 2	...	28 2	28 2	...	24 0	24 0	...
	Raipur ...	48 0	44 0	44 0	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	22 0	34 0	34 0	38 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sambalpur ...	28 0	28 0	21 0	...	...	...	26 0	26 0	28 0	31 8	31 8	35 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bilaspur ...	52 0	52 0	36 0	...	...	...	32 0	32 0	28 0	52 0	52 0	42 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Upper Godavery ...	19 0	19 0	16 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 0	12 0	13 0	14 0	46 0	50 0	60 0	...	...	...
HYDERABAD ASSIGNED DISTRICTS.	Secunderabad ...	No return received																	
	Bolarum ...																		
	Chudderghat ...																		
	Oomraotee ...	23 0	22 0	18 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	52 0	52 0	48 0	26 0	26 0	18 0
	Akola ...	23 0	23 0	22 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	10 0	45 0	47 0	38 0	30 0	27 0	30 0
	Elichpur ...	26 0	24 0	19 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	52 0	50 0	40 0	40 0	32 0	30 0
	Buldana ...	23 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	13 0	14 0	48 0	48 0	36 0	35 0	40 0	36 0
	Woon ...	18 0	22 0	24 0	13 0	14 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	48 0	51 0	42 0	8 0	8 0	7 0
	Bassim ...	25 0	24 0	23 5	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 5	13 0	13 0	13 5	64 0	60 0	58 0	36 0	36 0	39 0
MYSORE AND COORG.	BANGALORE { Wholesale	12 5	12 7	11 2	12 5	12 5	12 0	10 5	11 0	10 5	12 5	14 0	14 0	24 0	24 7	24 5	...	...	...
	Retail ...	12 0	12 2	10 7	12 0	12 0	11 5	10 0	10 5	10 2	12 0	13 5	13 5	23 2	23 7	23 5	...	...	...
	KOLAR ... { Wholesale	...	...	...	9 9	9 9	10 3	12 6	14 5	17 4	12 7	14 9	19 7	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Retail ...	...	...	...	9 6	9 6	10 1	12 3	14 2	17 2	12 4	14 6	19 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TÚMKÚR ... { Wholesale	12 0	14 0	12 5	11 0	13 0	12 5	11 0	15 0	16 0	12 0	17 0	17 0	20 0	22 0	25 0	...	...	...
	Retail ...	11 5	13 0	12 0	10 5	12 0	12 0	10 0	14 0	15 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	20 0	24 0	...	...	...
	MYSORE ... { Wholesale	10 4	10 4	11 0	...	...	...	10 4	10 4	11 1	11 0	11 2	11 5	23 1	23 1	39 7	26 2	25 2	33 5
	Retail ...	10 2	10 2	10 4	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	10 7	10 6	11 0	11 3	22 0	22 5	39 3	25 2	24 1	32 4
	HASSAN ... { Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Retail ...	10 5	10 0	11 5	12 5	11 0	12 5	12 0	10 0	12 7	13 7	11 0	13 7	...	...	...	...	...	...
	SHIMOGA ... { Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Retail ...	10 5	11 5	9 0	...	...	...	11 0	9 5	10 5	13 0	14 0	14 5	18 0	...	...	...	...	...
	KADUR ... { Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Retail ...	12 0	12 0	9 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	CHITALDROOG { Wholesale	12 8	14 2	13 4	14 8	16 1	15 7	...	12 2	13 4	...	13 7	15 4	28 0	22 8	41 2	21 7	22 0	31 0
	Retail ...	12 0	12 0	12 0	14 7	15 0	14 0	11 8	12 1	13 0	12 8	13 1	15 0	30 0	21 7	35 0	20 0	20 0	28 8
	COORG ... { Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Retail ...	8 2	7 9	8 4	9 7	8 6	8 8	9 7	9 7	10 4	13 2	13 3	16 9	...	...	...	...	...	...
RAJPOOTANA.	Jaipur ...	16 0	16 0	...	26 0	26 0	...	7 2	7 2	...	10 4	10 4	...	26 4	26 0	...	21 8	21 0	...
	Kishengurh ...	17 8	17 8	...	26 8	26 8	...	10 0	10 0	...	11 8	11 0	...	26 8	26 8	...	21 8	21 8	...
	Alwar ...	21 0	22 8	22 0	31 8	31 8	34 8	7 4	7 4	6 12	11 4	11 4	10 0	34 0	32 0	35 0	25 0	26 0	30 0
	Bharatpur (City) ...	22 8	22 0	20 0	32 0	34 0	31 0	8 8	8 12	...	10 0	10 8	...	29 0	29 0	27 0	29 0	28 0	25 0
	Kerowli (City) ...	20 10	20 0	20 0	31 4	32 8	30 0	15 0	12 8	8 12	16 4	13 12	11 4	32 8	32 8	30 0	26 14	27 8	28 2
	Ajmir ...	16 14	16 8	16 12	25 14	26 0	23 14	5 0	4 12	5 8	10 8	10 0	8 0	23 10	23 10	21 0	22 8	21 15	20 8
	Deolie Cantonment ...	No return received																	
	Erinpura ...	20 0	20 8	18 12	36 0	36 0	31 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	7 0	30 0	30 0	25 0	29 0	30 0	27 0
	Sirohi ...	No return received																	
	Aboo ...	17 8	18 0	16 14	31 0	29 0	20 4	5 10	5 8	5 10	7 8	7 6	7 8	...	...	...	28 0	29 0	22 0
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar...	24 0	24 0	28 0	30 0	31 0	40 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Meywar ...	15 10	15 16	16 6	23 7	20 6	22 10	...	...	...	9 6	8 10	9 13	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Banswarra(MeywarAgency)	24 0	23 0	23 12	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	7 8	16 0	15 8	16 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Marwar ...	16 4	16 9	...	27 8	27 8	...	5 0	5 0	...	7 3	7 8	...	26 4	24 6	...	23 2	23 2	...
	Bikaneer ...																		
	Bundi ...																		
	Kota ...	No return received																	
	Tonk ...																		
	Jhallawar ...																		
	Shahpoora ...																		
CENTRAL INDIA.	Indore ...	14 8	13 11	13 12	...	...	...	9 3	9 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	22 0	23 0	24 0	22 0	18 0	20 0
	Gwalior ...	15 8	15 8	15 8	18 0	17 13	20 2	6 10	7 2	6 6	8 12	8 12	7 5	21 11	21 10	20 13	21 8	20 10	19 14
	Goona ...	No return received			...	...	...												
	[illegible] ...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

PROVINCES.	DISTRICTS.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Verugoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coralloo, Murhwa, Nugleel *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	REMARKS.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
CENTRAL PROVINCES.	Nagpur ...	...	...	...	23 6	24 0	24 0	140 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0	10 4	
	Bhandara ...	...	...	...	25 0	25 0	24 0	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	9 8	
	Chanda ...	...	...	...	22 5	18 7	27 5	420 0	420 0	480 0	9 0	8 5	9 5	
	Wardha ...	...	...	...	20 5	20 12	20 0	160 0	160 0	240 0	10 6	11 0	11 0	
	Balaghat ...	...	...	...	28 0	28 0	25 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	
	Jubbulpore ...	60 0	60 0	...	35 0	38 0	26 0	170 0	150 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	
	Saugor ...	...	...	...	27 0	25 0	24 0	220 0	220 0	160 0	7 4	7 12	6 12	
	Damoh ...	...	...	...	30 0	30 0	28 0	280 0	280 0	280 0	7 12	7 8	7 0	
	Seoni ...	...	...	...	32 0	33 0	27 0	280 0	280 0	280 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	
	Mandla ...	...	...	...	...	45 0	25 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	8 0	7 0	7 0	
	Betul ...	30 0	30 0	27 0	45 0	22 0	24 0	280 0	280 0	240 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	
	Chindwara ...	26 0	26 0	23 0	23 0	27 0	27 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	
	Hoshangabad ...	25 8	25 8	25 8	25 0	24 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	
	Narsinghpur ...	...	...	...	24 0	32 0	25 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	
	Nimar ...	...	...	...	32 0	20 4	...	120 0	120 0	...	10 8	10 12	...	
	Raipur ...	...	...	...	20 4	42 0	32 0	120 0	120 0	...	8 8	8 4	8 0	
	Sambalpur ...	...	...	...	48 0	28 0	20 0	150 0	150 0	140 0	10 0	10 0	7 8	
	Bilaspur ...	...	...	...	20 0	45 0	36 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	6 0	
	Upper Godavery ...	100 0	100 0	100 0	45 0	30 0	24 0	1,440 0	1,440 0	1,440 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	
HYDERABAD ASSIGNED DISTRICTS.	Secunderabad ...	...	...	...	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			
	Bolarum ...													
	Chudderghat ...													
	Oomraotee ...	...	...	...	22 0	17 0	32 0	...	...	...	11 0	10 8	10 0	
	Akola ...	10 0	10 0	12 0	25 0	22 0	22 0	106 0	106 0	64 0	11 0	9 0	10 0	
	Elichpur ...	...	...	...	20 0	21 0	20 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	9 8	9 8	9 0	
	Buldana ...	...	...	...	22 0	23 0	23 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	
	Woon ...	...	...	...	22 0	24 0	15 0	179 0	179 0	87 0	8 0	7 0	5 0	
	Bassim ...	24 0	27 0	16 0	26 0	26 0	21 0	90 0	90 0	90 0	8 5	8 2	8 5	
MYSORE AND COORG.	BANGALORE { Wholesale	23 5	24 5	35 0	22 0	21 5	14 2	...	...	...	13 5	13 7	10 5	
	Retail ...	22 5	23 5	34 0	21 5	21 0	13 7	72 0	72 0	72 0	13 0	13 2	10 2	
	KOLAR ... { Wholesale	19 8	25 2	50 0	24 3	24 3	18 5	...	...	...	15 7	15 7	14 3	
	Retail ...	19 5	24 7	49 7	24 0	24 0	18 3	172 4	172 4	172 4	15 4	15 4	14 1	
	TÚMKÚR ... { Wholesale	36 7	55 0	58 0	25 0	25 0	17 0	180 0	180 0	182 0	12 0	13 0	13 0	
	Retail ...	35 3	54 0	56 0	24 0	24 0	16 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	
	MYSORE ... { Wholesale	21 0	22 5	29 3	25 4	23 1	17 3	72 0	77 0	72 0	10 4	9 6	9 6	
	Retail ...	20 6	22 0	28 7	24 6	22 5	16 6	69 0	72 0	62 0	10 2	9 4	9 4	
	HASSAN ... { Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Retail ...	16 7	18 0	37 7	16 7	16 0	16 7	150 0	150 0	150 0	9 5	10 0	9 5	
	SHIMOGA ... { Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Retail ...	21 0	21 0	43 0	21 0	22 0	14 0	360 0	360 0	360 0	9 5	9 7	9 0	
	KADUR ... { Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Retail ...	16 0	16 0	32 0	18 0	18 0	14 0	60 0	60 0	60 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	
	CHITALDROOG { Wholesale	25 7	26 0	56 9	...	21 7	19 2	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	
	Retail ...	20 0	20 0	49 0	20 1	21 5	17 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	
	COORG ... { Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Retail ...	20 9	20 4	27 9	18 0	16 9	15 5	92 6	92 6	110 0	9 6	8 9	9 5	
RAJPOOTANA.	Jaipur ...	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	...	
	Kishengurh ...	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	40 0	40 0	...	
	Alwar ...	...	...	...	31 0	30 0	35 0	...	...	...	25 8	25 8	24 0	
	Bharatpur (City) ...	31 8	32 8	26 5	31 0	31 8	31 8	110 0	110 0	...	26 0	26 0	21 0	
	Kerowli (City) ...	27 8	24 2	26 8	28 2	27 8	30 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	31 14	28 12	28 2	
	Ajmir ...	...	...	...	21 8	19 8	22 5	85 0	95 0	95 0	28 10	34 5	35 0	
	Deolie Cantonment ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			
	Erinpura ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40 0	40 0	40 0	
	Sirohi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			
	Aboo ...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	18 12	200 0	200 0	200 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar...	...	...	...	25 0	25 0	14 4	100 0	100 0	100 0	...	...	...	
	Meywar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 Pie*	10 Pie*	6 Pie*	13 0	12 0	11 0	
	Banswarra(MeywarAgency)	...	...	...	17 9	17 8	17 3	165 0	165 0	165 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	
	Marwar ...	...	...	...	27 0	25 0	20 0	...	...	...	11 4	11 0	11 4	
	Bikaneer ...	...	...	...	16 4	15 10	...	70 0	70 0	...	56 4	56 4	...	
	Bundi ...													
	Kota ...													
	Tonk ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received				
	Jhallawar ...													
	Shahpoora ...													
CENTRAL INDIA.	Indore ...	...	...	...	19 3	17 12	15 8	96 0	96 0	96 0	8 8	8 8	10 0	
	Gwalior ...	...	...	...	18 13	18 12	20 6	100 6	100 6	91 4	12 2	11 14	11 14	
	Goona ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			
	Rutlam ...	...	...	...	23 8	21 4	16 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 0	11 8	
	Bagbelkhund (Sutna) ...	...	...	...	32 0	31 0	24 0	200 0	200 0	200 8	8 4	8 0	7 8	

* Per man's load.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 23rd DECEMBER 1875.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Scanty rain is reported from all districts in Madras except Malabar: prospects are satisfactory. No rain has fallen in the Bombay Presidency: the crops are in good condition, except the cotton in Khandesh, Belgaum and Dharwar. No rain has fallen in Berar or the Central Provinces: the rabi crops continue to promise well, but the cotton is here also below the average. In Mysore no rain has fallen except in Kolar district: the prospects of the season remain unchanged. In Central India and Rajputana the rain returns are blank and prospects good. No rain has fallen in Bengal except a slight shower in Lohardugga: prospects continue unchanged, and the rice harvest is being actively got in. No rain has fallen in the North-Western Provinces or Oudh, or in the Punjab except at Dera Ismail Khan, reports from all these provinces are good. In Assam showers have fallen: prospects are good. Reports from Burmah continue to be favourable.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—		
Kistna (Dec. 23rd)	No rain in Masulipatam; about 0·25 in 3 talukas; none elsewhere	Two feet 9 inches water over anicut; canal supply sufficient; later dry crops sown; standing crops good; wet paddy harvested, outturn about ⅔ths; markets well supplied locally; prices steady; 6 deaths from cholera; 2 seizures and 2 deaths in Bander taluka; in Nuzid fever general; mild small-pox continues; cattle and foot disease general; pasture sufficient.
Kurnool (22nd)	...	No rain, except a very slight fall in Cumbum; paddy and dry crop harvest continues; white jonna wheat and Bengal gram being sown; markets well supplied; prices steady; water and pasture abundant; cholera, 9 seizures and 3 deaths; ague prevalent; cattle disease in a few villages.
Tanjore (23rd)	...	No rain at Negapatam; elsewhere very scanty and partial; rivers low; no fresh supply to tanks; water over anicuts now; cultivation of wet and dry crops in a few localities; standing crops generally good; harvest of a few wet and dry crops; yield fair; markets well supplied; prices almost steady; fever and small-pox in some parts; cholera continues, 87 seizures and 59 deaths; cattle disease in some talukas, some loss; pasture generally sufficient.
Trichinopoly (Dec. 22nd)	0·25 in Trichinopolly, none elsewhere.	Water supply beginning to fail for irrigation in Udiarpolliam taluk, sufficient elsewhere; crops good in three taluks, slightly suffering from want of rain in two dry taluks; outturn of rice and dry grains generally up to the average; markets well supplied; prices generally steady, somewhat fallen in Kulittalai; cholera has not entirely died out in the district; cattle good; pasture sufficient.
Malabar (23rd)	*Nil*	Standing crops good, but want of rain felt; markets well supplied; prices steady; bowel complaint in six taluks, 247 cases, 196 deaths; small-pox, fever, and cattle disease slight; pasture good.
		General Remarks.—General prospects satisfactory.
Bombay— (Dec. 23rd)		
Sind. (Dec. 22nd)		
Kurrachee ...	...	Cholera in old Ghorabari, 3 cases, 1 death.
Shikarpur ...	...	No change.
Hyderabad ...	...	Weather variable and unseasonable; kharif crops begin threshed; fever bad in Hyderabad and Sakrand talukas.
Upper Sind Frontier ...	...	Weather cold; crops as before.
Guzerat.		
Ahmedabad ...	...	No change.
Surat ...	...	Rabi crops thriving; 15 cholera cases in Bulsar, 8 fatal.
Broach ...	...	Jowar being cut; crops good; fever continues; several deaths in Wagra.
Kaira ...	...	Winter crops and cotton good.
Khandesh and Nasik.		
Khandesh ...	...	Rabi prosperous; cotton crops unsatisfactory; average yield 8 annas; ague prevalent; cattle disease in Ráver Peta.
Nasik ...	...	Rabi prospects improved; fever in four talukas.
Konkan.		
Tauna ...	...	Kharif reaping completed, rabi sowing nearly so; cholera slightly prevailing in 2 villages of Wára taluka, and in 1 village of Karjat taluka.
Deccan.		
Poona ...	...	Standing rabi crops generally well.
Ahmednagar ...	...	No change.
Sholapur ...	...	No change.
Satara ...	...	Rabi crops thriving; public health good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*continued.*		
Southern Mahratta Country.		
Belgaum ...	...	Rabi and cotton crops good, except in Gokák, Athni and Parasgad country, where cotton crop is middling.
Dharwar ...	...	Rain and early crops as before; blight in cotton in Ránibennur; late crops generally promising; fever throughout the district; cholera in five, and cattle disease in six, talukas.
Kanara ...	...	Cultivation of second crop progressing; fever very prevalent; cholera near Goa frontier.
Kaladgi ...	...	Reaping of kharif crops not completed; rabi and cotton middling; 8 deaths from cholera.
Kattywar and Gaekwar's Territory.		
Rájkot ...	...	Cholera slightly prevailing in villages under Gondal and Rajkot; rabi crops suffering from want of water in wells.
Wadhwán ...	...	Weather cool; crops good; 33 cholera cases, 12 deaths.
Baroda ...	...	Cotton crops well.
		General Remarks.—Slight cholera in Hyderabad, Sind, Surat, Tanna, Dharwar and Kanara Districts; also about Rajkot and Wadhwan; fever prevalent in Broach, Nasik, Khandesh, Dharwar and Kanara; crops good in Guzerat, Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country, except cotton, which in Khandesh, Belgaum and Dharwar is middling.
Bengal—(Dec. 23rd)		
Chittagong ...	*Nil*	Weather very hot for the season of the year; the *amun* rice crop is being cut all through the district; rain is much wanted for the cold weather crops; cholera prevails at Roajan and Futtickcherry; a few cases of small-pox reported from Puttiah.
Noakhally ...	*Nil*	Weather cold and clear; wind generally northern; mornings of the 13th and 15th were foggy; the reaping of the *amun* or late rice crops, is not yet completed, and the sowings of pulses, chillies, &c., still continue.
Chittagong Hill Tracts...	*Nil*	Weather clear and cold, with heavy dews at night; cotton is being gathered in *jooms;* mustard is coming on well, in some places it is in flower.
Hill Tipperah ...	*Nil*	Weather cloudy, and not so cold as it ought to be; the harvesting of the late rice crop continues; the average outturn is about eight annas; at Koilashur it is said to be only a six-anna crop.
Backergunge ...	*Nil*	Weather cool and fair; the Collector writes from the mofussil that, as far as he has seen, the crops are good, but insects are reported to have done much mischief within Gourmedy and Matbaria station limits, and throughout the Patooakhally sub-division; the Dowlutkhan report is fairly satisfactory; the Perozpore report not so good, but Patooakhally report is to the effect that more than one-eighth of the paddy has been destroyed by insects; cholera and fever are very prevalent just now throughout the district.
Furreedpore ...	*Nil*	Weather colder and dry; the cutting of the paddy crops is progressing; cholera is reported to be gradually disappearing.
Dacca ...	*Nil*	Weather fine, but hot; state and prospects of the crops are good; rain would do good to the crops.
Mymensingh ...	*Nil*	The weather, especially at night, is warmer than it should be at this season; state and prospects of the crops are favourable.
Tipperah ...	*Nil*	Weather cool and seasonable; the *amun* paddy is still being reaped, and outturn is expected not to exceed three-fourths of an average in the district; the winter crops promise well, but want rain; cholera is raging in some parts of the district, but not in a virulent form.
24-Pergunnahs ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; harvest of *amun* or late rice crop is well advanced; prospects of cold weather crops are good; cholera and fever still prevailing in the Sub-divisions of Busseerhaut, Barripore, Satkhira, and Diamond Harbour.
Jessore ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; the sky was clouded over for a few hours on two days, but no rain fell; cutting of *amun*, or late rice, continues. *Surea* or mustard crop is very poor, but rain would only injure it now, though other winter crops on high lands require rain very much.
Nuddea ...	*Nil*	Weather generally cool and seasonable; days occasionally cloudy; the *amun* or late rice is nearly harvested in parts; it is poor from want of moisture. In Kooshtea, Bongong, and Chooadangah sub-divisions the *rabi* crops are suffering from want of rain; cholera is still bad in the Meherpore sub-division, and in some villages in the Sudder and Bongong sub-divisions.
Moorshedabad ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; price of rice stationary; *haimanti* crops are progressing favourably; fever still continuing in Sujagunge; if any change, there is a slight decrease; otherwise the general health is good.
Pubna ...	*Nil*	Weather clear and fine; state and prospects of the crops are good; cholera and fever are still prevalent.
Rajshahye ...	*Nil*	Fine clear weather, without any sign of rain approaching; cholera has almost disappeared; the cold weather crops are still thriving; the cutting of the winter rice crops is progressing rapidly; public health is generally good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*continued.*		
Bogra ...	*Nil*	Weather fine, with heavy dews and cold nights; days moderately warm; all the crops are doing well; rice crop about half cut.
Maldah ...	*Nil*	Weather fair and cold, and slight fogs; the reaping of *kalai*, pulse, and *haimanti* rice continues; the outturn is very fair; *amun* or late rice is still being reaped; yield is not good; *boro* rice is being sown; eleven deaths from cholera were reported during the week.
Dinagepore ...	*Nil*	Weather fair and cold; the crops are being generally cut; a moderate outturn on all lands, of between 8 and 10 annas, is expected; five deaths from cholera in Putnitola. Single cases of cholera in Thakurgaon and Bungsibari thanas.
Rungpore ...	*Nil*	Weather fair; no change in the state and prospects of the crops; harvest is general; cold weather crops are in fair condition; cholera is abating.
Cooch Behar ...	*Nil*	Weather cold and fair; there has been no change in the prospects of the crops since last week; the outturn of the late rice crop will, it is believed, turn out to be eight annas; the prospects of tobacco continue good.
Jalpaiguri ...	...	Return not received.
Darjeeling ...	*Nil*	Very cold in the early morning and after sunset; bright and clear during the day; in the plains the winter crop has been gathered in to a great extent; the want of rain towards the end of the season will not seriously affect the district; the *kalai* and *teel* crops are ripening; in the hills the young crops of wheat and barley are progressing, but they need rain.
Midnapore ...	*Nil*	Weather cold and clear; reaping of rice crops is going on; outturn of crops is good.
Howrah ...	*Nil*	No change in the favourable condition of the weather and the crops.
Hooghly ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; about seven-eighths of the *amun*, or late rice crop, in the high land has been reaped; the harvest of the rice in the low land has just commenced; potatoes and winter crops are doing well; the Collector has found some potatoe plants cut off at the surface of the soil by a grub about two inches long; but it is not common enough to cause trouble; it is spoken of as having no name as yet, but as being known to cultivators.
Burdwan ...	*Nil*	Rice being harvested generally; a very fair crop; state of *rabi* crops is generally favourable; autumnal fever, small-pox, and cholera are prevalent; fever specially.
Bancoorah ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonably cool; state and prospects of the crops are good.
Beerbhoom ...	*Nil*	Weather unseasonably warm; rice is nearly off the ground; prospects of cold weather crops are good.
Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	*Nil*	Weather cool and dry, occasionally cloudy, but no rain as yet; the harvest is progressing very favourably.
Bhágalpur ...	*Nil*	*Aghani* harvest is rapidly progressing; no rise in prices; *rabi* crops are still good; general health is very good.
Monghyr ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; nothing new to report; the harvest is general all over the district; and the *rabi* crop so far is doing fairly.
Purneah ...	*Nil*	Weather is getting colder; mornings are very foggy; the harvesting of winter rice is progressing satisfactorily; from Dumdaha the reports are very favourable; all over the district on low lands there is a capital crop; the tobacco, mustard and barley are looking well; new rice is being exported, but not very largely, from the northern pergunnahs and from Nepal; the *kulthi* now being cut is good. The heavy due in the night makes up in some measure for the want of rain.
Darbhanga ...	*Nil*	Weather cold and dry, but sometimes a little cloudy; the paddy crop is everywhere being harvested; in Tajpore it is producing from six to eight annas and in Darbhanga about eight annas; the *rabi* crops are much in need of rain; no alteration in the state and prospects of the crops since last report.
Mozufferpore ...	*Nil*	Weather cold; the Collector, who is on tour in Seetamurhee sub-division, is now satisfied that the average outturn of the rice crop has been only five annas throughout the sub-division; the greater portion of the crop has been cut; the *rabi* crops generally are very backward, and where irrigation is not possible, the crops are getting very thin; the *kulthi* pulse in some places has been injured by caterpillars; *rahur* generally is still very good; prices are nearly stationary, and, contrary to the practice of past years at this season (including 1873) little or no rice is being exported from the sub-division; small quantities of grain are stealthily imported from Nepal, where the order prohibiting exportation remains in force; prospects of Hajeepore and Sudder sub-division are unchanged.
Sarun ...	*Nil*	Weather clear and cold; west wind prevailing; the harvest of *aghani*, or late rice, is almost completed, and the new rice has come into the market in small quantities; the prospects of the *rabi* or cold weather crops continue excellent, but rain is still wanted for their growth; in some places they are being irrigated; poppy plant is everywhere forward, and is looking very well; prices have slightly fallen; general health is good.
Chumparun ...	*Nil*	Weather cool; no rain; the late rice has almost been harvested, and the outturn will be as bad as reported before; rain is very much wanted for the growth of the *rabi* crops.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*continued.*		
Patna ...	*Nil*	All signs of rain have disappeared; the days are bright and clear, and the mornings and evenings are exceedingly cold; no change in the prospects of the crops since last report, *i. e.*, the rice crop is now being reaped, and the Collector does not think on the whole it will be a bad one; the prospects of the *rabi* crops are fair, but of course would be benefited by rain; health of the district continues good.
Gya ...	*Nil*	Weather fine and cool; thermometer reached 76° 4'; rice crop is being cut; the outturn is expected to be as before, *i. e.*, 8, 10, to 12 annas; prospects of *rabi* are good, but want of water is still felt public health is good.
Shahabad ...	*Nil*	Weather bright and cold; no change in the state and prospects of the crops since last report; *rabi* crops continue to promise well; paddy crop is being harvested; rain is much wanted; health of the district is good.
Hazaribagh ...	*Nil*	Weather colder and more seasonable; no change in the state and prospects of the crops since last report, *i. e.*, the condition of the crops remains the same, but would be greatly benefited by rain, which still holds off; the outturn of the paddy, which has now been reaped, is reported to be better than was expected; all indications of rain have disappeared.
Lohardugga ...	*Nil*	Slight rain fell during one day to the south of the district; the rice crop has been harvested, and the outturn has been excellent; rain is much wanted for the rabi crops, particularly in the Palamow sub-division; general health is good.
Maunbhoom ...	*Nil*	The weather has for some time past been too dry; state and prospects of the crops are favourable.
Singhbhoom ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; state and prospects of the crops are favourable; fever is still prevailing.
Balasore ...	*Nil*	Weather set fine, the clouds of the last week having cleared off; more than half the rice harvest is completed, and the yield has realized favourable expectations; cases of cholera are still very frequent and very fatal; this disease has caused much mortality in this season.
Cuttack ...	*Nil*	Weather cold and a little windy; early *sarud* crops are reaped with good outturn; cutting of late *sarud* crop has commenced; winter crops are flowering with good prospects.
Pooree ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; the *laghu*, or the first late rice, is being gathered. The *sarud*, or main late rice, is now fully ripe; the ryots have commenced to reap it; the mustard, *urhur*, *kalai*, *moong* and *kulthi* pulses, and other winter crops are progressing well; in Khoordah the harvesting of the rice crop is going on; winter crops are progressing; cholera still lingers in different parts of the sub-division. *General Remarks.*—No rainfall is reported from any of the districts for this week under review except a very slight fall in the south of the Lohardugga district. The state and prospects of the crops have undergone no change since last week. The winter crops are generally progressing well but little rain would improve on them. The harvesting of the main rice crop is progressing.
N. W. Provinces—		
Benares (Dec. 22nd)	...	No change; prospects good.
Allahabad „	...	No change.
Jhansi (23rd)	*Nil*	Jowar all cut; outturn poor in Garotha, average in other Parganas rabi looks well.
Agra (22nd)	*Nil*	Rabi prospects specially favourable.
Meerut „	*Nil*	Prospects good.
Bareilly „	...	Rain wanted.
Almora (20th)	...	Weather fair with heavy dews and frosts.
Punjab—		
(Dec. 23rd)	...	No rain during the week, save slight showers at Dera Ismail Khán; rabi crops doing well everywhere; slight fever prevails in Peshawár and Jullundur, otherwise public health good.
Oudh—		
Lucknow (Dec. 22nd)	*Nil*	Prospects continue favourable and public health good.
Sitapur „	*Nil*	
Fyzabad ...	*Nil*	
Central Provinces—		
Upper Godavari (Dec. 18th)	...	Prospects favourable; fever prevalent; prices fluctuating.
Sambalpur ...	...	Harvest nearly completed; fever prevalent.
Bilaspur ...	...	Prospects favourable; fever prevalent; prices falling.
Raipur ...	...	Kharif harvest completed; rabi good; prices easy.
Chanda (Dec. 19th)	...	Weather cloudy; pulses slightly damaged by cloudy weather; fever and cattle disease continue.
Balaghát (20th)	...	Kharif threshing continues; fever prevalent; prices falling.
Betul ...	...	Kharif harvest completed; rabi looks well; health good; prices stationary.
Bhandara (Dec. 21st)	...	Rabi promising; cholera abating; fever prevalent; prices easy.
Nágpur (22nd)	...	Prospects good; fever and cattle disease prevalent.
Wardha ...	...	Rabi promising; picking of cotton and cutting of jowar completed; prices stationary.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Central Prov.—*continued.*		
Nimar ...	...	Weather cool; cholera continues; prices stationary.
Hoshangabad ...	...	Rabi promising.
Narsinghpur ...	...	Prospects of rabi favourable.
Jubbulpore ...	...	Rabi good.
Saugor ...	...	Rabi good; prices stationary.
Seoni ...	...	Kharif threshing completed; rabi promising; health good; prices stationary.
Damoh ... } Mandla ... }	...	Prospects favourable; health good; prices stationary.
		General Remarks.—Prospects fairly good; cotton crop below average, and jowari light, but rabi crops promise well.
Assam—		
Gauhati (Dec. 23rd)	0·61	Raw, misty mornings; days cold, often overcast; rain storm on night of 21st; salee being reaped; prospects of other crops and tea favourable; public health good.
Sylhet „	0·22	Reaping continues; market steady.
Mysore and Coorg— (Dec. 23rd) ...	...	No rain, except in Kolar District, where 1·8 inches fell; prospects of the season remain unchanged from last week; cholera has ceased in Bangalore, but continues sporadically in the districts.
Hyderabad Assigned Districts—(Dec. 23rd)		
Umraoti ...	...	Jowari cutting continued; rabi progressing fairly.
Harowtee States—		
Bhurtpore (Dec. 23rd)	...	No change; prospects continue satisfactory.
Ajmere „	*Nil*	Health and prospects good.
Jeypore „	...	Agricultural prospects favourable; weather seasonable; health good.
Central India—		
Indore (Dec. 22nd)	...	Season favourable; health and agricultural prospects good.
Gwalior „	...	
Neemuch „	...	
Rutlam „	...	
Sutna „	...	
B. Burma—(Dec. 23rd)		
Arrakan Division ...	...	Public health good; outturn of crops expected to be light.
Pegu Division.		
Rangoon	...	Crops very good; except where damaged by floods; slight fever prevalent; cholera in Pegu and part of Twantay townships; cattle disease declining.
Bassein	...	Cholera in town; cattle disease continues.
Henzada	...	Crops and health good.
Prome	...	Mild small-pox at Shwedoung; health good otherwise; harvest progressing.
Thayetmyo	...	Health good; harvest plentiful.
Tenasserim Division ...	...	Health good, except cholera in Shwegyen; crops favourable; cattle disease still prevalent in portion of Amherst.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 1ST JULY 1875.

GENERAL REMARKS.—The monsoon has not yet become general throughout Northern and Western India. In Madras the falls have been scanty, except in Malabar: good in Mysore and Coorg, and general throughout Bombay, where however the distribution has been very irregular, in some places exceedingly heavy rain having fallen and in others very little. They have been general throughout the Central Provinces, Berar, and the Southern and Eastern portions of Central India. In Bengal and Assam the falls have been general and abundant; the only districts in Bengal where none has fallen are Hooghly, Balasore, Bhagalpur, Patna and Sarun. In the North-West Provinces the rains continue east of Allahabad, and the monsoon has broken in Bundelkhand; elsewhere there have been showers, but no general rain. In Oudh also the rains are not yet general; and in the Punjab they have nowhere set in: light showers have fallen in Hissar, Umballa, Jullundur and Rawul Pindee: elsewhere there has been no rain, and some anxiety is felt. Throughout Rajputana rain still holds off. In Sind the river is abnormally low, and considerable apprehension is felt in consequence. Elsewhere prospects are satisfactory.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—		
Kistna (July 1st)	...	Masulipatam no rain; Jiswunnapet ·50; Nandigama ·40; Bezwara ·20; none elsewhere; rain wanted for ploughing and sowing; markets well supplied locally; prices steady; mild small-pox continues; cattle generally healthy; dry fodder sufficient; 11 inches over anicut.
Kurnool (June 30th)	2·392 in three days.	Rain slight in the taluks; yellow jonna, sajja and areka being sown; markets well supplied; prices of rice falling in Ramalkota and Nandial; jonna rising in Nandial; others generally steady; fever prevalent; cattle healthy, Markapur excepted; water and pasture sufficient;
Tanjore (July 1st)	...	Rain at Negapatam none; elsewhere partial and scanty; water supply moderate in rivers; none in tanks; water over upper anicut *nil*; cultivation, ploughing and sowing general; markets well supplied; standing crops very few in good condition; harvest none; prices steady; cholera more generally prevalent; cattle healthy; pasture insufficient.
Trichinopoly (June 30th)		Rain wanted; cholera in the town slightly increasing, some cases reported from the district; Cauvery pretty full; Coleroon low; very little cattle disease.
Malabar (July 1st)	8·16	Rain favourable for cultivation; transplanting of first crop in progress; markets well supplied; prices rising; small-pox and fever slight; cattle healthy; pasture much improved.
		General Remarks.—General prospects satisfactory.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay— **(July 1st)**		
Sindh		
Kurrachee (June 30th)	...	River at Kotree 148 inches on 26th, 43 less than last year; injury to rice seedlings in two tapas; fever and cattle disease in three talukas; kharif crops in Delta and Sakra want water; weather cloudy but cool.
Shikarpur „	...	Great want of water; river 9 feet 3 inches, 2 feet 7 inches less than last year; much loss expected unless river rises fast.
Hyderabad „	...	River fallen greatly: it is 2 feet lower than the average, and unless it rises considerably within next week, kharif cultivation, save on large feeders, will be almost *nil*; public health good.
Upper Sind Frontier „	...	No kharif preparations on Begari; its mouth being open by cuts through Kusmore Bund; gauge reading 1 foot, full supply 11 feet; health good.
Gujarat.		
Ahmedabad (June 30th)	...	Sufficient fall of rain in the districts where agricultural operations have commenced; 19 cholera cases, 5 deaths.
Kaira „	...	189 cholera cases, 70 deaths; weather very oppressive.
Surat „	8·85	Sowing operations in progress; weather and public health good.
Broach „	0·56	Slight cholera still prevails; kharif sowing progressing.
Khandesh and Nasik.		
Khandesh (June 30th)	0·91	Cholera prevailing—846 cases, 256 deaths; sowing commenced; cotton market dull.
Nasik „	8·13	Rainfall general; sowing of kharif crops in progress; a few cases of cholera and fever.
Konkan.		
Tanna (June 30th)	25·37	Cholera prevalent; sowing operations completed in three talukas.
Deccan.		
Poona (June 30th)	8·55	Rain has fallen in all talukas; cholera and cattle-disease continue in a few talukas; sowing of kharif progressing in four talukas.
Ahmednuggur „	0·12	More rain wanted; cholera prevalent; sowing operations have commenced wherever rain has fallen; cattle-disease in two talukas.
Sholapur „	0·15	Sowing of kharif retarded; except slight cholera in three talukas health good.
Satara „	3·41	Sowing operations continue; young crops thriving; slight fever, ague and cattle-disease prevalent in certain talukas.
Southern Mahratta Country.		
Belgaum (June 30th)	5·63	Sowing of rice nearly completed; fever in three talukas; cattle-disease in Athni.
Dharwar „	...	Rain moderate; sowing of early crops almost completed; fever, ague and cattle-disease prevail slightly.
Kanara „	4·0 at Karwar.	Season's prospects very favourable; fever general; small-pox, dysentery and cattle-disease on the coast and near the Ghâts.
Kaladgi „	0·40	Kharif sowing stopped for want of rain; fever and cattle disease in five talukas.
Kathiawar and Gaekwar's territory.		
Rajkot (June 30th)	1·8	Weather cloudy; health good.
Wudwan „	...	Weather cool; sowing commenced; health satisfactory.
Baroda „	5·0	Cultivation commenced; public health good.
		General Remarks.—River has fallen in Sind, and prospects are ominous in that province; elsewhere sowing in progress and prospects good; cholera is extending in the Deccan, and has not stopped in Gujarat.
Bengal—		
Chittagong (July 1st)	11·07	
Noakhally „	4·53	Some fever prevailing.
Tipperah „	10·62	
Chittagong Hill Tracts „	2·4	
Hill Tipperah „	2·94	Five cases of cholera and two of small-pox at Koilashur.
Backergunge „	4·11	A little disease is still reported among the cattle of five thannahs, and the fish disorder still continues.
Fureedpore „	3·48	General health good.
Dacca „	2·64	
Mymensingh „	1·11	
24-Pergunnahs „	2·42	Fever decreasing at Barripore and Basarhat; one or two cases of cholera reported from the latter station.
Nuddea „	3·71	
Jessore „	1·28	
Pubna „	2·44	Cholera and small-pox have disappeared.
Moorshedabad „	5·73	Few cases of small-pox reported.
Rajshahye „	4·30	No sickness.
Bogra „	3·42	
Maldah „	12·06	
Dinagepore „	2·18	
Rungpore „	2·0	
Cooch Behar „	4·37	Cholera gradually disappearing.
Jalpaiguri „	2·74	Cholera on the decrease.
Darjeeling „	10·78	
Midnapore „	2·04	
Howrah „	5·08	
Hooghly „	...	Health fair, with a little small-pox.
Burdwan „	·55	Cholera disappeared; no serious out-break of fever as yet.
Bankoora „	2·12	
Beerbhoom „	5·45	

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal,—*continued.*		
Sonthal Pergunnahs (July 1st)	2·20	
Bhâgalpur „	...	Health good.
Purneah „	3·43	
Chumparun „	·35	
Darbangha „	·50	
Sarun „	...	Cholera broken out in thannahs Sewan and Durrowlie.
Shahabad „	1·54	
Patna „	...	Cholera abated to some extent, except in one village in Behar, where it is still raging.
Gya „	5·64	Cholera in Aurungabad decreasing.
Hazáribágh „	6·17	
Lohardugga „	2·89	Cases of cholera and small-pox still reported.
Maunbhoom „	5·28	
Singbhoom „	1·95	Healthy.
Balasore „	...	Cholera reported to have broken out in the south, otherwise public health good.
Cuttack „	4·49	A little cholera still remaining.
Pooree „	1·4	
		General Remarks.—Rain is reported in almost all districts. In some it has been very heavy and flooded the low lands causing injury to the crops, particularly in Jessore, where the damage done by submersion of crops in Beels is considerable, but on the whole it has benefitted the crops. Sowing and transplanting of the main rice crops are progressing vigorously in some parts of Behar; it, as well as the early rice, is a little backward; early rice crop is generally flourishing. A little jute is said to have suffered by the rise of rivers. Indigo is not doing well in most places in consequence of excess of rain; in Sarun and Purneah it is doing well; manufacturing operations have commenced. Up to the present time the prospects of the crops are on the whole favorable.
N. W. P.—		
Benares (June 30th)	...	Rains continue: no change.
Mirzapur „	From 3 to 6½ inches.	Season very favorable; river rose till 28th, but has since fallen three inches.
Azamgarh („ 29th)	...	Rainfall over three inches at head-quarters and much heavier in the district sugarcane and indigo doing well; rice sowing begun; prospects good.
Allahabad (July 1st)	...	Showers and sunshine; not much rain as yet.
Cawnpore (June 30th)	...	Slight rainfall, hardly as yet sufficient for ploughing.
Banda „	...	Rains begun; ploughing general.
Hamirpur „	From 1½ to 3 inches.	Ploughing general.
Jhansi „	2·50	Commenced on the 23rd.
Agra „	From ·2 to ·12	Weather cloudy, thunder and dustatorms, but the rains have not yet fairly set in.
Meerut „	Slight rain in 3 parganas.	Cloudy weather.
Bareilly „	·3 on the 28th	
Punjab—		
Delhi (June 30th)	*Nil*	Weather cloudy; cholera in several villages.
Hissar „	Slight rain.	Tanks drying up; rain urgently wanted for kharif sowings; health of division generally good, but several cases of cholera in seven villages of Rohtak District.
Umballa „	·8	Ploughing for kharif; cholera still prevalent.
Jullundur „	·8	Health good.
Lahore „	*Nil*	Health good.
Rawul Pindi „	Little rain.	Prospects and health good; cattle disease continues.
Mooltan „	*Nil*	Kharif sowings considerably below average; failure of water in canals causes serious loss in some villages; health good.
Dera Ismail Khan „	...	Rain much wanted; health good.
Peshawur „	*Nil*	Rain much wanted; preparations for kharif sowings on irrigated lands; cattle disease appeared in two tehsils; slight fever.
		General Remarks.—The setting-in of the rains now looked for; cholera has appeared in a few more villages, but is dying out where it first appeared.
Oudh—		
Lucknow (June 30th)	·3	Prices stationary; weather uncertain; rain not general, and the want of it begins to be felt.
Sitapur „	·7	
Fyzabad „	2·5	
Central Provinces—		
Chanda (June 27th)	2·24	Sowings continue; cattle disease decreasing; prices rising.
Chhindwara (28th)	4·19	Sowings continue; health good; prices steady.
Balaghât „	3·10	
Bhandara (29th)	3·82	Weather cloudy; sowings continue; 22 cholera cases, 7 fatal; fever and small-pox continue; prices easy.
Nagpur (30th)	5·26	Sowings delayed owing to heavy rains; health good; prices rising.
Wardha „	·04	Small-pox continues.
Nimar „	1·29	Kharif sowings continue; 14 cholera cases, 9 fatal; prices risen.
Jubbulpore „	4·50	Small-pox continues.
Saugor „	3·53	Weather cloudy; sowings commenced; small-pox decreasing; prices rising.

Presidency or Province and District.		Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Central Provinces,— *continued.*			
Seoni	(June 30th)	6·40	Health good.
Narsinghpur	„	17·	Much damage caused by overflowing of Singree Null; 11 cholera cases, 6 fatal.
Hoshangabad	„	5·95	Sowings commenced; cholera decreasing.
Betul	„	4·5	Sowings continue.
Mandla	„	9·50	Sowings continue.
Damoh	„	4·15	Sowings progressing; small-pox continues; prices stationary.
			General Remarks.—Heavy rain during the week; damage done to railway line by floods in Narsingpur District, otherwise season favorable.
Mysore and Coorg—			
Mysore	(July 1st)	·14 in Bangalore Cantonment.	Fever still prevalent in parts of Mysore province.
Coorg	„	6·98	Agricultural prospects satisfactory.
Assam—			
Gauhati	(July 1st)	3·56	Mornings usually cloudy or rainy; cold north-east winds, nights cold; prospects of crops favourable; season for tea good; cattle disease still reported; in North Kamroop choleraic diarrhœa prevalent, but on the decrease.
Sylhet	„	7·	Public health improving.
Hyderabad Assigned Districts—			
Umraoti	(July 1st)	1·15	Cholera still increasing in Buldana, Akola and Ellichpore districts; disease has appeared in Umraoti District; cotton sowing nearly completed.
Rajpootana—			
Sirohi	(June 28th)	...	A little water in some tanks; wells good; health very good; weather cloudy with occasional thunder-storms.
Meywar	(25th)	...	A good supply of water; health and prospects good; weather cloudy; winds from all points of the compass.
Marwar	(26th)	...	Three days' water-supply in city tanks; wells fast subsiding; a scarcity of drinking water much dreaded; health good; crops drying for want of rain; rain much wanted.
Bickanare	(19th)	*Nil*	Heat intense; hot winds blowing from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.; prices rising; health good.
Harowtee	(26th)	...	Rain keeping off and much required; cholera hanging about the towns.
Deolee	„	...	
Ulwar	(24th)	...	A very slight shower; tanks almost all dry; cholera in Kalumber Tehsil; much general suffering from the heat.
Jeypore	(July 1st)	*Nil*	Strong winds with sandstorms which have moderated heat; health good.
Ajmere	„	*Nil*	Furious winds prevent clouds collecting; prices have risen; no more reports of cholera.
Central India—			
Indore	(June 30th)	1·67	General health improved, though cholera still hangs about.
Gwalior	„	*Nil*	
Neemuch	„	·55	
Rutlam	„	3·41	
Baghelkhund	„	Heavy rain, weather cooler.	
Sutna	„		
Nepal—	(June 23rd)	2·05	Transplanting of rice begun in the hill districts.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Abstract of the Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India, assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations under the provisions of the Act of Parliament 24 & 25 Vic., Cap. 67.

The Council met at Simla on Thursday, the 1st July 1875.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, G. M. S. I., *presiding.*
His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, G. C. B., G. C. S. I.
Major-General the Hon'ble Sir H. W. Norman, K. C. B.
The Hon'ble Arthur Hobhouse, Q. C.
The Hon'ble Sir W. Muir, K. C. S. I.
The Hon'ble Ashley Eden, C. S. I.
The Hon'ble Sir A. J. Arbuthnot, K. C. S. I.
Colonel the Hon'ble Sir Andrew Clarke, R. E., K. C. M. G., C. B.

PANJÁB LAWS ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill for the better administration of law in the Panjáb.

PANJÁB JUDICIAL ADMINISTRATION BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE also presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the law relating to certain Courts and Offices in the Panjáb. He said that this was a Bill which was introduced into the Council by their hon'ble colleague, Sir Douglas Forsyth, for the purpose of providing relief for the Deputy Commissioners and the Tahsíldárs in the Panjáb. When Sir Douglas Forsyth introduced it he explained that the intention of the Government was to provide for more separation than now existed in the Panjáb between the judicial and the executive duties of those officers; though it was not their intention to effect such complete separation as existed in more advanced parts of the country. The thing wanted was to appoint other officers having the same judicial powers as the Deputy Commissioners and Tahsíldárs, not to fix their duties by law, but to let the Executive regulate their duties as required by circumstances from time to time, the intention being that they should perform the judicial work which was now performed by executive officers, so as to leave those executive officers much more time than they had now to attend to executive work. It was found that the amount of alteration that the law required for that purpose was exceedingly minute, for the present Panjáb Courts Act provided that, in a certain state of the judicial business, and for temporary purposes, the Government might invest any other person with the powers of a Deputy Commissioner or a Tahsíldár. Therefore all that was wanted was to give to the Local Government those same powers, not subject to any condition, and not for temporary purposes alone. That was the whole alteration of the law which was proposed. The Bill had now been published for a considerable time. Remarks had been made upon it by local authorities, and the result was that the Select Committee had made one or two merely verbal alterations. The Bill was substantially in the same shape as when Sir Douglas Forsyth introduced it. MR. HOBHOUSE called attention to that because he was about to move that the Bill be taken into consideration and passed. That was the usual course, but it was a course consistent with our rules, only that if any Hon'ble Member considered

that the subject was one which required further consideration, he was entitled to object, and that objection must prevail unless the rules were suspended. The Bill had been pending now for some time, and the Panjáb Government were very anxious to begin the new system; and inasmuch as the Council had nothing to consider now, but what they had to consider about three months ago when Sir Douglas Forsyth introduced the Bill, he (MR. HOBHOUSE) thought he was acting within the limits of prudence in proceeding to the ulterior motions.

He then moved that the Bill be taken into consideration.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE also moved that the Bill as amended be passed.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

THE INDIAN TELEGRAPH BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE also moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the law relating to Telegraphs. He said that the reason for amending the present Act was this. The law relating to Telegraphs was formerly regulated by an Act passed in the year 1854, and that Act gave power to the Governor General in Council to grant licenses for the establishment of Telegraphs, and it also gave the Government power to make rules for the conduct of Telegraphs established under those licenses. The Act of 1854 was repealed in the year 1860, and there was passed Act VIII of 1860 containing the law which now governed the subject. The Act of 1860 repealed the Act of 1854, except as to any license for the establishment of a line of Electric Telegraph granted under that Act, but it did not expressly save the power of making rules for the conduct of Telegraphs which had been established under license granted under the Act of 1854. It gave the Government power to grant licenses under the Act of 1860, and to make rules for the conduct of Telegraphs under those licenses, but omitted to say that the power of making rules under the Act of 1854 was to remain.

The Government had recently been advised by the Advocate General that that power either did not exist or that it was at least doubtful whether it existed, and the Government therefore could not prudently make any such rules. It was necessary that the Government should distinctly have that power, and therefore we proposed to amend the present Act. An opportunity would be taken at the same time to bring the penal clauses of that Act into greater conformity with the Penal Code, which the Council would observe was passed subsequently to Act VIII of 1860, and also to make some of the penal clauses more effective and stringent.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS EMIGRATION BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE also moved for leave to introduce a Bill to regulate the emigration of Native labourers from the Presidency of Fort Saint George to the Straits Settlements. He said that in order to explain why it was proper to enact a special measure for the regulation of emigration to the Straits Settlements instead of leaving it to be regulated by the General Emigration Law, he must state briefly the course of events which had brought us to the point at which we stood. There had been going on for a great many years—he did not know how many—but at the least from the beginning of the present century, a considerable emigration of labourers from the Coromandel Coast to the Malay Peninsula. That emigration had been conducted with great advantage to both countries, and had resulted in the settlement of a large Tamil population on the eastern side of the Bay of Bengal. It was a purely voluntary movement on the part of the people, stimulated only by their own interests and wishes; it was not assisted by any law, neither was it impeded by any law till the year 1857.

In that year, however, and again in the year 1859, Acts were passed for the regulation of passenger traffic in the Bay of Bengal. The effect of such enactments was to render the voyage more expensive and to diminish the number of

emigrants. To meet the change, the employers of labour in the Straits Settlements adopted the system of employing agents in India to advance money to persons willing to emigrate, and of making contracts with them to serve for a term of years. That system again remained untouched by law until the year 1864, when the first consolidated Emigration Act was passed. By the Emigration Act of 1864, a very curious and quite unintentional effect was produced on the Straits Settlements. It would be remembered that they were then part of British India. But by the definition of the expression "British India" contained in section 2 of the Act, it was not to include the Straits Settlements. Section 3 ran as follows:

"Except under and in conformity with the provisions of this Act, it shall not be lawful to make any contract with any Native of India for labour to be performed in any place beyond British India, or to enable any Native of India to emigrate or to assist any Native of India in emigrating;"

but with a proviso that the prohibition should not apply to the Island of Ceylon. Section 4 said that contracts might be made for emigration to certain places among which the Straits Settlements were not included. And sections 5 and 6 gave the Governor General in Council power to allow emigration to any other place, but only subject to all the provisions of the Act. Now, as he had had occasion to observe before in this Council, the spirit and object of our Emigration Laws was not to assist emigration, but to throw safeguards around it. In fact, they impeded the free course of emigration very much by requiring the observance of a number of formalities, both cumbrous and expensive. He was not now saying that these formalities were otherwise than beneficial, or even necessary, in order to avoid great abuses. He was not discussing that point now. All he now said was that, as a matter of fact, the law did impede emigration to places beyond British India.

Well, then, the legal position in which the Straits Settlements were placed by the Act of 1864, was a very unfortunate one. Emigration to Ceylon, which was not in British India, was left wholly unrestricted. Emigration to British Burma, again, was left wholly unrestricted. If the emigrant wanted to go to Tenasserim, the law had nothing to say against it; and nobody interfered with him. But if he wanted to go to Penang, which was not beyond British India as Ceylon was, and was practically at no greater distance than Tenasserim, everybody was absolutely forbidden under heavy penalties to assist him. He could not be assisted to emigrate to Penang except after an order of the Governor General in Council, and then only subject to all the safeguards which were thought necessary for a voyage to South America. Now he had said that the effect thus produced was unintentional, and he said so because it was impossible to suppose that such a thing would be intentionally done in entire silence both on the part of the Government of India and this Council on the one side, and on the part of the inhabitants of the Straits Settlements on the other side. Moreover, the origin of the mistake was easily discerned. There could be little doubt that it was produced solely by the circumstance that the Act contained a fictitious and unreal definition of the expression "British India", and that Nature, who though thrust out with a pitchfork would constantly reassert herself, resumed her dominion over the draftsman's mind at a later stage of his work. In fact, so little was the result intended or known that for fully six years after the passing of the Act the system of emigration that he had mentioned went on without alteration, and without anybody remarking that it was wholly illegal.

The Act of 1864 was repealed in the early part of the year 1871, and was replaced by the Act of that year, which now constitutes the law regulating emigration to places beyond British India. The Straits Settlements had then ceased to be part of British India. But the Act of 1871 made no alteration in their legal position: on that point it simply left the Act of 1864 untouched; and it was clear that the existing anomaly was never brought to the notice of the Government of India, though a controversy about it had arisen in the Presidency of Madras under the circumstances he was about to mention.

It was in the year 1870 that a Madras Magistrate, believing that a system of kidnapping Indian peasants for the Penang market had been set on foot, drew

attention to the state of the law, and actually commenced some prosecutions for penalties. The Madras Government then deputed Mr. H. J. Stokes, the Sub-Collector of Tanjore, to enquire into the matter, and he sent in a very able and careful report, showing that the supposed system of kidnapping did not exist, and that the system which did exist worked with a large preponderance of benefit to the Indian population. In the meantime, the employers of labour in the Straits Settlements represented the injury they would suffer by the stoppage of their supply of labour; the injustice of forbidding to Penang what was allowed to Tenasserim and to Ceylon; and the absurdity of enforcing the same regulations for a long voyage to the West Indies, and for a run of eight or ten days to the Straits of Malacca. Under these circumstances we passed Act XIV of 1872, which merely empowers the Governor General in Council to exempt the Straits Settlements from the provisions of the General Emigration Act. When he (MR. HOBHOUSE) introduced the Bill, he intimated that arrangements would be made between the Government of India and that of the Straits Settlements to put the system of emigration on a definite footing, but that time was necessary for the arrangement of details, and that in order not to disturb the industry of the Straits Settlements, it was necessary to leave the matter for a while in the hands of the two Executive Governments. Well, on that footing the matter had rested ever since. It had been decided that in order to secure the well-being of the emigrants, an ordinance must be passed by the Straits Settlements Legislature; and he believed that the provisions of that ordinance had now been put into a shape satisfactory to the Government of India, if indeed it had not actually passed into law.

On our side we had to frame such safeguards as were deemed necessary to throw around emigration to the Straits Settlements. He confessed he was in hopes that when a sufficient law had been passed on the other side of the water, nothing would have been found necessary on our side beyond the mere removal of the shackles placed on the emigration by the Act of 1871. But the Madras Government, who had the local knowledge necessary for a due understanding of the matter, and on whom lay the responsibility of duly protecting their subjects, did not think so. They were of opinion that, though a great deal of machinery required by the General Emigration Act might be dispensed with, some was still necessary to provide against abuses and disorders. Indeed, it was not the emigrant only who required protection; the employer of labour was liable to be cheated by the recruitment of infirm persons, or by the substitution of such for sound recruits in their passage to the ship that conveyed them away.

He believed he had now explained why it was necessary to have a special law to regulate this particular province of emigration. The Council were aware that the same necessity had been found in other provinces of the same wide subject, according to the special circumstances affecting them. The transit of labour between Bengal and Assam had its special law; that between Madras and Ceylon had its special law; and if Hon'ble Members would cast their eyes on the item No. 8 in to-day's list of business, they would see that a Bill was before the Council for making a special law as between British Burma and the rest of India. The special circumstances as between Madras and the Straits Settlements were the short distance, the long-standing continuance of the traffic, and the consequent numbers of the population already drawn from Madras, among whom the emigrant would find himself not wholly a stranger. It was premature to speak in detail of the contents of the Bill; that would be more properly done when he introduced it. He had already indicated its general principle, namely, the allowance of emigration under as few restrictions as were consistent with security. He thought we might congratulate ourselves on having the assistance in this matter of Sir Andrew Clarke, who had not only been engaged in preparing the ordinance of the Straits Settlements on this subject, but had seen the other side of the shield, and would be able to supply us with a kind of knowledge which he (MR. HOBHOUSE) had always felt that we wanted in discussing questions connected with emigration, namely, a knowledge of the actual life led by the emigrant in the country to which he was conveyed.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

OUDH LAWS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE also moved that the Hon'ble Mr. Eden and the Hon'ble Sir A. J. Arbuthnot be added to the Select Committee on the Bill to declare and amend the laws to be administered in Oudh.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

BURMA LABOUR CONTRACT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE also moved that the Hon'ble Sir A. J. Arbuthnot and the Hon'ble Sir A. Clarke be added to the Select Committee on the Bill to regulate the transport of Native labourers to British Burma, and their employment therein.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council then adjourned to Thursday, the 15th July 1875.

SIMLA,
The 1st July 1875.

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

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 8TH JULY 1875.

GENERAL REMARKS.—**The rains are not yet general. In Madras there have been moderate falls in the Northern Districts, but little or none in the South, except in Malabar. In Mysore little has fallen. Throughout Bombay the falls have been scanty during the week, though prospects are still fair. In Sind the river is reported to be rising slowly, and apprehensions are less than last week. In the North-West Provinces the rains continue, with convenient breaks, in the Benares and Bundelkhand Divisions: in Rohilkhand, Agra and Meerut, they have set in: but in Cawnpore only showers are reported, insufficient for ploughing. In Oudh there has been good rain in the Fyzabad Division, but in those of Lucknow and Sitapur the monsoon is still delayed. In the Punjab showers have fallen in most districts, but more rain is required. In Assam proper the fall during the week has been slight, but heavy in Sylhet. In Berar, Central India and Nepal good rain has fallen.**

No reports had been received from Bengal, the Central Provinces, or Rajputana up to the time of going to Press.

Presidency or Province and District.		Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—			
Kistna	(July 8th)	...	1·75 inches of rain at Masulipatam, 2 inches at Palnad; slight elsewhere, one in Gudivada; some canals opened; five feet water over anicut; seed-beds forming in delta; cholum and sajja sowing in Palnad; markets well supplied locally; prices steady; mild small-pox continues; cattle unhealthy in Palnad; dry fodder sufficient.
Kurnool	(7th)	0·7 inch in two days.	Pretty good rain in Cumbun; slight elsewhere; yellow jouna, arica and sajja being sown; markets moderately supplied; prices rising in Tirwell, falling in Nandial, and generally steady in other talukas; fever prevalent; cattle healthy, except in parts of Markapur; water and pasture sufficient; 1·5 feet water over Sunkesala anicut yesterday.
Tanjore	(8th)	...	No rain at Negapatam; elsewhere very scanty; water-supply moderate in rivers and none in tanks; water over lower anicut north branch one foot half inch; south branch 1 foot 4 inches; upper south 3 inches; north none; cultivation early rice and few dry and vegetable crops; standing crops very few, not thriving from want of rain; harvest none; markets well supplied; prices steady; cholera abating; cattle healthy; pasture insufficient.

Presidency or Province and District.		Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—*continued.*			
Trichinopoly	(July 7th)	...	Cholera in town much about the same; spreading slightly in district; high winds; no rain; pasture scarce.
Malabar	(8th)	6·78	Rain favourable for cultivation; transplanting of first crop almost completed; markets well supplied; prices rising; small-pox and fever slight; cattle healthy; pasture much improved. *General Remarks.*—General prospects satisfactory.
Bombay—	(July 8th)		
Sindh			
Kurrachee	(7th)	...	River very low; agricultural prospects gloomy.
Hyderabad	„	...	River risen slowly since 4th instant: should this continue, safety of greater part of kharif cultivation will be ensured; public health good; weather cloudy; some rain on night of 6th instant.
Upper Sind Frontier	„	...	Weather extremely hot; kharif prospects unchanged.
Gujarat.			
Ahmedabad	(7th)	0·26	Total rainfall since commencement of season 1·91; more wanted; six cholera cases, but no deaths.
Kaira	„	0·46	Total rainfall 1·89; more required; 110 cholera cases, 43 deaths.
Surat	„	0·10	More rain wanted in some taluks; weather and health good.
Broach	„	...	Slight drizzling; kharif crops thriving; rain much needed; cholera continues.
Khandesh and Nasik.			
Khandesh	(7th)	0·31 at Dhulia.	More rain wanted; cholera prevailing; hoeing of cotton in progress; prospects good.
Nasik	„	0·25	Kharif sowings retarded for want of more rain; cholera decreasing.
Konkan.			
Tanna	(7th)	2·42	Total rainfall 39·5; sowing operations completed; cholera continues.
Deccan.			
Poona	(7th)	0·10	Ditto 14·55; sowing of kharif partially commenced; cholera prevalent.
Ahmednuggur	„	0·10	Ditto 1·83; sowing operations generally impeded for want of rain; cholera continues.
Sholapur	„	...	Total rainfall 4·40; cholera prevalent, except in Sangola.
Satara	„	0·30	Ditto 6·46; kharif sowing generally progressing; slight cholera in three talukas; ague in Patan.
Southern Mahratta Country.			
Belgaum	(7th)	0·98	Total rainfall 18·7; sowing of kharif in progress.
Dharwar	„	...	Ditto 11·88; sowing of rice almost completed, but of jowari, &c., delayed for want of rain.
Kanara	„	2·5	Total rainfall 34·0; crops satisfactory; fever and cattle disease prevalent.
Kaladgi	„	...	Kharif already sown destroyed by rats; fever and cattle disease prevalent.
Kathiawar.			
Rajkot	(7th)	...	Total rainfall 2·67; sowing operations partly in progress.
Wudwan	„	0·23	Total rainfall 5·26; owing to break crops in Dhrangadra and Chura withering. *General Remarks.*—Prospects in Sind still gloomy; in Presidency proper prospects fair, but marked deficiency of rain in some Collectorates; cholera continues in Gujarat and part of the Konkan and Deccan.
N. W. P.—			
Benares	(July 7th)	...	Weather during the past week has been favourable for ploughing.
Mirzapur	„	...	Season very favourable; showers from half an inch to three inches and a half; river nearly eleven feet above zero.
Allahabad	(8th)	...	Rains continue with sunshiny breaks.
Cawnpore	(7th)	...	Rains still keep off; occasional partial showers; hardly enough for ploughing.
Banda	„	...	Favourable rain; ploughing and sowing general.
Hamirpur	(8th)	...	Rain moderate as yet and good for ploughing; half an inch to an inch generally, except in pargana Mohaba, which got three inches and a half.
Jhansi	(7th)	...	Rain stopped on 29th; slight fall on 4th; raining again to-day.
Agra	„	From ·1 to 3·5	Rains seem to have set in; ploughing begun.
Meerut	„	From ·6 to 2·5	
Bareilly	„	5·70	
Punjab—			
Delhi	(July 7th)	·6	Cholera abating; kharif ploughing in progress.
Hissar	„	·1 at Hissar and slight showers at Sirsa.	Weather seasonable; sowings suspended for want of more rain; cattle suffering from scarcity of fodder; a few cases of cholera in Rohtak and Hissar districts, otherwise health good.
Umballa	„	·8	Kharif sowing commenced; cholera still about.
Jullundur	„	·1	Health good.

Presidency or Province and District.		Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Punjab—*continued.*			
Lahore	(July 7th)	*Nil*	Rain anxiously awaited; health good.
Rawul Pindi	„	·50	More rain wanted; health generally good; cattle disease lingers.
Mooltan	„	*Nil*	Health good.
Peshawur	„	...	Kharif sowings in progress on irrigated lands; cattle disease in two tahsils; slight fever prevalent. *General Remarks.*—More rain required throughout the province for the kharif sowings; cholera still confined to the southern districts, general health being otherwise good.
Oudh—			
Lucknow	(July 7th)	*Nil*	Prices stationary; public health good. In the Fyzabad Division prospects are so far favourable; elsewhere the rains have been unduly delayed, and in the Lucknow and Sitapur Divisions some anxiety is expressed.
Sitapur	„	...	
Fyzabad	„	4·7	
Mysore and Coorg—			
Mysore	(July 8th)	·09 in Bangalore Cantonment.	Fever still prevalent in parts of Mysore Province; crops generally thriving, but more rain wanted; agricultural prospects fair.
Coorg	„	5·11	
Assam—			
Gauhati	(July 8th)	·64	Mornings cloudy and hot; scarcely any rain during the week; prospects of crops favourable; tea cultivation progressing; cattle disease on the decrease; choleraic diarrhœa disappearing; public health generally good.
Sylhet	„	5·38	Field work again progresses.
Hyderabad Assigned Districts—			
Umraoti	(July 8th)	4·	Cholera still increasing in Buldana, Akola, Elichpur and Umraoti Districts; disease has appeared in Bassim District; since last fortnight of 5,710 attacked, 2,494 died; cotton sowing completed; jowaree sowing commenced.
Central India—			
Indore	(July 7th)	1·40	General health good; agricultural prospects favourable.
Gwalior	„	·65	
Neemuch	„	3·27	
Rutlam	„	2·91	
Baghelkhund	„	3·	
Sutna	„		
Nepal—	(June 30th)	3·4	Agricultural prospects fair.

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

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 15TH JULY 1875.

GENERAL REMARKS.—The monsoon may now be considered to have set in, although the falls have been scanty in parts of Northern India. In Madras the fall has been good and general, except in the South-Eastern Districts: in Bombay it has also been sufficient. In Sind some rain has fallen, the river is rising, and prospects have improved. Throughout the Central Provinces and Berar the rainfall has been normal. In Assam it continues abundant. In Bengal it has generally been sufficient, except in Behar and a few other districts: the crops are doing well and the sowings for the winter rice progressing. In the North-West Provinces the rains continue in the Benares Province and Bundelkhand: they have set in in Agra: in Cawnpore, Meerut and Rohilkhand the falls have been light and partial. In Oudh also the rain is not yet general or sufficient. There has been rain throughout the Punjab, except in Sirsa and Rohtak, and prospects are good. In Central India the rain is general, and also in Rajputana, except in Bikaner and Alwar.

Presidency or Province and District.		Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—			
Kistna	(July 15th)	1·41	Rain at Masulipatam 4 inches; at Repalli about 2 inches; elsewhere slight; 5 feet 7 inches of water over anicut; canal supply insufficient; seed beds forming; early dry crops being sown; markets well supplied locally; prices steady; mild small-pox and fever reported; mild cattle disease in four taluks; green grass everywhere.
Kurnool	(14th)	4·54 in six days.	Rain good in three taluks; moderate in two; scanty in others; sajja, yellow jonna, kawa and oilseeds being sown; market well supplied; prices of jonna rising in two taluks, steady in others; fever and small-pox prevalent; cattle disease in Markapur and Pattikonda; water and pasture sufficient; 1·2 feet of water over Sunkesala anicut yesterday.
Tanjore	(15th)	...	Rain at Negapatam ·44; elsewhere light and partial; water-supply moderate in rivers and scanty in tanks; water over anicut none; cultivation, early rice and a few dry crops; standing crops very few, generally in good condition; harvest none; markets well supplied; prices slightly rising; cholera abating in some parts and increasing in others; cattle healthy; pasture insufficient.
Trichinopoly	(14th)	...	Cholera in town decreasing; spreading in districts, but not severely; rain much wanted.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—*continued.*		
Malabar (July 15th)	4·17	Rain favorable for dry and wet cultivation; transplanting first crop almost completed; markets well supplied; prices rising; small-pox and fever slight; cattle healthy; pasture much improved. *General Remarks.*—General prospects satisfactory.
Bombay— (July 16th)		
Sindh (15th)		
Kurrachee „	...	River rising steadily; agricultural prospects improving.
Shikarpoor „	2·41 at Shikarpoor.	Rain throughout district; has much benefited kharif crops; more expected; cotton picking commenced; river 13 feet lower than last year by 11 inches.
Hyderabad „	1·5	River 2 feet higher than last week; a little rice destroyed from want of water; other cultivations progressing actively; there will be a decrease in cotton acreage; public health good.
Upper Sind Frontier „	0·92	Water-supply in Begari abundant; spring crops good; cotton 14 annas in the rupee; health good.
Gujarat.		
Ahmedabad (15th)	1·17	Total rainfall 2·17, more wanted generally; one death from cholera.
Kaira „	3·12	Total rainfall 5·1; 119 cholera cases, 42 deaths.
Surat „	2·27	Total rainfall 15·33.
Broach „	2·18	Total rainfall 12·85; slight cholera in all talukas except Jambusar; kharif thriving.
Khandesh and Nasik.		
Khandesh (July 15th)	0·68	Total rainfall 4·24 at Dhulia; sowing operations continue; young cotton plants thriving; flood at Shirpur on 6th; damage about Rs. 30,000; cholera as before.
Nasik „	1·32	Sowing retarded in some villages for want of rain; cholera decreasing.
Konkan.		
Tanna (15th)	11·1	Total rainfall 50·6; transplantation of crops commenced; cholera continues slightly in seven talukas.
Deccan.		
Poona (15th)	0·61	Total rainfall 14·65; sowing of kharif and cholera as before.
Ahmednuggur „	0·75	Total rainfall 2·58; sowing operations in progress wherever rain has fallen; cholera continues.
Sholapur „	2·30	Total rainfall 6·70; cholera continues.
Satara „	1·15	Total rainfall 7·61; more rain wanted in three talukas; sowing completed in some and progressing in other places; cholera prevalent; ague in Patan; cattle-disease in three talukas.
Southern Mahratta Country.		
Belgaum (15th)	1·92	Total rainfall 19·5; sowing of kharif progressing.
Dharwar „	0·69	Total rainfall 12·57; jowari, &c., not sown in six talukas for want of rain; rice in good condition.
Kanara „	10·0	Total rainfall 40·0; crops satisfactory; fever and cattle-disease prevalent.
Kaladgi „	0·89	Total rainfall 7·35.
Kathiawar and Gaekwar's Territory.		
Rajkot (15th)	0·6	Total rainfall 2·73; sowing operations suspended in some parts for want of rain.
Wudwan „	0·78	Total rainfall 6·4; sowing progressing.
Baroda „	2·68	Kharif crops healthy; public health good. *General Remarks.*—Prospects much brighter in Sind, the river having risen; monsoon generally favourable, but more rain is wanted in parts of Gujarat and Khandesh.
Bengal—		
Chittagong (July 15th)	6·84	
Noakhaily „	4·19	
Tipperah „	2·87	
Chittagong Hill Tracts „	2·66	
Hill Tipperah „	2·9	Small-pox has broken out amongst the hill-people in the Koilaspur sub-division.
Backergunge „	2·69	Cattle disease is still prevalent in five thannas.
Fureedpore „	0·18	General health continues good.
Dacca „	2·46	
Mymensingh „	0·79	
24-Pergunnahs „	6·20	Fever decreasing at Barripore; a few cases of cholera reported from Basirhat and a case of small-pox from Satkhirah.
Jessore „	2·18	
Nuddea „	4·17	
Pubna „	1·16	Public health generally good, but there are many cases of fever of a mild type in the town of Pubna.
Moorshedabad „	0·18	Cholera prevalent in Soojaganj, Gorabazaar, and Goburn.
Rajshahye „	0·79	No sickness.
Bogra „	0·23	
Maldah „	1·18	
Rungpore „	0·56	
Cooch Behar „	4·22	
Jalpaiguri „	10·22	Cholera disappearing.
Darjeeling „	4·50	
Midnapore „	2·32	
Howrah „	5·37	

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal,—*continued.*		
Hooghly (July 15th)	2·20	
Burdwan „	1·5	
Bankoora „	2·68	
Beerbhoom „	1·85	
Sonthal Pergunnahs „	2·66	
Bhágalpur „	3·18	General health is very good, except in Muddeespoora, where fever is said to be prevalent.
Purneah „	·36	
Darbangah „	·12	
Mozufferpore „	·27	
Sarun „	...	General health good; cholera abating.
Chumparun „	3·16	
Patna „	·15	Cholera still prevalent, but is fast decreasing.
Gya „	·40	Cholera decreasing,
Shahabad „	3·28	
Hazáribágh „	5·01	
Lohardugga „	5·58	Small-pox and cholera still prevalent, particularly the latter in Palamow.
Maunbhoom „	4·65	
Singbhoom „	2·92	Healthy.
Balasore „	...	A good many cases of cholera reported from all parts.
Cuttack „	1·18	Cholera accompanying the pilgrims back from Pooree.
Pooree „	2·22	There is some cholera. *General Remarks.*—More or less rain is reported to have fallen in almost all the districts, doing much good to the crops and cultivation; in about ten districts the fall has been scanty, consequently more is urgently wanted there, though no injury has yet resulted from its want; in Modhoobaree sub-division of Darbangah and in Bogra serious damage to young crops is apprehended if it does not rain soon. Fair weather is also wanted in places where the rainfall was heavy; elsewhere the crops are doing well and the cultivation of the great rice crops is progressing rapidly. Early rice is being cut in places with good results; other crops faring well. A strong gale, accompanied by showers of rain, has been blowing in and about Calcutta from the evening of the 13th instant.
N. W. P.—		
Benares (July 14th)	...	Not much rain during the past week, except on the night of the 13th.
Mirzapur „	...	Season favourable; no continuous rain but partial showers from half an inch to an inch; steady general rain now falling; river 20 feet above zero on 11th, but has since fallen to 17 feet.
Azimgurh (13th)	1·6 at head-quarters.	Prospects good; ploughing general.
Cawnpore (14th)	...	Rains still very partial; ploughing and sowing continue favourable where rain has fallen.
Allahabad „	2·	
Hamirpur (15th)	...	From 12 to 19 tenths in the four southern parganas, where sowing goes on favourably; from 8 to 2 tenths in the north, where rain is much wanted.
Jhansi (14th)	...	Rainfall eight-tenths on the 8th; total rainfall hitherto 4½ inches; ploughing and sowing going on.
Agra „	...	General rain; ploughing begun everywhere.
Meerut „	...	Not enough rain for ploughing generally.
Bareilly „	·6	More rain required; ploughing begun.
Punjab—		
Delhi (July 14th)	·3	Health good; cholera disappearing.
Hissar „	·9	Heat oppressive.
Sirsa „	...	Agriculturists and cattle suffering from want of drinking water and fodder becoming scarce; ploughing and sowing in abeyance.
Rohtak „	...	29 deaths from cholera in this district, but general health throughout Hissar Division good.
Umballa „	·9	Kharif sowings in progress; no deaths from cholera since 11th.
Jullundur „	1·6	Health good.
Lahore „	·4	More rain wanted; health good.
Mooltan „	1·	Crops under average; health good.
Dera Ismail Khan „	1·	Health good.
Peshawur „	·4	More rain wanted; sowings in progress; cattle disease still continues in two tehsils and slight fever prevalent. *General Remarks.*—The rainfall has been general except in parts of the Hissar Division; every appearance of a further fall; cholera has reached the Kangra and Dalhousie Hills, but is disappearing from the Umballa and Delhi Divisions; cattle disease still lingers in certain districts; crop prospects generally good.
Oudh—		
Lucknow (July 14th)	1·4	Public health good; there have been partial showers in most places, but the complaint is general that more rain is urgently required.
Fyzabad „	2·8	
Sitapur „	1·8	

Presidency or Province and District.		Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Central Provinces,—			
Upper Godavari	(July 10th)	4·32	Weather seasonable; Kharif crops sown; health good.
Sambalpur	,,	2·65	Sowings continue; health good.
Bilaspoor	,,	·74	Sowings continue; cholera and small-pox prevalent; prices easy.
Raipur	,,	·95	Sowings continue; cholera decreasing; prices easy.
Chanda	(11th)	3·72	Rice sowings completed; other sowings continue; cattle disease prevalent; prices stationary.
Chhindwara	,,	3·17	Kharif sowing completed; crops look well; health good; prices steady.
Balaghât	(12th)	3·20	Transplanting rice commenced; health good; prices steady.
Bhandara	(13th)	3·72	Sowings continue, transplanting rice commenced; cholera, fever and small-pox prevalent; prices easy.
Nagpur	(14th)	4·48	Sowings continue; prices stationary.
Wardha	,,	2·45	Sowings continue.
Nimar	,,	1·28	71 cholera cases; 42 fatal; prices stationary.
Hoshangabad	,,	4·48	21 cholera cases; 9 fatal.
Betul	,,	4·50	Sowings continue.
Narsinghpur	,,	5·	Sowings continue; 2 cholera cases, 1 fatal.
Jubbulpore	,,	1·15	Small-pox continues; prices rising.
Saugor	,,	2·30	Crops above ground; small-pox declining; prices rising.
Seoni	,,	4·60	Sowings continue; health good.
Mandla	(15th)	3·20	Sowings progressing; small-pox continues; prices stationary.
Damoh	,,	1·20	Sowings continue; prices stationary.
			General Remarks.—Prospects generally good and weather seasonable; cholera smoulders in Narbadda Valley, in Chhattisgarh and Bhandara border.
Mysore and Coorg—			
Mysore	(July 15th)	1·66 in Bangalore Cantonment.	Health improved in Coorg.
Coorg	,,	5·31	
			General Remarks.—Agricultural prospects satisfactory.
Assam—			
Gauhati	(July 15th)	1·73	Weather very uncertain, hot and sultry; occasional heavy showers; asu being reaped, good outturn expected; season for tea good; prospects of all other crops favourable; public health generally good; cattle disease disappearing.
Sylhet	,,	6·44	Field-work progresses; rice slightly cheaper; fever prevalent; weather finer.
Hyderabad Districts—	Assigned		
Umraoti	(July 15th)	1·75	Cholera still prevalent in province and severe in some places; jowari sowing progressing.
Rajpootana—			
Sirohi	(July 12th)	4·25	Tanks nearly full; wells filling; health very good; seed-time favourable.
Aboo	... ...	.....	Rain up to date 14 inches.
Meywar	(9th)	4·40	Good supply of water; health good; prospects favourable; weather cloudy; southerly wind.
Marwar	(10th)	1·61	Two months' supply of water in tanks; wells filling; health good, excepting some fatal cholera cases in Mullanee, but rain has stopped their progress, tillage pushed on victoriously.
Bikaner	(3rd)	*Nil*	Heat intense; prices rising.
Alwar	(8th)	·20	Tanks dry; wells in short supply; cholera still prevalent in two tehsils; people suffering considerably from the great and prolonged heat; want of rain prevents agricultural operations.
Harowtee	,,	...	Slight showers; rain much required; cholera severe at Kotah.
Deolee	,,	2·	
Bhurtpore	(July 15th)	...	Heavy rain on 10th; health improved.
Jeypore	,,	...	Rain general; ploughing active throughout the territory; public health good.
Ajmere	,,	2·50 on 11th & 12th	Prices fallen; sowing generally going on.
Central India—			
Indore	(July 14th)	·83	Cholera still on the Vindias; otherwise general health and prospects good; sowing season has been very favourable.
Gwalior	,,	2·22	
Neemuch	,,	1·18	
Rutlam	,,	2·42	
Baghelkhund	,,	...	No return.
Sutna	,,	...	
Nepal—	(July 7th)	3·25	Agricultural prospects fair.

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

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Abstract of the Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India, assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations under the provisions of the Act of Parliament 24 & 25 Vic., Cap. 67.

The Council met at Simla on Thursday, the 15th July 1875.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, G. M. S. I., *presiding.*
His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, G. C. B., G. C. S. I.
Major-General the Hon'ble Sir H. W. Norman, K. C. B.
The Hon'ble Arthur Hobhouse, Q. C.
The Hon'ble Sir W. Muir, K. C. S. I.
The Hon'ble Ashley Eden, C. S. I.
The Hon'ble Sir A. J. Arbuthnot, K. C. S. I.
Colonel the Hon'ble Sir Andrew Clarke, R. E., K. C. M. G., C. B.
The Hon'ble T. C. Hope.

NEW MEMBER.

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

PANJÁB LAWS AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill for the better administration of law in the Panjáb be taken

into consideration. He said that the Council were aware that although this Bill had rather a grandiloquent title, its object was merely to give the Government of the Panjáb greater power for making regulations for village-watchmen and police. The subject was one which was not thought of sufficient importance to handle when the Panjáb Laws Act was passed. He had explained to the Council, once or twice, how the Panjáb stood in respect to legislative matters, and how it was necessary, since the passing of the Indian Councils' Act, for the Panjáb Government to come to this Council for any additional legislative powers that it might require. The present Bill, since its introduction, had been published for several months. The remarks that had been made upon it had not induced the Select Committee to make any but verbal alterations; in fact, hardly any substantial alterations had been suggested, so that the Bill as amended by the Select Committee stood almost exactly in the same position as it stood when it was introduced.

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE said that perhaps Mr. Hobhouse would be so good as to inform him for what reasons two suggestions made by the Panjáb Government with regard to the Bill had not been adopted by the Select Committee. One of those suggestions was with reference to the second proviso to section 39A; the other with regard to section 39C. He had no doubt that the Select Committee had good reasons for rejecting those suggestions. The suggestions of the Panjáb Government were to be found in paragraph 6 of the letter No. 892 of the 3rd March 1875, from the Secretary to the Panjáb Government, which was amongst the papers considered in Committee.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE said that according to his recollection the suggestion had been discussed, and that a slight alteration had been made. He had not the original Bill in his hands and could not recollect its precise terms.

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE said that his hon'ble friend Mr. Eden had now kindly explained the matter to him, with the facts of which he had not been previously aware. The second suggestion was with regard to retaining the power of the Governor General in Council in the matter referred to under section 39C.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE explained that the reason for retaining that power was that the particular class of tax referred to was a new tax. In everything else he believed that the Bill followed the exact practice that had been observed in the Panjáb for a great number of years, but with respect to *kasbahs*, they proposed to have a more elaborate system of police, and they might therefore be obliged to put on a new tax. Now in such cases it was considered by the Government of India best to place some degree of check upon the Local Government, and to oblige them to refer to the Supreme Government whenever they desired to levy a new tax. It would be observed that the words "with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council" had been transposed. The clause formerly ran so as to make the previous sanction necessary to the exercise of the discretion of the Local Government whether or no to apply Act V of 1861 at all. Now it was not proposed that the sanction of the Governor General in Council should be required for that exercise of discretion, but when they wanted to put on a new tax for the purpose of paying for that more elaborate system of police, then it was proposed that the sanction of the Supreme Government should come in.

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT observed that that view was in accordance with the policy of the Government of India in the case of all new taxes, whether provincial or local. Whether the tax was called a local or a provincial tax was of no consequence to the person who paid it, and the same dissatisfaction which might be created by the injudicious imposing of new Imperial taxes was also likely to follow the imposition of new provincial or local taxes. It appeared to the Government of India to be essential that a distinct and complete power of control, apart from the more general executive authority of the Government of India over the Local Governments, should be provided for in all Bills relating to local or provincial taxation.

The Hon'ble SIR A. ARBUTHNOT remarked that it seemed necessary that the Government should have the power to determine whether or not a tax was

expedient. In the case of most of the other Provinces, where legislation was resorted to, involving taxation, it was the practice to make in such legislation definite and specific provision as to the nature and description of the taxation which was to be levied; and it appeared to him a little doubtful whether in principle it was desirable that the nature and description of a tax, where taxation was sanctioned, should not be specifically provided for.

The Hon'ble SIR WILLIAM MUIR said that the same doubt had occurred to him in reference to clause *(j)* (under section 39A), namely, whether it was in accordance with legislative usage to confer the absolute authority on a Local Government of imposing a tax without any limitation as to the amount of its incidence, nor any condition as to the mode of its assessment. But on making inquiry into the subject, he learned that in this present case, the power in question had long been exercised by the Panjáb Government; and as the Bill simply legalized the existing practice, he had withdrawn the objection.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE remarked that it had been the practice which, he believed, had prevailed since the acquisition of the Panjáb, and that it was in accordance with the law. When we acquired the Panjáb, the orders of the Government were the law, and they had since been expressly legalized by the operation of the Councils' Act. This state of things therefore was quite legal, and the Bill only proposed to continue it. But in point of fact there was a practical limitation of this tax, and a very substantial one, namely, the extreme smallness of the object for which alone it could be levied. It could only be levied for village-watchmen and the things connected with them. That was a minute matter and might well be left where it stood, in the hands of the Local Government.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE also moved that the Bill as amended be passed.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

BURMA LABOUR CONTRACT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE presented a preliminary Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to regulate the transport of Native labourers to British Burma, and their employment therein. He said that there was no motion before the Council with respect to this Report, and they did not propose to proceed with the Bill until there had been ample time for the Local Governments, and that portion of the public which was interested in the matter, to consider it; in fact, in all probability, it would not be desirable to proceed with the Bill until the Council got to Calcutta. But the Select Committee had introduced some very large alterations into the Bill, and those alterations again depended upon a most essential change in the administrative and financial system which underlay the whole of the legislation on this subject, and therefore it would be convenient if he now gave to the Council a short explanation of the nature of those changes.

It was now very nearly two years ago since he introduced this Bill into the Council. At that time there was no system whatever of assisted emigration from Bengal Proper, but it was conceived that the owners of property in British Burma who stood in need of labour were prepared to advance funds for the purpose of importing labourers from peninsular India into British Burma, looking, of course, to be repaid by the value of the labour. In particular there was one large owner of property—the British Burma Company—who expressed a strong desire to have a law which would secure to them the fruits of the expenditure that they were prepared to make upon the importation of labourers into British Burma. Upon that footing a Bill was prepared, following in most of the essential respects the other enactments that we had upon the subject of emigration, that was to say, securing certain safeguards for the proper conduct of the emigrants down to the sea-shore, for their carriage across the sea, and for their protection against ill-treatment when they arrived at the place of labour; and, on the other hand, securing to the person that bore the

expenses the services of the labourers, putting summary remedies into his hands, and placing penalties upon the labourers in case they violated the terms of their contracts.

Well, the Bill was introduced and it was published, and it was intended to proceed with it after the Council got to Calcutta, because it was a matter that affected the Local Governments both of Bengal and Madras. But before any further step was taken there came the Bengal famine, and with the famine came a new plan of importation of labourers from Bengal into British Burma at the expense and under the direction of the Local Government. When that undertaking was commenced the Local Government of British Burma, over which his hon'ble friend Mr. Eden then presided, applied to the Council to stay their hands. Accordingly the progress of the measure was suspended for a considerable time. During that time the new plan came well into work, and the working of it had been considered quite satisfactory by the Government.

Now the Council of course were aware that there were different systems of emigration prevailing in different places. In most of those countries which, as regards the Government of India, were foreign countries, the system was to make the emigrant contract with the Government and for the Government to assign the emigrant to some particular private employer for the full term of his contract. In Assam, which was both near at hand to us and also was under our dominion, the practice was for the emigrant to enter into a direct contract with some private employer, and the Government had nothing whatever to do with the disposal of his labour. In the Straits Settlements, which were also near at hand to us, and which used, until quite lately, to be part of our dominions, the same practice prevailed as in Assam.

With respect to British Burma, as the two circumstances that he had mentioned of proximity and uniformity of dominion were the same as they were in Assam and as they used to be in the Straits Settlements, the circumstances seemed, in the first instance, to point to the adoption of the same system that prevailed in Assam, and accordingly the original Bill was framed upon that footing. But there were two reasons why in the case of British Burma we should rather adopt the system of contract with the Government. One reason—a very important one and probably of itself conclusive—was that the system had been started,—it existed,—it was working on a considerable scale and in a satisfactory way. The other reason was that the conditions of labour in British Burma were not the same as those that existed in other countries. In Assam, and also in our Colonies, the labourer directly he got into his new country was set to work for the whole term of his contract upon some plantation of tea, cotton, coffee, sugar, or some other product; but in British Burma the Government itself was the principal employer of the labourers who went there, and of those who were not employed by the Government, the majority were set to work in the towns or at some labour other than field labour. Well, then, he would state the system proposed for British Burma, and perhaps his hon'ble friend Mr. Eden, who knew more about the country than he did, would be good enough to correct him if he made any misstatement or any material omission.

It was proposed that every emigrant should enter into a contract with the Government to labour for a certain term of years, or, to put it more technically, he was to contract with the Secretary of State in Council who, for all purposes of property and contract, represented the Indian public. The contract would be regulated by section 13 of the Bill, which provided for the term of his engagement, which in no case was to exceed three years; the quantity of his work, which in no case was to exceed six days a week or nine hours a day; and the quantity of his wage, which in no case was to fall short of Rs. 7 a month. Then by section 35, which might be termed the corner-stone of this Bill, every emigrant who had entered into such contract, when it had been ratified by the Emigration Agent, was bound to serve according to the terms of his contract in the place and mode in which the Local Government, that was the Chief Commissioner of British Burma, should appoint. The expenses of conveying the people to their place of labour were intended to be borne in the first instance by the Local Government

of British Burma, and they would look for repayment to the value of the labour they got, or to some private employer who might desire to have the services of the labourer for a greater or less period of his contract. Every labourer who throve and succeeded would have to pay in some shape or other the expense of his own transit to his place of labour, and also something more which should represent the general expense of carrying the machinery of the Act into effect, and the expense of the conveyance of those persons who died or who fell sick, or in some way or other failed to produce any profit. In fact, in those operations, as in all operations on a great scale, the successes must pay for the failures. Now let us suppose that the cost of transit to Rangoon was Rs. 20. He was giving only imaginary figures, but he believed they were tolerably near the mark. Well, Government would want to be repaid this Rs. 20 and also something more which would represent the man's fair share of the general expenses. What that something more should be, would be ascertained by experience, somewhat roughly perhaps, but yet with tolerable accuracy. Let us suppose it to be Rs. 5. Therefore the man would have to pay Rs. 25 before he cleared scores with the Government. Now he might be dealt with in two different ways: either he might be assigned to somebody who wanted his services and would take him for a greater or less time and pay down the Rs. 25, or some portion of the money according to the period of the engagement, or he might be retained in the service of Government and the excess of his earnings according to the market-price of his labour over the contract-price of it would be placed to his credit; that was to say, the Government might say to him "you have contracted to serve us for Rs. 7 a month, your labour is worth Rs. 10, we will place Rs. 3 to your credit, or we will pay you Rs. 8 and place Rs. 2 to your credit, and whenever it comes to pass that Rs. 25 stand to your credit, then you shall be a free man." But then one might say, if it was the fact that the market-price of labour so much exceeds the contract-price, every good labourer would repay the Government over and over again before he had completed the three years of his contract. No doubt that was so, and if it should happen that a good labourer contracted to serve for three years, which however, be it observed, was the maximum and not the necessary term of his service, and that he worked all that time for Rs. 7, which however was the minimum and not the necessary amount of his wages, in that case the Government would be repaid long before the three years were out. But in order to meet such cases it was proposed that whenever the amount that was settled as the redemption price was placed to the credit of the labourer, that moment he might redeem his contract and become a free man. In fact, the Government wished for nothing so much as for free men instead of contract labourers, and they proposed to give every species of facility to the early redemption of contracts upon proper terms.

Of course the principle of the Bill could not be changed in the way Mr. Hobhouse had described. We could not change the whole motive power of the machinery we created without great modifications in the Bill itself. The Council would find the Bill very much shortened and simplified, and they would also find one or two questions, which he had mentioned when he introduced it as puzzling questions, entirely got rid of. He would briefly state the main features in which the original and amended Bills remained still the same and those in which alterations had been made by the amended Bill.

With respect to the treatment of emigrants from the time they left their own homes to the time they got on board ship for British Burma, there was no material difference between the two Bills. The Bill still required a written contract before the emigrant left his home; it still required a local medical examination for the purpose of testing the man's fitness for labour; it still required a local examination by the Magistrate in the presence of the recruiter for the purpose of testing the man's knowledge of the undertaking into which he had entered; it still required a formal registration of the contract, and made that registration the foundation of all ulterior proceedings; and it still required due attention to the wants of the emigrant on the part of the recruiter, the Emigration Agent, and the Medical Inspector. Again, when the man arrived at the place of his labour, there was very little difference between the original and the amended Bills in the requirements they made for the purpose of securing to him due protection against any imposition or ill-treatment. But inasmuch as the Local Government would be entirely responsible for his conveyance from penin-

sular India to his place of labour, it was proposed to omit a great number of detailed requirements which were in the original Bill respecting the period of transit, because those matters might now be provided for much better either by general rules or by simple executive orders.

Of the questions of which he said we had got rid, perhaps the most puzzling was the question of labour-rate. The original Bill provided that the Local Government might levy a rate upon all employers of emigrants not to exceed Rs. 5 per emigrant, and the rate might be levied yearly. There were considerable difficulties in fixing the maximum amount of that rate, and perhaps greater difficulties in fixing its exact incidence. It was necessary because we were proceeding on the footing of a direct contract between the emigrant and the employer, and the employer would only pay the expense of the actual transit of each person; whereas there was also the expense of the general machinery to be provided for, and the Government which provided that machinery ought to be reimbursed in some way. But now, seeing that every contract was to be made with the Government, and that the private employer would get no labour except by an assignment from the Government to himself, it seemed more proper and certainly would be much easier to make him pay in one lump sum the expense of the transit of the labourer he took, and the percentage on it to cover the expenses of the failures and of the machinery. That would be provided for in the first instance in the assignments, which of course would differ in the charges they imposed upon the employer according to the length of time for which he took the labourer. After a time it would probably be possible for the Local Government to fix upon some general rules to regulate those payments, and the Bill gave them power to do so.

Another matter of considerable difficulty was the terms upon which contracts should be redeemed. The original Bill gave a scale or tariff on which every emigrant should be entitled to redeem his bargain with his employer, so many rupees for the first year, so many for the second, so many for the third. It was a very rough way of ascertaining the price of redemption, and it met with a good deal of remonstrance from our friends the British Burma Company as representing the employers of labour. But now he had explained to the Council the very simple mode in which it was proposed that as between the labourer and the Government the contract should be redeemed. Of course, if the labourer was assigned, he must redeem the assignment as well as the contract, and in the case of very short assignments probably the simplest plan would be that they should be worked out. In the case of long assignments it would be better to give the man some power of redeeming them, and we proposed that the Inspector of Immigrants in British Burma should decide whether the assignment should be redeemed or not. If not, the emigrant must work out his assignment. If it was to be redeemed, then it would be redeemed on the terms which would form part of the original bargain between the employer of the labourer and the Government, and which might perhaps after some accumulation of experience be reduced to rule.

Another difficult matter related to the return-passage of the emigrant. It had been our general policy to insist that the emigrant's contract should always contain a provision entitling him to a free return-passage, that is to say, one at the expense of his employer, whenever the term of his contract was worked out. However suitable that might be to other places, it was certainly not suitable to the system of short contracts and very easy redemptions which we proposed for British Burma. In point of fact the existing contracts under which labourers at this moment were going from India to British Burma did not provide for any such thing. On the contrary, it had been the policy of the Government of British Burma to offer the labourers grants of land for the purpose of inducing them to stay in their new country, instead of a money bonus for the purpose of inducing them to return to their old homes.

There were minor alterations in the Bill, some depending upon the essential alteration of principle he had mentioned, and others made because the provisions of the Bill were found not to be suitable to the circumstances of British Burma. But the Council was not now considering the Report, and he need not go into those matters in more minute detail. He thought he had stated enough to enable the Council, and those outside who might take an interest in the matter, to

grasp with facility the differences which existed between the original and amended Bills and the reasons upon which those differences rested.

The Hon'ble SIR WILLIAM MUIR said that there was one question he would like to ask his hon'ble friend Mr. Hobhouse. For sufficient reasons, the section providing for the return of the labourer to India had been properly removed from the new Bill as it now stood. But there was one exception, and that was with regard to disabled labourers. The Local Government, as he understood from section 60, should either provide for the employment and support of the disabled labourer and his dependents, or return them to the place at which they were registered. When the labourer was disabled permanently, and there was no means for his support or employment, he (SIR WILLIAM MUIR) would ask whether it would not be more suitable that the labourer should be provided with the means of returning to his home, rather than to the place of registration.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE said that the expression suggested by Sir William Muir was the more correct expression. But as it was only a matter of a few words, it was hardly worth while altering the Bill, and it would be sufficient if the Secretary made a note of it for the Select Committee, to whom the Bill would come back again.

His Excellency THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF enquired why no provision was made for returning emigrants.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE said that it was because the Bill contemplated a system of very short contracts. We contemplated a contract which should never be for more than a term of three years, and which in many cases would be less. Moreover a good labourer might redeem that contract within a year. The policy of the Government was to take a population into this very thinly-peopled country, and the Government of British Burma at this moment were offering grants of land to the emigrants in order to induce them to settle in British Burma. Now it would be an absurd thing if with one hand we offered inducements to the emigrants to stay in the country, while with the other we held out a money bonus to them to return home. Such a course would be both inconsistent and against our policy.

His Excellency THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF observed that it seemed to him that the emigrants might possibly not have intentions of settling in British Burma, and that if the rate of wages was only Rs. 7 a month, it would be a perpetual exile to a man, because he could never save a sufficient sum out of Rs. 7 a month in a foreign country to repay the Government and to defray the expense of his return home.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE said that it was the difference between the contract-price and the market-price which would repay the Government.

His Excellency THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF remarked that the Bill as now framed seemed to indicate the possibility of a considerable population being thrown into British Burma who did not contemplate being for ever exiled from their own country and settled in British Burma, and of being left there without the means of returning.

The Hon'ble MR. EDEN explained that although the cost to emigrants of returning from the Colonies was Rs. 40 or Rs. 50, steamers left British Burma sometimes two or three times a week, which would bring back emigrants occasionally as cheap as Rs. 2 or Rs. 3 a head. The instances, he thought, would be very exceptional in which the emigrant could not afford to pay this sum, having regard to the fact that every labourer who chose could with ease earn eight annas a day. The case with regard to Colonial labourers was very different, as they had to be sent on emigrant ships a long voyage under special arrangements at a considerable cost per head.

His Excellency THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF said that the only other remark he wished to make was that the fixing of nine hours a day by law was rather a long period for labour. Eight hours was considered the usual working day.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE said that was the time which was settled in the Department which attended to those matters, and that particular part of the Bill was framed by a gentleman—Mr. Geoghegan—who had great knowledge of the subject, and who was very vigilant with regard to the protection of emigrants. The point was not one on which Mr. Hobhouse himself possessed personal knowledge.

INDIAN TELEGRAPH BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE then introduced the Bill to amend the law relating to Telegraphs in India, and moved that it be referred to a Select Committee with instructions to report in six weeks. He said that this was a Bill which he obtained leave to introduce at the last meeting of the Council, and he then explained the necessity for the measure. It was to remove all doubt with respect to the power of Government to make rules for the conduct of Telegraphs licensed under the Act of 1854. That object was provided for by section 2 of the present Bill. The rest of the Bill, as he had already mentioned, so far as it altered the present law, consisted merely of penal clauses. The present Act was passed shortly before the Penal Code, with which it was not quite in accordance. It was now to be brought more into accordance with it, and several sections we found might be omitted altogether on account of the passing of the Criminal Procedure Code. He thought that the only section to which he need draw attention as embodying any important principle was section 15. That section provided for the increase of the police force if an act causing wrongful damage to any Telegraph was repeatedly committed in any place, and that the cost of such additional force should be charged upon the inhabitants of such place. Whether, under the present law, it would be competent to do that or not, MR. HOBHOUSE was not quite certain. It seemed to him that it would. The principle was contained in the Police Act V of 1861, one section of which gave the Local Government power to employ additional police in any part of the general police district in which, from the conduct of the inhabitants, they might deem it expedient to increase the number of the force. That was exactly the same principle which we proposed to apply to the Telegraphs. We only proposed to make it clear that it was capable of that particular application, and he did not suppose that any one would dispute that the instance in question would be a very beneficial application of the general principle.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE moved that the Bill be published in the official *Gazettes* in such languages as the Local Governments might think fit.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

SUNDRY BILLS.

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

To consolidate and define the law relating to the settlement and collection of land-revenue in Oudh.

For declaring what laws are in force in Oudh.

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

To limit the jurisdiction of the Civil Courts throughout the Bombay Presidency in matters relating to the land-revenue.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

NATIVE PASSENGER SHIPS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE also moved that the Hon'ble Mr. Eden be added to the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Native Passenger Ships and Coasting Steamers.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The following Select Committee was named :—

On the Bill to amend the law relating to Telegraphs in India,—the Hon'ble Sir Andrew Clarke, Sir Douglas Forsyth and Mr. Hope and the Mover.

The Council then adjourned to Thursday, the 29th July 1875.

SIMLA,
The 15th July 1875.

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

ERRATUM.

In the Extra Supplement to the *Gazette of India*, July 19, 1875, page 5, for the first two sentences in the second paragraph read :

"Of course the principle of the Bill could not be changed in the way Mr. Hobhouse had described, we could not change the whole motive power of the machinery we created, without great modifications in the Bill itself."

EXTRA SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 30. SIMLA, SATURDAY, JULY 24, 1875. Register No. 75.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 22ND JULY 1875.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Good rain has fallen in the Northern Districts of Madras and in Malabar: it is much wanted in the South. In Sind heavy rain has fallen at Hyderabad and Kurrachee: the river has risen greatly and is now sufficiently high. In Gujarat, Khandesh, the Konkan, and the South Mahratta Country the falls have been heavy: in the Deccan, Poona and Satara have had abundant, and Satara and Ahmednuggur scanty, falls. The rains are general and abundant throughout the Central Provinces, Berar, Central India and Rajputana. In Assam little has fallen, and more is wanted. In Bengal the falls have been general, but less than last week: more rain is reported to be urgently wanted in several districts of the Rajshahi, Bhágalpur and Patna Divisions. In the North-West Provinces the rains continue in the Benares Division, Allahabad and Bundelkhand; more is wanted in Cawnpore, Agra, Meerut and Rohilkhand. In Oudh good rain has fallen in Sitapur, little in Lucknow and none in Fyzabad: its want is much felt. In the Punjab the rain has been general except in Delhi and Hissar, where it is much needed.

Presidency or Province and District.		Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—			
Kistna	(July 22nd)	·19 at Masulipatam.	Rain about one inch elsewhere; 5 feet of water over anicut channel; supply insufficient; early crops being sown; markets well-supplied locally; prices steady; mild small-pox in five taluks; fever and cattle-disease in Paluad; pasture improving.
Kurnool	(21st)	3·28 in six days.	Pretty good rain in three taluks, and less than an inch in others; jonna, sagga and areca crops being sown; market well supplied; prices rising in Pamalcotta and Nandial, stationary in others; fever prevalent; cattle-disease in Patticondah and Markapur; water and pasture abundant; 0·7 foot of water over Sunkesala anicut.
Tanjore	(22nd)	...	No rain at Negapatam, elsewhere slight and partial; water supply low in rivers, and none in tanks; water over upper anicut north branch 10 inches, south 1 foot 1 inch; lower anicut none; cultivation, rice and a few dry crops; standing crops very few, not thriving from want of rain; harvest none; markets well supplied; prices steady; cholera generally abating; cattle generally healthy; pasture scanty.
Trichinopoly	(21st)	...	Cholera in town abating, still prevalent in the district; rain much wanted.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—*continued.*		
Malabar (July 22nd)	9·80	Rain favorable for cultivation; transplanting first crop almost completed; markets well supplied; prices steady; small-pox and fever slight; cattle healthy; pasture flourishing. *General Remarks.*—General prospects satisfactory.
Bombay— (July 22nd)		
Sindh (21st)		
Kurrachee „	...	River rising; heavy rain on Sunday and Monday.
Shikarpoor „	0·02	River 14 feet 9 inches; 8 inches higher than last year.
Hyderabad „	...	River risen 22 inches since last week; supply now sufficient for cultivation; rain 8½ inches.
Upper Sind Frontier „	0·25	Canals doing well.
Gujarat.		
Ahmedabad (21st)	4·95	Total rainfall 7·12; agricultural operations going on favorably.
Kaira „	7·58	Total rainfall 12·59; 39 cholera cases, ·10 deaths.
Surat „	10·89	Total rainfall 26·22.
Broach „	19·92	Total rainfall 32·77; slight cholera in some talukas; agricultural prospects promising; cotton injured at Broach and Wagra by rain.
Khandesh and Nasik.		
Khandesh (21st)	2·29 at Dhulia	Total rainfall 6·53; cotton and other crops in good condition; cholera continues; 1,541 cases, 690 deaths.
Nasik „	4·30	Total rainfall 13·04; fall general; kharif sowing in progress; cholera decreasing.
Konkan.		
Tanna (21st)	11·63	Total rainfall 61·69; transplantation of crops in progress; cholera prevalent.
Deccan.		
Poona (21st)	4·05	Total rainfall 18·70; sowing of kharif and cholera continues.
Ahmednuggur „	0·12	Total rainfall 2·70; sowing operations generally impeded, except in Akola and Sangamner talukas; cholera prevails throughout district; increasing in Nagar taluka.
Sholapur „	0·40	Total rainfall 7·10; cholera prevails slightly in Madha taluka.
Satara „	5·42	Total rainfall 13·3; sowing of kharif generally completed; young crops thriving; cholera in 8 and cattle disease in 3 talukas.
Southern Mahratta Country.		
Belgaum (21st)	8·64	Total rainfall 29·69.
Dharwar „	4·48	Total rainfall 17·5; crops good; jowar sowing still progressing.
Kanara „	14·	Total rainfall 54·; crops good.
Kaladgi „	·18	Total rainfall 7·53; kharif sowing progressing.
Kathiawar and Gaekwar's Territory.		
Rajkot (21st)	1·28	Total rainfall 4·1 inches; weather continues cloudy.
Wudwan „	1·18	Total rainfall 7·22 inches; crops well; cholera in Li mri and Sfani.
Baroda „	8·78	Kharif crops healthy; public health good.
		General Remarks.—Height of river satisfactory in Sindh; prospects generally good in remainder of Presidency; cholera still prevalent in parts of Deccan and Gujarat.
Bengal—		
Chittagong (July 22nd)	·90	
Noakhally „	7·26	General health most favourable; no particular disease prevalent; accidental deaths of children from drowning frequent as usual at this time of the year.
Tipperah „	2·29	
Chittagong Hill Tracts „	7·70	
Hill Tipperah „	1·11	
Backergunge „	6·73	A little fever continues, and also a little cattle disease.
Fureedpore „	2·63	General health continues good.
Dacca „	1·75	
Mymensingh „	1·79	
24-Pergunnahs „	1·71	Cases of cholera reported from Satkhirah, Barripore and Basirhat; fever on the increase at Diamond Harbour and decrease at Barripore.
Nuddea „	1·32	
Jessore „	3·77	
Pubna „	1·09	Public health generally good, but there is much fever in and about the town.
Moorshedabad „	1·10	Cholera still prevalent at Soojagunj, Gorabazar, Gokwur and Kallyanganj thanas.
Rajshahye „	·68	There is no marked sickness.
Bogra „	·20	Cholera has entirely disappeared.
Maldah „	·08	
Rungpore „	·52	
Cooch Behar „	1·17	
Jalpaiguri „	·03	
Darjeeling „	2·78	
Midnapore „	2·02	
Howrah „	6·24	
Hooghly „	·81	

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*continued.*		
Burdwan (July 22nd)	...	Health fair.
Bankoora „	1·06	
Beerbhoom „	1·91	
Sonthal Pergunnahs „	1·01	
Bhágalpur „	1·07	General health very good, though fever, cholera and small-pox cases are reported here and there.
Purneah „	1·98	
Darbangah „	·49	
Sarun „	...	General health good; cholera in a mild form has broken out in Sewan.
Chumparun „	·13	
Patna „	1·32	Health generally good.
Gya „	2·12	Cases of cholera show an increase again during the week in Aurungabad Sub-division.
Shahabad „	0·25	
Hazáribágh „	4·53	Health good.
Lohardugga „	5·39	In Palamow cholera is increasing.
Maunbhoom „	3·71	
Singbhoom „	5·14	Healthy.
Balasore „	...	Cholera still lingers in a sporadic form, but the number of cases reported has decreased considerably during the week.
Cuttack „	5·52	Cholera accompanying the pilgrims who are coming back from the Ruth festival at Pooree.
Pooree „	2·47	
		General Remarks.—Reports have been received from almost all districts that more or less rain has fallen which has benefited the crops in general. The high winds noticed in the last report appear to have traversed about one-third the number of districts. The rice crop in parts of the 24-Pergunnahs, Jessore, Moorshedabad, Noakhally, Tipperah, Chittagong Hill Tracts, and Gya, have suffered either from excessive rain, high winds, or both. In Hazaribagh the Indian corn has been damaged past recovery, on the other hand rain is urgently required in about ten of the districts, mostly in the Rajshahye, Patna and Bhàgalpur Divisions; elsewhere the state and prospects of the crops in general are good.
N. W. P.—		
Benares (July 21st)	Average rainfall 3·8	Weather favourable for sowing.
Mirzapur „	...	More rain needed north of Ganges; showers from 15 to 27 tenths; river rising.
Azimgurh „	3· at head-quarters.	Ploughing general.
Cawnpore „	Average rainfall 1·	Ploughing and sowing continue; more rain wanted, especially in the south-eastern parganas.
Allahabad „	Average rainfall 1·33	Prospects favourable save in north.
Banda „	...	Rains favourable; prospects good.
Hamirpur (22nd)	From ·1 to 2·	Rain fairly general; prospects good in south.
Jhansi (21st)	·7 at head-quarters.	Prospects good except in pargana Jhansi where rain is wanted.
Agra „	...	Good rain in Pinahat, but little in other parganas; rain is now wanted and seems to be imminent.
Meerut „	...	Ploughing begun in some parts; rain much wanted.
Bareilly „	...	Prospects of rice doubtful for want of rain.
Moradabad „	...	Rain wanted; delay in sowing especially in the case of rice in consequence.
Punjab—		
Delhi (July 21st)	...	No rain; sowing operations consequently retarded; general health good; cholera almost disappeared.
Hissar „	*Nil*	Rain much wanted; weather warm and cloudy; ploughing and sowing commenced in a few villages of Hissar and Sirsa where rain has fallen; health generally good but 55 deaths from cholera during the week in nine villages of Sirsa where cattle disease also prevails; cattle suffering from want of pasturage generally.
Umballa „	1·2	Kharif being sown; cholera still lingers; 3 deaths during the week.
Jullundur „	2·9	Ploughing and sowing in progress; a few cholera cases in Phillour Tahsil.
Lahore „	2·1	A good fall of rain throughout district; health and agricultural prospects good.
Rawal Pindi „	2·25	Prospects and public health good.
Mooltan „	...	Drizzling while report despatched; crops improving; health good.
Dera Ismail Khan „	·3	More rain wanted; Kharif sowing progressing.
Peshawur „	3·7	Kharif sowings in progress; cattle disease still in two tahsils; slight fever prevailing.
		General Remarks.—Cholera still lingers in certain localities, but health and agricultural prospects generally good, though rain much needed in Hissar District.
Oudh—		
Lucknow (July 21st)	·3	Public health good; prices rising; rains much wanted in Lucknow, Unao and Sitapur, and some anxiety is beginning to be felt in other Districts for the Kharif sowings.
Fyzabad „	*Nil*	
Sitapur „	2·2	

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Central Provinces—		
UpperGodavari(July 17th)	1·65	More rain wanted; health good; prices easy.
Sambalpur „	4·44	Rice sowings completed; prospects favourable; health good.
Bilaspoor „	3·90	Cholera and small-pox prevalent; prices easy.
Chanda (18th)	1·33	Rice-crop doing well; cattle disease continues; prices stationary.
Chhindwara „	3·81	Rain favourable to crops; health good; prices easy.
Balaghât (19th)	7·60	Heavy continuous rain; transplanting rice continues; health good; prices steady.
Bhandara (20th)	4·67	Transplanting rice continues; jowari sowings delayed owing to heavy rain; fever and small-pox continue; 10 fatal cholera cases; prices stationary.
Nagpur (21st)	2·94	Transplanting rice commenced; four cholera cases in Ramtek tahsil; prices stationary.
Wardha „	1·40	Sowings continue; two deaths from cholera.
Nimar „	1·65	Sowings continue; 112 cholera cases, 58 fatal; prices stationary.
Hoshangabad „	7·63	Nerbudda river in flood; 10 cholera cases, 7 fatal.
Betul „	3·10	Sowings continue.
Narsinghpur „	10·	Heavy continuous rain; sowings continue; 5 cholera cases, 3 fatal.
Jubbulpore „	6·30	Small-pox continues; prices rising.
Saugor „	11·12	Weeding commenced; prices stationary.
Seoni „	4·40	Sowings continue; health good.
Damoh „	5·75	Sowings continue; prices stationary.
Mandla „	4·80	Sowings continue; prices stationary.
		General Remarks.—General prospects continue favourable, but in parts rain has been excessive. Cholera lingers in Nimar; elsewhere decreasing.
Mysore and Coorg—		
Mysore (July 22nd)	·39 in Bangalore Cantonment	Fever still prevalent in Mysore.
Coorg „	15·47	
		General Remarks.—Agricultural prospects continue satisfactory.
Assam—		
Gauhati (July 22nd)	·07	Weather hot and sultry; want of rain retards the progress of the planting of salee; prospects of tea good; cattle disease on the decrease; public health good.
Sylhet „	2·09	Reaping of aous crop commenced; rice slightly dearer; weather oppressive.
Hyderabad Assigned Districts—		
Umraoti (July 22nd)	1·40	Cholera still prevalent; since last fortnight of 11,430 persons attacked 5,108 died; jowaree sowing nearly completed.
Rajpootana—		
Aboo (July 22nd)	37·	Total rainfall up to date 53', a quantity quite unprecedented.
Jodhpore (17th)	...	2 inches of water in wells; rising in tanks; a month's supply; health good; cultivation going on; present crops promising; cholera in Mullanee entirely ceased.
Pallee (21st)	...	Rain plentiful; rivers in flood; subsided on 17th and 18th.
Meywar (16th)	2·3	Water supply, health and prospects good; light showers during the week.
Bickanere (18th)	·64 on 7th & 8th	
Alwar (15th)	2·82	Cholera subsiding in the tahsils which were suffering for the past months; good deal of land has been sown.
Harowtee States.		
Deolee (July 15th)	3·5	
Tonk „	1·6	
Kota „	8·	
Jhallawar „	4·5	Cholera abating at Kota, increasing at Tonk.
Bhurtpore (22nd)	*Nil*	Weather cloudy and close.
Jeypore „	...	Favourable rains; ploughings and sowings active; health good.
Ajmere „	1·75 on 16th, 17th, and 18th.	Sowings in progress; season so far favourable.
Central India—		
Indore (July 21st)	2·31	Cholera occurs occasionally in the Bheel Villages; general health in Central India good; rains promise favourably.
Gwalior „	1·1	
Neemuch „	6·80	
Rutlam „	6·18	
Baghelkhund „	6·80	
Sutna „		
Nepal— (July 14th)	2·5	Agricultural prospects fair. A few cases of cholera have occurred in the city of Katmandoo.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE OF ACTS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL

Year.	Number.	Subject-matter.	How repealed or otherwise determined.
1834 ...	I	Governor General	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	II	Secretaries to Government ...	
1835 ...	I	Governor of Madras ...	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	II	Assam, Arrakan, Tenasserim ...	Rep. as to Arrakan and Tenasserim, XII of 1862.
	III	Claims under certain Regulations	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	IV	Justices of the Peace, Calcutta ...	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	V	District Munsifs, Madras ...	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	VI	Khási Hills and Cachar ...	Rep. as to Khási Hills, XXII of 1869, sec. 3.
	VII	Sessions Judges	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	VIII	Sales in Satisfaction of Decrees for Rent	Rep., XVI of 1874.
	IX	Salt Chaukís, Bengal ...	Rep., Bengal Act VII of 1864.
	X	Proof of Acts of Governor General in Council	Rep., II of 1855.
	XI	Printing-presses	Rep., XXV of 1867, sec. 2.
	XII	Repealing Mad. Reg. IV, 1829, and IV, 1830	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	XIII	S. F. Adálat, Bombay ...	Rep., XVII of 1862.
	XIV	Magistrates, Bombay ...	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	XV	Evidence: Contempt: Perjury: Madras	Rep., XVII of 1862.
	XVI	Partial repeal of Ben. Reg. V, 1830, s. 2	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	XVII	Silver and Gold Coinage ...	Rep., XIII of 1870.
	XVIII	Chapelmen	Rep., XVII of 1862.
	XIX	Assistant to Agent for Sardárs in Dekkan	
	XX	Police, Bombay	Rep., XVII of 1862.
	XXI	Copper Coinage	Rep., XIII of 1862.
1836 ...	I	Light-house Funds, Cambay ...	Rep., XVII of 1858.
	II	Customs-duties, Bombay ...	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	III	Cattle-duty, Salsette ...	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	IV	Insolvent Debtors ...	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	V	Enforcement of Decrees, Bengal ...	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	VI	Prisoners under Mad. Reg. III, 1802, s. 22	Rep., XVII of 1862.
	VII	Municipal Taxes, Bombay ...	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	VIII	Principal Sadr Amíns, &c., Bengal	Rep., XII of 1873.
	IX	Oaths	Rep., X of 1873.
	X	Indigo Contracts, Lower Provinces and N. W. Provinces ...	Rep. in part, VIII of 1868: XIV of 1870. XVI of 1874.
	XI	Non-exemption from Jurisdiction of Small Cause	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	XII	Decrees of Nawáb of Farakhábád	Rep., XIII of 1860.
	XIII	Sicca Rupees: Pice ...	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	XIV	Customs-duties, Bengal ...	Rep., XIII of 1871.
	XV	Sabáthu	Rep., XXXII of 1850.
	XVI	Vakíl in Addl. Govt. Commissioner's Office, Madras ...	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	XVII	Begum Samrú	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	XVIII	Bhore Ghát Toll	Rep., II of 1837.
	XIX	Bank of Bengal	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	XX	Batwáras, Lower Provinces ...	Rep. in part, XIX of 1863; XIV of 1870; XVI of 1874.

Chronological Table of Acts of Governor General in Council.

Year.	Number.	Subject-matter.	How repealed or otherwise determined.
1836 ...	XXI	Zilas, Lower Provinces and N.-W. Provinces	Rep. in part, XVI of 1874.
	XXII	Eastern Canal Tolls Lower Provinces	Rep., XII of 1873.
	XXIII	Gumsur and Suráda Zamíndárís ...	Rep., XXIV of 1839.
	XXIV	Judicial Officers, Madras and Bombay	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	XXV	Warehousing Ports	Rep., XII of 1873.
	XXVI	Governor General's Camp Police	Rep. in part, XVI of 1874.
	XXVII	Vakíls, Madras	Rep., XI of 1864.
	XXVIII	Municipal Assessments, Madras ...	Rep., XXVI of 1856.
	XXIX	Sadr Amíns, Madras ...	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	XXX	Thugs	Rep., XVII of 1862.
	XXXI	Government Grants, Madras ...	Rep., XXIII of 1871.
	XXXII	Import and Export of Sugar ...	Rep., XIX of 1854.
1837 ...	I	Justices of the Peace, Calcutta ...	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	II	Bhore Ghát Tolls, Bombay ...	Rep., VIII of 1851.
	III	Transfer of Suits, Bengal ...	Rep., XVI of 1874.
	IV	Property in Land	Rep. in part, XVI of 1874.
	V	Native Emigrants	Rep., XIV of 1839.
	VI	Málguzárs, Katák ...	Rep. in part, XIV of 1870. XVI of 1874.
	VII	Charter Courts: Pardons ...	Rep., V of 1871.
	VIII	Anjengo and Changancherry, Madras	Rep., III of 1838.
	IX	Succession to Pársís' Immoveable Property	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	X	Claims to Lands, Straits Settlements	
	XI	Repealing Bom. Reg. I, 1820, in part	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	XII	Incombustible Roofs, Calcutta ...	Rep., XIV of 1856.
	XIII	Courts Martial	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	XIV	Foreign Bottoms	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	XV	Chaukídárí Assessment ...	Rep., XX of 1856.
	XVI	Customs	Rep., XII of 1873.
	XVII	Post Office	Rep., XVII of 1854.
	XVIII	Thugs	Rep., XVII of 1862.
	XIX	Competence of Witnesses ...	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	XX	Immoveable Property, Straits Settlements	
	XXI	Office Oaths and Declarations ...	Rep., X of 1873.
	XXII	Revenue Offences, Madras Collectorate	Rep., XVI of 1874.
	XXIII	P. S. Amíns, Madras ...	Rep., XVII of 1862.
	XXIV	Police, Bengal	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	XXV	Judiciary System, Bengal ...	Rep., XII of 1873.
	XXVI	Governor General	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	XXVII	Salt-duties, Bombay... ...	Rep., Bombay Act VII of 1873.
	XXVIII	Repeals Ben. Reg. X, 1829, in part	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	XXIX	Language of Judicial and Revenue Proceedings	Rep., XVI of 1874.
	XXX	Police Amíns, Madras ...	Rep., XVII of 1862.
	XXXI	Coinage	Rep., XIII of 1862.
	XXXII	Emigration	Rep., XIV of 1839.
	XXXIII	Heads of District Police, Madras	Rep., XVII of 1862.
	XXXIV	Judiciary System, Madras ...	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	XXXV	Decrees, Madras	Rep., X of 1861.
	XXXVI	Criminal Jurisdiction, Madras ..	Rep. in part, XIV of 1870; XVI of 1874.
	XXXVII	Political Offences, Bombay ...	Rep., XVII of 1862.
	XXXVIII	Local Agent, Ben. Reg. XIX, 1810	Rep., VIII of 1868.
1838 ...	I	Customs, Bombay	Rep., I of 1852.
	II	Salt, N.-W. Provinces ...	Rep., XIV of 1843.

Chronological Table of Acts of Governor General in Council.

Year.	Number.	Subject-matter.	How repealed or otherwise determined.
1838 ...	III	Joint Criminal Judge, Cochin ...	Rep., XVII of 1862.
	IV	Perjury, Sadr Díwání Adálat, Bombay	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	V	Bengal Bonded Warehouse ...	Rep. in part, V of 1854.
	VI	Enquiries into Charges against Public Servants, Bombay ...	Rep., XXXVII of 1850.
	VII	Zila Judges, Bengal... ...	Rep., XVI of 1874.
	VIII	Bhore Ghát Tolls	Rep., VIII of 1851.
	IX	Fines, Bombay	Rep., XVII of 1862.
	X	Kumáon	Rep., XV of 1874.
	XI	Remuneration of Amíns effecting Partitions	Rep. locally, XIX of 1863; in part, XIV of 1870.
	XII	Hidden Treasure, Madras ...	Rep. in part, XVI of 1874.
	XIII	Power to extend Ben. Reg. XII of 1833	Rep., I of 1846.
	XIV	Gánja and Bhang, Madras ...	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	XV	Repeal of Bom. Reg. XII, 1827, in part	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	XVI	Suits, Bombay	Rep. in part, XIV of 1870; XVI of 1874; Bom. Act II, 1866.
	XVII	Appeals from Munsifs, Madras ...	Rep., X of 1861.
	XVIII	Sureties, Bombay	Rep. in part, XVI of 1874.
	XIX	Coasting Vessels, Bombay ...	Rep. in part, XIV of 1870; XVI of 1874.
	XX	Post Office	Rep., XVII of 1864.
	XXI	Silver Coinage	Rep., XIII of 1862.
	XXII	Appeals from Munsifs, Bengal ...	Rep., XVI of 1874.
	XXIII	Repeal of Mad. Reg. IV, 1821, in part	Rep., XXIII of 1871.
	XXIV	Bank of Bengal	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	XXV	Wills made between 1st February 1839 and 1st January 1866 ...	Rep. (except as to certain Wills), VIII of 1868.
	XXVI	Principal Sadr Amíns, Madras ...	Rep., XVII of 1862.
	XXVII	Judiciary, Bengal	Rep., X of 1861.
	XXVIII	Perjury, Supreme Courts ...	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	XXIX	Salt, Lower Provinces ...	Rep. locally, Bengal Act VII of 1864. „ in part, XIV of 1870; XVI of 1874.
	XXX	Registry of Deeds, Bengal ...	Rep., XVI of 1864.
	XXXI	Criminal Law: Supreme Courts...	Rep., X of 1875.
	XXXII	Justices of the Peace, Bengal ...	Rep., XII of 1873.
1839 ...	I	Sale of Distresses, Bengal ...	Rep., X of 1859.
	II	Fines by Magistrates ...	Rep., XVII of 1862.
	III	Revenue Courts and Munsifs ...	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	IV	Theft of Trees, &c., Straits Settlements	
	V	Search-warrants, Straits Settlements	Rep., XIV of 1851.
	VI	Bank of Bengal	Rep., IV of 1862.
	VII	Tahsíldárs, Madras	Rep. in part, XIV of 1870; XII of 1873.
	VIII	Jágír of Chinchni, Bombay ...	Rep., XV of 1874.
	IX	Pauper Suits, Bengal ...	Rep., XVI of 1874.
	X	War against Allied States, Straits Settlements	
	XI	Appeals to Queen in Council ...	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	XII	Assessments and Taxes, Straits Settlements	Rep., IX of 1848.
	XIII	Port-dues, Madras	Rep., XII of 1875.
	XIV	Emigration	Rep., XIII of 1864.
	XV	Importation of Foreign Sugar, Madras	Rep., XIX of 1854.

Chronological Table of Acts of Governor General in Council.

Year.	Number.	Subject-matter.	How repealed or otherwise determined.
1839 ...	XVI	Government Rents, Straits Settlements	
	XVII	Post Office	Rep., XVII of 1854.
	XVIII	Thugs	Rep., XVII of 1862.
	XIX	Sentences of Imprisonment, Bombay	Rep., XVII of 1862.
	XX	Levy of Hakks, Bombay ...	Rep. in part, XVI of 1874.
	XXI	Petty Offences, Calcutta ...	Rep., XIII of 1856.
	XXII	Prisoners' Counsel, &c., Supreme Courts	Rep., X of 1875.
	XXIII	Courts Martial	Rep., XXIX of 1861.
	XXIV	Ganjam and Vizagapatam ...	Rep. in part, XIV of 1870; XVI of 1874; Madras Act I of 1865.
	XXV	Powers of Collectors, Bombay ...	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	XXVI	Public Officers, Bengal ...	Rep., XXXVII of 1850.
	XXVII	Execution of Decrees of Judge of 24-Parganas	
	XXVIII	Buildings in Bombay and Colaba	Rep., VI of 1857.
	XXIX	Dower	Rep. (except as to certain marriages), VIII of 1868.
	XXX	Inheritance	Rep. (except as to certain descents), VIII of 1868.
	XXXI	Injuries to the Coin ...	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	XXXII	Interest	
1840 ...	I	Faujdári Adálat, Madras ...	Rep., XVII of 1862.
	II	Courts Martial	Rep., XXIX of 1861.
	III	Bank of Bombay	Rep., Bombay Act X of 1868.
	IV	Affrays, Bengal	Rep., XVII of 1862.
	V	Oaths	Rep., X of 1875.
	VI	Bills of Exchange	Rep. in part, XVI of 1874.
	VII	Deputy and Assistant Registrars to Sadr Courts, Bengal ...	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	VIII	Panchávats, Madras	
	IX	Arbitrations, Damages, Witnesses: Supreme Courts	Rep. in part, VIII of 1868.
	X	Temple of Jagannáth ...	Rep. in part, VIII of 1868; XVI of 1874.
	XI	Criminal Law, Bombay ...	Rep., Bombay Act IV of 1865.
	XII	Extending Act XII of 1839, Straits Settlements	Rep., IX of 1848.
	XIII	Factors	Rep., IX of 1872.
	XIV	Extending 9 Geo. IV, c. 14 ...	Rep., IX of 1872.
	XV	Agents of Foreign Sovereigns, Bombay	Rep. in part, XVI of 1874.
	XVI	Transported Convicts ...	Rep., V of 1871.
	XVII	Salt Laws, Madras ...	Rep. locally Madras Act VI of 1871. in part, XVI of 1874.
	XVIII	Licenses for Sale of Liquor, Bombay	Rep., XIII of 1856.
	XIX	Appeals by Paupers	Rep., XVI of 1874.
	XX	Revenue-sales	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	XXI	Suits under Ben. Reg. XLIX of 1793	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	XXII	Vagrants, Presidency Towns ...	Rep., XIII of 1856.
	XXIII	Execution in Presidency Towns of Mofussil Process ...	Rep. in part, XVI of 1874. Rep. in part locally, Bengal Act II of 1864. Rep. in part locally, Madras Act V of 1869.
	XXIV	Municipal Rates, Calcutta ...	Rep., XVI of 1847.
	XXV	A'bkárí, Bengal	Rep., XXI of 1856.
1841 ...	I	Pattídárí Estates, Bengal ...	Rep., XVI of 1874.

Chronological Table of Acts of Governor General in Council.

Year.	Number.	Subject-matter.	How repealed or otherwise determined.
1841 ...	II	Gánja and Bhang, Bombay ...	Rep., XXXIV of 1857.
	III	Petty Offences, Bombay Town ...	Rep., XIII of 1856.
	IV	Public Conveyances, Bombay Town	Rep., Bombay Act VI of 1863, sec. 33.
	V	Trials for State Offences ...	Rep., X of 1872.
	VI	Import of Rum, Bengal ...	Rep., VI of 1863.
	VII	Evidence	Rep., XVI of 1874.
	VIII	Interpleader	Rep. in part, XVI of 1874.
	IX	A'bkárí, Bengal	Rep., XXI of 1856.
	X	Registry of Ships	Rep. in part, XI of 1850; XVI of 1874; IV of 1875, sec. 30.
	XI	Military Courts of Requests ...	Rep. in part, XIV of 1870; IX of 1871; XVI of 1874. Rep. locally, Madras Act I of 1866, sec. 9. Bombay Act III of 1867, sec. 2. Extended, XII of 1842. Suspended in certain cantonments, III of 1859, sec. 2. Section 17 may be suspended, XII of 1868.
	XII	Sales of Land for Revenue arrears	Rep. in part, I of 1845; XIV of 1870; XVI of 1874. Rep. locally, XIX of 1873.
	XIII	Explaining Act XXV of 1836 ...	Rep., XII of 1873.
	XIV	Markets, Bombay Town ...	Rep., XIV of 1856.
	XV	Repealing Ben. Reg. IX, 1819, s. 7	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	XVI	Oaths of Justices of the Peace ...	Rep., II of 1869.
	XVII	Appeals, Bengal	Rep., XII of 1873.
	XVIII	Export of Military Stores ...	Rep. in part, XIII of 1852, s. 37; XVI of 1874.
	XIX	Wrongful Possession in case of Successions	Rep. in part, VIII of 1855, s. 13; XVI of 1874.
	XX	Collection of Debts on Successions	Rep., XXVII of 1860.
	XXI	Local Nuisances	Rep., XVII of 1862.
	XXII	Municipal Rates, Madras Town ...	Rep., XXVI of 1856.
	XXIII	Import of Rum, Madras ...	Rep., VI of 1863.
	XXIV	Illusory Appointments: Infants' Property	Rep. in part, XXVII of 1866; VIII of 1868; XVI of 1874.
	XXV	Contempts in Equity ...	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	XXVI	Extending 3 & 4 Wm. IV, c. 42...	Rep. in part, VIII of 1868; XVI of 1874.
	XXVII	Unclaimed Dividends on Insolvents' Estates	Rep. in part, VIII of 1868; XVI of 1874.
	XXVIII	Extending Act XXIII of 1839 to Camp-followers	Rep., XXIX of 1861.
	XXIX	Dismissal of Suits and Appeals, Bengal and Madras ...	Rep., XII of 1873.
	XXX	Obstructions to Justice ...	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	XXXI	Criminal Appeals, Bengal ...	Rep., XVII of 1862.
1842 ...	I	Sale of Opium, Calcutta ...	Rep., XI of 1849.
	II	Governor General	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	III	Extending Act XXI of 1839 ...	Rep., XIII of 1856.
	IV	Boat Regulations, Madras Roads	Rep. in part, XVI of 1874. See, too, Madras Act IV of 1869.
	V	Sale of Spirits, Bombay Town	Rep., Bombay Act IX of 1867.

Chronological Table of Acts of Governor General in Council.

Year.	Number.	Subject-matter.	How repealed or otherwise determined.
1842 ...	VI	Nipáni Jágír	Rep., XV of 1874.
	VII	Repealing Ben. Reg. XIX, 1797, s. 5, and IV, 1803 ...	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	VIII	Sadr Courts	Rep., XVII of 1862.
	IX	Extending 4 & 5 Vic., c. 21 ...	
	X	Municipalities, Bengal ...	Rep., XXVI of 1850.
	XI	Foreign Sugar	Rep., XIX of 1854.
	XII	Military Bázárs	Rep. in part, XVI of 1874. Rep. locally, Bombay Act III of 1867, sec. 2. Extended, XIV of 1855.
	XIII	Revenue, Bombay	Rep. in part, XVI of 1874.
	XIV	Nuisances, Bombay Town ...	Rep., XIV of 1856.
	XV	Emigration	Rep., XIII of 1864.
	XVI	Leases, Bengal	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	XVII	Revenue Commissioners, Bombay	Rep. in part, XIV of 1870.
	XVIII	Revenue, Bombay	Rep., XVII of 1862.
1843 ...	I	Registration of Instruments ...	Rep., XVI of 1864.
	II	Appeals to Sadr Díwání Adálat, Bengal	Rep., XVI of 1874.
	III	Special Appeals	Rep., XVI of 1853.
	IV	Appeals from Convictions ...	Rep., XVII of 1862.
	V	Slavery	Rep. in part, XVI of 1874.
	VI	Amíns and Munsifs, Bengal ...	Rep., XII of 1873.
	VII	Courts, Madras	Rep. in part, III of 1873; „ the rest, XII of 1873.
	VIII	Provincial Courts of Appeal, Madras	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	IX	Bank of Madras	Rep., Madras Act V of 1862.
	X	Karnúl and Banganapalle ...	Rep., XXIII of 1858.
	XI	Hereditary Officers, Bombay ...	Rep., Bombay Act III of 1874.
	XII	Judicial Language	Rep., XVI of 1874.
	XIII	Conduct of Public Officers, Madras	Rep., XXXVII of 1850.
	XIV	Inland Customs, N. W. Provinces	Rep., VIII of 1875.
	XV	Deputy Magistrates, Deputy Collectors	Rep., XII of 1873.
	XVI	Repeal in part, of Ben. Reg. IX of 1808 and XVI of 1810 ...	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	XVII	Official Trustee	Rep., XVII of 1864, (except as to trusts vested under it).
	XVIII	Thugs and Dacoits	Rep., VIII of 1863.
	XIX	Registration of certain Deeds ...	Rep., XVI of 1864.
	XX	Governor General	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	XXI	Emigration	Rep., XIII of 1864.
	XXII	Repeal in part, of Ben. Reg. III of 1793	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	XXIII	Zila Courts in Ceded Provinces ...	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	XXIV	Dacoity	Rep., XVII of 1862.
	XXV	Applying 5 & 6 Vic., c. 47, s. 11	Rep., XII of 1873.
1844 ...	I	Nawáb of Carnatic	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	II	Appeals to Queen in Council ...	Rep., VI of 1874.
	III	Corporal Punishment ...	Rep., XVII of 1862.
	IV	Repeal of Ben. Reg. IX of 1808	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	V	Private Lotteries	Rep., XXVII of 1870.
	VI	Transit and other Duties: Salt: Madras	Rep. in part,— VII of 1859; XXIII of 1859; VI of 1863; XIX of 1866; VIII of 1868; XI of 1869; XXIV of 1869; XIII of 1871; XVI of 1874.

Chronological Table of Acts of Governor General in Council.

Year.	Number.	Subject-matter.	How repealed or otherwise determined.
1844 ...	VII	Competence of Witnesses ...	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	VIII	Native Military Convicts ...	Rep., VII of 1850.
	IX	Principal Sadr Amíns and Sadr Amíns	Rep., XII of 1873.
	X	Sentences for Murder ...	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	XI	Supreme Court, Fort William ...	Rep., XIV of 1870.
	XII	Indian Navy	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	XIII	Trisuli Pice	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	XIV	Transportation for Life ...	Rep., XVII of 1862.
	XV	Customs-duties	Rep., IX of 1845, sec. 3.
	XVI	Salt-duties, Bombay ...	Rep. in part,— VII of 1861; XIV of 1870; XVI of 1874; Bombay Act VII of 1873.
	XVII	Colaba	Rep., VIII of 1853.
	XVIII	Jails, Bengal	Rep., XXVI of 1870.
	XIX	Town-duties, Bombay ...	
	XX	Factors	Rep., IX of 1872.
	XXI	Emigration	Rep., XIII of 1864.
	XXII	Copper Coinage	Rep., XIII of 1862.
1845 ...	I	Sales of Land for Revenue-arrears, Bengal	Rep. as to Lower Provinces, XI of 1859; Panjáb, XII of 1873; N.W. Provinces, XIX of 1873.
	II	Adultery, Bombay	Rep., XVII of 1862.
	III	Security for Costs in Appeals, Bengal	Rep., XII of 1873.
	IV	Registration of Deeds ...	Rep., XVI of 1864.
	V	Native Law Officers	Rep., XI of 1864.
	VI	Commissions of the Peace ...	Rep., II of 1869.
	VII	Canals, N. W. Provinces ...	Rep., VIII of 1873.
	VIII	Security for Costs in Appeals, Bombay	Rep., XVI of 1874.
	IX	Import-duties	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	X	Warrants on failure to serve summons	Rep., XVII of 1862.
	XI	Municipal Funds, Bombay Town ...	Rep., XXV of 1858.
	XII	Assistant Registrar, Sadr Díwání and Sadr Faujdárí Adálat, Bombay	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	XIII	Attornies, Supreme Court, Bombay	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	XIV	Názirs in Munsifs' Courts, Bengal	Rep., XII of 1873.
	XV	Native Soldiers	Rep., X of 1872.
	XVI	Re-admission of Appeals, Bengal and Madras	Rep., XII of 1873.
	XVII	Witnesses in Munsifs' Courts, Bengal	Rep., XII of 1873.
	XVIII	Offences by Convicts ...	Rep., XVII of 1862.
	XIX	Assam Company	Rep., XII of 1873.
	XX	Native Army, Articles of War ...	Rep., XIX of 1847.
	XXI	Meriah Sacrifices	Rep., XVI of 1874.
	XXII	Governor General	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	XXIII	Union Bank	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	XXIV	Pilot Court, Bengal	Rep., XII of 1859.
	XXV	Emigrant Ships, Madras ...	Rep., XIII of 1864.
	XXVI	Spirit Licenses, Calcutta ...	Rep., XI of 1849.
	XXVII	Assistant Magistrates, Bengal ...	Rep., XVII of 1862.
	XXVIII	Supreme Court, Madras ...	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	XXIX	Joint Zila and Sessions Judges ..	Rep., X of 1872.
	XXX	Fines in Compensation, Madras ...	Rep., XVII of 1862.
	XXXI	Pensions of Soldiers, Bombay ...	Rep., VI of 1849.
	XXXII	Distillery Licenses, Madras ...	Rep., Madras Act III of 1864.

Chronological Table of Acts of Governor General in Council.

Year.	Number.	Subject-matter.	How repealed or otherwise determined.
1846 ...	I	Pleaders	Rep. locally, XX of 1865, sec. 3.
	II	Unscrewed Cotton	Rep., I of 1852.
	III	Boundary-marks, Bombay	Rep. in part, Bombay Act I of 1865, sec. 50; XVI of 1874.
	IV	Execution-sales of Land, Bengal...	Rep., XII of 1873.
	V	Surat Police	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	VI	Bhatti Territory, N. W. Provinces	Rep., IV of 1872.
	VII	Diet-money for Witnesses ...	Rep., XVII of 1862.
	VIII	Revenue Settlement, N. W. Provinces	Rep. in part,— XIV of 1870; XIX of 1873.
	IX	Boats in Harbours, Madras ...	
	X	Distress for Rent, Bengal ...	Rep., X of 1859.
	XI	Khándeç and Ahmadnagar ...	Rep. (except as to Scheduled Districts), XIV of 1874. Rep. in part, XVI of 1874.
1847 ...	I	Boundaries, N. W. Provinces ...	Rep., XIX of 1873.
	II	Explaining Act V of 1840 ...	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	III	Police, Straits Settlements ...	Rep., XIII of 1856.
	IV	Military Magistrates ...	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	V	Execution of Sentences of Courts in Native States	Rep., VIII of 1863.
	VI	Copper Currency, Straits Settlements	Rep. in part, XVII of 1855.
	VII	Distresses, Calcutta	Rep., I of 1875.
	VIII	Emigration from Madras Port ...	Rep., XIII of 1864.
	IX	Assessment of new lands, Lower Provinces	Rep. in part, XIV of 1870; XVI of 1874; Bengal Act IV of 1868.
	X	Sentences to Imprisonment for Life	Rep., XVII of 1862.
	XI	Convicts from Hong-Kong ...	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	XII	Fines on Munsifs and Sadr Amíns	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	XIII	Emigration to Ceylon ...	Rep., XIII of 1864.
	XIV	Transcription of Plaints, Bengal...	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	XV	Survey of Lands in Calcutta ...	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	XVI	Commissioners for Improvement of Calcutta	Rep., X of 1852.
	XVII	Defects in Civil Procedure ...	Rep., XII of 1873.
	XVIII	Registration of Deeds, Bengal ...	Rep., XVI of 1864.
	XIX	Articles of War, Native Army ...	Rep., XXIX of 1861.
	XX	Copyright	Rep. in part— XVII of 1862; XIV of 1870; IX of 1871; XVI of 1874.
	XXI	Supreme Court, Bombay ...	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	XXII	Municipal Commissioners, Calcutta	Rep., XIV of 1856.
	XXIII	Transportation	Rep., VIII of 1868.
1848 ...	I	Forgery, Bengal	Rep., XVII of 1862.
	II	Municipal Commissioners, Calcutta	Rep., XII of 1852.
	III	Meaning of 'Thug' and 'Thuggee'	Rep., XVII of 1862.
	IV	Coroners' Juries	Rep., IV of 1871.
	V	Penal Recognizances ...	Rep., XVII of 1862.
	VI	Foreign Bottoms	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	VII	Amending Act VI of 1848 ...	Rep., XII of 1873.
	VIII	Amending Ben. Reg. V of 1812...	Rep., X of 1859.
	IX	Municipal Rates, Straits Settlements	Rep., XXVII of 1856.
	X	Mandví, Bombay	Rep. in part, XV of 1874.
	XI	Wandering Gangs of Thieves ...	Rep., XVII of 1862.

Chronological Table of Acts of Governor General in Council.

Year.	Number.	Subject-matter.	How repealed or otherwise determined.
1848 ...	XII	Commissioners for Recovery of Small Debts, Calcutta ...	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	XIII	Limitation, Bengal	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	XIV	Commissions to take Affidavits, Supreme Court, Calcutta ...	Rep. in part, XVI of 1874.
	XV	Officers of Supreme Courts ...	
	XVI	Salt, N. W. Provinces ...	Rep., XIV of 1870.
	XVII	Stamp-duties, Madras ...	Rep., VIII of 1870.
	XVIII	Nawáb of Surat ...	Rep. in part, XIV of 1870.
	XIX	Criminal Sentences, Bengal and Madras	Rep., XVII of 1862.
	XX	Attendance before Collectors ...	
	XXI	Wagers	Rep., IX of 1872.
	XXII	Indictments for forgery ...	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	XXIII	Amending Act XXV of 1840 ...	Rep., XXI of 1856.
	XXIV	Governor General	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	XXV	Banganapalle, Madras ...	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	XXVI	Coroners' Juries, Straits Settlements	
	XXVII	Indian Navy	Rep., VIII of 1868.
1849 ...	I	Offences in Foreign States ...	Rep., XI of 1872.
	II	Branding Convicts	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	III	Union Bank, Calcutta ...	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	IV	Criminal Lunatics	Rep., X of 1875.
	V	Customs-duties, Straits Settlements	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	VI	Pensions	Rep., XXIII of 1871.
	VII	Administrator General	Rep. (except as to letters of administration granted before 1st March 1855), VIII of 1855, sec. 56.
	VIII	Police Magistrates, Madras Towns	Rep., XIII of 1856.
	IX	Police Magistrates, Madras ...	Rep., XVI of 1874.
	X	Commissioner of Sibsaugor, Mudhupore	
	XI	Abkári, Calcutta	Rep. in part,— XIII of 1856; XIV of 1870.
	XII	Sadr Adálat, Bombay ...	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	XIII	Smuggling of Salt, Calcutta ...	Rep., XII of 1873.
	XIV	Tampering with Army or Navy ...	Rep., XVII of 1862.
	XV	Repealing Ben. Reg. XVIII, 1827, s. 6, cl. 1 ...	Rep., VIII of 1868.
1850 ...	I	Title to certain Lands, Calcutta ...	Rep., VI of 1857.
	II	Extending Act VII of 1849 to Madras and Bombay ...	Rep. (except as to letters of administration granted before 1st March 1855), VIII of 1855, sec. 56.
	III	Sadr Amíns and District Munsifs, Madras	Rep., X of 1861.
	IV	Appeals to Sadr Court, Bengal ...	Rep., XV of 1853.
	V	Coasting Trade	
	VI	Military Offences	Rep., XXIX of 1861.
	VII	Removal of Prisoners ...	Rep., XVII of 1862.
	VIII	Appeals	Rep., XII of 1873.
	IX	Small Cause Courts, Presidency Towns	Rep. in part,— VIII of 1868; XIV of 1870; XVI of 1874; I of 1875.
	X	Aden	Rep., XII of 1873.
	XI	Amending Act X of 1841 ...	Rep. in part, XIV of 1870.
	XII	Public Accountants	Rep. in part, XIV of 1870.
	XIII	Breaches of Trust	Rep., XVII of 1862.
	XIV	Police Magistrates, Straits Settlements	Rep., XIII of 1856.

Chronological Table of Acts of Governor General in Council.

Year.	Number.	Subject-matter.	How repealed or otherwise determined.
1850 ...	XV	Munsifs' Courts, Bengal ...	Rep., XII of 1873.
	XVI	Fines	Rep., XVII of 1862.
	XVII	Taking Land in Bombay and Colaba	Rep., VI of 1857.
	XVIII	Protection of Judicial Officers ...	
	XIX	Binding Apprentices ...	Rep. in part,— XIV of 1870; XVI of 1874.
	XX	Tributary Mahâls, Katâk ...	
	XXI	Non-forfeiture of Rights for Loss of Caste	
	XXII	Governor General	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	XXIII	Land Revenue, Calcutta ...	
	XXIV	Duty on Tobacco, Bombay Town ..	Rep., IV of 1857.
	XXV	Forfeiture of Deposits on Land-sales	Rep. in part,— X of 1861; XIV of 1870.
	XXVI	Improvements in Towns ...	Rep. locally,— Bengal Act III of 1864, sec. 5; Madras Act X of 1865, sec. 3; Bengal Act VI of 1868, sec. 3; Bombay Act VI of 1873; VI of 1868, sec. 5; IV of 1873. Rep. in part, XIV of 1870.
	XXVII	Registry of Merchant Seamen ...	Rep., I of 1859.
	XXVIII	Merchant Seamen	Rep., I of 1859.
	XXIX	Amending Act XXXI of 1838 ...	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	XXX	Pleaders: Appeals ...	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	XXXI	Salt Revenue, Bombay ...	Rep., Bombay Act VII of 1873.
	XXXII	Repealing Act XV of 1836 ...	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	XXXIII	Sale of Patní Tenures, Bengal ...	Rep. in part,— XIV of 1870. XVI of 1874.
	XXXIV	State Prisoners	
	XXXV	Ferries, Bombay	Rep., Bombay Act II of 1868.
	XXXVI	Amending Articles of War for Native Army	Rep., XXIX of 1861.
	XXXVII	Inquiries into behaviour of Public Servants	Rep. in part, XIV of 1870. XVI of 1874. in part, locally, XVI of 1868.
	XXXVIII	Prisoners' Counsel	Rep. XVII of 1862.
	XXXIX	Municipal Commissioners, Calcutta	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	XL	Pawnbrokers, Straits Settlements	Rep., XIII of 1856.
	XLI	Landing Decrepit Beggars, Straits Settlements	
	XLII	Public Works, Bengal ...	Rep., VI of 1857.
	XLIII	Joint Stock Companies ...	Rep., X of 1866, sec. 219.
	XLIV	Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces	Rep. in part, XIV of 1870.
	XLV	Coroners	Rep., IV of 1871.
1851 ...	I	Fines under Act XXIV of 1845 ...	Rep., XII of 1859.
	II	Amending Ben. Reg. XIII of 1810	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	III	Salt-smuggling	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	IV	Deputy and Assistant Magistrates, Bombay	Rep., XVII of 1862.
	V	Turton's Insolvency	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	VI	Foras Land, Bombay ...	Rep., XIV of 1870.
	VII	Execution of Decrees, Bombay ...	Rep., X of 1861.
	VIII	Tolls on Roads and Bridges ...	Rep. in part, XIV of 1870, in part, locally, XV of 1864.
	IX	Gambling, Bombay Town ...	Rep., XIII of 1856.
	X	Administration Certificates ...	Rep., XXVII of 1860.

Chronological Table of Acts of Governor General in Council.

Year.	Number.	Subject-matter.	How repealed or otherwise determined.
1851 ...	XI	Registration of Deeds, Bengal ...	Rep., XVI of 1864.
	XII	Land-revenue, Madras Town ...	Rep. in part, Madras Act VI of 1867.
	XIII	Amending Act V of 1851 ...	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	XIV	Excise, Straits Settlements ...	Rep., XXX of 1866.
	XV	Cotton-frauds, Bombay ...	Rep., Bombay Act IX of 1863.
	XVI	Receivers of Stolen Goods ...	Rep., XVII of 1862.
1852 ...	I	Customs, Bombay ...	Rep., XIII of 1871.
	II	Land-customs, Bombay ...	Rep., XXIX of 1857.
	III	Spirituous Liquors, Bombay ...	Rep. in part, XVI of 1874.
	IV	Emigration	Rep., XIII of 1864.
	V	Marriage by Registrars ...	Rep., XV of 1872.
	VI	Horsburgh Light-house ...	Rep., XIII of 1854.
	VII	Offences against Salt-laws, Madras	Rep. locally, Madras Act VI of 1871, in part, XVI of 1874.
	VIII	Sheriffs' Fees	
	IX	Repealing Ben. Reg. I of 1832...	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	X	Municipal Commissioners, Calcutta	Rep., XXVIII of 1856.
	XI	Titles to Rent-free Estates, Bombay	Rep. in part, XVI of 1874.
	XII	Municipal Commissioners, Calcutta	Rep. (except sec. 50),— XIV of 1856; Rep., as to sec. 50, XXVIII of 1856.
	XIII	Calcutta Police	Rep., XIII of 1856.
	XIV	Extending certain Acts to Straits Settlements	
	XV	Evidence	Rep., I of 1872.
	XVI	Criminal Procedure, Supreme Courts	Rep., X of 1873.
	XVII	Special Cases, Supreme Courts ...	
	XVIII	Pleaders, Lower Provinces ...	Rep., XX of 1865.
	XIX	A'bkárí, Madras Town ...	Rep. in part,— XIII of 1856; XIV of 1870.
	XX	Acquisition of Land for Public Purposes, Madras ...	Rep., VI of 1857.
	XXI	Deputy Collectors, Bombay ...	Rep. in part,— XII of 1873; Bom. Act I of 1868.
	XXII	Summary Suits for Arrears of Rent	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	XXIII	Fines, Madras and Bombay ...	Rep., XVI of 1874.
	XXIV	Crimping	Rep., XIII of 1864.
	XXV	Execution of Decrees on Appeal...	Rep., VI of 1874.
	XXVI	Sadr Amíns and Munsifs ...	Rep., XII of 1873.
	XXVII	Heads of Villages, Bombay ...	Rep., Bombay Act VIII of 1867.
	XXVIII	Police, Bombay	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	XXIX	Circuits of Judicial Commissioners, Bombay	Rep., XII of 1873.
	XXX	Naturalization of Aliens ...	Rep. in part, XVI of 1874.
	XXXI	Repealing Ben. Reg. XX of 1817, s. 16, cl. 17	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	XXXII	Prosecution of certain Officers ...	Rep., XVII of 1862.
	XXXIII	Enforcement of Judgments ...	Rep. in part, X of 1861; VII of 1870.
	XXXIV	Gambling, Straits Settlements ...	Rep., XIII of 1856.
	XXXV	Local Taxation, Akyab and Kyook-Phyoo	
1853 ...	I	Corporal Punishment, Madras and Bombay	Rep., XVII of 1868.
	II	Public Charges on Landholders ...	
	III	Great Indian Peninsula Railway...	Rep., XVIII of 1854, sec. 39.
	IV	Tobacco Monopoly, Madras ...	Rep., VIII of 1868.

Chronological Table of Acts of Governor General in Council.

Year.	Number.	Subject-matter.	How repealed or otherwise determined.
1853 ...	V	Amending Act IV of 1839, Straits Settlements	
	VI	Summary Suits for Arrears of Rent, &c.	Rep. in part, XII of 1873; Ben. Act VIII of 1865.
	VII	Jurisdiction of Magistrates ...	Rep., X of 1872.
	VIII	Colaba	Rep. in part, XV of 1874.
	IX	Amending Act VI of 1853 ...	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	X	Amending Act XXII of 1836 ...	Rep., XII of 1873.
	XI	Harbour of Bombay ...	Rep. in part, XXII of 1855, sec. 2; XIV of 1870.
	XII	Great Indian Peninsula Railway...	Rep., XVIII of 1854, sec. 39.
	XIII	Vishalghur	Rep., XV of 1874.
	XIV	Indian Navy	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	XV	Regular Appeals, Bengal ...	Rep., XII of 1873.
	XVI	Special Appeals	Rep., XII of 1873.
	XVII	Imrit Rao's Jágír	Rep., XV of 1874.
	XVIII	Sale of Spirits in Cantonments ..	Rep. in part, XVI of 1874; locally, XXII of 1864; Madras Act I of 1866, sec. 41; Bombay Act III of 1867, sec. 2.
	XIX	Evidence, Bengal ...	Rep. in part, X of 1855; X of 1861; I of 1872.
	XX	Pleaders	Rep. in part, XIV of 1870; locally, XX of 1865.
	XXI	Governor General	Rep., VIII of 1868.
1854 ...	I	Acquisition of Land, Madras Town	Rep., VI of 1857.
	II	Assessor to Court of Petty Sessions, Bombay Town ...	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	III	Amending Native Articles of War	Rep., XXIX of 1861.
	IV	Cantonment Bázárs, Bombay ...	Rep. locally, Bombay Act III of 1867, sec. 2.
	V	Bengal Bonded Warehouse Association	Rep. in part, XIV of 1870.
	VI	Supreme Courts, Equity Procedure	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	VII	Fugitive Foreign Offenders ...	Rep., XI of 1872.
	VIII	Certificates of Administration	Rep., XXVII of 1860.
	IX	Civil Appeals	Rep., XII of 1873.
	X	Assistant and Deputy Magistrates	Rep., X of 1872.
	XI	Copper Coinage	Rep., XIII of 1862.
	XII	District Munsifs, Madras ...	Rep., XVII of 1862.
	XIII	Lighthouses, Straits Settlements	Rep. in part, XIV of 1870.
	XIV	Assam Tea Company ...	Rep., IV of 1855 sec. 14.
	XV	Borneo Commission	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	XVI	Police, N. W. Provinces ...	Rep. in part, XIV of 1870.
	XVII	Post Office	Rep., XIV of 1866, sec. 3.
	XVIII	Railways	Rep. in part, XIV of 1870; XXV of 1871; XVI of 1874.
	XIX	Foreign Sugar	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	XX	Agent to Governor General, Rámghar, Jungle Mahals, and Midnapore	
	XXI	Banks of Bengal, Madras and Bombay	Rep. locally IV of 1862; Mad. Act V of 1862; Bom. Act X of 1863.
	XXII	British Subjects	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	XXIII	Outrages in Malabar ...	Rep., XX of 1859.
	XXIV	War-knives in Malabar ...	Rep. in part, XIV of 1870.
	XXV	Mofussil Treasury Warrants ...	Rep., VIII of 1868.

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Year.	Number.	Subject-matter.	How repealed or otherwise determined.
1854 ...	XXVI	Court of Wards, Bengal ...	Rep. locally, XIX of 1873; Bengal Act IV of 1870, sec. 86.
	XXVII	Názim of Bengal	Rep. in part, XIV of 1870.
	XXVIII	Municipal Commissioners, Calcutta	Rep., XXVIII of 1856.
	XXIX	Exportation of Saltpetre ...	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	XXX	Customs-duties, British Burma	Rep. in part, VII of 1859; XIV of 1870; XIII of 1871; XIII of 1873.
	XXXI	Real Actions: Conveyance of Land	Rep. in part, XIV of 1870; XVI of 1874.
	XXXII	Torture, Madras	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	XXXIII	Language of Judicial Decisions ...	Rep., XVI of 1874.
	XXXIV	Electric Telegraphs	Rep. (except as to licenses under it), VIII of 1860.
1855 ...	I	Governor General	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	II	Evidence	Rep., I of 1872.
	III	Indian Navy	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	IV	Assam Company	Rep., XI of 1866.
	V	Execution, Supreme Courts ...	Rep. (except as to Straits Settlements), VIII of 1868.
	VI	Execution, Supreme Courts.	
	VII	Arrest on Mesne Process, Supreme Courts	Rep. (except as to Straits Settlements), VIII of 1868.
	VIII	Administrator General ...	Rep., XXIV of 1867.
	IX	Regular Appeals, Madras ...	Rep., X of 1861.
	X	Witnesses, Madras and Bombay	Rep. in part, X of 1861; XII of 1873.
	XI	Mesne Profits: Improvements ...	
	XII	Suits for Wrongs: Executors and Administrators	Rep. in part, IX of 1871.
	XIII	Compensation for Loss occasioned by Death	Rep. in part, IX of 1871.
	XIV	Military Bázárs, Madras ...	Rep., XVI of 1874.
	XV	Joint Police Officers, Bombay ...	Rep., XVII of 1862.
	XVI	Use of Badges, Bombay ...	Rep., XVII of 1862.
	XVII	Copper Currency, Straits Settlements.	
	XVIII	Pardons and Reprieves ...	Rep., XVI of 1874.
	XIX	District Munsifs, Madras ...	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	XX	Boundary-marks, Madras ...	Rep., XXVIII of 1860.
	XXI	Wards, Madras.	
	XXII	Ports and Port-dues	Rep., XII of 1875.
	XXIII	Administration of Mortgaged Estates	Rep. (except as to descents and devises occurring or made before 1866), VIII of 1868. in part XVI of 1874.
	XXIV	Penal Servitude ...	Rep. in part,— XII of 1867; XIV of 1870; V of 1871; XVI of 1874.
	XXV	Sessions at Utakamand ..	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	XXVI	Government Savings Banks ...	Rep., V of 1873.
	XXVII	Banks of Bengal, Madras and Bombay	Rep. in part, IV of 1862; Madras Act V of 1862; Bombay Act X of 1863.
	XXVIII	Repeal of Usury Laws ...	Rep. in part, XIV of 1870.
	XXIX	Amending Act VI of 1844 ...	Rep., XII of 1873.
	XXX	Repealing Act XXVIII of 1839, s. 7	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	XXXI	Emigration to St. Lucia and Granada	Rep., XIII of 1864.
	XXXII	Embankments, Lower Provinces	Rep. locally, Bengal Act VI of 1873; in part, XIV of 1870; XVI of 1874.

Chronological Table of Acts of Governor General in Council.

Year.	Number.	Subject-matter.	How repealed or otherwise determined.
1855 ..	XXXIII	Exportation of Saltpetre ...	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	XXXIV	Execution of Judgments ...	Rep. (except as to Charter Courts), X of 1861.
	XXXV	Import of Cotton, N.-W. Provinces	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	XXXVI	Contraband Salt, N.-W. Provinces	Rep., VIII of 1875.
	XXXVII	Santhál Districts ...	Rep. in part, XIV of 1870, and see. XIV of 1874.
	XXXVIII	Rebellion in Bírbhúm, &c. ...	Rep., VIII of 1868.
1856 ...	I	Obscene Books and Pictures ...	Rep., XVII of 1862.
	II	Offences affecting the Public ...	Rep., XVII of 1862.
	III	A'bkárí, Calcutta, Madras Town.	
	IV	Cattle Killing	Rep., XVII of 1862.
	V	Extending Act XXIII of 1854 ...	Rep., XX of 1859.
	VI	Patents	Rep., IX of 1857, but saved as to acts done under it; XV of 1859, sec. 36.
	VII	Water-supply, Bombay Town ...	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	VIII	Gaols, Madras and Bombay ...	Rep. locally, Madras Act V of 1869; in part, XIV of 1870.
	IX	Bills of Lading.	
	X	Native Articles of War ...	Rep., XXIX of 1861.
	XI	European Deserters ...	Rep. in part, XIV of 1870; XII of 1873; XVI of 1874.
	XII	Civil Court Amíns, Bengal ...	Rep. in part, X of 1861; XIV of 1870; X of 1873; XII of 1873.
	XIII	Police, Presidency Towns ...	Rep. locally, Bengal Act IV of 1866, sec. 2; Madras Act VIII of 1867, sec. 81; in part, XLVIII of 1860; XIV of 1870; XVI of 1874. XII of 1875.
	XIV	Conservancy, Presidency Towns ...	Rep., XVI of 1874.
	XV	Remarriage of Hindú Widows.	
	XVI	Port-dues	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	XVII	Criminal Process	Rep., XVII of 1862.
	XVIII	Collector of Calcutta ...	Rep. in part, XVIII of 1869.
	XIX	Emigration	Rep., XVI of 1874.
	XX	Police Chaukídárs, Bengal ...	Rep. in part, XIV of 1870; X of 1872. Bengal Act VI of 1867, sec. 3; locally, Bengal Act VI of 1868, sec. 3; locally, in part, Bengal Act III of 1864, sec. 5.
	XXI	A'bkárí, Bengal	Rep. locally, X of 1871. in part, XXIII of 1860; XIV of 1870; Bengal Act I of 1874.
	XXII	Tolls, Kurratiya River.	
	XXIII	Recovery of Revenue-arrears, Madras	Rep., XXXIX of 1858.
	XXIV	Bengal Mariners, &c., Society ...	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	XXV	Municipal Rates, Presidency Towns	Rep., XVI of 1874.
	XXVI	Municipal Commissioners, Madras Town	Rep., Mad. Act IX of 1865.
	XXVII	Municipal Commissioners, Straits Settlements.	Rep. in part, XVII of 1868.
	XXVIII	Municipal Commissioners, Calcutta	Rep., Ben. Act VI of 1863.
	XXIX	Oaths by Registrars of Deeds ...	Rep., XVI of 1864.

Chronological Table of Acts of Governor General in Council.

Year.	Number.	Subject-matter.	How repealed or otherwise determined.
1857 ...	I	Native Passenger Vessels ...	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	II	Calcutta University.	
	III	Cattle-trespass	Rep., I of 1871.
	IV	Tobacco, Bombay Town ..	Rep. in part, XIV of 1870; XVI of 1874.
	V	Oriental Gas Company.	
	VI	Acquisition of Land for Public Purposes	Rep., X of 1870.
	VII	Uncovenanted Agency, Madras	Rep. in part, XVII of 1862; X of 1873; XII of 1873.
	VIII	Courts Martial	Rep., XXIX of 1861.
	IX	Repealing Act VI of 1856 ...	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	X	Santhál Districts	Rep. in part, XIV of 1870; and see XIV of 1874.
	XI	State Offences	Rep. in part, XVII of 1862.
	XII	Piratical Junks, Straits Settlements.	
	XIII	Opium, Bengal	Rep. in part, XIV of 1870.
	XIV	Military and State Offences ...	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	XV	Printing Presses	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	XVI	Heinous Offences	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	XVII	Mutineers and Deserters ...	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	XVIII	Family, &c., of Nawáb of Carnatic	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	XIX	Joint Stock Companies ...	Rep. (except as to Table B, which is unrepealed as to Companies existing on 1st May 1866), X of 1866.
	XX	Amending Act IX of 1850 ...	Rep. locally, Bombay Act VI of 1864.
	XXI	Suburbs of Calcutta and Howrah	Rep. locally, Bengal Act VIII of 1868; Bengal Act II of 1866, sec. 52; in part, XVI of 1874; in part locally, Bengal Acts I and III of 1864.
	XXII	Bombay University.	
	XXIII	Volúnteer Corps	Rep., XX of 1869.
	XXIV	Port-dues	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	XXV	Forfeitures	Rep. in part, V of 1869; IX of 1871.
	XXVI	Ferries, Straits Settlements.	
	XXVII	Madras University.	
	XXVIII	Arms and Ammunition ...	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	XXIX	Land Customs, Bombay ...	Rep. in part, XXIII of 1859; XI of 1869, sec. 2 XIV of 1870; XIII of 1871; XVI of 1874.
	XXX	Port-dues, Calcutta	Rep., XII of 1875.
	XXXI	Port-dues, Bombay-port ...	Rep., XII of 1875.
	XXXII	Native Articles of War ...	Rep., XXIX of 1861.
	XXXIII	Foreigners	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	XXXIV	Sale of Gánja, Bombay ...	Rep. in part, XIV of 1870.
	XXXV	Port-dues, Burmese Ports ...	Rep., XII of 1875.
1858 ...	I	Compulsory Labour, Madras ...	Rep. in part, XVI of 1874.
	II	Katák Port-dues	Rep., XII of 1875.
	III	State Prisoners	Rep. in part, XIV of 1870.
	IV	Governor General	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	V	Escaped Convicts	Rep., XVII of 1860.
	VI	Impressment of Labour ...	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	VII	Port-dues, Madras	Rep., Madras Act VII of 1867.
	VIII	Karáchi Port-dues	Rep., XII of 1875.
	IX	Cambay Gulf Port-dues ...	Rep., Bombay Act XI of 1866.
	X	Confiscation, &c., for Rebellion ...	Rep., VIII of 1868.

Chronological Table of Acts of Governor General in Council.

Year.	Number.	Subject-matter.	How repealed or otherwise determined.
1858 ...	XI	Corporal Punishment ...	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	XII	Roads in Suburbs of Calcutta and Howrah	Rep. locally, Ben. Act III of 1864.
	XIII	Unlawful Possession of Arms ...	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	XIV	Minors, Madras.	
	XV	Aden Port-dues	Rep., XII of 1875.
	XVI	Subordinate Criminal Court, Utakamand	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	XVII	Cambay Gulf Light-dues ...	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	XVIII	Regulation of Ports, Madras ...	Rep., XII of 1875.
	XIX	Authentication of certain Stamped Paper	Rep., XVIII of 1869.
	XX	Dispossessed Landed Proprietors, N.-W. Provinces	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	XXI	Native Passenger Ships ...	Rep., XII of 1870.
	XXII	Transportation	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	XXIII	Karnul, Madras	Rep., XV of 1874.
	XXIV	Family of Nawáb of Carnatic ...	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	XXV	Municipal Commissioners, Bombay Town	Rep., Bombay Act II of 1865.
	XXVI	State Offences	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	XXVII	Governor General	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	XXVIII	Police, Port of Madras ...	Rep. in part, XIV of 1870.
	XXIX	Suits in Civil Courts, N.-W. Provinces ...	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	XXX	Nawáb of Carnatic	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	XXXI	Alluvial Land, Bengal ...	Rep. locally, XIX of 1873.
	XXXII	Tanjore	Rep., XV of 1874.
	XXXIII	Indian Navy	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	XXXIV	Lunacy, Supreme Courts ...	Rep. in part, XVI of 1874.
	XXXV	Lunacy, Mofussil Courts ...	Rep. in part, XIV of 1870.
	XXXVI	Lunatic Asylums	Rep. in part, XVI of 1874.
	XXXVII	Nawáb of Carnatic	Rep. in part, XVI of 1874.
	XXXVIII	Delhi Territory	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	XXXIX	Arrears of Land-revenue, Madras	Rep., Madras Act II of 1864, sec. 65.
	XL	Minors, Bengal	Rep. in part, XIV of 1870; Bengal Act IV of 1870, sec. 86.
	XLI	Stamp-duties, Bengal ...	Rep., XVIII of 1869.
1859 ...	I	Merchant Seamen	Rep. in part, XV of 1863; XIV of 1870; XVI of 1874; IV of 1875.
	II	Amending Act XXX of 1858 ...	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	III	Cantonment Joint Magistrates ...	Rep. in part, XVI of 1864; XVI of 1874. „ locally, Madras Act I of 1866, sec. 9.
	IV	Removal of Prisoners ...	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	V	Ghátwálí Lands, Bírbhúm.	
	VI	Ahmadábád Magistracy ...	Rep., XII of 1873.
	VII	Customs-duties	Rep., XVI of 1874.
	VIII	Civil Procedure	Rep. in part,— IV of 1860; XXXVI of 1860, sec. 13, cl. 4 XXIII of 1861; XXVI of 1867; VII of 1870; XIV of 1870; IX of 1871; „ locally, XXXII of 1871; VII of 1872. Suspended in part locally, XX of 1862, ss. 5, 10.

Chronological Table of Acts of Governor General in Council.

Year.	Number.	Subject-matter.	How repealed or otherwise determined.
1859 ...	IX	Claims to Property seized as forfeited	Rep. in part, VIII of 1868.
	X	Recovery of Rent, Bengal ...	Rep. locally, XVIII of 1873, sec. 2. Bengal Act VIII of 1869, sec. 107; „ in part, XXXVI of 1860. VII of 1870; XIV of 1870; „ in part, locally,— XIV of 1863, sec. 5; XX of 1865, sec. 3; Bengal Act VI of 1862.
	XI	Sales of Land for Revenue-arrears, Lower Provinces ...	Rep. in part, XIV of 1870; Bengal Act III of 1862; Bengal Act VII of 1868, sec. 29.
	XII	Pilots, Calcutta	Rep. in part, XIV of 1870; X of 1873.
	XIII	Fraudulent Breaches of Contract by Workmen	Rep. in part, XVI of 1874.
	XIV	Limitation of Suits ...	Rep. in part, IX of 1871.
	XV	Patents	Rep. in part, XVIII of 1869.
	XVI	Nawáb of Carnatic ...	Rep., XXXVII of 1860.
	XVII	A'bkárí, Bombay Town ...	Rep. in part, XIV of 1870.
	XVIII	Magistrates and Justices of the Peace	Rep., X of 1875.
	XIX	Continuing Act XXVIII of 1857	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	XX	Mápillas, Malabar ...	Rep. in part, XIV of 1870. Madras, Act VII of 1869.
	XXI	Governor General	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	XXII	Amending Act I of 1852 ...	Rep., XIII of 1871.
	XXIII	Land Customs, Madras and Bombay	Rep., XVI of 1874.
	XXIV	Police, Madras	Rep. in part,— XVII of 1862; XIV of 1870; XVI of 1874.
	XXV	Native Passenger Vessels ...	Rep. in part, XIV of 1870.
	XXVI	Continuing Act XXVIII of 1857	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	XXVII	State Offences	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	XXVIII	Foreigners	Rep., VIII of 1868.
1860 ...	I	Duty on Salt, N.-W. Provinces ...	Rep., VIII of 1875.
	II	Carriage of Passengers by Sea ...	Rep. in part, XIV of 1870.
	III	Sessions Judges, Bengal ...	Rep., XVII of 1862.
	IV	Civil Procedure	Rep., XXIII of 1861.
	V	Cattle-trespass	Rep., I of 1871.
	VI	Native Articles of War ...	Rep., XXIX of 1861.
	VII	Joint Stock Banks	Rep., X of 1866, sec. 219.
	VIII	Electric Telegraphs ...	Rep. in part,— XIV of 1870; XVI of 1874.
	IX	Disputes between Workmen and Employers	Rep. in part, IX of 1871.
	X	Customs-duties	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	XI	Indigo Contracts	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	XII	Emigration to Saint Vincent ...	Rep., XIII of 1864.
	XIII	Farakhábád Zila Court ...	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	XIV	King of Oudh.	
	XV	Calcutta Canals	Rep., XII of 1873.
	XVI	Amending Act XIV of 1856 ...	Rep., XVI of 1874.
	XVII	Escaped Convicts	Rep., V of 1871.

Chronological Table of Acts of Governor General in Council.

Year.	Number.	Subject-matter.	How repealed or otherwise determined.
1860 ...	XVIII	Governor General	Rep. VIII of 1868.
	XIX	Port-dues	Rep., XII of 1875. •
	XX	Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy.	
	XXI	Registration of Societies ...	Rep. in part, XVI of 1874.
	XXII	Chittagong Hill-tracts ...	Rep. locally, XIV of 1874. Rep. in part, XVI of 1874; Ben. Act IV of 1863.
	XXIII	A'bkárí, Bengal	Rep. locally, X of 1871; „ in part, VI of 1863; XIV of 1870; XVI of 1874.
	XXIV	Marriages by Scotch Ministers ...	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	XXV	Port-dues, Bassein	Rep., XII of 1875.
	XXVI	Administrator General ...	Rep., XXIV of 1867.
	XXVII	Collection of Debts on Successions	Rep. in part, XVI of 1874.
	XXVIII	Boundary-marks, Madras ...	Rep. in part, XIV of 1870.
	XXIX	Continuing Act XXVIII of 1857	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	XXX	Kunch and Kálpi	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	XXXI	Arms Act	Rep. in part, VI of 1866; XIV of 1870; IX of 1871; XVI of 1874.
	XXXII	Income-tax	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	XXXIII	Emigration to Natal ...	Rep., XIII of 1864.
	XXXIV	Indemnity for acts during Mutiny.	
	XXXV	Transportation of Convicts ...	Rep., XVII of 1862.
	XXXVI	Stamp Act	Rep., X of 1862.
	XXXVII	Repealing Act XVI of 1859 ...	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	XXXVIII	Nawáb of Carnatic ...	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	XXXIX	Income-tax	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	XL	Amending Act XXXVI of 1860 ...	Rep., X of 1862.
	XLI	Emigration to Saint Kitts ...	Rep., XIII of 1864.
	XLII	Small Cause Courts, Mofussil ...	Rep., XI of 1865, sec. 2.
	XLIII	Amending Act VIII of 1859 ...	Rep., XXIII of 1861.
	XLIV	Governor General	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	XLV	Penal Code	Rep. in part, XIV of 1870; XXVII of 1870; XIX of 1872.
	XLVI	Emigration to French Colonies ...	Rep., VII of 1871.
	XLVII	University Degrees.	
	XLVIII	Amending Act XIII of 1856 ...	Rep. locally, Bengal Act IV of 1866, sec. 2; Madras Act VIII of 1867, sec. 81; „ in part, III of 1863; XIV of 1870; XVI of 1874; „ locally, in part, Bengal Act I of 1864, sec. 1; Bombay Act IX of 1867.
	XLIX	Emigration to British Colonies ...	Rep., XIII of 1864.
	L	Vacations in Civil Courts, Bengal	Rep., VI of 1871.
	LI	Amending Act XXXVI of 1860	Rep., X of 1862.
	LII	Amending Act XVIII of 1854.	
	LIII	Amending Act X of 1859 ...	Rep., VIII of 1868.
1861 ...	I	Supreme Court, Bombay ...	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	II	Amending Act VI of 1857 ..	Rep., X of 1870.
	III	Customs-duty, Cochin ...	Rep., XIII of 1871.
	IV	Port-dues, Calingapatam and Munsoorcottah	Rep., Madras Act VII of 1867.
	V	Police	Rep. in part, IX of 1871; XVI of 1874. „ in part, locally, Bengal Act VII of 1869.

Chronological Table of Acts of Governor General in Council.

Year.	Number.	Subject-matter.	How repealed or otherwise determined.
1861 ...	VI	Commencement of Penal Code ...	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	VII	Salt-duty, Bombay	Rep., XXIV of 1869.
	VIII	Port-dues, Amherst ...	Rep., IX of 1864.
	IX	Minors.	
	X	Repealing Enactments relating to Civil Procedure	Rep., XIV of 1870.
	XI	Amending Act XIV of 1859 ...	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	XII	Amending Act XLII of 1860 ...	Rep., XI of 1865, sec. 2.
	XIII	Police	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	XIV	Rohilkhand	Rep. in part, XIV of 1870; „ locally, XIV of 1874.
	XV	Port-dues, Konkan Ports ...	Rep., Bombay Act XI of 1866.
	XVI	Stage-carriages	Rep. in part, XIV of 1870.
	XVII	Customs-duties, N. W. P. ...	Rep., VIII of 1875.
	XVIII	License-duty	Rep., II of 1862.
	XIX	Paper-currency	Rep., III of 1871.
	XX	Amending Act XXV of 1858 ...	Rep., Bombay Act II of 1865.
	XXI	Income-tax	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	XXII	Cattle-trespass	Rep., I of 1871.
	XXIII	Civil Procedure	Rep. in part, VII of 1870; XIV of 1870; IX of 1871.
	XXIV	Banks of Bengal, Madras and Bombay	Rep., III of 1871.
	XXV	Criminal Procedure	Rep., X of 1872.
	XXVI	Occupation of Land, Malacca.	
	XXVII	Andaman Islands	Rep., Reg. 4th September 1874.
	XXVIII	Merchant Seamen	Rep., XV of 1863.
	XXIX	Native Articles of War ...	Rep., V of 1869.
	XXX	Bengal Military Orphan Society ...	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	XXXI	Saltpetre Manufacture ...	Rep. locally, VIII of 1875.
	XXXII	Limitation	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	XXXIII	Amending Schedule to Act XXV of 1861	Rep., VIII of 1869.
1862 ...	I	Continuing Act XXXIII of 1857	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	II	Repealing Act XVIII of 1861 ...	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	III	Government Seal.	
	IV	Bank of Bengal	Rep. in part, XIV of 1870.
	V	Payment at Presidency Banks ...	
	VI	Annexing Schedule to Act IV of 1862	
	VII	Amending Act XLVI of 1860 ...	Rep., VII of 1871.
	VIII	King of Oudh	Rep. in part, XIII of 1868.
	IX	Income-tax	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	X	Stamp-duties	Rep., VII of 1870.
	XI	Amending Act X of 1860 ...	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	XII	Repealing in part Act II of 1835	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	XIII	Silver and Copper Coinage ...	Rep., XXIII of 1870.
	XIV	Amending Act XIV of 1859 ...	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	XV	Amending Code of Criminal Procedure	Rep., VIII of 1869.
	XVI	Income-tax	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	XVII	Repealing Enactments relating to Criminal Law	Rep., X of 1872.
	XVIII	Criminal Procedure, Supreme Courts	Rep. in part, XII of 1867; X of 1875. Rep. locally, XXV of 1863.
	XIX	Contraband Salt, Oudh ...	Rep., VIII of 1875.
	XX	Presidency High Courts ...	Rep. in part, XV of 1868; VII of 1870; XIV of 1870.
	XXI	Subordinate Medical Officers, Widows and Orphans' Fund ...	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	XXII	Emigration to Seychelles ...	Rep., XIII of 1864.
	XXIII	Customs-duties	Rep., XIV of 1870.

Chronological Table of Acts of Governor General in Council.

Year.	Number.	Subject-matter.	How repealed or otherwise determined.
1862 ...	XXIV	Continuing Act XX of 1862 ...	Rep. in part, VIII of 1868.
1863 ...	I	Civil Courts, Burma ...	Rep., VII of 1872.
	II	Appeals to Queen in Council. ...	Rep., VI of 1874.
	III	Police, Straits Settlements.	
	IV	Effectuating Treaty with Burma	Rep. in part, XIII of 1873; XVI of 1874.
	V	Amending Act XXIX of 1861 ...	Rep., V of 1869.
	VI	Sea-customs	Rep. in part, XVII of 1867; sec. 3. XX of 1867; X of 1868. XVII of 1869; XIV of 1870. IX of 1871.
	VII	Emigration to Saint Croix ...	Rep., XIII of 1874.
	VIII	Confinement of Prisoners sentenced by Courts	Rep., V of 1871.
	IX	Amending Code of Civil Procedure.	
	X	Darjeeling ...	Rep., XIX of 1867.
	XI	Peons for Service of Process ...	Rep., VII of 1870.
	XII	Mahoba and Jeitpur ...	Rep., XV of 1874.
	XIII	Imprisonment of Convicts, Bombay Town.	
	XIV	Amending Act X of 1859 in N. W. Provinces	Rep. XVIII of 1873. Rep. in part locally, VIII of 1873
	XV	Merchant Seamen	Rep., IV of 1875.
	XVI	Excise on Spirits used exclusively in Manufactures.	
	XVII	Municipal Commissioners, Straits Settlements.	
	XVIII	Master in Equity: Process of High Courts	Rep. in part, VIII of 1868; X of 1873; XII of 1873.
	XIX	Partition of Revenue-paying Estates	Rep. locally, XIX of 1873; „ in part, XIV of 1870.
	XX	Religious Endowments ...	Rep., in part, VII of 1870; XIV of 1870 XVI of 1874.
	XXI	Recorders' Courts, Burma ...	Rep., VII of 1872.
	XXII	Acquisition of Land for certain Works of Public Utility ...	Rep., X of 1870.
	XXIII	Claims to Waste-lands ...	Rep. in part, IX of 1871.
	XXIV	Burma Courts	Rep., VII of 1872.
	XXV	Imprisonment of Convicts, Calcutta	Rep., XII of 1867.
	XXVI	Customs-duties	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	XXVII	Income-tax	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	XXVIII	Stamp-duties, Straits Settlements.	
	XXIX	Receipts of Presidency Banks.	
	XXX	Claims against Native Government of Oudh	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	XXXI	Official Gazette.	
	XXXII	Continuing Act XX of 1862 ...	Rep. in part, VII of 1870.
1864 ...	I	Purwá and Khadí	Rep., XV of 1874.
	II	Aden.	
	III	Foreigners.	
	IV	Small Cause Court, Karáchi ...	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	V	Extension of Civil Procedure Code to Sindh	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	VI	Whipping	Rep. in part, X of 1872; XVI of 1874.
	VII	Salt, Central Provinces ...	Rep., VIII of 1875.
	VIII	Comptoir d'Escompte of Paris.	
	IX	Repealing Act VIII of 1861 ...	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	X	A'bkárí, Bengal	Rep., X of 1871.
	XI	Native Law Officers... ...	Rep., VIII of 1868.

Chronological Table of Acts of Governor General in Council

Year.	Number.	Subject-matter.	How repealed or otherwise determined.
1864 ...	XII	Effectuating Act IV of 1863 ...	Rep. in part, XIV of 1870.
	XIII	Emigration of Native Labourers...	Rep., VII of 1871.
	XIV	Joint Judge of the Konkan ...	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	XV	Tolls on Public Roads and Bridges.	
	XVI	Registration of Assurances ...	Rep., XX of 1866, sec. 3.
	XVII	Official Trustee	Rep. in part, XIV of 1870.
	XVIII	Municipal Committee, Lakhnau...	Rep., XV of 1873.
	XIX	Mirzápur	Rep. (except in Scheduled Districts), XIV of 1874. Rep. in part, XVI of 1874.
	XX	Minors, Bombay.	
	XXI	Police Magistrates.	
	XXII	Military Cantonments ...	Rep., in part, XIV of 1870; VIII of 1871.
	XXIII	Customs-duties	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	XXIV	Non-Regulation Districts, N.-W. Provinces	Rep., XV of 1874.
	XXV	Marriage of Christians ...	Rep., V of 1865.
	XXVI	Small Cause Courts, Presidency Towns	Rep. in part, I of 1875.
	XXVII	Justices of the Peace . ..	Rep., II of 1869.
	XXVIII	A'bkárí...	Rep., X of 1871.
1865 ...	I	Extension of Enactments to Non-Regulation Provinces ...	Rep., XV of 1874.
	II	Rural Police, N.-W. Provinces ...	Rep., III of 1869.
	III	Common Carriers.	
	IV	Administrator General ...	Rep., XXIV of 1867.
	V	Marriage of Christians ...	Rep. (except as to Straits) XV of 1872.
	VI	Continuing Arms Act ...	Rep., VI of 1866.
	VII	Government Forests... ...	Rep. in part, IX of 1871.
	VIII	Validating Imprisonment of certain Persons	Rep., V of 1871.
	IX	Registration of Assurances ...	Rep., XX of 1866, sec. 3.
	X	Intestate and Testamentary Succession	Rep. in part, XXIV of 1867; VII of 1870.
	XI	Small Cause Courts, Mofussil ...	Rep. in part, VII of 1870; XIV of 1870.
	XII	Prisoners in Calcutta ...	Rep., XII of 1867.
	XIII	Criminal Procedure, High Courts...	Rep., X of 1875.
	XIV	Civil Courts, Central Provinces	Rep. in part, XIV of 1870; XXXII of 1871.
	XV	Pársí Marriages and Divorces ...	Rep. in part, VII of 1870; XIV of 1870.
	XVI	Revenue Courts, Oudh ...	Rep., XXXII of 1871.
	XVII	Customs-duties	Rep., XXV of 1865.
	XVIII	Stamp-duties	Rep., VII of 1870.
	XIX	Panjáb Courts	Rep. in part, XIV of 1870; XIV of 1875.
	XX	Pleaders and Mukhtárs ...	Rep. in part, XIV of 1870.
	XXI	Intestate Succession, Pársís.	
	XXII	Amending Act XVIII of 1864 ...	Rep., XV of 1873.
	XXIII	Panjáb Chief Court ...	Rep., XII of 1873.
	XXIV	Warrants of Attorney and Cognovits	Rep., XVI of 1874.
	XXV	Customs-duties.	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	XXVI	Amending Native Articles of War	Rep., V of 1869.
	XXVII	Civil Appeals, Panjáb ...	Rep., IV of 1866, sec. 52.
	XXVIII	Insolvent Traders, Bombay ...	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	XXIX	Amending Pleaders Act, 1865.	
	XXX	Madras Irrigation Company ...	Rep. in part, XVI of 1874.
1866 ...	I	Government Paper Currency ...	Rep., III of 1871.
	II	Rural Police, N.-W. Provinces ...	Rep., III of 1869.
	III	Registrars, Recorders' Courts, Burma	Rep., VII of 1872.

Chronological Table of Acts of Governor General in Council.

Year.	Number.	Subject-matter.	How repealed or otherwise determined.
1866 ...	IV	Chief Court, Panjáb ...	Rep. in part, XIV of 1870; X of 1873; X of 1875.
	V	Bills of Exchange: Commercial Law	Rep. in part, XIV of 1870; IX of 1871; Schedule 2 No. 5. IX of 1872.
	VI	Continuing Arms Act.	
	VII	Extending Act XXIII of 1840 to Straits Settlements.	
	VIII	Criminal Procedure	Rep., VIII of 1869.
	IX	Extending Pleaders Act to Sadr Court., N.-W. Provinces.	
	X	Trading Companies	Rep. in part, XIV of 1870.
	XI	Repealing Act IV of 1855 ...	Rep., XIV of 1870.
	XII	Private Water-courses ...	Rep. locally, XXX of 1871; VIII of 1873.
	XIII	Limitation of certain Suits, Oudh	Rep., XXXII of 1871.
	XIV	Post Office	Rep. in part, XIV of 1870.
	XV	Partnership	Rep., IX of 1872.
	XVI	Signing Commissions under Act XIII of 1865	Rep., X of 1875.
	XVII	Indian Museum, Calcutta.	
	XVIII	Customs-duty on Saltpetre ...	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	XIX	Salt, Madras	Rep., XXIV of 1869.
	XX	Registration of Assurances ...	Rep., VIII of 1871.
	XXI	Dissolution of Native Converts' Marriages	Rep. in part, VII of 1870; XVI of 1874.
	XXII	Extending Marriage Act ...	Rep., XV of 1872.
	XXIII	Correcting Bombay High Court Letters Patent.	
	XXIV	Procedure of High Court, N.-W. Provinces	Rep. in part, X of 1875.
	XXV	Transfer of certain Securities to Government	Rep. in part, XXIV of 1867; XVI of 1874.
	XXVI	Subordinate Proprietors, Oudh ...	Rep. in part, XIV of 1870.
	XXVII	Conveyance of Property vested in Mortgagees and Trustees ..	Rep. in part, XIV of 1870; XVI of 1874.
	XXVIII	Powers of Mortgagees and Trustees	Rep. in part, XVI of 1874.
	XXIX	Court of Requests, Straits Settlements.	
	XXX	Excise Revenue, Straits Settlements	
1867 ...	I	Ganges Tolls.	
	II	Removal of Prisoners ...	Rep., V of 1871.
	III	Public Gambling	Rep. in part, XVI of 1874.
	IV	Meaning of "Offence" ...	Rep., XXVII of 1870.
	V	Extending Penal Code to Straits Settlements.	
	VI	Limits of Districts, Panjáb.	
	VII	Purchasing Arms, &c., from Soldiers.	
	VIII	Horse-racing	Rep., IX of 1872.
	IX	Comptoir d' Escompte of Paris.	
	X	References by Mofussil Small Cause Courts.	
	XI	Oriental Gas Company.	
	XII	Custody of Prisoners, Presidency Towns	Rep., V of 1871.
	XIII	Burma Coast-lights ...	Rep. in part, XVI of 1874. XII of 1875.
	XIV	Pándharí-tax, Central Provinces...	Rep. in part, XVI of 1874.
	XV	Municipal Committees, Panjáb, Oudh, Central Provinces ...	Rep. as to Panjáb, IV of 1873; Oudh, XV of 1873, sec. 2; Cent. Prov., XI of 1873, sec. 2.

Chronological Table of Acts of Governor General in Council.

Year.	Number.	Subject-matter.	How repealed or otherwise determined.
1867 ...	XVI	Acting Judges.	
	XVII	Customs-duties	Rep., XVII of 1870.
	XVIII	Jhánsí Courts	Rep. in part, XIV of 1870; XVI of 1874.
	XIX	Darjeeling	Rep. in part, XVI of 1874.
	XX	Transhipment of certain Goods ...	Rep., VI of 1873.
	XXI	Licensing Professions and Trades ..	Rep., IX of 1868.
	XXII	Saráis and Puraos.	
	XXIII	Murderous Outrages, Panjáb ...	Rep. in part, XVI of 1874.
	XXIV	Administrator General ...	Rep., II of 1874.
	XXV	Printing Presses and Books ...	Rep. in part, XIV of 1870.
	XXVI	Stamp-duties	Rep. in part, VII of 1870.
	XXVII	Deputy Commissioners ...	Rep. locally, XXXII of 1871.
	XXVIII	Petty Sessions Courts, N.-W. Provinces	Rep., X of 1872.
	XXIX	Amending Act XXI of 1867 ...	Rep., IX of 1868.
	XXX	Paper Currency	Rep., III of 1871.
	XXXI	Certain Offences of Railway Servants.	
	XXXII	Chief Commissioners' Powers.	
	XXXIII	Amending Act XXXI of 1861 ...	Rep., VIII of 1875.
	XXXIV	Local Repeal of Act XIX of 1866	Rep., XIV of 1870.
	XXXV	Financial Commissioner, Panjáb...	Rep., XIV of 1870.
	XXXVI	Correcting Act XVII of 1862 ...	Rep., X of 1872.
	XXXVII	Appeals, Oudh	Rep., XI of 1871.
1868 ...	I	General Clauses	Rep. in part, I of 1872.
	II	Pepper exported from Cochin ...	Rep., XIII of 1871.
	III	Powers of Assistant Commissioner, Panjáb.	Rep. in part, XIV of 1870.
	IV	Exempting certain Bombay Villages from General Regulations..	Rep. (except in Scheduled Districts), XIV of 1874.
	V	Commissioner in Sindh.	
	VI	Municipalities, N.-W. Provinces...	Rep., XV of 1873.
	VII	Appeals and Reviews, Panjáb ...	Rep., IX of 1873.
	VIII	Repealing Obsolete Enactments ...	Rep., XIV of 1870.
	IX	Taxing Professions and Trades ...	Rep., IX of 1869.
	X	Amending Consolidated Customs Act.	
	XI	Exempting Timber from Import-duty.	Rep., XIV of 1870.
	XII	Power to suspend Act XI of 1841, s. 17.	
	XIII	King of Oudh	Rep. in part, XIV of 1870.
	XIV	Contagious Diseases ...	Rep. in part, IX of 1871.
	XV	Stamps, High Courts ...	Rep., VII of 1870.
	XVI	P. S. Amíns, &c., Bengal ...	Rep., VI of 1871.
	XVII	Failure of Bank of Bombay ...	Rep., XIV of 1870.
	XVIII	Small Cause Jurisdiction, Nílgiris	Rep. in part, XIV of 1870; XVI of 1874.
	XIX	Rent, Oudh	Rep. in part, VII of 1870; XIV of 1870. Words substituted, XI of 1871, sec. 3. XXXII of 1871, sec. 40.
	XX	Duties in Lakhnau	Rep., XIV of 1870.
	XXI	Nawáb of Carnatic.	
	XXII	Mauza Kheria	Rep., XV of 1874.
	XXIII	A'bkárí, British Burma ...	Rep., X of 1871.
	XXIV	Inoculation, Kumaon and Garhwál.	
	XXV	Coorg Courts	Rep. in part, XIV of 1870; XVI of 1874.
	XXVI	Municipal Lock-Hospitals.	
	XXVII	Registration	Rep., VIII of 1871.
	XXVIII	Tenancy, Panjáb	Rep. in part, VII of 1870; XIV of 1870.
1869 ...	I	Taluqdárs, Oudh.	
	II	Justices of the Peace ...	Rep. in part, XIV of 1870; X of 1873.

Chronological Table of Acts of Governor General in Council.

Year.	Number.	Subject-matter.	How repealed or otherwise determined.
1869 ...	III	Rural Police, N.-W. Provinces ...	Rep., XVI of 1873.
	IV	Divorce	Rep. in part, VII of 1870; XII of 1873.
	V	Native Articles of War ...	Rep. in part, XIV of 1870.
	VI	Emigration	Rep., VII of 1871.
	VII	Forests, British Burma ...	Rep. in part, XIV of 1870; XIII of 1873.
	VIII	Criminal Procedure	Rep., X of 1872.
	IX	Income-tax	Rep., XVI of 1870.
	X	Police Superannuation Funds ...	Rep., XII of 1873.
	XI	Land Customs, Madras and Bombay.	Rep. in part, XIV of 1870; XVI of 1874.
	XII	Customs-duties	Rep., XVII of 1870.
	XIII	Procedure of High Court, N.-W. Provinces	Rep in part, X of 1875.
	XIV	Civil Courts, Bombay ...	Rep. in part, XIV of 1870.
	XV	Evidence of Prisoners ...	Rep. in part, XVI of 1874. in part, locally VII of 1872, sec. 78.
	XVI	Bhután Dvárs	Rep. in part, XVI of 1874.
	XVII	Landing Cargo.	
	XVIII	Stamp-duties	Rep. in part, VII of 1870, sec. 34. XIV of 1870; XVI of 1874.
	XIX	Administrator General ...	Rep., II of 1874.
	XX	Volunteers	Rep. in part, XIV of 1870; IX of 1871. XVI of 1874.
	XXI	European Vagrancy	Rep., IX of 1874.
	XXII	Gáro Hills	Rep. (except as to Scheduled Districts), XIV of 1874.
	XXIII	Income-tax	Rep., XVI of 1870.
	XXIV	Salt, Madras and Bombay ...	Rep. in part, XIV of 1870; XIII of 1871; XI of 1875.
	XXV	Salt, N. W. Provinces, Panjáb, &c.	Rep., VIII of 1875.
	XXVI	Correcting Act VIII of 1863 ...	Rep., V of 1871.
1870 ...	I	Quarantine Rules.	
	II	Subordinate Judges and Munsifs, Bengal	Rep., VI of 1871.
	III	Agror Valley	Rep., IV of 1872.
	IV	Appeals to Assistant Commissioner, Kulu	Rep., V of 1874.
	V	Costs of certain Petitions ...	Rep. in part, II of 1874; XVI of 1874.
	VI	Fees for Registration of Emigrants	Rep., VII of 1871.
	VII	Court-fees	Rep. in part, XIV of 1870; XVI of 1870; XX of 1870; VIII of 1871; XV of 1872.
	VIII	Murder of Female Infants.	
	IX	Elphinstone Land Company ...	Rep., XII of 1873.
	X	Acquisition of Land for Public Purposes	Rep. in part, IX of 1871.
	XI	Weights and Measures ...	Rep., XII of 1873.
	XII	Native Passenger Ships ...	Rep. in part, XII of 1872.
	XIII	State Railways.	
	XIV	Repealing Obsolete Enactments ...	Rep., XII of 1873.
	XV	Paper-currency	Rep., III of 1871.
	XVI	Income-tax	Rep., XII of 1871.
	XVII	Customs-duties	Rep., XIII of 1871.
	XVIII	Power to exempt from Customs-duties.	
	XIX	Bank of Bengal.	
	XX	Amending Court-fees Act.	

Chronological Table of Acts of Governor General in Council.

Year.	Number.	Subject-matter.	How repealed or otherwise determined.
1870 ...	XXI	Wills of Hindús, &c.	
	XXII	European British Subjects	Rep. in part, XVI of 1874; X of 1875.
	XXIII	Coinage and the Mint ...	Rep. in part, XII of 1873.
	XXIV	Relief of Oudh Taluqdárs.	
	XXV	Timber-duty, Maulmain ...	Rep., XII of 1873.
	XXVI	Prisons	Rep. in part, XII of 1873; XVI of 1874.
	XXVII	Amending Penal Code ...	Rep. in part, X of 1872.
	XXVIII	Commitments from Andamans ...	Rep. in part, XII of 1873.
1871 ...	I	Cattle-trespass	Rep. in part, XVI of 1874.
	II	Extending Prisons Act to Coorg	Rep. in part, XVI of 1874.
	III	Paper Currency	Rep. in part, XVI of 1874.
	IV	Coroners...	Rep. in part, IX of 1871; X of 1873; XII of 1873; XVI of 1874.
	V	Prisoners	Rep. in part, XII of 1873; XVI of 1874.
	VI	Civil Courts, Bengal ...	Rep. in part, X of 1873; XII of 1873; XVI of 1874.
	VII	Emigration	Rep. in part, XVI of 1874.
	VIII	Registration of Documents.	
	IX	Limitation	Rep. in part, XII of 1873;
	X	Excise, Northern India, Burma, Coorg	Rep. in part, XII of 1873. XVI of 1874.
	XI	Financial Commissioner, Oudh ...	Rep. in part, locally, XXVI of 1872.
	XII	Income-tax	Rep., XXXII of 1871.
	XIII	Customs duties	Rep., XVI of 1874.
	XIV	Amending Consolidated Customs Act.	Rep. in part, XII of 1873; XVI of 1874.
	XV	Relief of Broach Thákurs.	
	XVI	Survey of Steamers, Burma ...	Rep. in part, XVI of 1874.
	XVII	Rates on Land, Oudh ...	Rep. in part, XVI of 1874.
	XVIII	Rates on Land, N. W. Provinces	Rep. in part, XVIII of 1873, sec. 2, XVI of 1874.
	XIX	Sessions Judges, Bengal and N.W.P.	Rep. in part, X of 1872.
	XX	Rates on land, Panjáb ...	Rep. in part, XII of 1873; XVI of 1874.
	XXI	Dehra Dún	Rep. in part, XVI of 1874.
	XXII	Chaukídárs, N. W. Provinces.	
	XXIII	Pensions.	
	XXIV	Local Public Works Loans ...	Rep. in part, XVI of 1874.
	XXV	Amending Railway Act ...	Rep. in part, XVI of 1874.
	XXVI	Advances for Agricultural Improvements	Rep. in part, XII of 1873; XVI of 1874.
	XXVII	Criminal Tribes and Eunuchs ...	Rep. in part, XVI of 1874.
	XXVIII	European Vagrants	Rep., IX of 1874.
	XXIX	Repealing Bengal Regulations ...	Rep., XII of 1873.
	XXX	Canals and Drainage, Panjáb ...	Rep., VIII of 1873.
	XXXI	Weights and Measures.	
	XXXII	Civil Courts, Oudh	Rep. in part, XVI of 1874.
	XXXIII	Land Revenue, Panjáb ...	Rep. in part, XII of 1873.
1872 ...	I	Evidence.	Rep. in part, XVIII of 1872.
	II	Reviving Act XV of 1867 ...	Rep., IV of 1873.
	III	Marriage	Rep. in part, XVI of 1874.
	IV	Laws, Panjáb	Rep. in part, XV of 1875.
	V	Sindh	
	VI	Oaths and affirmations ...	Rep., X of 1873.
	VII	Courts, British Burma.	Rep. in part, XVI of 1874.
	VIII	Income-tax	Rep., XVI of 1874.

Chronological Table of Acts of Governor General in Council.

Year.	Number.	Subject-matter.	How repealed or otherwise determined.
1872 ...	IX	Contract Law.	
	X	Criminal Procedure ...	Rep. in part, XI of 1874; XVI of 1874.
	XI	Extradition	Rep. in part, XII of 1873, XVI of 1874.
	XII	Native Passenger Ships.	
	XIII	Patterns and Designs ...	Rep. in part, XVI of 1874.
	XIV	Exempting Straits Settlements from Emigration Act.	
	XV	Marriage of Christians ...	Rep. in part, XVI of 1874.
	XVI	Spirit-duty, Burma.	
	XVII	Postponing commencement of Code of Criminal Procedure ...	Rep., XII of 1873.
	XVIII	Amending Evidence Act ...	Rep. in part, X of 1873; XVI of 1874.
	XIX	Definition of 'Coin', Penal Code.	
	XX	Amending Act V of 1872.	
	XXI	Lunatic Sepoys	Rep. in part, XVI of 1874.
	XXII	Amending Act X of 1859 ...	Rep., XVIII of 1873.
	XXIII	Re-importation of certain goods cleared at Rangoon.	
	XXIV	Repealing Bombay Reg. XIII., 1827, s. 34, cl. 9	Rep., XII of 1873.
	XXV	Salt, Panjáb	Rep., VIII of 1875.
	XXVI	Opium, Panjáb.	
	XXVII	Criminal Procedure Code, Sindh...	Rep., XVI of 1874.
1873 ...	I	Burma Courts	Rep. in part, XVI of 1874.
	II	Burma Ferries	Rep. in part, XVI of 1874.
	III	Civil Courts, Madras ...	Rep. in part, XII of 1873.
	IV	Municipalities, Panjáb ...	Rep. in part, XII of 1873; XVI of 1874.
	V	Savings Banks	Rep. in part, XII of 1873; XVI of 1874.
	VI	Transhipment of Goods ...	Rep. in part, XVI of 1874.
	VII	Port-dues, Burma	Rep., XII of 1875.
	VIII	Canals and Drainage, Northern India	Rep. in part, XII of 1873; XVI of 1874.
	IX	Appeals, Panjáb	Rep. in part, XII of 1873; XVI of 1874.
	X	Oaths	Rep. in part, XII of 1873.
	XI	Municipalities, Central Provinces...	Rep. in part, XVI of 1874.
	XII	Obsolete Enactments Repeal ...	Rep., XVI of 1874.
	XIII	Timber, British Burma ...	Rep. in part, XVI of 1874.
	XIV	Lunatic Soldiers' Property ...	Rep. in part, XVI of 1874.
	XV	Municipalities, N. W. Provinces and Oudh	Rep. in part, XVI of 1874.
	XVI	Village and Road Police, N. W. Provinces	Rep. in part, XVI of 1874.
	XVII	Nawáb Názim's Debts.	
	XVIII	Rent, N.-W. Provinces.	
	XIX	Land-Revenue, N. W. Provinces.	
	XX	Prince of Arcot.	
1874 ...	I	Quieting titles, N. W. Provinces	
	II	Administrator General.	
	III	Married Women's Property.	
	IV	Foreign Recruiting.	
	V	Appeals to Assistant Commissioner, Kulu	Rep. in part, XVI of 1874.
	VI	Appeals to Judicial Committee ...	Rep. in part, XVI of 1874.
	VII	Municipalities, British Burma.	
	VIII	Exercise of Powers in Assam.	
	IX	European Vagrancy.	
	X	Salt: Ganjám, Orissa ...	Rep. in part, VIII of 1875.
	XI	Amending Code of Criminal Procedure.	

Chronological Table of Acts of Governor General in Council.

Year.	Number.	Subject-matter.	How repealed or otherwise determined.
1874 ...	XII	Exercise of Powers in Sylhet.	
	XIII	European British Minors.	
	XIV	Scheduled Districts.	
	XV	Local Extent of certain Enactments	Rep. in part, VIII of 1875. XI of 1875.
	XVI	Obsolete Enactments Repeal ...	Rep. in part, III of 1875.
1875 ...	I	Distresses, Presidency Towns.	
	II	Law Reports.	
	III	Correcting Act XVI of 1874.	
	IV	Merchant Shipping.	
	V	Unattested Sepoys.	
	VI	Loan to Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy.	
	VII	Fisheries, Burma.	
	VIII	Inland Customs.	
	IX	Majority.	
	X	Criminal Procedure, High Courts.	
	XI	Salt, Madras.	
	XII	Ports and Port-dues.	
	XIII	Probates and Letters of Administration.	
	XIV	Panjáb Judicial Administration.	
	XV	Amending Panjáb Laws Act.	

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 29TH JULY 1875.

GENERAL REMARKS.—In Malabar and the Northern districts of Madras good rain has fallen: in the South-Eastern Districts none. In Bombay the rainfall is general and plentiful, except in Ahmednuggur and Kaladgi. There has been rain in Sind, and the river is sufficiently high. The rains continue to be abundant throughout the Central Provinces, Berar, Central India and Rajputana. In Bengal the fall has been general, but in several districts of the Rajshahi, Bhágalpur and Patna Divisions insufficient, and in these fears are entertained for the safety of the main rice crop if more does not soon come. The rains are now general in the North-West Provinces and Oudh, and prospects are good. In the Punjab none has fallen in the Jullunder, Lahore, Mooltan and Dera Ismail Khan Districts: elsewhere prospects are satisfactory. Accounts are good from Assam and Mysore.

Presidency or Province and District.		Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—			
Kistna	(July 29th)	...	Heavy rain last night, ·84 at Masulipatam, none in Palnad, about one inch elsewhere; heavy fresh of 15 feet water over anicut; tanks full; canal supply sufficient; early dry crops being sown; markets well supplied; prices steady; mild dysentery and small-pox prevalent; cattle generally healthy; pasture good and improving.
Kurnool	(28th)	1·1 in four days.	Rain good also in the taluks; sowing of early crops continues; markets supplied; prices rising in Ramulkota and Nandial; stationary elsewhere; water and pasture sufficient; cattle disease in Markapur; fever prevalent; 3·5 feet water over Sunkesala anicut yesterday.
Tanjore	(29th)	*Nil*	Rivers rising; tanks, upland, almost empty; water over upper anicut, north branch 1 foot 6 inches, south 2 feet 7 inches; over lower anicut, north branch 4 feet 1 inch, south 4 feet 10 inches; wet cultivation general over delta; also a few dry crops; standing crops very few; in upland parts withering; harvest none; markets well supplied; prices almost stationary; cholera abating, 1,406 deaths this week against 1,624 last; cattle disease in parts, some loss; pasture scanty.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—*continued.*		
Trichinopoly (July 28th)	...	Cholera decreasing in town, much the same in taluks; no rain; good freshes in river.
Malabar (29th)	6·92	Rain favorable for cultivation; transplanting first crop completed; markets well supplied; some cases of cholera in Calicut taluk; small-pox and fever slight; cattle healthy; pasture flourishing. *General Remarks.*—General prospects satisfactory.
Bombay— (July 29th)		
Sindh (28th)		
Kurrachee „	...	River high; rain general, more expected; rice in Sehwan and Dadir talukas injured by floods from hill torrents.
Shikarpur „	...	River 14 feet 3 inches, 2 inches over last year; kharif progressing fairly; slight fever prevalent.
Hyderabad „	...	River at good height; canals well supplied; considerable mortality among cattle in Tanda division during late heavy rain, also much damage to buildings, bunds, &c.; some loss in rice cultivation from rain floods.
Upper Sind Frontier „	...	Weather extremely hot and sultry; canals full; bund breached, no danger from breaches.
Gujarat.		
Ahmedabad (July 28th)	1·33	Total rainfall 9·62; prospects everywhere favorable.
Kaira „	4·40	Total rainfall 17·2; cholera cases 23, deaths 13.
Surat „	1·82	Total rainfall 27·71.
Broach „	2·96	Total rainfall 35·73; cholera slight; cotton injured in four talukas by rain; agricultural prospects good.
Khandesh and Nasik.		
Khandesh (July 28th)	1·88 at Dhulia.	Total rainfall 9·9 inches; sowing of kharif crops excepting bajari nearly completed; cotton plants healthy; cholera continues, 1,238 cases, 551 deaths.
Nasik „	4·66	Total rainfall 22·2 inches, fall general; agricultural prospects good; cholera slightly at Nasik and in talukas; for total rainfall 13·4 inches in last report read 17·36.
Konkan.		
Tanna (July 28th)	8·20	Total rainfall 69·89 inches; transplantation of crops in progress; cholera in eight talukas.
Deccan.		
Poona (July 28th)	4·88	Total rainfall 24·19 inches; sowing in progress wherever rain has fallen; cholera continues.
Ahmednuggur „	1·1	Total rainfall 3·31 inches; sowing operations progressing; cholera decreasing except in three talukas.
Sholapur „	1·25	Total 8·35 inches; cholera continues.
Satara „	10·57	Total 23·60 inches; kharif crops thriving; in Malwa crops suffering from excessive rain; in Khatan more wanted; slight cholera throughout district excepting Patan and Khatan.
Southern Mahratta Country.		
Belgaum (July 28th)	11·32	Total rainfall 40·93 inches; damage by floods in Chikori.
Dharwar „	2·47	Total rainfall 19·52 inches; kharif crops good; sowing of jowari retarded owing to excessive rain.
Kanara „	12·	Total rainfall 70 inches; crops good.
Kaladgi „	·80	Total rainfall 8·33 inches; sowings partially impeded for want of rain.
Kathiawar and Gaekwar's Territory.		
Rajkot (July 28th)	1·69	Total rainfall 5·70 inches; sowing operations over; cholera appeared at Bhannagar and Wala not of virulent type.
Wudwan „	·94	Total rainfall 8·16 inches; crops good; cholera in Limri. *General Remarks.*—Prospects generally excellent, but deficient rainfall in Ahmednuggur and a few other tracts; river risen in Sindh to a satisfactory height.
Bengal—		
Chittagong (July 29th)	3·91	
Noakhally „	2·14	
Tipperah „	6·86	
Chittagong Hill Tracts „	·18	
Hill Tipperah „	1·01	
Backergunge „	2·23	
Fureedpore „	1·18	General health good.
Dacca „	1·95	
Mymensingh „	·62	
24-Pergunnahs „	1·72	Fever and cholera decreasing at Barripore, two cases of small-pox reported from Satkhirah.
Nuddea „	2·03	Public health good.
Jessore „	·44	
Pubna „	·51	Fever of a mild type prevails in Pubna.
Moorshedabad „	·46	Cholera still lingers in the stations of Gorabazar and Soojaganj, and there were 11 deaths reported during the week.
Rajshahye „	·85	No sickness reported.
Bogra „	·24	
Maldah „	·53	
Dinagepore „	1·06	
Rungpore „	1·50	

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*continued.*		
Cooch Behar (July 29th)	1·07	
Jalpaiguri „	8·58	A few cases of endemic cholera at Jalpaiguri itself; there is less than before in the district.
Darjeeling „	9·07	
Midnapore „	1·34	
Howrah „	·91	
Burdwan „	·16	Fever decreasing.
Bankoora „	1·18	
Beerbhoom „	1·73	
Sonthal Pergunnahs „	1·21	
Bhágalpur „	·12	General health good.
Purneah „	·79	
Mozufferpore „	1·35	
Sarun „	...	General health is good; a little cholera still about in Sewan.
Chumparun „	·58	
Patna „	·47	Health generally good.
Gya „	·37	Cholera is still bad in the west of the district and not wholly disappeared in some other places.
Shahabad „	·62	
Hazáribágh „	·91	Health good.
Lohardugga „	1·88	Cholera prevalent at Palamow, and a few cases of small-pox are still reported.
Maunbhoom „	1·58	
Singbhoom „	3·05	A few cases of cholera have been reported from Dhulboom.
Balasore „	...	Cases of cholera are frequent and severe.
Cuttack „	12·43	Cholera has rather increased.
Pooree „	9·14	Cholera still lingers in the city; cattle disease is bad in Hattya. *General Remarks.*—During the week under review rain is reported to have fallen in almost all districts, but the fall has been insufficient in all the Rajshahye and most districts of the Cooch Behar, Patna and Bhágulpur Divisions; more rain is also wanted in half of the districts of the Burdwan and Presidency Divisions, and in parts of the districts of Mymensingh and Maunbhoom. Transplantation has stopped in many places for want of water, and serious consequences may be apprehended as to the fate of the main rice crops in most of these districts, unless rain falls copiously within a short time. Early or aus rice is being harvested in some of the districts of the Presidency, Rajshahye and Dacca divisions. In Dinagepore half of this crop has been destroyed by the drought, and unless rain falls within a day or two the entire crop will be lost. In Behar the prospects of the bhadoi crops still continue good except in Purneah and Bhágalpur; elsewhere the general prospect is favourable.
N. W. P.—		
Benares (July 28th)	...	Average rainfall 1·6; more rain wanted for the rice.
Mirzapur „	From 1·5 to 5·5	More rain wanted in Robertsganj; prospects favourable.
Azimgurh „	1·4 at head-quarters.	More rain needed in the interior for the rice.
Allahabad „	...	Average rainfall 3·50; prospects good save in north.
Cawnpore „	...	Beneficial rain everywhere; prospects good.
Hamirpur (29th)	From 1· to 6·6	Prospects good.
Jhansi (27th)	...	The rice wants rain, but the general prospects are good.
Agra (28th)	...	Timely rainfall of 3 to 35 tenths doing great good.
Meerut „	From ·7 to 1·7	Ploughing now general.
Moradabad „	...	Ample general rains; sowings secured; weather favourable.
Bareilly „	9·4 at head-quarters.	General and sufficient rainfall.
Punjab—		
Delhi (July 28th)	1·3	Sowing in progress; a few cases of cholera in Delhi city.
Hissar „	1·9	More rain expected; weather cloudy; very little barani cultivation in Hissar and Rohtak owing to continued drought; sowing and ploughing in few villages of Sirsa district; cholera abating in Rohtak and health generally good.
Umballa „	·5	More rain wanted to complete kharif sowing; cholera still prevails.
Jullundur „	*Nil*	Ploughing and sowing in progress; rain wanted; health good.
Lahore „	*Nil*	Health and agricultural prospects good.
Rawal Pindi „	1·	Prospects and health good.
Mooltan „	*Nil*	Weather cloudy; health good.
Dera Ismail Khan „	...	Health good.
Peshawur „	1·7	Sowing in progress; cattle disease has disappeared; slight fever prevailing and cases of small-pox in three tahsils. *General Remarks.*—Though cholera still prevails in certain localities, health throughout the province is generally good. Agricultural prospects on the whole good, but more rain required.
Oudh—		
Lucknow (July 28th)	4·7	Public health good; prices stationary; rainfall general; prospects of kharif favourable.
Sitapur „	Rainfall not reported.	
Fyzabad „	·2	

Presidency or Province and District.		Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Central Provinces—			
Sambalpur	(July 24th)	6·88	Rice sowing completed; prospects good; cholera in a few villages on the Bilaspur frontier.
Bilaspur	„	4·66	Prospects favorable; cholera prevalent; prices easy.
Raipur	(26th)	11·50	Heavy continuous rain has damaged lowland rice; cholera decreasing; prices easy.
Chanda	„	7·33	Transplanting rice continues; prices easy.
Chhindwara	„	2·57	Crops look well; health good; prices steady.
Balaghât	(26th)	8·90	Heavy continuous rain; transplanting rice continues; health good; prices steady.
Bhandara	(27th)	8·90	Rice crops doing well; jowar suffered from excessive rain; small-pox and fever continue; cholera decreasing; prices easy.
Nagpur	(28th)	7·61	Rain heavy for crops sown; cholera in places; prices risen.
Wardha	„	4·85	Sowings continue; five deaths from cholera.
Nimar	„	2·76	115 cholera cases, 71 fatal; prices rising.
Narsinghpur	„	3·	Sowings completed; six deaths from cholera.
Jubbulpore	„	4·95	Health good.
Saugor	„	7·47	Crops flourishing; health good: prices rising.
Seoni	„	5·30	Sowings continue; health good.
			General Remarks.—In Nagpore, Bhandara and Raipur there has been excess of rain and a break is wanted; elsewhere prospects continue good.
Mysore and Coorg—			
Mysore	(July 29th)	·03 in Bangalore Cantonment	Fever abated in Coorg; cholera shown itself in Mysore District; 8 fatal cases from 14th to 28th.
Coorg	„	12·30	
			General Remarks.—Agricultural prospects fair.
Assam—			
Gauhati	(July 29th)	2·50	Irregular rain, hot and sultry, chiefly in mornings; asu almost reaped; good outturn; prospects of all crops, as also tea, favorable; public health good; cattle disease on the decrease.
Sylhet	„	7·33	Fieldwork progresses; prices steady.
Hyderabad Assigned Districts—			
Umraoti	(July 29th)	1·90	Cholera still prevalent though decreasing in some places during present week; of 3,752 attacked 1,853 died; agricultural prospects good.
Rajpootana—			
Sirohi	(July 26th)	·25	Tanks and wells fairly filled; health good; prospects fair; seasonable weather so far.
Aboo	(29th)	4·3	Total rainfall up to date 57·6.
Meywar	(23rd)	4·50	Tanks and wells in good supply; constant showers; health and prospects good.
Marwar	(24th)	·47	Three months' supply in city tanks; wells rising daily; health good; prospects promising.
Ulwar	(28th)	3·4	Temperature 89°; crop prospects favorable; cholera prevalent but declining.
Harowtee States.			
Deolee	(July 24th)	·7	Cholera almost left Kota, hanging about Tonk.
Tonk	„	·5	
Kota	„	2·7	
Jhallawar	„	4·2	
Shahpoora	„	1·2	
Jeypore	(29th)	5·50	Sowing completed; favorable weather; health good.
Ajmere	„	...	Weather cloudy and sultry till 28th when rain fell; health good.
Bhurtpore	„	...	Slight showers during the week, more expected; ploughing general; cholera not yet disappeared.
Central India—			
Indore	(July 28th)	4·46	Rain has been generally heavy in Malwa and Baghelkhund during past week; cholera has re-appeared in several places.
Gwalior	„	·62	
Neemuch	„	3·50	
Rutlam	„	5·94	
Baghelkhund	„	5·70	
Sutna	„		
Nepal—	(July 21st)	0·95	More rain wanted.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Abstract of the Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India, assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations under the provisions of the Act of Parliament 24 & 25 Vic., Cap. 67.

The Council met at Simla on Thursday, the 29th July 1875.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, G. M. S. I., *presiding.*
His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, G. C. B., G. C. S. I.
Major-General the Hon'ble Sir H. W. Norman, K. C. B.
The Hon'ble Arthur Hobhouse, Q. C.
The Hon'ble Sir W. Muir, K. C. S. I.
The Hon'ble Ashley Eden, C. S. I.
The Hon'ble Sir A. J. Arbuthnot, K. C. S. I.
Colonel the Hon'ble Sir Andrew Clarke, R. E., K. C. M. G., C. B.
The Hon'ble Sir Douglas Forsyth, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble T. C. Hope.

LAW REPORTS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE moved for leave to introduce a Bill for the improvement of Law Reports. He would explain to the Council, in a very few words, the reason for the introduction of that Bill. The Council would remember that an Act was lately passed with the object of improving Law Reports. One of the sections of that Act was framed for the purpose of giving to decisions of High Courts an extent of authority which they did not possess at the present moment. Well, the Secretary of State, with whom rested the duty of advising the Crown to disallow whatever laws he thought inexpedient, considered that that provision might lead to some embarrassment, and accordingly while he assented to, and approved of, the rest of the measure, he had intimated that he could not allow that particular portion of it to become law. He, however, suggested that, instead of disallowing the whole Act, we should ourselves repeal it, and re-enact such portion of it as was unobjectionable. The Bill he (MR. HOBHOUSE) proposed to introduce was simply for that purpose, and he presumed that the Council would have no objection to re-enact portion of that which they had already enacted.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

REFORMATORY SCHOOLS BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR A. ARBUTHNOT moved for leave to introduce a Bill to provide Reformatory and Industrial Schools. He said that the subject of the establishment of reformatories had, as the Council were aware, engaged the attention of the Government of India and of the various Local Governments for several years. So far back as 1861, the framers of the Code of Criminal Procedure included in that enactment a section which provided that, in the case of juvenile offenders, it should be competent to the Criminal Courts, on the occasion of sentencing any person under the age of 16 years to imprisonment for any offence, instead of directing that he should be confined in a criminal jail, to direct his confinement in a reformatory.

This law was still in force. Its defect had been found to be that while it had some advantage over the previous law in that it admitted of the separation of juvenile offenders, where a reformatory was available, during the period of their sentences, from adult criminals, still, as a general rule, the periods of

those sentences were so brief that very little could be done to carry out the objects with which reformatories were established.

This blot in the legislation of 1861 very speedily attracted the attention of one of the Local Governments, and it was to the credit of the Government of Bombay that, in the year in which the Code of Criminal Procedure became law, they framed a Bill for supplementing the provisions of the Code in that respect, and for providing for the detention of juvenile offenders for periods which might be sufficient to admit of a reformatory system being duly carried out. That Bill, however, was disallowed by the Governor General, and a Bill subsequently framed also by the Bombay Government in the following year shared a similar fate. The main reason given for the disallowance of the former Bill was that it imposed certain penalties which were inconsistent with those imposed by the Penal Code, and that that was a power which it was not desirable to entrust to a local Legislature. The disallowance of the Bill submitted in 1863 proceeded upon very similar grounds. In 1867, the question again came before the Government of India. Representations were made from various quarters as to the want of an effective system of reformatories. The question was very fully considered by the Government, but at that time they did not see their way to any legislation of the description which it was now proposed to resort to. The views of the Government of that day were essentially different from those now entertained on this subject. Objections were felt to the establishment of reformatories in India which at that time were considered to be insuperable. A circular, however, was issued to the various Governments drawing their attention to the necessity of providing more effective means than then existed in the various central jails and other prisons, for separating juvenile from adult offenders. This reference elicited a representation from the Government of Madras, in which Lord Napier and Ettrick entered very fully into the question, and urged very strongly that the Local Government should be permitted to establish a reformatory at Madras. Lord Napier's proposition did not go so far as the proposals made by the Bombay Government in 1862 and 1863; it did not provide for any change in the law; it merely went to the extent of requesting that the Local Government might be permitted to establish a reformatory in which practical effect should be given to the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure. For reasons very similar to those which had led the Government of India in their circular on the subject of providing for the separation of juvenile offenders in jails to object to any attempt at the establishment of distinct reformatories, the Government of India rejected Lord Napier's proposition.

Perhaps he might mention here one or two of the objections which were raised at that time, and, with the permission of the Council, he would read the answers on these points which were given by Lord Napier. One of the objections was that the effect of the establishment of a reformatory would be, to an undesirable extent, to remove juvenile delinquents from the influence of their parents. Another objection was that a reformatory, in the sense in which the term was used in Europe, and in the sense in which those institutions were managed and carried on in England and other civilized countries, could not be effectively managed in India in consequence of the difficulty, in fact impossibility, of imparting sound, moral and religious teaching in an institution of that description in this country. Now, on the first point, in fact on both points, the remarks made by Lord Napier in the minute submitted to the Government of India appeared to him to be deserving of every consideration. Lord Napier said, with reference to the first point—

"I cannot help remarking respectfully that this feature in the reformatory system, which the Government of India deprecate, is exactly the feature which European philanthropists desire. It is considered in Europe that one of the greatest benefits which can be extended to the juvenile criminal in most instances is to be separated from early associations and from parents who are often his instructors in crime, and who live by the fruits of his iniquitous industry. Crime is hereditary, it goes down from generation to generation, and the reformatory is the beneficent power that breaks the chain of transmitted guilt which weighs upon a family once embarked upon this fatal course. I cannot state from personal knowledge to what extent criminality is propagated by parental teaching in this Presidency. The ancient murdering and thieving castes are no doubt much broken; still, in the country of Thugs, Maravers, Dundassies, Pullers and Kullers, a hereditary character must be more deeply stamped on crime than in England. The opinion of Captain Drever quoted above is

conclusive for Presidency Towns. I cannot but think that maturer reflection, and a particular consideration of the physiognomy and history of crime in India, may induce the Government of India to modify their fourth objection to the institution of reformatories."

On the other point, the difficulty of imparting moral and religious teaching, Lord Napier wrote :—

"The absence of moral and religious teaching in a juvenile reformatory would be undoubtedly a serious want. Religious teaching in connection with the superstitions of India is, of course, out of the question; and it must be conceded that moral teaching loses much of its force when not associated with the influences of Christianity. Nevertheless, I am not prepared to admit that all direct moral teaching must be banished from an Indian reformatory. Some of the principles of morals are common to all civilized nations, and may be impressed on the mind as maxims of prudence and honour. Indian children may be convinced that it is their interest not to steal, though their Gods have not said 'thou shalt not steal;' or they may be taught to aspire to what is high and good. The Muhammadan religion comprises all the elements of morality except one. It would not be difficult to compile books of morals, acceptable to both Hindús and Mussulmans, impregnated with much of the spirit of the Gospel, without its dogmas. But, granting that I am mistaken, and that direct moral teaching is impracticable in an Indian reformatory, there still remains the invaluable force of indirect, insensible, practical discipline—perhaps more powerful than preaching and teaching on the human heart—the habits and lessons of obedience, cleanliness, punctuality, industry and economy which may all conduct the criminal child in India, as well as in England, to a better stage in life."

This representation was, however, ineffectual, and up to this period nothing had been effected in this direction at Madras. At Bombay, however, the Local Government had not relaxed in their efforts, notwithstanding the rejection of the Bills which they submitted in 1862 and 1863.

There were, in the Presidency of Bombay, two institutions which were carried out with objects analogous to those sought to be obtained by the Bill which he now moved for leave to introduce.

One was the David Sassoon Institution. From a recent report, which he had seen within the last few days, he found that during the past year that institution contained no less than 130 inmates and appeared to have been worked efficiently and well. There was also in Bombay another institution, not actually a reformatory, but a juvenile prison, under the direction of the Government, which was maintained at Poona, and which contained some 50 inmates, in which, although the designation of reformatory had not been attached to it and although it laboured under the defect common to every institution of the kind which could be established in India under the existing law, appeared to be effecting some amount of good. He had read a report on this institution by the Inspector General of Jails in Bombay in which he drew attention to the defect to which he (SIR A. ARBUTHNOT) had alluded. The Inspector General said—

"If possible, the sentences of juveniles should be proportioned to their age, e. g., a boy of ten, if sent to the reformatory, should be sentenced to such a term as would enable him to learn his trade, and be strong and independent enough to earn his livelihood on discharge, while a boy of fifteen need only be sentenced to a year or more, as it is not advisable to keep grown-up boys almost men, in the reformatory."

That remark had reference to the defect to which he had alluded, and which defect it was proposed to remedy in the Bill which he desired to bring before the Council.

More recently, the subject had attracted the attention of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, and from the papers which had come before SIR A. ARBUTHNOT, he observed that it had also engaged for some time past the attention of His Excellency the President. Sir Richard Temple had proposed to legislate locally, but on examination of the law, it was found that the Bill which he proposed, and indeed any Bill which could effect the object that he had in view, would interfere with certain provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, and that was a Code which, having been passed since the enactment of the Indian Councils' Act, the local Legislatures could not alter or amend. Further, it might be said that the question was essentially an imperial one. It was as imperial as any other question connected with prison discipline, or indeed with any of our penal laws. Therefore it had been determined, with the consent of the Secretary of State, to resort to imperial legislation for the purpose of

removing the defect in the existing law to which he had referred. If permission to introduce the Bill were now given, it would be his duty, when introducing it, to draw attention to its leading provisions.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

NATIVE PASSENGER SHIPS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE moved that the Hon'ble Sir Andrew Clarke and the Hon'ble Sir D. Forsyth be added to the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Native Passenger Ships and Coasting Steam ers.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council then adjourned to Thursday, the 5th August 1875.

SIMLA,
The 29th July 1875.

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

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 5TH AUGUST 1875.

GENERAL REMARKS.—The chief feature of the week has been abundant falls of rain, causing floods throughout the greater part of Northern India as far west as Meerut, and as far south as Satna in Baghelkhand. In Madras the rain has been abundant in the Kristna District, moderate in Kurnool, and scanty in the south; in Sind the river continues high, and rain has fallen in Kurrachee; in Bombay the falls have been copious along the Konkan and in Satara and Nassik, but elsewhere somewhat scanty. Throughout Central India, Rajputana and the Central Provinces the rain has been ample; in Bengal abundant rain has fallen, especially in the eastern and north central districts; some flooding has occurred in Orissa. The prospects of the crops are generally excellent. In Assam the fall has been copious; in the North-Western Provinces extraordinarily heavy falls have been registered at Benares and Allahabad, and also, though less heavy, at Mirzapur, throughout Bundelkhand and at Cawnpore and Bareilly; extensive flooding has occurred in the Ganges valley. In Oudh the fall has been ample and general. In the Punjab there has been heavy rain in Rawal Pindi, Umballa and Jullundur, and good falls in the Delhi and Hissar Divisions, less elsewhere. The prospects of the crops are generally excellent.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—		
Kistna (August 5th)	...	Rain 2·25 in Masulipatam, about 2 inches in Guntur and Bezwara, slight elsewhere, none in Palnad; 16 feet 5 inches above anicut, embankment burst in places, considerable extent of country inundated by river, no loss of life reported, houses in exposed hamlets much damaged, canals full, flood rapidly subsiding; early crops being sown, markets well supplied locally, prices steady; mild small-pox and dysentery in four taluks; cattle generally healthy; pasture improving.
Kurnool (4th)	·025 in one day.	Rain moderate in the taluks; early dry crops sown good, markets well supplied, prices generally steady; fever prevalent; cattle disease in Cumbrun, Markapur and Pattikonda; water and pasture abundant; two feet water over Sunkesala anicut yesterday.
Tanjore (5th)	...	Rain at Negapatam ·83, elsewhere partial and insufficient; water supply in rivers moderate, in tanks scanty; water over upper anicut north branch none, south 4 inches; over lower anicut north branch 1 foot 4 inches, south 1 foot 6½ inches; wet cultivation general over delta, also a few dry grains, standing crops very few, not thriving; harvest none; markets well supplied, prices tending upwards; cholera abating, 1,044 deaths this week, against 1,406 last week; cattle generally healthy; pasture insufficient.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—*continued.*		
Trichinopoly (August 4th)	...	Cholera in town very slight, better in district, except in Udaiarpoliem where it was rather bad up to close of month; good rain on 1st and slight shower last night.
Malabar (5th)	2·95	Prospects favourable; grain supply sufficient, prices high; three deaths by cholera in Calicut taluk, fever prevalent in Ernad and Walluvanad, small-pox slight; cattle healthy; pasture flourishing. *General Remarks.*—General prospects satisfactory.
Bombay— (August 5th)		
Sindh		
Kurrachee (August 4th)	...	River continues high; terrific storm at Dadu on 18th with heavy rain, much damage; fever and catarrh prevalent; agricultural prospects fair.
Shikarpur „	...	Want of water in Mirpur taluk; river 14 feet 11 inches, 8 inches higher than last year.
Hyderabad „	...	Canals well supplied; weather very cool with high winds; fever and colds rather prevalent.
Upper Sind Frontier „	...	Kharif operations continue; water supply abundant.
Gujarat.		
Ahmedabad (August 4th)	·12	Total rainfall 9·74; crops well.
Kaira „	·92	Total rainfall 17·94; agricultural prospects good, transplantation of rice progressing; cholera cases 23, deaths 15.
Surat „	1·58	Total rainfall 29·29.
Broach „	·72	Total rainfall 36·45; cholera slight; low wind; crops slightly injured by rain, others thriving.
Khandesh and Nasik.		
Khandesh (August 4th)	...	Kharif crops healthy except in 3 taluks, cotton plants satisfactory; cholera abating, cases 804, deaths 347.
Nasik „	1·12	Total rainfall 23·12; prospects favourable; cholera continues slightly.
Konkan.		
Tanna (August 4th)	4·86	Total rainfall 74·75; transplantation of crops continues; cholera slightly prevalent in 7 taluks, 1 fatal case at Tanna.
Deccan.		
Poona (August 4th)	·63	Total rainfall 24·82; sowing progressing; cholera continues.
Ahmednuggur „	·2	Total rainfall 3·73; sowing generally progressing; cholera continues except in Kopergaon, increasing again in 3 taluks.
Sholapur „	·30	Total rainfall 8·65; cholera continues.
Satara „	3·19	Total rainfall 26·79; state of crops same as before; bajoi sowing progressing; cholera generally prevalent except in Patan.
Southern Mahratta Country.		
Belgaum (August 4th)	1·77	Total rainfall 42·0; cholera in 2 taluks.
Dharwar „	·38	Total rainfall 19·90; kharif crops good; black soil taluks required rain.
Kanara „	2·50	Total rainfall 72·50; crops good.
Kaladgi „	·89	Total rainfall 9·22; kharif already sown, generally doing well.
Kathiawar and Gaekwar's Territory.		
Rajkot (August 4th)	·24	Total rainfall 5·94.
Wudwan „	·1	Total rainfall 8·17; crops good.
Baroda „	·99	Kharif and cotton crops healthy; public health good. *General Remarks.*—Cholera generally decreasing; more rain required in some districts; height of river in Sind satisfactory.
Bengal—		
Chittagong (August 5th)	36·68	Cattle disease is still prevalent in Cox's Bazar.
Noakhally „	9·62	
Tipperah „	20·06	
Chittagong Hill Tracts „	·74	
Hill Tipperah „	·77	
Backergunge „	4·34	Health of the people is very good; a little cattle disease in the police stations of Bonefall, Gulshekhal and Baranaddo.
Fureedpore „	4·76	
Dacca „	13·0	
Mymensingh „	3·45	
24-Pergunnahs „	3·07	Fever decreasing at Barripore, a case of small-pox reported from Satkhira.
Nuddea „	1·68	Health of the people is generally good.
Moorshedabad „	1·99	A few cases of cholera and small-pox in Thanas Shohanagore, Manullabazaar and Bhadooriha, cholera still lingers at Soojaganj.
Jessore „	1·92	
Pubna „	1·41	
Rajshahye „	2·0	
Bogra „	6·0	
Maldah „	3·34	
Dinagepore „	5·11	
Rungpore „	11·35	
Cooch Behar „	3·90	
Jalpaiguri „	...	One case of cholera in the Police lines at Jalpaiguri, but the disease is disappearing.
Darjeeling „	7·28	
Midnapore „	4·13	

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*continued.*		
Howrah (August 5th)	·97	
Hooghly „	4·73	A few cases of small-pox and cholera, but general health is fair.
Burdwan „	4·91	Health fair.
Bankoora „	3·90	
Beerbhoom „	3·35	
Sonthal Pergunnahs „	2·7	A good deal of cholera in Deoghur.
Bhágalpur „	9·03	General health very good.
Purneah „	10·7	
Sarun „	1·87	General health good.
Patna „	2·43	Health generally good, except few cases of cholera scattered over the district.
Gya „	2·64	No sickness reported except from Aurungabad, but cholera there is said to be decreasing.
Shahabad „	6·96	Cholera almost entirely stopped.
Hazáribágh „	1·88	
Lohardugga „	2·90	Cholera is still prevalent but not increasing, cases of small-pox continue to be reported.
Maunbhoom „	2·51	
Singbhoom „	6·06	District generally healthy, only one fresh case of cholera in Dhulbhoom.
Balasore „	1·41	Cholera continues unabated not in an epidemic but in a sporadic form, this district has certainly been infected with cholera during the present year to a very unusual extent.
Cuttack „	5·89	Cholera still prevalent in some places.
Pooree „	3·45	
		General Remarks.—There has been a more copious and seasonable fall of rain in almost all districts during the week under report than in the preceding week, and it has been very beneficial to the standing rice crops. It has come just in time to save the withering crops and seedlings; but more rain is still needed in many places, especially in the districts of Rajshahye, Darbangah, Mozufferpore, and Sarun, where the fall has been scanty. The fall in the districts of Cuttack and Pooree has been heavy and overflooded portions of those districts, but no damage to crops has yet been reported. Of the aus rice crops, those sown early have suffered very little, or not at all, and are being housed; but those sown late, which had partially withered or become stunted from want of sufficient rain, will, it is anticipated, now improve. The amun or late rice crops have generally benefited by this rain, those sown broadcast and transplanted early are improving, and the seedlings are being vigorously transplanted. The anxiety which was felt during the previous week for the crops in the districts of the Rajshahye, Cooch Behar, Patna and Bhágalpur divisions is removed for the present; but periodical falls of seasonable rain are still looked for to complete the transplanting operations. The state and prospects of the crops in the eastern and other districts favourably noticed in the previous report continue good.
N. W. P.—		
Benares (August 4th)	...	Heavy and continuous rain; some damage to crops and much to houses in city by great and rapid rise of river.
Mirzapur „	From 7 to 11·50 inches.	Very high floods in the Ganges valley, destroying the kharif in parts; prospects otherwise good.
Azamgarh „	1·2 at Head-quarters.	Prospects good.
Allahabad „	...	Average fall of week recorded as 18', must be far more; country swamped. Crop in Kachar much damaged, state not yet fully known as communication is difficult and in places all but impossible.
Cawnpore „	...	Average general rainfall 5'; prospects good.
Banda „	...	Three days' heavy rain; Kew and Bhagu have flooded Banda and Badausa destroying mud houses, lowlands submerged but will be resown.
Hamirpur (5th)	11'	A break in the weather required.
Jhansi (4th)	11' up to date.	Prospects good.
Agra „	...	Beneficial rainfall from 2·1 to 6·4.
Meerut „	...	General rainfall from 4·2 to 9·3; prospects good.
Moradabad „	...	Rain continues favourable.
Bareilly „	...	More than 10 inches of rain in the week.
Almora (5th)	...	Daily rain with very little sunshine; prospects good.
Punjab—		
Delhi (Aug. 4th)	1·1	A few cases of cholera in Delhi city and suburbs; sowings in progress.
Hissar „	1·6	Rain becoming general throughout the division; agricultural prospects much improved; ploughing and sowing in progress; cholera abating; health generally good; cattle disease in a few villages of Sirsa.
Umballa „	4·2	Kharif sown; cholera still prevalent in villages.
Jullundur „	3·6	Sowing nearly over; health and prospects good.
Lahore „	·7	Health and agricultural prospects good.
Rawal Pindi „	9·	Prospects excellent; health good.
Mooltan „	·1	Crops and health good.
Dera Ismail Khan „	...	A slight fall of rain; sowing progressing; health good.
Peshawur „	·3	Sowing in progress; cattle disease has disappeared; slight fever and small-pox still prevalent. *General Remarks.*—Owing to the rainfall during the week agricultural prospects throughout the province are decidedly good; general health is good, although cholera still prevails in certain localities.

Presidency or Province and District.		Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Oudh—			
Lucknow	(Aug. 4th)	6·8	Prices stationary; public health good; rain heavy and general; kharif prospects very favourable.
Sitapur	„	6·5	
Fyzabad	„	5·6	
Central Provinces—			
Upper Godavari	(July 31st)	3·20	Rain favourable; prices easy.
Sambalpur	„	3·17	Transplanting rice continues, prospects satisfactory; cholera continues.
Bilaspur	„	2·40	Prospects favourable; cholera and small-pox continue; prices easy.
Raipur	(August 1st)	2·	Floods abated; cholera decreasing; prices easy.
Chanda	„	2·86	Transplanting rice; jowar sowing delayed in consequence of heavy rain.
Chhindwara	„	2·53	Crops look well; health good; prices steady.
Balaghât	(2nd)	3·20	Transplanting rice continues; fever prevalent; prices steady.
Bhandara	(3rd)	1·95	Rain favourable for rice crop; jowar suffered by excessive moisture; cholera disappeared; fever and small-pox prevalent; prices easy.
Nagpur	(4th)	·34	Crops doing well; cholera increasing; prices rising.
Wardha	„	·50	Jowar sowing continues; cotton plants thriving; cholera decreasing.
Nimar	„	1·13	136 cases of cholera, 67 fatal; prices rising.
Hoshangabad	„	4·15	15 cases of cholera, 9 fatal.
Betul	„	2·53	Weeding suspended in consequence of continuous rain, a break desirable; 4 cases of cholera.
Narsinghpur	„	3·	Considerable damage done to jowar and cotton by continued heavy rain; 7 cases of cholera, 4 fatal.
Jubbulpore	„	4·20	Health good.
Saugor	„	7·40	Crops suffering from want of weeding; health good; prices stationary.
Seoni	„	1·85	Kharif sowings completed; transplanting rice commenced; health good.
			General Remarks.—Prospects generally good, but rain has been excessive in Nagpur country, Betul and Narsingpur. A break was wanted, and appears now to have set in; cholera in Nimar continues, in other districts a few cases.
Mysore and Coorg—			
Mysore	(August 5th)	·19⅓ in Bangalore Cantonment	10 fatal cases of cholera since last report, it is also advancing from north.
Coorg	„	2·26	Health good. *General Remarks.*—Agricultural prospects fair; more rain wanted.
Assam—			
Gauhati	(August 5th)	6·41	More or less rain falls in mornings; days cool but cloudy; weather favourable to crops and tea; cattle disease on decrease; public health generally good.
Sylhet	„	11·75	Prices rising.
Hyderabad Assigned Districts—			
Umraóti	(August 5th)	·15	Cholera slightly decreasing; agricultural prospects good.
Rajpootana—			
Sirohi	(August 2nd)	·90	Tanks and wells filled; health good; prospects fair; seasonable weather.
Aboo	(5th)	1·88	Total rainfall up to date 59·54.
Meywar	(July 30th)	·10	Good supply of water; health and prospects good; cloudy sky; heavy rains in the districts.
Bickanere	(17th)	·70	Plenty of rain in the district; health fair.
Harowtee States.			
Deolee	(July 31st)	2·06	
Tonk	„	4·7	Cholera severe.
Kota	„	·6	
Jhallawar	„	2·5	
Shahapoora	„	2·7	
Ulwar	(August 4th)	1·40	Temperature 86°; cholera has not disappeared quite; weather most favourable for sowing.
Jeypore	(5th)	...	Favourable rainfall during the week; public health good; agricultural operations hopeful.
Ajmere	„	1·7	Season favourable, but light rain in many places.
Bhurtpore	„	...	No change; weather rainy; prices stationary.
Central India—			
Indore	(August 4th)	·85	Season generally favourable to agriculture; cholera still hangs about Malwa.
Gwalior	„	No report.	
Neemuch	„	·24	
Rutlam	„	1·49	
Baghelkhund	„	23·20	
Sutna	„		
Nepal—	(July 28th)	4·8	Agricultural prospects fair; no further cases of cholera reported.

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

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EXTRA SUPPLEMENT TO

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OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A Supplement to the Gazette of India will be published from time to time containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.

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

No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the Gazette of India is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the Calcutta Gazette, will be included in the Supplement. For such Orders and Notifications the body of the Gazette must be looked to.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Revision of the Indian Customs Tariff.

No. 6703, dated 25th November 1874.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Financial Dept.

Read the undermentioned papers:—

Letter from the Secretary to the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, dated 20th August 1873, proposing a revision of the values on which duties are assessed under the Tariff Act XIII of 1871 and of the rates of duty.

Letter to the Governments of Bengal, Bombay, and Madras and the Chief Commissioner of British Burmah, No. 3073, dated 18th September 1874, forwarding the above for report.

Letter from the Government of Bombay No. 6443-319 R, dated the 26th November 1873.

Letter from the Government of Bengal No. 2372, dated 9th September 1873, proposing a revision of the customs tariff with the view of placing certain articles named on the free list.

Despatch (Separate Revenue) from the Secretary of State for India No. 2, dated 26th March 1874, forwarding for consideration a memorial from the Manchester Chamber of Commerce on the subject of the duties now levied on yarns and manufactured goods imported into India.

Despatch (Separate Revenue) to the Secretary of State for India, No. 10, dated 15th May 1874, stating that the subject has been under the consideration of the Government of India and that possibly a Committee for the revision of the tariff would be convened in the ensuing cold season.

Letter from the Secretary to the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, dated 23rd September 1874 (received 8th October), inviting attention to his previous letter of 20th August 1873 regarding a proposal for the revision of the tariff of fixed valuations, and stating that the Chamber is prepared to recommend various amendments in the tariff.

Despatch (Separate Revenue) from the Secretary of State for India No. 5, dated 8th October 1874, forwarding a further letter from the Manchester Chamber of Commerce pressing for a revision of the tariff.

Resolution.—It has been represented to the Government of India that the values on which customs duties are assessed, as contained in Schedules

A and B of the Indian Tariff Act, 1871, are in some instances in excess of the market values of the articles valued.

2. His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is of opinion that the time has arrived for the revision of the tariff valuations, and has resolved for this purpose to appoint a Committee to enquire into and report on the subject.

3. The Committee will be composed of the following Members:—

President:

Mr. A. Money, C. B., Member of the Board of Revenue, L. P.

Members:

The Hon'ble J. R. Bullen Smith.

Mr. T. B. Lane, Officiating Collector of Customs, Calcutta,

and other Members* who will be subsequently appointed after communication with the Governments of Bombay and Madras.

4. The Committee will meet in Calcutta in the first week of January next.

5. The Government of India would further be glad to consider the opinion of the Committee as to the propriety of removing from the tariff any articles the retention of which may be thought unimportant in the interest of the public revenue and the removal of which from the list of dutiable articles would give freedom to trade, or any other cases in which from competition or otherwise the Committee may be of opinion that any of the existing export duties are seriously prejudicial to the trade in the articles subject to them.

6. Representations have also been made to the Government of India as to the injurious effect of the duties levied on the import of cotton goods and twist manufactured in England. The Government of India would be glad to receive a report of the opinion of the Committee on this point after inquiry into the facts.

7. In considering this question the Committee will observe that the Government of India does not impose or maintain customs duties for the purpose of affording protection to any branch or class of industry, but for revenue purposes only.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of this Resolution be sent to each of the Members of the Committee named therein, to the Government of Bengal, and to the Governments of Bombay and Madras for information and for communication to the officer that may be selected from each of those Presidencies to be a Member of the Committee.

No. 19 T, dated 4th January 1875.

From—J. D. MACLEAN, ESQ., Secretary to the Tariff Committee,

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

I am directed by the President of the Committee appointed for the revision of the tariff valuations to point out that in Resolution No. 6703, dated 25th November 1874, the Committee thereby appointed have three duties assigned to them:—

1.—Revision of tariff valuations;

2.—Removal from the dutiable to the free lists, any articles;

3.—Effect of import duties on cotton goods and twist;

and to represent that questions will naturally force themselves upon the Committee connected with the levy of duties on many articles besides cotton goods and twist, and to ask whether the Committee are to consider it a part of their duty to recommend the reduction of duty, the increase of duty, and the removal from the free to the dutiable list of other articles, in cases where such a course may appear expedient.

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* *N. B.*—The following Members were accordingly subsequently appointed:—

Mr. T. C. Hope, Bombay Civil Service.
Hon'ble R. A. Dalyell, Madras Civil Service.
Mr. J. C. Murray, President, Bengal Chamber of Commerce.
Mr. J. D. Maclean, Bengal Civil Service, Secretary to the Committee.

No. 98, dated 6th January 1875.

From—R. B. CHAPMAN, ESQ., Secretary to the Government of India,

To—The Secretary to the Tariff Committee.

In reply to your letter No. 19 T, dated 4th January 1875, I am directed to say that the Government of India will be glad to receive suggestions from the Committee upon any matters in which they may consider that the customs tariff requires amendment.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO REVISE THE TARIFF VALUATIONS.

Dated the 27th February 1875.

From—The Secretary to the Committee appointed to revise the Tariff valuations,

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

I am directed by the Committee, appointed to revise the Tariff under Financial Resolution dated the 25th November 1874, to submit the following report and recommendations as the result of the Committee's labor.

The Committee, consisting of the gentlemen whose names are noted in the margin, met on the 5th of January, and completed their inquiry by the 27th of February.

A. Money, Esq., C. B., *President*,
Hon'ble R. A. Dalyell, C. S.
T. B. Lane, Esq., C. S.
Hon'ble J. R. Bullen Smith.
J. C. Murray, Esq.
T. C. Hope, Esq., C. S.

In accordance with the instructions in your letter dated 25th November 1874, they proceeded—

1*st.*—To revise the tariff valuations.

2*nd.*—To give their opinion as to the propriety of removing from the Import Tariff any articles now in it the retention of which may be thought unimportant.

3*rd.*—To consider on the import and export sides any duties which may appear prejudicial to the trade in articles subject to them.

4*th.*—To enquire into the effect of import duties on cotton goods and twist.

5*th.*—To consider generally the expediency of subjecting any fresh articles to duty and of raising existing duties.

Appendix A shows not only the changes in valuations recommended by the Committee, but also the new headings introduced, classes of goods it is proposed to transfer from the free to the duty list, together with their valuations, and any changes recommended in duties. This statement places the old and the new tariff in juxtaposition, and shows at a glance every change proposed.

Appendix B shows the financial result of the new valuations on the old and also on the new rate of duty, both on the import and export side.

Appendix C shows the financial result of the proposed duties on present valuations, and of the duties on new articles brought into the tariff, as also the proposed remissions of duty, both on the import and export side.

Appendix D gives the complete result of all changes recommended both on the import and export side.

REMARKS ON NEW VALUATIONS AND ON NEW ENTRIES IN THE TARIFF.

II. All the recommendations made in tariff valuations are made with the general approval of the Committee, with the exception of the valuations of two classes of goods, in Schedule A, heading No. 12, "Cotton," in the present tariff: these will be noticed in the proper place. In fixing valuations the Committee have been influenced, partly by the averages of the last three or four years, and partly by the present prices, combined with the fact of a rising or falling market.

III. The important changes, either as regards their bearing on customs revenues, or the great difference between the past and present valuations which the Committee have proposed, are in the articles falling under the following headings:—

Import—

Cotton.

Drugs and Medicines—Camphor, China. Arsenic and Salep.

Ivory.

Metals.

Naval Stores—Pitch and Tar.

Paints—Vermilion.

Shells—Mother-of-pearl.

Spices—Cloves and Pepper.

Export—

Hides and Skins generally.

Lac.

Oils.

Spices.

IV. 1.—*Arms and Ammunition—Gunpowder.* The expediency of alter ing the values fixed for this article was considered in connection with the greatly differing values of various sorts of gunpowder, but the risk arising from handling so dangerous an article was held to be an insuperable obstacle to any but a very general classification as at present.

2. *Beads and False Pearls.*—After taking evidence on the subject of this heading, the Committee decided to leave China beads as they are, and to remove the remainder to the *ad valorem* list, in view of the practical difficulty which has been found to exist in distinguishing between the different classes.

3. *Cabinet-ware.*—It was decided to omit this heading, as it would more appropriately fall under the new heading of "Furniture."

4. *Carriages.*—It has been thought advisable to add the words "and component parts thereof" to meet a practice of importing portions of carriages as manufactures of wood, which are free.

5. *Cork.*—This has been divided into two heads in order to relieve the vial corks, for which the valuation is too high.

6. *Cotton.*—The Committee enquired most carefully and at length into this, the most important item of the tariff, with the result shown in the statement. Under this heading all the valuations have been decreased, with the exception of that of thread, which has been increased. *Thread.*—It was also decided with regard to thread in reels that the duty might be taken either on the quantity as by the mark or by the actual length. The necessity for this arises from the practice of importing reels marked in excess of the length of thread they contain. The importers declare the real quantity only, and consequently pay duty on a smaller quantity than they sell the reel to represent. It is not a fraud *quoad* the customs, but the public are the losers, and it is necessary to check the practice. *Twist.*—The decrease in twist generally has varied from one anna to two annas per pound: the present designation would not include No. 15, and should therefore be altered to "Mule No. 15 and lower Nos." *Piece Goods.*—No variation has been made in mulls: the decreases in jaconets have been one anna, and six pie, per pound respectively.

As regards shirtings, madapollams, printers, long cloths, jeans, domestics, drills and T. cloths, the Committee were agreed on the following points:—

(*a.*) That the classification was bad.

(*b.*) That the two classes would be more appropriately divided into four, *viz.*:—

1*st.*—Printers.

2*nd.*—T. cloths, 18 reed and upwards, and madapollams.

3*rd.*—Shirtings and long cloths.

4*th.*—T. cloths under 18 reed, jeans, domestics, sheetings and drills.

(*c.*) That the proposed valuation on printers should be 10 annas 6 pie per lb.

(*d.*) That, with reference to the other three classes, the valuation on shirtings should regulate the remaining two valuations, on the principle that the valuation on the goods in the class above shirtings should stand at 6 pie above the valuation on shirtings, and the valuation on the goods in the lower class should stand at one anna below.

The Committee also agreed that the 8¼lb. shirtings should be taken as the representative standard of that class of goods. But there was a difference of opinion in regard to the valuation to be fixed upon that class of shirtings. The valuation shown in the statement is that which commends itself to the judgment of three members, and which the casting vote of the President has made the valuation of the majority.

This valuation is based on the averages of the last thirteen months, from January 1874 to January 1875. It was thought that, in regard to an article in which the market has been for a long time a falling one, the averages taken should not extend over any lengthened period of time. The three members who recommend a valuation of 9 annas 6 pie per lb. considered that twelve or thirteen months' average was a fair medium for calculation between the usual plan of taking the average of three or four years, and the exceptional mode of looking only at the present prices. They believe that the present rate of prices is due mainly to the existence of a large crop of cotton in America in the current year, and that adulteration of the bulk of piece-goods during the last two or three years, but especially during the last year (a fact which was proved by evidence given before the Committee), has unduly depressed the prices. They are inclined to think that this evil will probably correct itself, and that prices will rise when the public shall insist on a more genuine article. They observe that in September 1874 (only five months ago) the Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta (letter dated 23rd September 1874), apparently considered an average of twelve months a fair basis for determining the tariff value, and 9 annas 6 pie per lb. a fair rate for the new valuation of shirtings.

On the other hand, the three members (Messrs. Bullen Smith, Murray, and Hope), whom the casting vote of the President placed in the minority, consider that this is an instance in which it is necessary to look forward as well as backward, as the Committee have unanimously done in several minor cases, and that present prices are the very highest safe basis for a tariff value. After making such allowance as may be necessary for improvement in price arising from the check on adulteration which ill repute, acquired by the excessively adulterated importations of the past two years, is likely to afford, they do not see that there exists good reason to expect recovery to the average of the last thirteen months. Indeed, looking to the late course of prices, to the apparently normal condition of over-supply which exists in Bombay and Calcutta (the two largest markets of India), and especially to what they consider a permanently increased supply and probable lower selling value of the raw material, they hold that maintenance of current prices is the most that can be looked for, and that any material change is likely to be in a downward direction. They would add that the valuation of 9 annas which they advocate is the one suggested by the Chambers of Madras and Bombay and by the Collector of Customs, Madras; and that both the Calcutta gentlemen who gave evidence before the Committee considered that present prices should not be exceeded. The letter of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce cannot be taken as against this argument: for, in the first place, it was only a general exposition of the case for a revision of the tariff, and not a close fixing of values; and in the second, the position and prospects of the trade have materially altered for the worse since September last. Moreover, even a nine-anna valuation allows no margin for a fall, as has been customary in former tariffs (*vide* Sir C. Trevelyan's financial statement for 1864-65, page 21). A difference of six pie may appear trifling, but in this case it involves about Rs. 1,60,000, and there seems every reason to appre-

hend that the adoption of the higher figure will only produce dissatisfaction, and a reduction of rate at no distant period.

7. *Drugs, Medicines and Chemicals.*—The heading of chemicals was removed from the tariff by the letter, Government of India, Financial Department, No. 2498, dated 7th April 1870, under the belief, as the Committee understand, that all chemicals would practically fall under the head of "Drugs and Medicines." But this result did not follow, and doubts and disputes frequently occur; so the re-insertion of the heading is recommended.

8. In *Fruits, &c.*, after the words Buzarbutto nuts it is proposed to introduce the words "and fresh fruit and vegetables not specially assessed," with the object of removing doubts which existed at Bombay with regard to the import of these articles from Goa, Jinjeera, and Italy.

9. A new heading is recommended—"Furniture, including Cabinet-ware, Lacquered-ware and wall paper." Most of these were formerly assessed under the heading of "Cabinet-ware," and the vagueness of the definition led to frequent disputes.

10. *Glass.*—The Committee would introduce after the word bottles the words "used to bottle beer, wine, spirits or aerated waters," to prevent the importation free of cut glass and other ornamental bottles.

11. *Hides and Skins.*—The words "other than raw or salted which are free" have been added with the object of removing doubts, which appeared to exist in some of the custom houses in India, as to the kind of hides and skins which are dutiable. The addition removes the necessity for the words "Prepared" after border hides, and "tanned," after the words "buffalo and cow hides, country."

It is proposed to introduce a new class of "skins," *viz.*:—

Roan skins, valued at Rs. 30 the dozen, and also—

Goat, Sheep, Lamb } as in the export.

12. *Jewellery, &c.*—It is proposed to add "other than European" opposite to the words "silver-ware, plain, embossed, or chased." The valuations really refer to silver-ware from China, and European plate is taxed under "Jewellery and plate of all kinds," so it is desirable to make the designation correspond to the practice.

13. *Mats.*—It is recommended to introduce the word "Singapore" after the word "China," as a good deal of matting comes from there. It is also proposed to introduce a new heading—"Other sorts *ad valorem*," to provide for mats coming from elsewhere than China and Singapore.

14. *Metals.*—The excision of the words "China and Europe" will bring all foil and daukpana under one valuation. The fact is that so little comes from Europe as to render a separate classification unnecessary.

It is proposed after the word "bridge work" to add the words "and other descriptions imported exclusively for building purposes." Hitherto this last class of goods has been taxed under head of "Other sorts," but now it is inserted separately on the authority of the letter, the Government of India, Financial Department, No. 381, dated 30th December 1868. The sub-heading "Nails, rivets, and washers" has been divided into two—

Nails ... { "Rose, clasp, and flat-headed, rivets and washers;" / "Other sorts, including galvanized."

the former being left with a tariff valuation, and the latter, which are more valuable, and of a varying value, being placed *ad valorem*. A new sub-heading of "Pipes and tubes" *ad valorem* has been added, as the Committee are of opinion that the purposes to which iron pipes are mostly applied warrant their being taxed at one per cent. in common with other specified articles under the head of "Iron," rather than under the heading "Other sorts," which hitherto has included them.

In sub-heading "Rod, round, &c.," it is proposed to substitute "not exceeding," for the word "under," which if interpreted literally would allow rod of exactly half an inch to escape tariff valuation. In "Other sorts" it is proposed to omit the exemption of "anchors and cables," and a separate sub-heading has been provided for them in alphabetical order.

Under *Lead*, pipes have been removed to the *ad valorem* list, as the values vary; and tin pipes have been omitted, as no separate classification for them is required.

Under *Sheet-lead*, the words in a bracket have been omitted, and a separate head of "Tea lead" at Rs. 20 per cwt. has been introduced.

Under the sub-head *Spelter*, "Plate, &c.," has been divided into "soft" and "hard," the former being raised to Rs. 15 and the latter left at Rs. 11.

To the sub-head *Steel, British*, the words "and foreign other than Swedish" have been added, as it was found that steel comes from other countries than England of the same value as British, with the exception of Swedish, which is more valuable.

Under *Other sorts*, after "Cutlery" it is proposed to introduce "and plated-ware" and to strike out "machinery." Plated-ware has been introduced with the object of removing disputes which often arise, and machinery has been put under a separate heading.

The revised valuations in "*Copper*" range from about 15 to 20 per cent. increase in most articles under that heading. The prices of copper at present are rising in the market.

The present prices of *Iron* are below the average of the last two or three years, and the valuations now recommended have been fixed with reference to the fact that the market is rather a falling than a rising one.

15. *Naval Stores.*—The words "Maldive and Laccadive" have been omitted, as coir rope comes from elsewhere as well.

In "Pitch and Tar" the system of valuation by the barrel has been found inconvenient, and it is recommended to fix the valuation per cwt.

16. *Oils.*—Spermaceti has been specially excepted from whale oil. Spermaceti oil is much more valuable than other whale or fish oils, and the practice has been to tax it under the head of "Other sorts" *ad valorem*. The addition made will give legal sanction to this practice.

17. *Paints, &c.*—Patent driers have been placed in a sub-heading with a separate valuation, as the valuation for composition paint is too high for them. The word "Macao" has been omitted from "vermilion," as this article comes only from China, and the small valuation of Macao leads to constant attempts at fraud.

18. *Perfumery.*—The changes under this head are made with the view of not allowing spirits, merely because they are perfumed, to escape the high duty fixed on spirits, and are based on the practice of the English Custom House. Small bottles of scents, however, will continue to be taxed *ad valorem*.

19. *Porcelain, &c.*—The word "China" has been added to remove doubts, and a fresh sub-heading has been introduced to provide for glazed tiles and bricks, and to remove earthen-ware pipes from a 7½ per cent. rate of duty to a 5 per cent. rate.

20. *Provisions.*—The word pork has been added to "Hams," to save from an unduly high valuation mutton hams, which are occasionally imported.

A new heading for "China Preserves" is introduced, as they are of a regular value, and a tariff valuation saves trouble. At present they come in under "other sorts."

21. *Ratans, &c.*—The exception as to bamboos is to remove doubts which sometimes arise.

22. *Seeds.*—There is so little difference between mustard and rape or sursee, that it is thought better to abolish the distinction.

23. *Shells.*—The price of mother-of-pearl has risen so much that the valuation of Rs. 30, instead of 8 per cwt., is still below the present market value.

24. *Spices.*—A new heading for betel nuts imported from Goa has been introduced, with a separate valuation. The increases of valuation in cloves and pepper are very great, but well within average market rates.

25. *Tea.*—A distinction has been drawn between black and green tea, the latter being more valuable.

26. *Toilet requisites, &c.*—This new heading has been introduced, as constant difficulty appears to be felt at the custom houses in taxing miscellaneous articles which would appropriately come under it. At present they are disposed of under the heads of "Perfumery, Metals, Hard-ware," &c.

27. *Umbrellas.*—The addition is made to remove from the *ad valorem* list to a fixed valuation a class of umbrellas largely imported from China, *viz.*, oiled-cotton umbrellas.

Exports.

V.—1. *Cotton Goods.*—The new headings and the changes in the classification of twist are in accordance with a recommendation from the Bombay Chamber of Commerce. As Bombay has almost a monopoly of these exports, the Committee adopted their recommendation.

2. *Hides, &c.*—The word "tanned" is unnecessary opposite "buffalo." The heading "Goats and sheep" has been sub-divided, goat-skins being much more valuable than sheep-skins.

3. *Lac.*—The valuations in lac show an enormous increase; the market has been a rising one, and is at present above the valuations. Lac-dye has been struck out in consequence of the recent Government Resolution on this subject.

4. *Indigo.*—It is proposed to introduce a fresh sub-heading "Leaves, green or dry," at a duty of Rs. 3 per ton, to meet a practice in Madras, whereby the revenue suffers. The leaves, which are not dutiable, are exported into Pondicherry, and indigo is subsequently made from them in foreign territory.

5. *Seeds.*—Mustard, rape or sursee are classified together for the same reasons as are given on the import side.

VI.—Little or no import trade in the following articles has led the Committee to recommend their omission from the tariff. If imports should take place, they will be dealt with under the sub-heading "Other sorts" of the heading to which the article belongs.

Import—

Red coova under "Drugs and medicines," No. 13.

Gamboge wood and four kinds of saffron under "Dyeing and coloring materials," No. 14.

Mangoes and prunes under "Fruits and vegetables," No. 17.

"Glass broken" under "Glass," No. 18.

Rhinoceros leather under "Hides and skins," 21.

Foil from Europe under "Metals," No. 29.

Cardamoms, cinnamon, earth, and sorrel oils under "Oils," No. 31.

Anchuchuck, anise, assalia, cajoo, esubgool, tookmeria under "Seeds," No. 43.

Aloe wood, cassia-buds, mace false, wild nutmegs, under "Spices," No. 47.

Export—

Aloe wood under "Spices," No. 8.

VII.—The following articles in imports which appear under fresh headings in the proposed tariff will be noticed in that part of the report which refers to duties:—

Bitumen and mineral tar—Manufactures of cork, of hemp, of gums, of ratans and canes, and basket-work—Anchors and cables—Instruments, drawing, optical, surveying, measuring, surgical (including surgical appliances)—Butter,—Tallow and grease.

Removals from the Import Tariff.

VIII.—The only articles of which the entire removal from the Import Tariff (*i. e.*, exemption from duty) is recommended by the Committee are—Fish maws, sozille and singally fish, and shark fins, under heading 39, "Provisions." These articles only pass through Bombay, being re-exported, and the entire duty, with the exception of the usual drawback, being refunded. The Committee would have been glad to recommend the excision of all articles yielding small amounts; but precluded as they are in the peculiar circumstances of India from proposing an increase of duty on any article which could yield a large return, they felt unwilling to recommend the relinquishment of a sum which as a total is of importance, although the items composing it are of insignificant value. It must also be noted that in the present Tariff there are only seven general headings which yield sums less than Rs. 10,000, and that there exist objections against removing from the Tariff only parts of a general heading.

Duties, whether on the Import or Export side, seriously prejudicial to the articles subject to them.

IX.—*Imports.*—The Committee find that the only duties which can be deemed prejudicial are those upon certain metals regarding which a complaint addressed to the Governor General in Council by the Bombay Branch of the East Indian Association has been referred to the Committee. Under the general head of "Copper," including yellow metal, the fall has been remarkable all over India, excepting British Burmah, as will be seen from the table below:—

Year.	Bengal.	Bombay.	Madras.	Sind.	Burmah.	Total value.	Duty.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1869-70	80,65,161	32,74,246	10,55,821	72,988	68,136	1,75,36,352	13,14,821
1870-71	62,63,436	58,91,825	12,15,667	1,74,296	72,358	1,36,17,582	6,87,821
1871-72	58,03,577	37,18,243	7,01,378	40,058	1,03,488	1,03,66,744	7,74,558
1872-73	27,87,229	25,78,725	3,04,944	3,425	1,13,561	57,87,884	4,42,886
1873-74	27,26,973	17,99,240	5,41,040	...	99,693	51,66,946	3,87,521

This fall appears to be attributable, partly to the higher prices of metal in Europe of late years, and partly to the somewhat depressed condition of the agricultural classes in some parts of India. When those classes are prosperous they buy copper vessels, but in hard times they return to clay ones. The reaction which has taken place in Bombay since the termination of the American war is notorious. Under these circumstances, and considering that a higher tariff value has necessarily been fixed, the Committee consider that it would be good policy to relieve the article by a reduction of the rate of duty from 7½ to 5 per cent. This reduction should not, however, extend to the metal when manufactured into utensils and other articles, so as to follow the analogy of iron, such manufactures of which have always been subject to the full duty of 7½ per cent. The case of lead and spelter is somewhat similar, and the Committee would relieve them in the same way as copper, especially as lead is mostly used in conjunction with other metals. Quicksilver, too, has fallen off greatly, and should be relieved similarly.

The total revenue affected by these reductions, calculated on the basis of the new tariff valuation, will apparently be about Rs. 1,70,062, but it is fair to anticipate that some portion will be recovered by the reduced duties stimulating consumption. After considering the representation of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce regarding sugar and dates, the Committee were of opinion that the trade in them is not prejudiced by the duty.

X. *Exports*.—As regards exports, the Committee, in the first place, framed the following general estimate of the probable amount which existing duties would produce in 1875-76:

Articles.	Five years' average, 1868-69 to 1872-73.	1872-73 included in previous average.	1873-74.	Estimate.	Increase or Decrease by new valuations.	Net Estimate.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Rice and Paddy ...	44,03,901	61,74,968	52,96,861	53,00,000	*Nil*	53,00,000
Lac	92,703	81,765	1,03,337	1,00,000	+ 1,40,000	2,40,000
Indigo	4,33,510	4,72,097	4,72,903	4,72,000	*Nil*	4,72,000
Hides and Skins ...	1,32,513	2,08,583	1,88,987	2,00,000	+ 50,000	2,50,000
Cotton Goods	1,21,277	1,31,658	1,57,971	1,60,000	— 17,000	1,43,000
Seeds	7,57,616	4,71,719	7,26,010	7,50,000	+ 34,000	7,84,000
Grain, other sorts ...	1,90,846	2,55,912	1,37,514	2,00,000	*Nil*	2,00,000
Oils	1,04,965	1,07,090	85,567	1,05,000	— 7,000	98,000
Spices	67,197	51,391	71,036	65,000	+ 15,000	80,000
Sundry items	3,783	707	535	3,000	*Nil*	3,000
Total ...	63,08,311	79,55,890	72,40,721	73,55,000		75,70,000

Their conclusions regarding each item will now be briefly mentioned in order:—

1. The *Rice* and *Paddy* trade is to the extent of three-fifths in the hands of Burmah. The market for the Burmese article is by all accounts perfectly secure, and there are special reasons connected with the land revenue why the duty can be borne by the producer, upon whom it is believed sometimes to fall. As regards Bengal the case is somewhat different; but considering the comparatively small proportion of its export, and that its trade with the eastern markets, in which it had to encounter the competition of rice from Cochin China, Siam, and Java is practically dead, a distinction need not be made. The Committee therefore do not recommend interference with the duty, and the more so as the difficulty of replacing the large sum it yields would probably be an insuperable financial obstacle to its removal.

2. The duty on *lac* likewise need not be interfered with, as it does not affect the trade in the article, in which India holds the monopoly.

3. *Indigo* is understood to bear the present duty, amounting to 1 per cent., without actual injury to the trade, and circumstances have removed the grounds of complaint on this subject which at one time existed in Madras. The Committee therefore do not recommend any alteration in it; at the same time they would remark that there appears a certain hardship in taxing indigo while jute is free, and that whatever arguments were deemed by the Secretary of State of sufficient weight to justify the disavowal of Act XVII of 1865, by which jute was taxed, apply equally in favor of placing indigo on the free list whenever the financial position of the Government may enable them to do so. On the other hand, if the objections referred to are not of present application, the article jute is on its merits a fair subject of taxation. A duty of 6 pie per maund would come to about 1 per cent., as in the case of indigo, and would yield Rs. 2,05,000.

4. In *Hides* and *Skins* the trade has doubled in the last five years, as shown in the statement below:—

Year.	Bengal Presidency, value.	Bombay Presidency, value.	Madras Presidency, value.	British Burmah Presidency, value.	Sind Presidency, value.	Total value.	Total duty.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1873-74 ...	2,67,566	9,78,200	50,42,733	4,900	6,166	62,99,565	1,88,987
1872-73 ...	5,40,365	15,14,996	49,01,528	10,761	11,561	69,79,211	2,08,583
1871-72 ...	2,77,978	10,23,734	38,40,195	2,017	1,233	51,15,157	1,53,982
1870-71 ...	2,15,508	5,50,216	30,06,711	2,449	10,119	37,85,003	1,17,726
1869-70 ...	1,42,742	2,43,831	29,30,653	703	15,403	33,33,332	1,00,292

It has been urged that a repeal of the duty will encourage cattle-poisoning, which already prevails to a large extent in certain parts of India. The Committee cannot of course consider that an export duty is the proper means for putting down an offence, but the objection may be allowed some weight along with the fact that the trade is flourishing and not in need of relief.

The abolition of the duty on cotton goods exported is advocated by the three Chambers of Commerce. The case is also very fully stated in paragraphs 4 and 5 of the memorial of the Bombay Branch of the East India Association already referred to. The Committee consider it clear that Indian manufactures are weighted to the extent of the export duty when competing in all foreign markets with the products of Lancashire. A large proportion of country piece-goods, moreover, is made of English twist which has already paid the 3½ per cent. import duty. The export duty on coal and iron was removed in 1862 (see Financial Statement of 1862, p. 17) as it was open to analogous objections, and the Committee recommend abolition in this instance also.

5. The Committee further recommend the removal of the duty on *seeds*, *grain, other sorts*, *oils*, and *spices*. The condition of the trade in these articles will be seen from the statement below, which shows the amount levied on each during the last six years:—

Year.	Seeds.	Grain, other sorts.	Oils.	Spices.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1868-69	6,65,054	1,69,078	1,21,510	64,457
1869-70	7,22,861	1,46,208	1,04,305	59,271
1870-71	10,79,984	1,74,472	56,038	68,882
1871-72	8,48,462	2,08,562	1,35,881	91,985
1872-73	4,71,719	2,55,912	1,07,090	51,391
1873-74	7,26,010	1,37,514	85,567	71,036
Average ...	7,52,348	1,81,957	1,01,562	67,837

These figures appear clearly to show that, speaking broadly, these articles have made no advance during the past six years. It is no doubt true that individual oils or seeds might be picked out which are doing well, but many others show a heavy and steady decline, and it does not seem desirable, if indeed it be practicable, to deal with portions only of a general head, and give an artificial encouragement or check to one grain or oil compared with another. It will also be observed that these articles are more or less subject to vicissitudes both as to price and supply. It may be added that seeds and oils encounter a formidable opposition from Russia and America—countries having great natural advantages over India as regards freight to a market, and time within which a return can be obtained. The relief of all four items is advocated by the Chambers of Commerce. It is proper to state, however, that in the case of *seeds*, *grain other sorts*, and *oils* the recommendation for abolition on the above grounds proceeds only from a majority of the Committee (Messrs. Dalyell, Bullen Smith, Murray and Hope). These members do not think it necessary to offer any lengthy and elaborate exposition of the objections to export duties, which are well known. If relief from duties be financially practicable, they think it ought in the first instance to be applied to exports, especially those of raw materials, in consideration of what the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, in their recent address to the Marquis of Salisbury, aptly term the "paramount importance of agricultural industry to the people of India, and the abundant return which rewards its development." As regards the three articles now in question, they would invite attention to the following quotations:—

"So far as India possesses the monopoly of the foreign market, or a decided superiority over all other countries taken together, an export duty must be paid by the consumer. So far as exported articles are met by an effective competition in the foreign market, the duty must be paid by the producer,"—(see Sir Charles Trevelyan's Financial Statement of 1865-66, page 20).

"When the incidence of the tax is on the producer, export duties are condemned by all sound writers on political economy,"—(Speech of the Hon'ble Mr. Bullen on passing of Act XVII of 1865).

They consider that there can be no doubt that these three articles, taken *as a whole*, are subject to effective competition, which at times throws the duty on the producer, and even checks exportation altogether.

		Rs.
Imports.	Copper, &c.	145,107
	Lead	2,800
	Quicksilver	8,940
	Spelter	13,780
Exports.	Cotton goods ...	1,43,000
	Grain, other sorts ...	2,00,000
	Seeds ...	7,84,000
	Oils ...	98,000
	Spices ...	80,000
	TOTAL ...	14,75,627

XI. The total estimated value of the duties which the Committee thus either unanimously or by a majority recommend for removal, as seriously prejudicial to the articles subject to them, is 14¾ lakhs, as shown marginally, and more fully in Appendix C-I. This loss is estimated on the corrected valuations and at the proposed duties. But the actual loss will be less, owing to the stimulus to consumption given by the reductions in metals.

EFFECT OF THE IMPORT DUTIES ON COTTON GOODS AND TWIST MANUFACTURED IN ENGLAND.

XII. In so far as the complaints alleged that the tariff valuations were excessive, they have been found to be just, and the Committee have already recommended reductions involving relief to the extent of Rs. 6,42,000 as shown in Part I of this Report and in Appendix B. But it is also urged that the duty is "absolutely prohibitory of the trade in yarn and cloths of the coarse and low-priced sorts," which the Indian mills make largely under the protection of the duty, and it is suggested that ere long the finer yarn and cloth will, with the help of importations from Egypt and America, be manufactured also. It must, of course, be admitted that the Indian mills have injured the English ones to the extent to which their manufactures have displaced the manufactures of Manchester, less their exports to other countries, and the amount of the injury they have inflicted on the hand-looms of India in localities which Manchester goods have not been able to reach. But the duty, though contributing to this result, cannot be said to be the sole cause of it, since India, with many disadvantages, possesses certain natural capabilities for producing goods of this low quality which will probably secure the trade in them to her, even if the duty be removed. On the other hand, if the duty were as prohibitory as it is represented to be, the market would not be habitually over-stocked, as it has been for years.

XIII. The Committee think it more to the purpose to consider what proportion the particular goods which have to meet Indian competition bear to the whole cotton import duty, and how far this competition justifies the demand for abolition of the entire duty which has been brought forward. The Indian mills can make mule twist up to 32*s.* and water twist up to 20*s.*; as also long cloths, T cloths, drills, domestics, jeans and sheeting. The prospect of the finer kinds of yarn and cloth being made with profit or success is notoriously so remote, and the enterprise so doubtful, that it is quite unnecessary to take it into present calculation. The duty levied in Bombay in 1873-74 upon the similar Manchester goods which have to stand the Indian competition was about 2 lakhs of rupees. If the total duty on such goods paid in all India be taken, though the mills beyond the Bombay Presidency are as yet comparatively unimportant, it would barely exceed four lakhs. The demand that because one class of goods, represented by 4 lakhs of duty in all India, has in one part of India to meet a local competition, the Government shall remit the remaining 77 lakhs which competition does not affect, appears to the Committee quite unreasonable, and it is unnecessary even to enquire whether the finances could afford the remission. The scheme of removing the duty on coarse goods only, though reasonable in theory, is difficult in practice, as explained by the Chairman of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce in his published speech of January 5th, and has, he admits, been in England pronounced unworkable. The alternative of an excise duty on the Indian mill products remains, but part of it would have to be refunded on exportation, and the Committee see

	Rs.
On Twist	16,412
On Long Cloths, &c. ...	1,87,926
TOTAL ...	2,04,338

no more need for establishing a cumbersome and expensive excise machinery now than there was in 1861 and 1862, when Mr. Laing decided against it (Financial Statements, 1861, page 11, and 1862, page 14). There are numerous heads in the Import Tariff which embrace some articles which are also to a certain extent produced in India, and the Committee consider any alteration in favor of cotton goods to be uncalled for.

FRESH ARTICLES SUBJECTED TO DUTY AND INCREASE OF EXISTING RATES OF DUTY.

XIV.—The Committee, in view of meeting in some measure the loss of revenue involved in their previous recommendations, consider that the rate of duty on a few articles of import might be raised, and some new articles brought upon the tariff. They are of opinion that, generally, articles of luxury might contribute to the exchequer more than at present. It is proposed therefore to raise from 7½ to 10 per cent. the duty on—

Beads and false pearls.
Corals, real.
Fireworks.
China glass bangles.
Perfumery.
Toys and requisites for games.

On *silk piece-goods* the Committee would raise the duty from 5 to 7½ per cent.

XV.—As regards *spirits and wines*, they have recommended an increase of 33 per cent. on the former, and on certain kinds of the latter an increase of about 66 per cent. The only two principles according to which wines can be taxed are the principle of strength and the principle of value. The Committee are clearly of opinion, notwithstanding the opposite practice in England, that the principle of value is the correct one. But owing to the insuperable difficulty of ascertaining the market value of consignments of wine, the principle cannot be acted up to fully and logically. The nearest practical approach to its enforcement is a rough classification of different kinds of wines, arranged, as regards the bulk of them, according to value. This is the plan the Committee have adopted. They are also influenced with reference to the cheap French clarets by the same motive as that which lately in England led to a distinction being made in favor of these wines. It is thought advisable that clarets should continue to pay a rate of duty not higher than at present, while stronger and dearer wines can easily bear enhanced taxation. In making the present classification the Committee was met by the difficulty that the expensive French Clarets and Burgundies would come in under the lower rate of duty. It appeared, however, that the proportion of these to the weaker and cheaper kinds was so small as not to make the objection a practical one. Thus in clarets, enquiry shows the proportion of expensive to cheap claret to be, as far as a rough estimate can fix it, about 1 to 5 at most, while in Burgundy the proportion is much less. The average price of all clarets imported into Calcutta is about Rs. 15 per dozen, and about Rs. 12-8 in Bombay.

XVI.—Prima facie, *jewellery and silver-ware* would appear to be goods which should be included among other articles of luxury on which an additional duty is proposed. The reason for their non-inclusion is, as regards jewellery, facility of smuggling it, and, as regards silver-ware, the fact that the trade in this article is a declining one. In connection with this subject, the Committee would call the attention of Government to the practice of transmitting jewellery and watches to this country from England through the post office. It is believed that the customs revenue is in this manner defrauded to a considerable extent. The customs authorities and the post office would probably, if consulted, be able to devise a remedy.

XVII.—On *iron* of the kinds tariffed, the Committee propose a duty of 2 per cent. instead of 1 per cent. They fail to see why this metal should continue to be introduced into India at so low a rate of duty as hitherto. Its employment in manufacturing industries and in other businesses warrants, in their opinion, its paying a higher duty.

XVIII.—For much the same reason the Committee recommend that *machinery* be no longer admitted free, but pay a duty of 2½ per cent. It is mainly used in the many manufactures which have now established a firm existence, and there appears no reason for continuing to it the indulgence originally given as an encouragement and help to the nascent manufacturing industry of India.

XIX.—There are besides machinery a number of small new articles brought upon the tariff which appear to the Committee fit subjects for taxation, and the omission of many of which they believe to be due to an oversight.

1. Thus *asphalte* being a duty-paying article, the Committee have introduced *bitumen* and *mineral tar*, and *cements* generally.

2. *Brushes* also come under a separate heading. There has been a diversity of practice about this class of articles: some kinds of brushes paid duty, some escaped.

3. *Manufactures of cork* have been given a place. The Committee fail to see why, corks paying duty, other manufactures of cork should escape.

4. *Chemicals* have been re-introduced into the tariff. There are frequent disputes at present as to whether a certain article should pay as a drug or a dye, or escape as a chemical. There seems to be no good reason why chemicals used as medicine should be more severely treated than others.

5. *Manufactures of hemp* have also been placed in the tariff. The Committee consider them as fair subjects of taxation as manufactures of flax.

6. *Manufactures of gums* should also, the Committee think, be taxed as well as the raw material, which at present pays duty.

7. To *Instruments, musical*, the Committee would add optical and surgical, as also all instruments for drawing, surveying, and measuring, and surgical appliances. There appears no sufficient reason for exempting any of the articles coming under these heads. At present surgical instruments pay as cutlery, but they would be more appropriately taxed under the head proposed. Surgical appliances are really in the same category, in reference to their use, as surgical instruments.

8. *Compositions for application to leather and metals* it is now proposed to tax. Under this heading would come blacking, varnishes for leather, and any composition applied to metals for purposes other than lubrication.

9. *Toilet requisites* is a new heading; some of the articles falling under it have hitherto been taxed improperly as perfumery. It comprises others which have been admitted free, but which appear fit subjects for a duty.

10. The Committee think that *bricks and tiles* might well bear the small duty of 3 per cent. *ad valorem*, and that *China clay*, the substance with which the Bombay mills adulterate their cloth, ought to pay a high duty.

11. *Ratans and canes* being already taxable, the *manufactures* of them and *basket work* should, in the Committee's opinion, be similarly treated.

12. *Tallow and grease* have hitherto been improperly taxed as railway materials on this side of India, while in Bombay they have passed free. There seems no good reason, if machinery pays duty, why these two articles and compositions for lubricating purposes should not also be taxed.

	Rs.
Silk	1,21,000
Machinery	2,60,000
Iron	45,000
Items raised to 10 per cent.	84,158
Spirits and liqueurs ...	6,26,000
Wines	2,46,000
Minor items ...	75,000
TOTAL . :.	14,57,158

XX. The total result of new duties and of additions to existing duties is estimated at Rs. 14,57,506, as shown marginally, and in greater detail in Appendix C.

GENERAL REMARKS.

XXI.—In conclusion, the Committee desire to point out, that if the Government should decide not to tax machinery, a definition should be introduced into the Act showing what kinds of machinery are to be admitted free. As the law stands, machines for making aerated waters, for producing ice, for grinding oats and grain, &c., pay no duty. The Committee presume this was not the intention of Government. They recommend a return to the definition

of Act VII of 1859, with the addition of certain words which would make the definition as follows: "Machinery for improvement of the communications, and for development of the resources of the country, and for purposes of printing, lithography, engraving and such like."

XXII.—The Committee have experienced in the course of their inquiries a good deal of difficulty owing to the deficient manner in which custom-house returns are made up. The entries as regards many classes of goods give no sufficient details. It is recommended that orders be issued to all custom-houses in India to prepare one return strictly according to the classification of the tariff finally approved by Government.

XXIII. The financial results of the Committee's recommendationss may be summed up as follows:—

The loss by tariff valuations will be Rs. 2,60,000 as shown in Appendix A (or Rs. 4,20,000 in the event of the lower valuation for certain piece-goods referred to in page 3 of this report being adopted). The duties proposed for remission amount to Rs. 14,75,000 and the total loss therefore will be Rs 17,35,000 in the one case and Rs. 18,95,000 in the other. The new duties and increases of duty suggested are Rs. 14,57,000, so the apparent net loss would be either Rs. 2,78,000 or Rs. 4,38,000, against which must be set the increased consumption and duties which may be expected to follow the reductions in tariff value, and in rates on metals, the amount of which the Committee are unable to estimate.

XXIV. Two memoranda of dissent to certain portions of the report which have been handed in—the one by Messrs. Money and Lane, and the other by Mr. Hope,—are appended.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

J. D. MACLEAN,

Secretary to the Tariff Committee.

MR. T. C. HOPE'S DISSENT.

I HAVE concurred in the Report of the Committee, subject to the following reservations.

2. The proposal of a majority of the Committee to raise the import duty upon beads, bangles, corals, fireworks, perfumery, and toys and games from 7½ to 10 per cent. appears to me extremely objectionable. The general principle of the Indian tariff has been that of a uniform rate of duty, except in the case of articles such as tobacco, wines, and spirits, which were treated specially. The normal rate previous to 1859 was 5 per cent., but in that year the pressure consequent on the mutiny lead to a general increase to 10 per cent., with a 20 per cent. duty on nine articles. The 20 per cent. rate was a financial failure, and in 1860 Mr. Wilson reverted to a uniform rate of 10 per cent. This high rate was confessedly "imposed to meet an emergency." Piece-goods and twist were in 1862 put back to their normal rates of 5 and 3½ per cent., and the other articles were in 1864 reduced to 7½ per cent., as an instalment of relief which was the most then financially practicable. Mr. Wilson in 1860 said that "there is no good reason why cotton yarn and twist should be imported at a lower rate than cotton piece-goods;" and similarly there is no reason why cotton goods generally should pay a lower rate than other articles. I hope that the next general change will be a reduction of the 7½ per cent. rate to 5 per cent., and I believe that fiscally the result would be very satisfactory. An increase from 7½ to 10 per cent. at the present day seems to me a step in the wrong direction, and contrary to the principle and history of the tariff. The principle on which the seven articles have been selected for increase, namely, that they are "luxuries," appears

also to be of doubtful policy and application. What is a "luxury"? Are not some things luxuries to one class in life and necessities to another? And are we to come heavily down on the perhaps solitary luxury of the poor? Certain ornaments, as bangles, indicate in large sections of Hindú society a particular status, as of marriage. Are these luxuries or necessities? The Committee negatived formal proposals to subject to the 10 per cent. rate photographic materials, clocks and watches, china, cameos, tortoise-shell and mother-of-pearl, and musical instruments, which I submitted with the view of arriving at their principle. But are watches and cartes-de-visite necessities? What difference is there between a cameo or tortoise-shell comb on the one hand and a bangle or bead necklace on the other? And why should not French millinery pay as high as the latter? Also, why is a billiard table to pay 10 per cent. and a piano only $7\frac{1}{2}$? If the "luxury" principle is to be introduced into the tariff, it should be applied throughout, and a Committee of philosophers and moralists convened to settle the curious questions which will arise. The whole of the 10 per cent. increases are only estimated to yield Rs. 84,000, and it would be much better to abandon them.

3. I regret that the Committee have only raised champagne and sparkling wines by Re. 1, and other wines (except claret) by 8 annas, instead of by Re. 1-8 and 12 annas respectively, as I had proposed. It is admitted in the Report that an *ad valorem* duty would be proper theoretically, but could not be worked in practice. Concurring in this, I proposed rates which would have a tolerably equal percentage of incidence on each main class of wine. The calculations in a minute which I laid before them, and which have not been disputed, show that claret, which it is not proposed to touch, now pays about 20 per cent. *ad valorem*, and that to subject champagne and "other wines" to that rate, increases of Re. 1-8 and 12 annas respectively are required. This being so, I fail to see why only Re. 1 and 8 annas should be adopted. The reason given that these increases are enough, being 66 and 50 per cent. over existing rates, seems to me beside the question, and inconsistent with the admission that an *ad valorem* duty, if practicable, would be best. It is not contended that the extra 8 or 4 annas would check consumption. The sum involved is Rs. 48,224 for the champagnes and Rs. 75,000 for the others, total Rs. 1,23,224, which could be obtained without difficulty, and would more than cover the abandonment of the increases to 10 per cent. above referred to.

4. I feel that there are strong objections to the proposed imposts on iron and machinery. It is probable that the extra one per cent. on the former would hardly be felt, and that two and a half per cent. on the latter would not actually check the use of machinery. But the reasons assigned by Sir Charles Trevelyan (Financial Statement of 1863, page 19) for the reduction of iron to one per cent., that it is "a material of industry so essential to the development of the great works upon which the future of India depends," has not lost its force, and an increase may also be represented as protective of the infant iron trade of India. The tax on machinery would be a tax on capital, to which the objections are well known. An increase on either article will rouse the powerful iron, coal, and machinery interests of Great Britain without either sufficient necessity or a sufficiently strong case, and I do not think it would be politic to provoke the contest. The amount involved is 3 lakhs at most, even if the large machinery imports of 1873-74 be maintained, which is doubtful.

In conclusion, I will sum up the financial results of the measures which I have advocated. The loss by tariff valuations, including the Rs. 1,60,000 on piece-goods, regarding which the Committee are equally divided—and I am on the side of reduction—will be Rs. 4,20,000. The duties proposed for reduction or remission amount to Rs. 14,75,000 (*vide* Appendix, C-II), giving a total loss of Rs. 18,95,000. Deducting from the proposed new or increased duties shown in Appendix C-I Rs. 3,05,000 for machinery and iron and Rs. 84,000 for the 10 per cent. items, total Rs. 3,89,000, but adding the Rs. 1,23,000 for higher duties on wines, the total increase *per contra* will be Rs. 11,91,000, and the net result will be an apparent probable loss of Rs. 7,04,000. But against

this must be set the increased consumption and duties which may reasonably be expected to follow the reductions in metals and tariff values, the latter alone amounting to Rs. 9,27,000, of which the share of cotton goods is Rs. 8,02,339. The amount of this recoupment we have not the means of accurately estimating, but if the net loss should prove to be three or even four lakhs of rupees, I trust that the Government of India may find their general financial position sufficiently strong to bear it, in consideration of the relief and stimulus to trade and the general satisfaction which must follow the various reductions and the removal of so large a portion of the export duties.

The 27th February 1875. T. C. HOPE.

MESSRS. MONEY AND LANE'S DISSENT.

I DIFFER with the majority of the Committee in regard to certain parts of the Report which refer to export duties. I take exception to the remark, that "there appears a certain hardship in taxing indigo while jute is free." I see no connection between the two. Indigo is a manufacture; jute a raw material. If the duty as an export duty falls upon the producer, it falls in the one case on the English planter, in the other on the Indian grower. I am of opinion that both articles are proper subjects of duty, each on its own merits. Indigo is a manufacture which no other country can equal; jute is a raw material of which India has the monopoly. If there be hardship as regards the taxing of any Indian produce while jute is free, it falls upon rice, seeds, and spices—articles in which there is much more competition than there is in indigo. The comparison with indigo has induced the majority of the Committee to recommend a duty on jute of only half anna per maund if it should be taxed. I would impose one anna, which would still be below the rates fixed on other raw materials exported and would give over four lakhs.

I do not agree with the recommendations generally of the majority as to certain headings of the export tariff.

I am opposed to the abolition of duty on grain generally as long as that on rice and paddy is retained. The question whether the duty on export in grain is or is not a proper means of raising revenue is a question which applies to all grains; and the only good reasons I can conceive for making a difference between the various kinds of grain, as far as regards their liability to be taxed, are when, from competition or other causes, the duty is found to interfere with trade in a particular class of grain, or when the financial results of the duty on any one class are so small as not to counterbalance the disadvantages inherent in the imposition of all duties, import or export. Neither of these reasons in my opinion so exist as to warrant the recommendation to free from duty all grains except rice and paddy—though on the first ground there may be cause shown for some relief. The statement below shows the duty realised on all such grains (excluding wheat, which has been freed from duty) and on pulses for the last twelve years :—

1862-63.	1863-64.	1864-65.	1865-66.	1866-67.	1867-68.
Rs. 1,54,362 Mds. 12,34,896	Rs. 1,90,920 Mds. 15,27,360	Rs. 1,58,320 Mds. 12,66,560	Rs. 1,41,018 Mds 11,28,144	Cannot be given, the duties on rice and other sorts being shown together.	Rs 2,83,697 Mds. 15,13,050
1868-69	1869-70.	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.
Rs. 1,89,078 Mds. 9,01,749½	Rs 1,46,208 Mds. 7,79,776	Rs. 1,74,472 Mds. 9,30,517½	Rs. 2,08,562 Mds. 11,12,330½	Rs. 2,55,912 Mds. 13,64,864	Rs. 1,37,514 Mds. 7,33,408

The falling off in the last year is attributable to the famine, which checked the exports of all grain. The statement also shows the quantities on which duty was paid during the same twelve years. While the totals of duty have increased from 1865-66, the exports themselves decreased after the duty was raised in 1867 from two to three annas a maund, and it is only in the last three years (excluding the famine year) that they are reaching their former level. I would therefore return to the two-anna duty for all grains and pulses, excepting rice and paddy. These two have not been affected by the duty. The average quantity of rice exported during each of the four years preceding the year of enhancement of duty was 781,401 tons, which in 1871-72 rose to 849,544, and 1872-73 to 1,148,689. It appears to me that as the exports of the other grains are increasing steadily, and in the year before the famine exceeded the average of the four years preceding the enhancement, the reduction of the duty from three to two annas is the maximum of relief required, if any be required.

The only exception I would recommend is as to barley, which resembles wheat, and might with advantage have the same indulgence extended to it as has been granted to wheat. The exports of this grain are small at present, but in 1871-72 a large quantity, nearly 79,000 cwt., was exported from Bombay and Sind, giving evidence of a considerable cultivation and of importations from the Persian and the Arabian Gulfs. Exemption from duty might develop the trade in barley.

With reference to the remark of the majority of the Committee, that "it does not seem desirable, if indeed it be practicable, to deal with portions only of a general head and give an artificial encouragement or check to one grain or oil compared with another," I would observe that this is exactly the course the Government took in the matter of wheat, and the very course followed by the majority themselves when they recommend the retention of duty on rice and paddy, and its abolition in connection with other grains. The difficulty seems to me quite an imaginary one.

If the duty on *grain, other sorts*, be not abolished, the word *pulses*, which formerly was in the tariff, should be reintroduced. *Gram, dâl*, and *peas*, and other similar products are pulses, *i.e.*, are formed in pods instead of in the ear, as is grain.

Oils.—The statement below shows the duty realised on oils during the last twelve years:—

1862-63.	1863-64.	1864-65.	1865-66.	1866-67.	1867-68.	1868-69.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.
1,06,823	1,18,532	63,560	87,982	39,269	60,976	1,21,510	1,04,305	56,088	1,35,881	1,07,090	85,567

The figures give evidence of a very fluctuating trade, while the general result shows no improvement. I think therefore that oils generally require relief, but it does not follow that every oil is injuriously affected by the duty. Castor oil is almost a monopoly of Indian production, a small quantity only being exported from the West Indies and from North America.

The subjoined statement of exports of castor oil from Bengal to foreign countries, made out for the last twelve years, shows (especially if the first year, which was quite an exceptional one, be left out) an increase of exportations, reaching in the last year to a considerable amount:—

1862-63.		1863-64.		1864-65.		1865-66.		1866-67.		1867-68.	
Cwt.	Duty.	Cwt.	Duty.	Cwt.	Duty.	Cwt.	Duty.	Cwt.	Duty.	Cwt.	Duty.
	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.
60,485	21,771 1 6	35,989	12,826 10 6	34,518	12,420 9	39,964	14,376 3 9	39,712	14,811 3 9	50,271	23,079 4 3

1868-69.		1869-70.		1870-71.		1871-72.		1872-73.		1873-74.	
Cwt.	Duty.	Cwt.	Duty.	Cwt.	Duty.	Cwt.	Duty.	Cwt.	Duty.	Cwt.	Duty.
	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.
66,339	31,706 7 3	54,978	31,192 0 3	46,406	22,185 5 3	51,487	24,836 1 0	31,154	14,990 7 0	82,733	39,704 6 0

I would therefore not extend the exemption from duty to castor oil; as an article of almost purely Indian production, it is an appropriate subject of duty.

Seeds.—I do not agree with the majority of the Committee in recommending Government to give up the duty on these articles—a duty yielding over 7 lakhs of rupees. The following figures give no sign of a trade declining under a pressure of an oppressive duty:—

1862-63.	1863-64.	1864-65.	1865-66.	1866-67.	1867-68.	1868-69.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
5,48,395	5,78,363	5,51,975	5,03,025	5,57,808	6,66,760	6,65,054	7,22,861	10,70,984	8,48,462	4,71,719	7,26,010

The province which mainly exports seeds is Bengal, where the duty paid last year was Rs. 4,21,351, against Rs. 1,28,892 in Bombay and Rs. 1,18,398 in Madras. The seed chiefly exported from Bengal is linseed, and the subjoined statement of exports of linseed paying duty from Bengal during the last six years gives evidence of a flourishing trade:—

1868-69.		1869-70.		1870-71.		1871-72.		1872-73.		1873-74.	
Cwt.	Duty.	Cwt.	Duty.	Cwt.	Duty.	Cwt.	Duty.	Cwt.	Duty.	Cwt.	Duty.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
2,521,883	3,78,897	1,803,155	2,70,472	3,272,763	4,91,234	2,694,654	4,04,198	2,118,907	3,18,290	2,247,463	3,39,982

With regard to the fluctuations in the trade of exported articles which the statements attached to this note exhibit, I think there is need for great caution before coming to a conclusion that the trade in any article is declining, and still more so before deciding that the proper remedy even for a positive decrease is abolition of the duty. In 1869-70 the exports of rice fell enormously, and occasion was taken of this fact by Chambers of Commerce and others both in India and England to urge upon the Government the total removal of the duty. The Government, however, held firm, and the result is that in 1872-73 rice gave a return of more than double what it yielded in 1869-70, while the predictions of ruin to the Burmah rice trade from the free competition of Saigon and Bangkok—predictions based upon grounds sufficiently strong to induce two members of the Government to advocate immediate repeal—have been singularly falsified by the extraordinary and increasing development of exports from that province during the last five years. The remarkable fluctuations which may be noticed in most exports from India appear to me to indicate that the supply is mainly regulated by causes varying in their effects in different years. If the duty had much to do with it, exports would either remain at one level, representing such part of the demand as could afford the duty, or would gradually decrease. In some cases there might also be a gradual but slow increase. These remarks only apply to those articles of exports in which there is a competition from other countries.

While generally objecting to remission of the export duties on the ground that any substituted taxation would be worse, I am of opinion that possibly some of these duties might advantageously be lowered.

No principle seems to have been followed in their imposition. Thus indigo pays a duty of about 1½ per cent. in value, while oils, which are also a manufacture, pay 3 per cent., and seeds and spices, which have to encounter much severer competition, pay also 3 per cent. I believe that a careful re-adjustment of some of the export duties would be attended with benefit to Government and the trade.

In saying a word for export duties, I am laying myself open to the charge of ignorance and of retrogression. At present everybody except the natives, who are supposed to pay them, condemns these duties. The advocates of abolition quote Political Economy, and gain the easy victory which always falls to those who take their stand on first principles and irrefutable theories.

Export duties are not defensible on their merits, nor indeed is any form of taxation in India, except that on land, which is rent, the excise on spirits, and the import duties on spirits, wine, and tobacco. Arguments it would be difficult to answer can be brought against the salt tax, the stamp tax, and income tax, &c. The practical question is as to the tax which possesses the least objectionable features. If export duties be looked at from this point of view, the peculiar circumstances of the country, for which the conclusion generally adopted makes no allowance, will be taken into consideration.

Surely the fact that the natives of India, a people so impatient of taxation, not only do not object, but are generally ignorant even of their existence, is greatly in favor of this class of duties. In the answers throughout the country to Lord Mayo's enquiries in 1870 about taxation, I find among those written by natives a constant enumeration of the taxes paid by the people, customs duties being altogether ignored. Only one man from Madras remarks upon these, and all he says is that people think it hard to pay as high an export duty on the cheaper pulses as on rice.

As to the incidence of an export duty falling on the producer, this in India is not necessarily an objection. In England the masses of the people are taxed more or less in various ways. In India the difficulty is to get at them at all. If by means of an export duty on rice, on seeds, and on jute the producers of these staple growths do or should contribute slightly (though unknowingly) to the resources of the Government, I fail to see wherein the mischief lies, provided always that the duty be not to the extent of discouraging production.

Again in the argument that all export duties invite competition and place the producer and the trade of the exporting country at a disadvantage with countries exporting the same articles freed from any burden of duty, the distinguishing characteristic of India—cheapness of labor—seems to me to be lost sight of; all that is considered is the fact of duty on one side and no duty on the other. But there are other important points. As a rule, no other country can equal this one in cheapness of production. If owing to this primary advantage an article can be exported from India at a lower cost, including production and duty, than from the competing country for production alone, it is evident that the duty will not act injuriously on the supply or on the trade. Russia and America grow seeds to a large extent; but as regards the competition of India with them, the question is not simply one of duty, but one of cost of production, of duty, and of freight. Possibly the duty in India turns the scale against her, but the balance, if so, could be adjusted by reducing the duty from 3 to 2 per cent. It seems to me quite unnecessary to rush into the extreme of abolition.

These remarks are perhaps beyond the scope of a dissent from certain recommendations made by the Committee of which I am a member. I submit them, however, because it seems to me that between the pressure from England against all import duties (I say all, for if the duties on cotton goods are abolished, scarcely any others can be retained) and the constant appeals in this country to the stock arguments against export duties, the revenue derived from customs is in some danger.

Having for years supervised the administration of every form of taxation in Bengal, I am strongly of opinion that there are practical objections against enhancement of salt duties and re-imposition of income tax, the only available means at present discovered of increasing the revenue, far weightier than against the continuance of any existing custom duties, import or export.

(Signed) A. MONEY.

I CONCUR in the above minute of dissent.

(Signed) T. B. LANE.

Appendices.

APPENDIX A.

This shows in juxtaposition the Import and Export Tariff as now existing and as proposed by the Committee. It has not been reprinted, because the Committee's valuations, having been adopted in all cases, appear in the new Tariff Act, and their other recommendations will be found in the body of their report. Ed.

APPENDIX B.

Result of new valuations on Import and Export at present rates of duty.			Comparative Statement.			
Articles.	Increase of duty.	Decrease of duty.	Articles.	Duty at present valuations and rates of duty.	Variation in duty at proposed valuations and present rates of duty.	Variation in duty at proposed valuations and proposed rates of duty.
Imports—	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Asphalte ..	450	..	Apparel, including Haberdashery, Millinery, &c. ...	4,28,611	*Nil*	*Nil.*
Beads ..	...	7,400	Arms, Ammunition, and Military Stores ...	56,949	"	"
Coffee ..	2,000	..	Asphalte	2,002	2,452 "	"
Cotton ..	..	6,42,389	Beads and False Pearls ...	82,631	75,231	1,00,308 " 10 per cent.
Drugs ..	..	1,800	Cabinet-ware	13,142	*Nil*	*Nil.*
Dyes ..	..	80,000	Candles, wax, composition and other kinds ...	85,697	7½ per cent. "	"
Fruits ..	27,000	..	Carriages	10,463	"	"
Glass ..	..	87,000	Clocks, Watches, and other Time-keepers	18,986	"	"
Gums ..	5,250	...	Coffee	6,774	16,774 "	"
Hides ..	250	...	Corals, real	51,491	*Nil*	68,653 " 10 per cent.
Ivory ..	30,000	...	Corks	10,124	"	*Nil.*
Jewellery ..	..	1,500	Cotton, Thread	35,064	49,226 "	"
Mats ...	1,400	...	" Twist ...	8,82,398	3½ per cent. 7,90,892	"
Metals ..	1,10,000	...	" Piece-goods ...	75,05,866	5 " 69,40,834	"
Naval Stores	3,500	...	Cotton goods, other kinds ...	1,775	*Nil*	"
Oils ..	..	5,500	Drugs and Medicines ...	2,02,675	2,01,875	"
Perfumery ...	200	...	Dyeing and Coloring Materials	1,07,749	77,749	"
Provisions ...	5,000	...	Fireworks	24,621	*Nil*	32,828 " 10 per cent.
Seeds ..	..	1,200	Flax, manufactures of— ...	31,990	"	*Nil.*
Shells ...	5,000	...	Fruits and Vegetables ...	2,78,459	3,05,459	"
Silk ...	..	16,000	Glass and Glass-ware ...	1,58,740	7½ per cent. *1,21,740	1,34,439 " Bangles at 10 per cent.
Spices ...	40,000	...	Gums	1,00,238	1,11,488	"
Sugar ,,	36,000	..	Groceries, not otherwise described ...	3,316	*Nil*	*Nil.*
Umbrellas ,,	...	1,500	Hides and Skins ...	29,331	29,580	"
	2,68,050	7,43,339	Instruments, Musical ...	20,957	"	"
Net result, Decrease 4,75,789	...	..	Ivory and Ivory-ware ...	1,59,567	1,60,567 "	*Nil.*
			Jewellery, including Plate ...	24,504	28,004	"
			Leather, and manufactures of—	63,379	..	"
			Liquors—Ale, Beer, &c. ..	84,217	*Nil*	"
			Spirits	18,25,264	1a. per Gal. "	"
			Liqueurs	18,000	Rs. 3-0 "	24,25,264 Rs. 4 per Gal.
			Champagne, Sparkling Wines	1,44,672	Re. 1-8 "	36,000 " 5 "
			All other sorts	3,00,000	,, 1-8 "	2,41,120 " 3½ "
			Claret, Burgundy, Austrian	1,88,270	,, 1-0 "	4,50,000 " 2½ "
			Matches	29,067	*Nil*	*Nil.*
			Mats, Floor-matting, China, of all sorts	3,777	7½ per cent. 5,177	"
			Metals, Copper and Yellow Metals	3,87,521	4,54,521 7½ per cent.	3,09,414 5 per cent.
			" Iron	2,31,050	1 " 2,40,050 1 "	2,85,050 2 "
			" Lead	8,473	8,400	5,600
			" Quicksilver ..	10,728	26,820 7½ per cent	17,880 5 per cent.
			" Spelter	33,740	41,340	27,560
			" Steel	41,423	*Nil*	*Nil*
			" Tin	1,22,610	1,38,610 7½ per cent.	"
			" Other sorts ..	91,705	*Nil*	*Nil*
			Naval Stores	47,922	51,422	"
			Oils	51,338	45,338	"
			Oil and Floor Cloth ...	2,599	*Nil*	"
			Paints, Colors, and Painters' materials	89,175	*Nil*	...
			Perfumery	25,454	7½ per cent. 25,554	33,937 10 per cent.
			Photographic apparatus ad materials	4,607	*Nil*	*Nil.*
Exports—			Piece-goods, not otherwise described	4,054	"	"
Cotton goods ..	..	17,000	Porcelain and Earthenware	71,789	"	"
[illegible] ..	[illegible]	..	Provisions and Oilman's Stores	2,40,749	2,46,749	"
[illegible] ..	[illegible]	..	Railway Materials ..	1,26,575	*Nil*	"
Lac ..	1,46,000	..	Rattans and Canes ..	20,771	"	"
			Seeds	13,833	13,533	"
			Shells	21,094	26,094	"
			Silk	8,15,551	5 and 7½ per cent. 8,02,551	9,23,551 7½ per cent.
Oils ..	..	7,000	Soap	9,748	7½ " *Nil.*	*Nil.*
Seeds ..	34,000	..	Spices	1,21,095	1,61,095	"
Spices ..	15,000	..	Stationery other than paper	43,232	*Nil.*	*Nil.*
			Sugar and Sugarcandy ..	4,14,749	4,52,749	"
			Tea	1,33,684	*Nil.*	"
			Tobacco	77,376	10 per cent. "	"
	2,99,000	24,000	Toys and requisites for all Games	37,584	"	50,112 10 per cent.
Net result, Increase 2,15,000	..	..	Umbrellas	68,127	66,627 "	*Nil.*
			Woollen Piece-goods ..	3,32,099	*Nil.*	"
			Braids and other sorts ..	19,391	"	"
Total of Import and Export ...	5,07,000	7,67,000	*N.B.—Nil* indicates that the figure in the preceding column holds good.			
Total result of Valuations, Import and Export ..	..	2,60,000				

Note.—These calculations are based on the year 1873-74 only. A further comparative statement has not been printed. Ed.

APPENDIX C.

Showing the financial result of proposed duties on present valuations, and of duties on new articles brought into the Tariff, as also proposed remissions of duty both on the Import and Export side.

I. *Estimated amount of duties proposed for remission.*

		Previous rates and revised valuations.	Revised rates and valuations.	Loss by remission.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imports.	Copper ...	4,54,521	3,09,414	1,45,107
	Lead ...	8,400	5,600	2,800
	Quicksilver ...	26,820	17,880	8,940
	Spelter ...	41,340	27,560	13,780
				1,70,627

		Five years' average, 1868-69 to 1872-73.	1872-73.	1873-74.	Preliminary estimate.	Corrections for new valuations.	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Exports.	Cotton goods	1,21,277	1,31,658	1,57,971	1,60,000	—17,000	1,48,000
	Seeds ...	7,57,616	4,71,719	7,26,010	7,50,000	+34,000	7,84,000
	Grain, other sorts ...	1,90,846	2,55,912	1,37,514	2,00,000	...	2,00,000
	Oils ...	1,04,965	1,07,090	85,567	1,05,000	— 7,000	98,000
	Spices ...	67,197	51,391	71,036	65,000	+15,000	80,000
					12,80,000	+25,000	13,05,000
							14,75,627

II. *Estimated amount of increased duties and new duties.*

		Rate of increase.	Rs.	Rs.
Increased duties. *Import.*	Beads	2½ per cent.	25,077	
	Corals		17,163	
	Fireworks		8,207	
	Glass bangles		12,699	
	Iron	1 per cent.	45,000	
	Perfumery	2½ per cent.	8,484	
	Silk		1,21,000	
	Toys		12,528	
	Spirits	Re. 1 0 0	6,08,000	
	Liqueurs	„ 1 8 0	18,000	
	Wines { Champagne and Sparkling ...	„ 1 0 0	96,000	
	Wines { Other than Claret and Burgundy	„ 0 8 0	1,50,000	
				11,22,158
New duties. *Import.*	Machinery	2½ per cent.	2,60,000	
	Cements	7½ per cent.	20,000	
	Instruments		10,000	
	Tea lead		15,000	
	Wall paper		5,000	
	Other items		25,000	3,35,000
	Total of increased and new duties ...	...	...	14,57,158

Remission of duty Rs. 14,75,000. Increase of duty Rs. 14,57,000. Loss by duties Rs. 18,000.

NOTE.—A third explanatory statement and a corresponding one in Appendix D, have not been reprinted . Ed

APPENDIX D.

Showing the complete result of all changes recommended both on the Import and Export side according to Appendix B and Statements I and II Appendix C.

	Rs.
Loss by valuations	2,60,000
„ by duties	18,000
TOTAL LOSS OF REVENUE ...	2,78,000

Dated 31st May 1875.

From—H. W. I. WOOD, Esq., Secretary to the Bengal Chamber of Commerce,
To—R. B. CHAPMAN, Esq., Secy. to the Govt. of India, Financial Dept.

BY the Resolution of the Government of India, Financial Department, No. 6703 of 25th November 1874, the formation of a Committee for the revision of the customs tariff valuations was sanctioned.

Under the orders then issued, the Committee commenced their duties early in January following, and they appear to have submitted their report without delay, as it was acknowledged in the Budget statement published on the 13th March last, the customs estimates having been framed after reference to it.

As considerable time has passed since the Government have had the report under consideration, and as the deferred publication of the orders of Government regarding the tariff is causing great inconvenience to many of the commercial community, the Committe of the Chamber of Commerce direct me to request you will be so good as to express to His Excellency the Governor General in Council their hope that an early decision may be arrived at, and that His Lordship may be pleased to place at their disposal a copy of the Tariff Committee's report.

No. 1459, dated 11th June 1875.

From—R. B. CHAPMAN, Esq., Secy. to the Govt. of India, Financial Dept.,
To—The Secretary to the Committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce.

In reply to your letter dated 31st May 1875, I am directed to state, for the information of the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, that action on the report of the Committee lately appointed to revise the Customs Tariff valuations and to report upon other matters relating to the customs duties generally, has been unavoidably delayed, in consequence of certain further enquiries that were found necessary. The report will, however, be taken into consideration as soon as possible.

I am also to intimate that His Excellency the Governor General in Council regrets that he is not in a position to furnish the Chamber with a copy of the Tariff Committee's report.

Dated 21st June 1875.

From—H. W. I. WOOD, Esq., Secretary to the Bengal Chamber of Commerce,
To—R. B. CHAPMAN, Esq., Secy. to the Govt. of India, Financial Dept.

THE Committee of the Chamber of Commerce direct me to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 1459 of the 11th instant.

As considerable time, upwards of three months, had passed since the Tariff Committee submitted their report to Government, and as the customs estimates in the Budget for the current year, published on 13th March, were declared to have been framed after reference to the Committee's recommendations, the Chamber's application of 31st ultimo was made in the confident expectation that the orders of Government would be speedily announced.

It is therefore with much regret the Committee now learn that no decision can, at present, be arrived at, pending further enquiries, and they would urge upon Government the advisability of an early decision upon the tariff question, which is of the greatest importance to the trade of the country.

Under the existing tariff, merchants are paying duties on valuations largely exceeding real values, thereby incurring actual loss; and the business of those who are bonding their goods in anticipation of a more equitable tariff, is obstructed by the uncertainty of the changes that may be introduced.

Under these circumstances, the Committee trust His Excellency the Governor General in Council will pardon the renewal of their application for the earliest publication of the revised tariff.

No. 2636, dated 12th August 1875.

RESOLUTION,—By the Government of India, Financial Department.

READ—

Proceedings in the Separate Revenue Department, Nos. 13 to 51 of January 1875.

Read the following papers—

From Secretary to the Tariff Committee, No. 197, dated 4th January 1875.
To ditto ditto No. 98, dated 6th January 1875.
Report of the Committee, dated 27th February 1875.
Letterss from the Committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, dated 31st May and 21st June 1875.

THE Indian Customs Tariff was carefully revised by a Committee at the beginning of 1869, when the tariff valuations of cotton yarn and piece goods and other articles, were largely reduced.

2. In April 1873, the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces of Bengal, forwarded to the Government of Bengal a memorandum by the Collector of Customs, Calcutta, suggesting a number of alterations in the import tariff annexed to Act XIII of 1871, and some additions thereto. The Board supported, generally, the recommendations made by the Collector, and made some further proposals.

Upon receiving these papers from the Government of Bengal, the Governor General in Council invited the opinions upon them, of the Governments of Madras and Bombay.

3. In August 1873, the Committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce submitted for the consideration of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, the expediency of revising the rates on which duties were assessed under the Indian Tariff Act, 1871, as well as the rates of duty to which merchandise was, at that time, subject, and intimated that the Chambers of Commerce of Bombay and Madras had been addressed on the matter, and that it was believed that these bodies would communicate with the Government of India and endeavour to obtain an object in which they were interested in common with the Bengal Chamber.

The Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal and British Burmah were invited to report upon these proposals.

4. On the 31st January 1874, the Manchester Chamber of Commerce addressed a memorial to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for India complaining—

that the duties of 3½ per cent. on yarns and 5 per cent. on British cotton manufactures imported into India were assessed on tariff rates fixed many years ago, when values ruled much higher than at present; so that the duties thus levied, actually amounted to about 4 per cent. on the actual price of yarn, in India, and nearly 6 per cent. on cloth;

that the tax was found to be absolutely prohibitory to the trade in yarn and cloth of the coarse and low-priced sorts;

that the Chamber were informed that it was proposed to import Egyptian and American raw cotton into India (no duty being charged thereon) to manufacture the finer yarns and cloth, which would thus compete with goods received from England on which duty was levied;

that a protected trade in cotton manufacture was, thus, springing up in British India, to the disadvantage both of India and Great Britain; and

that the duties increased the cost to the native population, or at least to the poorest of the people, of their articles of clothing, and thereby interfered with their health, comfort and general well-being.

The Manchester Chamber of Commerce, therefore, prayed that early consideration might be given to the subject of the duties levied on yarn and cotton piece-goods on import into India, with a view to their abolition.

5. On receipt from the Secretary of State of a copy of this memorial, the Government of India pointed out that the tariff had been carefully revised at the beginning of 1869, when the tariff valuations of cotton yarns and cloths were largely reduced; but held out an expectation that a Committee of revision would, again, be convened in the following cold season.

6. Thereupon, the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, while quoting facts to show that the tariff valuation required immediate revision, reminded the Secretary of State that, in their memorial, they had only incidentally referred to *valuations*, and that their main object and prayer was the total and immediate repeal of the duties themselves, for the reasons given in their memorial; and added:—

"The statements as to the baneful operation of these duties on commerce, and on the best interests of Her Majesty's subjects, both in India and in England, are abundantly confirmed by the latest advices from Bombay, which show that, under the protection extended by the levying of duties on imports, to the spinning and weaving of cotton yarn and goods in India, a large number of new mills are now being projected, and the revenue from import duties will be consequently diminished. The impost is therefore defeating its own object, as well as inflicting an injustice on the consumer and importer."

7. In September 1874, the Committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce again addressed the Government of India with a view to the revision of the tariff valuations, and furnished figures to show that the existing valuations were too high.

8. In November 1874, the Government of India constituted the following Committee for the revision of the tariff valuations:—

President.

MR. A. MONEY, C. B. ... ... Member of the Board of Revenue, Calcutta.

Members.

THE HON'BLE J. R. BULLEN SMITH ... Member of the Legislative Council of India.
THE HON'BLE R. A. DALYELL ... Member of the Legislative Council of India.
MR. T. C. HOPE ... ... Acting Commissioner of Customs and Opium, Bombay.
MR. T. B. LANE ... ... Collector of Customs, Calcutta.
MR. J. C. MURRAY ... ... Chairman of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce.

9. Mr. Murray was nominated by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce. The Bombay Chamber of Commerce were invited to depute a Member, but declined to do so.

10. The whole of the papers hereinbefore described, together with the various reports and opinions received from the several local Governments and Chambers of Commerce, were placed before the Committee; and they were instructed not only to revise the tariff valuations, but to give their opinion "as to the propriety of removing, from the tariff, any articles the retention of which may be thought unimportant in the interest of the public revenue, and the removal of which from the list of dutiable articles, would give freedom to trade; or any of the existing export duties which, in the opinion of the Committee, were, from competition, or otherwise, seriously prejudicial to the trade in the articles subject to them."

The opinion of the Committee was especially invited upon the representations which had been received upon the injurious effect of the import duties on cotton goods and twist. "The Government of India," they were informed, "does not impose or maintain customs duties for the purpose of affording protection to any branch or class of industry, but for revenue purposes only."

Finally, the Committee were told that the Government of India would be glad to receive suggestions from them, generally, upon any matters in which they might consider that the customs tariff required amendment.

11. The report of the Committee is dated the 27th of February last. They recommended considerable changes in the tariff valuations, the only difference of opinion among the members, in this respect, being as to the valuation of certain classes of cotton piece goods, in regard to which the members were equally

divided. The President gave his casting-vote in favor of a scale which, calculated on the importations in 1873-74, would reduce the duty on cotton goods by Rs. 6,42,000. The three remaining members, among whom were the two members connected with trade, proposed a lower scale, which would increase the relief to Rs. 8,00,000.

12. In regard to the larger question of alterations in the rates of duty, the Committee made several important proposals. They noticed the falling off of the imports of metals, which they attributed, partly to the rise in the price of metals of late years, and partly to the somewhat depressed condition of the agricultural classes in India, and recommended that, as a higher value would be put upon metals in the new tariff, the rate of duty upon copper, lead, spelter and quicksilver, in their raw state, should be reduced from 7½ to 5 per cent.

13. With regard to the representations by the Manchester Chamber of Commerce as to the effect of the import duty upon yarn and cotton cloths, they observed:—

"In so far as the complaints alleged that the tariff valuations were excessive, they have "been found to be just; and the Committee have already recommended reductions involving "relief to the extent of Rs. 6,42,000. But it is also urged that the duty is 'absolutely "prohibitory to the trade in yarn and cloths of the coarse and low priced sorts' which the "Indian mills make largely, under the protection of the duty; and it is suggested that, ere "long, the finer yarn and cloth will, with the help of importations from Egypt and America, "be manufactured also. It must, of course, be admitted that the Indian mills have injured "the English ones, to the extent to which their manufactures have displaced the manufactures "of Manchester, less their exports to other countries, and the amount of the injury they have "inflicted on the hand-looms of India in localities which Manchester goods have not been "able to reach. But the duty, though contributing to this result, cannot be said to be the "sole cause of it; since India, with many disadvantages, possesses certain natural capabilities "for producing goods of this low quality, which will probably secure the trade in them to her, "even if the duty be removed. On the other hand, if the duty were as prohibitory "as it is represented to be, the market would not be, habitually, over-stocked, as it has been "for years.

"The Committee think it more to the purpose to consider what proportion the particular "goods which have to meet Indian competition bear to the whole cotton import duty, and "how far this competition justifies the demand for abolition of the entire duty which has "been brought forward. The Indian mills can make mule twist up to 32s., and water twist "up to 20s., as also longcloths, T cloths, drills, domestics, jeans and sheeting. The pros-pect of the finer kinds of yarn and cloths being made, with profit or success, is notoriously so remote, and the enterprise so doubtful, that it is quite unnecessary to take it into present calculation. The duty levied in Bombay, in 1873-74, upon the similar Manchester goods which have to stand the Indian competition was about 2 lakhs of rupees. If the total duty on such goods paid in all India be taken, though the mills beyond the Bombay Presidency are, as yet, comparatively unimportant, it would barely exceed 4 lakhs. The demand that, because one class of goods, represented by 4 lakhs of duty in all India, has, in one part of India, to meet a local competition, the Government shall remit the remaining 77 lakhs which competition cannot affect, appears to the Committee quite unreasonable, and it is unnecessary even to enquire whether the finances could afford the remission.

	Rs.
On twist	16,412
On longcloths, &c. ...	1,87,926
TOTAL ...	2,04,338

"The scheme of removing the duty on coarse goods only, though reasonable in theory, is "difficult in practice, as explained by the Chairman of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce in "his published speech of January 5th, and has, he admits, been, in England, pronounced "unworkable.

"The alternative of an excise duty on the Indian mill products remains; but part of it "would have to be refunded on exportation, and the Committee see no more need for establishing a cumbersome and expensive excise machinery now, than there was in 1861 and 1862, when Mr. Laing decided against it,*

* Financial Statements, pp. 57 and 85.

"There are numerous heads in the import tariff which embrace some articles which "are also, to a certain extent, produced in India; and the Committee consider any alteration "in favor of cotton goods to be uncalled for."

14. The Committee recommended that the import duty upon certain articles of luxury should be raised from 7½ to 10 per cent., that on silk piece goods from 5 to 7½ per cent., and that upon iron from 1 to 2 per cent.; and that a duty of 2½ per cent. should be levied on machinery.

15. They proposed that the duty on spirit should be raised from Rs. 3 to 4 a gallon, that on liqueurs from Re. 1-8 to Rs. 3 a gallon, that on champagne and sparkling wines from Re. 1-8 to Rs. 2-8 a gallon, and that on all other wines, except Claret, Burgundy, Austrian and Greek, from Re. 1 to Re. 1-8 per gallon.

16. They also proposed to insert, in their appropriate places, in the tariff, certain minor articles which appear to have been accidentally omitted.

17. The Committee expressed an opinion against removing from the list the articles from which but a small amount of duty is derived, for the following reasons:—

"The Committee would have been glad to recommend the exclusion of all articles yielding "small amounts. But, precluded as they are, in the peculiar circumstances of India, from proposing "an increase of duty on any article which could yield a large return, they felt unwilling to "recommend the relinquishment of the sum which as a total is of importance, although the "items composing it are of insignificant value. It must also be noted that, in the present "tariff, there are only seven general headings which yield sums less than Rs. 10,000, and that "there exist objections against removing from the tariff only parts of a general heading."

18. The Committee, rightly considering the export duties to be the most objectionable portion of the Indian tariff, enquired carefully into these duties and recommended the abolition of the duties on—

Cotton goods;
Grain and pulse, except rice and paddy;
Seeds;
Oils, and
Spices.

19. The financial result of the proposals of the Committee, calculated upon the actual trade of 1873-74, was as follows:—

1st.—The alteration of the valuations was estimated to raise the receipts from customs duties by Rs. 5,07,000 and to lower them by Rs. 7,67,000, showing a net loss of Rs. 2,60,000. This loss would be increased by Rs. 1,60,000, or to Rs. 4,20,000, if the proposal for the lower valuation of cotton goods were adopted.

2nd.—The loss from the proposed remission of duties, was estimated as follows:—

		Rs.	Rs.
IMPORTS ...	Metals	1,70,627	1,70,627
EXPORTS ...	Cotton goods	1,43,000	
	Seeds	7,84,000	
	Grain and pulse other than rice and paddy	2,00,000	
	Oils	98,000	
	Spices	80,000	13,05,000
	TOTAL		14,75,627

3rd.—The gain by the increase of duties proposed, was estimated as follows:—

	Rs.
Duty on articles of luxury raised from 7½ to 10 per cent. ...	84,158
Ditto silk goods from 5 to 7½ per cent.	1,21,000
Ditto iron from 1 to 2 per cent.	45,000
Ditto machinery	2,60,000
Ditto spirit from Rs. 3 to Rs. 4 a gallon	6,26,000
Ditto liqueurs from Re. 1-8 to Rs. 3 a gallon	
Ditto wines	2,46,000
Small items brought into the tariff	75,000
TOTAL ...	14,57,158

leaving a net loss of Rs. 18,469 from alterations of duties.

20. Assuming the lower valuation of cotton goods to be accepted, the revision of the valuations and alteration of the duties together showed a net loss of Rs. 4,38,469. Against this was to be set the probability of an increase in the

imports of cotton yarn and piece goods, which, by the reduction of the valuations, would be relieved of duty to the extent of about Rs. 8,00,000 a year; and perhaps also some increase in metals.

21. Two dissents were appended to the Committee's report. Mr. Hope objected to the proposals to raise the import duty upon certain articles of luxury from 7½ to 10 per cent. and to double the one per cent. duty upon iron, and impose a duty upon machinery, and advocated a still larger increase of the duties on wines than the Committee. The President and Mr. Lane were opposed to the remission of the export duties in general, and especially of the export duties on grain and pulse, castor oil and seeds.

22. The Governor General in Council, having considered the report of the Committee, arrived at the following conclusions upon the various questions arising in connection with it:—

TARIFF VALUATIONS.

23. The tariff valuations recommended by the Committee have been accepted, with the exception of the valuation of shirtings and longcloths, T cloths, madapollams, jeans, domestics, sheetings and drills. Three members of the Committee advocated a valuation of these goods lower by half an anna a pound than that recommended in the Committee's reports. The Governor General in Council preferred to adopt the lower valuation of these goods.

EXPORT DUTIES.

24. The Governor General in Council carefully considered the dissent, recorded by Messrs. Money and Lane, from the recommendations of the Committee for the remission of many of these duties. But he concurred with the majority of the Committee in the opinion that it is of primary importance as far as possible to relieve the export trade of India from taxation, and to stimulate the growth of Indian produce, whether raw or manufactured, for exchange with other countries. In the judgment of the Governor General in Council, no part of the Indian tariff more urgently needed reform than the schedule of export duties. It was therefore with great satisfaction that His Excellency in Council found himself able to assent to all the recommendations made by the Committee for the remission of export duties. Moreover, the Governor General in Council was pleased to remit the export duties on hides and skins. The Committee do not seem to have observed that the existing export duty was confined to *tanned* hides and skins, and that the export of raw and salted hides and skins was already free. It seemed to the Governor General in Council inexpedient thus to tax the export of the manufactured article only; and the duty, which yielded, in 1874-75, only Rs. 1,51,100, has been abandoned altogether.

25. Thus the export tariff of British India now contains only three articles—Indigo, Rice and Lac. With these exceptions, the entire export trade is freed from all fiscal burdens.

IMPORT DUTIES.

26. The Governor General in Council has not thought it necessary to increase the duty on certain articles of luxury as proposed by the Committee. As will presently be explained, he had resolved to reduce the general rate of import duty from 7½ to 5 per cent.; and it would have been inconsistent with this resolution to raise the duty on these articles. For like reasons, His Excellency in Council was unwilling to increase the duty on silk piece goods; and, as the reasons for treating iron and machinery with special favor appeared to him as strong now as they have ever been, the recommendations of the Committee for imposing a duty on machinery and increasing that on iron were not adopted.

27. The inclusion in the import tariff of certain petty articles for the exemption of which there was no particular reason, has been approved. On the other hand, *coffee* has been exempted from duty as yielding a very small net revenue and as being largely produced in India, and *quinine* as an article the import of which deserves special encouragement. Further, His Excellency in Council deemed it expedient to fix the duty on arms, ammunition and military stores at 10 per cent.; and, in order to place those who are engaged in curing fish, with taxed salt on an equality with the curers of fish with untaxed or less highly taxed salt, it was considered necessary to impose a duty of 12 annas a cwt. on salted fish imported into the Bombay Presidency, except Sindh: it was not, for the present, thought necessary to impose this duty in other parts of India; but power has been taken, under the Indian Tariff Act 1875, to extend it as may be found expedient.

28. The Governor General in Council accepted the conclusion of the Committee in respect to the demand made by the Manchester Chamber of Commerce for "the total and immediate repeal of the import duties on yarn and piece goods." The revenue obtained in 1874-75 from these duties was Rs. 92,15,383; and, even at the valuations as now revised, it would have been more than Rs. 83,00,000. It would be impossible for the Government of India to give up such a sum without seeking some compensation from other sources. These duties are levied at a very small cost and at a minimum of inconvenience to the people, and they cause no discontent. Had the Government of India found it necessary, for the reasons given on behalf of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, or for any other cause, to abandon these duties, they would have been placed in a position of much anxiety. If necessary, they must probably have resorted to the alternative of an excise on the indigenous mills, rather than give up a large revenue which cannot be spared. But it is plainly shown by the Committee, that, in regard to the great bulk of the trade in these goods, the importers are, as yet, subject to little or no new competition by the manufactures in India. The Committee have reported, after careful inquiry, that the import trade which is exposed to competition from Indian manufactures, yields a duty of only Rs. 4,00,000. It should be remembered that the handlooms of India have, all along, competed with importers in respect to this class of goods: the only new feature in recent times is the construction of cotton mills in increasing numbers; some have long existed, and have not, it is believed, till lately been very successful.

It is difficult to obtain trustworthy statistics of the consumption of cotton goods in India. The following were given at a meeting of cotton spinners held at Blackburn on the 21st of October last:—

210,000,000 lbs. imported from England.
210,000,000 lbs. supplied from native hand manufacture.
40,000,000 lbs. supplied from Indian manufactories.

Whether these figures be correct or not, it cannot be doubted that the imports of cotton manufactures are mainly composed of the higher qualities of goods, and that the coarser fabrics have always been largely manufactured in India.

29. The figures given in the margin show the quantities of cotton yarn imported, each year, since 1859-60, and the value of cotton yarn and piece-goods together for the same period. The figures of value cannot be trusted for purposes of accurate comparison; the valuations were partially raised in November 1860;* in 1864† the remainder were raised; in 1867, and again in 1869, they were reduced. It will be remembered that, in 1862, the duty on cotton twist and piece-goods was reduced to 3½ and 5 per cent. respectively. The imports of cotton goods were affected by the high prices caused by the interruption in the supply of raw cotton to England from the United States owing to the civil war. These prices lasted till 1865.

YEARS.	Quantities of cotton twist and yarn.	Value of cotton twist and yarn and piece-goods.
	lbs.	£
1859-60	31,477,287	11,066,988
1860-61	30,580,866	11,082,113
1861-62	29[illegible],[illegible]77	10,[illegible],409
1862-63	19,[illegible],[illegible]79	9,650,580
1863-64	19,608,127	11,945,603
1864-65	17,901,925	13,227,825
1865-66	16,892,078	13,810,358
1866-67 (11 months) ..	30,855,040	15,096,806
1867-68	26,719,280	17,698,267
1868-69	29,042,052	18,852,485
1869-70	32,049,038	16,271,216
1870-71	40,387,059	19,044,869
1871-72	28,858,890	17,483,884
1872-73	32,192,843	17,229,753
1873-74	30,947,684	17,781,341
1874-75	37,097,260	19,387,270

* Mr. Wilson, Financial Statements, p. 21.
† Sir C. Trevelyan, *Ibid.*, p. 160.

30. In the three years from 1859-60 to 1861-62 the average annual value of the imports of cotton twist and piece goods was, in round numbers, £11,000,000. In the four years from 1862-63 to 1865-66 the

average annual value was £12,150,000. The financial year 1866-67 is useless for purposes of comparison, as it only embraces 11 months. In the four years from 1867-68 to 1870-71, the average annual value was £17,966,000.

31. In the four years from 1871-72 to 1874-75, the average annual value was about the same—that is to say, £17,970,000: but, in 1869, the tariff valuations were lowered by 15 per cent.; and, if allowance be made for this, there is an increase of about a quarter of a million sterling over the average for the preceding period. In the year 1874-75, the value was £19,387,270, which is the highest amount for any year of the period under review.

32. The Governor General in Council is aware that it is stated that the trade of last year was not prosperous; but, looking at these figures together, and making every necessary allowance, he can see no indication that the demand in India for English cotton manufactures has diminished, or is likely to diminish. On the contrary, it is more probable that, as the demand for English cotton manufactures has, hitherto, steadily progressed, notwithstanding the competition which has always existed in the lower classes of goods, from native hand-loom weavers, and even, for several years past, from mills, so it will continue to progress, although the lower classes of goods may, in future, be produced in the new Indian manufactories more cheaply and more suitable for the Indian consumer, than they have been by hand-looms, or in the older mills.

33. An alternative proposal was made, not by the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, but by that of Bombay, that the Government should exempt from duty the coarse sorts of yarn and cloth, which alone are subject to indigenous competition. The Government of India would have been willing to adopt this proposal, and to sacrifice revenue in giving effect thereto, if, on investigation, it had been found to be practicable. But it is open to two serious objections: 1*st*, it would be difficult, if not impossible, to draw any clear and stable line to describe the goods to be thus exempted; and 2*ndly*, if any such line were fixed, it would be hardly possible to protect it from evasions; and moreover, a very onerous responsibility would be imposed, upon customs officers. To fix any such line, if it were possible, would be to stimulate the indigenous mills to devote their attention to the manufacture of goods such as would compete with those just above the line. It is stated to be the opinion of some leading members of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce that this alternative scheme is impracticable; and it certainly so appears to the Government of India with the information now before them.

34. Duties upon imports have not been imposed in India with the object of protecting Indian manufactures or produce, but solely for purposes of revenue. When, after the Mutiny, the Government were compelled to raise additional taxes, the general rate of the import duties was increased; but the earliest opportunity was taken to reduce this rate, and among the first articles relieved were cotton twist and piece goods, the duty on which articles was lowered in 1862 to 3½ and 5 per cent. respectively, while the general rate remained at 10 per cent.

The following observations then made by Mr. Laing expressed the views entertained by the Government:—

"Free-trade does not mean that there shall be no taxes, but that taxes shall be levied solely with a view to revenue, and not partly for revenue and partly for protection.

That every customs duty on an imported article should have a corresponding excise duty on similar articles produced at Home has, therefore, become an axiom; and it only admits of one exception—where the amount of import duty is so moderate that it does not seriously affect trade, while it makes it obviously inexpedient to establish an excise machinery for the sake of levying a trifling duty.

This is the case with regard to corn in England, where a duty of 1*s.* a quarter equal to 5 per cent. on the cheaper sorts of foreign grain is retained; and it is precisely our case with regard to piece goods.

We cannot dispense with customs duties on our imports generally; and, while this is the case, no reasonable man can object to our retaining an old accustomed duty of 5 per cent. on manufactured goods."

The Government of India are still of opinion that a duty of 5 per cent. *ad valorem*, upon cotton goods, cannot practically operate as a protection to native manufacture.

The Government fully admit the advantage that would be derived to the people from a reduction in the cost of their clothing; but, as has been already said, financial considerations will not admit of so large a sacrifice as that of the duty on cotton goods. There are other items of customs, moreover, particularly the export duty upon sugar by land, which, in regard to the general interests of the people of India, demand prior consideration.

35. While, thus, unable to accede to the demand made by the Manchester Chamber of Commerce for the remission of the import duties on cotton yarn and goods, the Governor General in Council has gladly assented to the revised valuations of these goods proposed by the minority of the Committee, which are calculated to afford relief to the trade by a reduction of duty to the extent of Rs. 8,00,000, if reckoned upon the trade of 1873-74, and Rs. 8,80,000, if reckoned upon the trade of 1874-75. The Governor General in Council hopes that this relief will give some help to a commerce which is of vast importance to both India and Great Britain.

36. The value of American and Egyptian raw cotton imported in 1873-74 was less than Rs. 70,000; and the Governor General in Council has not ascertained that, hitherto, such cotton has been imported to any extent to be manufactured into cloth in Indian mills. But, in order to place the Indian manufacturer upon the same footing as the importer, it would be necessary to levy a duty upon such raw cotton, if it should be imported: as a precautionary measure, therefore, an import duty of 5 per cent. has been imposed by the Tariff Act, 1875, on raw cotton not the produce of continental Asia or Ceylon. It is not necessary thus to tax foreign cotton of the same quality as that grown in India.

37. The duty on twist is left, for the present, at 3½ per cent. But, if it be found that imported twist is largely manufactured into cloth in the Indian mills, it may become necessary, hereafter, to increase this rate.

38. The value of metals, machinery, and railway materials imported yearly from 1859-60 is shown in the margin. A comparison of the imports for the ten years from 1863-64 to 1873-74* gives the following result:—

Years.	Machinery.	Railway materials.	Metals.
	£	£	£
1859-60 ...	871,531	1,706,002	2,241,255
1860-61 ...	870,251	1,903,344	2,503,046
1861-62 ...	553,883	1,509,580	2,551,829
1862-63 ...	506,518	1,165,852	3,003,407
1863-64 ...	585,516	1,267,240	3,368,652
1864-65 ...	554,150	685,632	3,755,932
1865-66 ...	586,182	1,435,929	3,043,234
1866-67 (11 months)	601,740	2,091,417	2,587,427
1867-68 ...	1,077,529	2,464,966	3,939,156
1868-69 ...	794,569	1,591,813	3,839,651
1869-70 ...	556,097	1,217,334	3,570,128
1870-71 ...	447,570	1,466,068	2,713,591
1871-72 ...	405,835	516,996	2,390,775
1872-73 ...	517,316	441,260	1,962,621
1873-74 ...	1,002,347	889,639	1,738,507
1874-75 ...	1,185,943	753,057	2,607,075

Average of—		Metals.	Machinery.	Railway materials, &c.
		£	£	£
Five years	1863-64 to 1868-69	3,589,325	719,588	1,489,116
Five years	1869-70 to 1873-74	2,443,124	585,833	906,259
Year	1874-75	2,607,075	1,185,943	753,057

39. There has been a decrease in the imports under each head during the ten years. The import of railway materials depends upon the operations of the State, either directly or through guaranteed companies; and the decrease has been caused by the gradual completion of the main lines of railway. Machinery shows a large recovery in the years 1873-74 and 1874-75; in the latter year,

* The year 1866-67 has been omitted because the returns for this year include only 11 months.

the imports rose to a higher value than in any previous year. The chief decrease has been in raw metals; and it has continued during the last eight years of the series, until last year, when there was a satisfactory improvement. The values given are the tariff valuations, and they do not accurately represent the real values, for the price of metals has of late risen considerably; but the figures are good for the purpose of comparison. But for the encouraging reaction in 1874-75, it might have been necessary for the Government to grant a larger measure of relief to the trade in metals than has been actually given. As it is, the Governor General in Council hopes that the reduction of the general rate of duty from 7½ to 5 per cent., by which metals will benefit largely, will give adequate relief to this branch of trade.

40. The Governor General in Council has adopted the recommendations made by the Committee for the increase of the duties on spirit and wines, with some slight modifications, the chief being that the duty on liqueurs has, in accordance with a recommendation made in 1873 by the Collector of Customs, Calcutta, been fixed at the rate adopted for spirit, *viz.*, 4 rupees a gallon.

41. It will be generally admitted that spirit and wines are legitimate subjects of taxation; it is only necessary to take care that the duties are not pitched so high as to induce illicit practices, and that the principle is kept in view of preserving a relation between the customs duty on spirit imported from abroad, and the excise duty on spirit distilled in India. This principle has been clearly affirmed in Section 11 of the Indian Tariff Act, 1875, and the Local Governments will be immediately consulted as to how far practical effect can be given to it. The circumstances of India and the present stage of development of the administration of the Excise Department are not such that the internal duties can be raised indiscriminately, or without careful consideration of local circumstances.

Reduction of the general rate of import duty to 5 per cent.

42. Before 1845 the general rates of import duty were as follows:—

	Imported on British bottoms.	Imported on foreign bottoms.
Raw produce	3½ per cent.	7 per cent.
Manufactured articles ...	3½ and 5 per cent.	7 and 10 per cent.

43. By Act IX of 1845, a general rate of 5 per cent. was substituted for all manufactured articles not enumerated with special rates of duty; and by Act VI of 1848, goods imported on foreign bottoms were admitted on the same terms as those imported on British bottoms.

44. In 1859, after the Mutiny, the rate was raised to 10 per cent. and, during one year, in some instances, to 20 per cent.

45. In 1864, the rate was reduced to 7½ per cent. The articles then, and now, subject to the general rate, are numerous; but their value does not exceed one-fifth of the value of the whole import trade, the chief articles of import having special rates of their own, and not coming under the general rate.

46. The Committee, naturally, did not consider it within their province to propose any revision of the general rate of import duty. But Mr. Hope, in his dissent, incidentally expressed a hope that it might soon be found possible to reduce the general rate to 5 per cent., and added that he believed that "fiscally the result of such a reduction would be very satisfactory."

47. The Governor General in Council has had much pleasure in announcing the determination of the Government of India to make this reduction, and again to fix at 5 per cent. the general rate of import duty for all articles not enumerated in the Tariff with special rates of duty. His Excellency in Council was pleased, at the same time, to remove from the special, to the general category, tobacco, a high import duty on which must operate as a protection to the Native produce and manufacture.

48. The articles specially taxed are, now, as follows:—

	Rates.
Arms, ammunition and military stores ...	.... 10 per cent.
Cotton twist	... 3½ ,,
Liquors	... Various rates.
Iron, enumerated sorts, and railway materials ...	... 4 per cent.
Opium	... 24 rupees a seer.
Salt and salted fish	... Various rates.

The import duty on all other articles liable to such duty, is, now, five per cent.

49. It is important to form some opinion how soon the ordinary growth of trade, together with the stimulus given by the relief now granted, may be expected to recoup to the revenue the sacrifice which has, thus, been made. The facts of the last reduction were as follows:—the average receipts, from the 7½ per cent. duty from 1861-62 to 1863-64 inclusive were about 40 lakhs of rupees a year: the duties were reduced in March 1864; the average yearly receipts from 1864-65 to 1866-67 inclusive were about 33 lakhs. The average yearly receipts, from 1867-68 to 1869-70, were about 40 lakhs, and, from 1870-71 to 1872-73, Rs. 40,40,000. Thus, it appears that, in three years, the increased trade recouped the revenue for the loss by the reduction in the duties made in 1864.

50. In estimating the effect of the further reduction now made, it must be borne in mind that the reduction from 10 to 7½ per cent. was one-fourth, whereas the reduction from 7½ to 5 is one-third, of the duty. The value of the trade on which the general rate of 7½ per cent. duty was levied, in 1874-75, was Rs. 6,88,00,000, yielding a revenue of Rs. 51,60,000. To yield the same revenue with a 5 per cent. rate of duty the value of the trade must increase to Rs. 10,32,00,000, or by Rs. 3,44,00,000. The reduction from 10 to 7½ per cent. was recouped in three years, showing an increase of trade of 1⅓ crore in three years, or at the rate of about Rs. 46,00,000 per annum. At this rate of increase, it would take more than seven years for the revenue from the duty now reduced to rise again to its recent amount. But, since 1864, the development of the railway system and of the trade with England has been very great, and it may be hoped that the trade will respond to the still more liberal concessions now made to it, so that, perhaps, a more rapid recovery may be looked for now than after 1864.

Financial Results.

51. The Committee calculated the results of their recommendations upon the ascertained trade of 1873-74. Upon this basis, they estimated the net loss of revenue, if all their proposals were accepted, and if, moreover, the lower rate of valuation recommended by the minority for certain cotton goods, were adopted, at Rs. 4,38,800. To this must have been added the following amounts, owing to the alterations made by the Government in some of the proposals of the Committee:—

Increased duties proposed by the Committee but not adopted.

	Rs.
Silk	1,21,000
Machinery	2,50,000
Iron	45,000
Articles of luxury	84,158
Add duties taken off in excess of the Committee's recommendations—	
Export duty on hides and skins	1,88,988
Import duty on coffee and quinine, less increase on arms, ammunition, &c.	10,000
Total ... Rs.	7,09,146

52. The Committee, however, reckoned as lost by the remission of the export duties which they recommended, not only the actual duty obtained in 1873-74, but a further sum of Rs. 25,000 which would have been also received,

if the duties had been retained at the new valuations. This sum of Rs. 25,000 should be deducted from the Committee's calculation. It thus appears that the loss of duty calculated upon the trade of 1873-74, and upon the basis of the Committee's recommendations as modified in detail by the Government of India, would have been Rs. 11,22,946.

53. The figures of the trade of 1874-75 are, however, now known; and the Government of India prefer to calculate the financial effect of the measures recorded in this Resolution, upon the basis of this trade, being the latest ascertained statistics.

The figures are as follows, after allowing for the net reduction (estimated at Rs. 46,333) of refunds and drawbacks owing to the reduction of the import duties:—

LOSSES.

Import duties remitted.

	Rs.
General rate reduced to 5 per cent.	17,20,000
Duty on coffee and quinine remitted—less increased duty on arms, ammunition and military stores	10,000
	17,30,000

Export duties remitted.

	Rs.	
Cotton goods	1,63,826	
Grain and pulse	2,73,450	
Hides and skins	1,51,104	
Oils	94,955	
Seeds	9,84,730	
Spices	59,500	
All others	534	
	17,28,099 or say	17,30,000

Revision of Valuations.

	Rs.		
Loss on cotton goods	8,80,000		
Less net gain on other goods—	Rs.		
Import tariff	1,20,000		
Export tariff	1,40,000	2,60,000	
			6,20,000
Total loss ...			40,80,000
GAINS			
		Rs.	
On spirit		6,40,000	
„ wines and liqueurs		2,80,000	
„ other articles		80,000	
			10,00,000
Net yearly loss ...			30,80,000

54. It thus appears that the net amount of revenue sacrificed by the present revision, calculated upon the trade of 1874-75, is Rs. 30,80,000.

EFFECT UPON THE ESTIMATES.

55. Rather more than one-third of the current financial year is already passed; and the loss, during the remainder of the year, may be estimated at Rs. 20,00,000. The customs revenue of the year is, however, as yet, prosperous; and, apart from the revision of the tariff, the Government consider that it would have been reasonable, now, to estimate the revenue of the year at Rs. 2,80,00,000 instead of Rs. 2,67,00,000, as originally estimated. In considering these figures, it should be remembered that, in expectation of the present revision of the tariff, the customs revenue of the year was estimated at Rs. 4,20,000 less than would, otherwise, have been set down. There is, thus, reason to hope that, notwithstanding the sacrifice of Rs. 20,00,000 during

the present financial year, the customs revenue will reach the sum of Rs. 2,60,00,000; in other words, that it will fall short of the estimate by only Rs. 7,00,000.

This augurs well for the rapid recovery of the revenue from the reductions now conceded; and it may fairly be expected that, notwithstanding the present concessions, the customs revenue, as a whole, will in a very few years be again as high as it was in 1874-75. For these reasons, the Government are of opinion that the changes introduced into the customs tariff, while they will give a substantial relief to the trade of India, will not cause any risk to the stability of the finances.

NEW CLASSIFICATION OF THE TARIFF FOR STATISTICAL PURPOSES.

56. It remains only to observe that the classification of the tariff schedules has been revised in accordance with instructions issued by the Secretary of State for India, upon the report of a Committee convened to consider the best means of assimilating the statistics of Indian trade with those of Great Britain and Europe.

CONCLUSION.

57. In conclusion, the Governor General in Council desires to offer the thanks of the Government of India to the Members of the Tariff Committee whose Report has been reviewed in this Resolution, and, especially, to those Members who, though not public servants, have willingly contributed their valuable time and experience to the laborious task which has now been accomplished.

ORDER.—Ordered, that this Resolution be communicated to all Local Governments and published in the supplement to the *Gazette of India*; and that a copy be sent to each Member of the late Committee for the revision of the Customs Tariff.

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Abstract of the Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India, assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations under the provisions of the Act of Parliament 24 & 25 Vic., Cap. 67.

The Council met at Simla on Thursday, the 5th August 1875.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, G. M. S. I., *presiding.*
His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, G. C. B., G. C. S. I.
Major General the Hon'ble Sir H. W. Norman, K. C. B.
The Hon'ble Arthur Hobhouse, Q. C.
The Hon'ble Sir W. Muir, K. C. S. I.
The Hon'ble Ashley Eden, C. S. I.
The Hon'ble Sir A. J. Arbuthnot, K. C. S. I.
Colonel the Hon'ble Sir Andrew Clarke, R. E., K. C. M. G., C. B.
The Hon'ble Sir Douglas Forsyth, K. C. S. I.
The Hon'ble T. C. Hope.

INDIAN TARIFF BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the law relating to customs duties and for other purposes. He would explain in a few words the origin of this Bill. About four years had elapsed since the existing tariff values were fixed by Act XIII of 1871, and numerous representations had been made to the Government of India that market-prices had fallen considerably below those values. Regarding cotton-goods especially, the Manchester Chamber of Commerce had stated that the excess in values amounted to an addition of nearly one per cent. to the rates of duty. It likewise happened, in the course of customs administration, that as time went on, it was necessary to make various petty changes by notification, and legal difficulties came to light which could only be removed by legislation. Thus a new customs law became necessary from time to time at no very long intervals. In December 1874, the Government of India appointed a Committee to consider all these matters. The constitution of the Committee was this: Bengal was represented by the Collector of Customs, Mr. Lane; Madras by the Hon'ble Mr. Dalyell, who had held the post of a Member of the Board of Revenue at that Presidency; Bombay by the Commissioner of Customs and Opium, an appointment held at that time by himself. The mercantile community were represented by the Hon'ble Mr. Bullen Smith, who was a Member of this Council, and Mr. J. C. Murray, the Chairman of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce. The Chamber of Commerce of Bombay was invited to send representatives, but was unable to do so. The Madras Chamber sent a short letter explaining their views upon the principal subjects under discussion, and the Bombay Chamber sent a detailed statement of the tariff values they desired, and also their proceedings at a public meeting, which were very voluminous, and expressed their views on all the points in dispute. The Chairman of the Committee was Mr. Money, Member of the Bengal Board of Revenue. The Committee had made their report, it had been taken into consideration by the Government of India, and the result was the Bill he now requested permission to introduce.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE then applied to the President to suspend the Rules for the conduct of business, with a view to the Bill being taken into consideration and passed at the present sitting. The reasons for asking His Excellency to take this somewhat unusual course were, that urgent representations were still being made as to the loss which trade was suffering by the enhanced tariff values; that there was no reason why trade should be kept waiting for any relief as to rates of duty which the Government, with the concurrence of the Council, were prepared to give; and, lastly, that if the Bill were proceeded with in the ordinary manner, there would be, under some heads; loss to the public revenue, and under others a complete paralysis of trade.

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT said that the reasons given by the Hon'ble Mr. Hope for the suspension of the Rules appeared to him to be conclusive. These Bills relating to customs tariffs were necessarily such as could not be circulated to the public previous to their introduction, because the circulation of them would have the effect of disturbing trade. Mr. Hope had also correctly remarked that there was considerable pressure to deal with this question. THE PRESIDENT therefore declared the Rules to be suspended.

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE then introduced the Bill and moved that it be taken into consideration. He added that in doing so he would explain to the Council, as concisely as the subject would allow, the nature and scope of the measure.

Taking first the body of the Bill, the Council would observe that sections 1, 4, 5, 8 and 10 corresponded almost word for word with sections 1, 2, 3, 7 and 8 of the existing Tariff Act No. XIII of 1871. Section 2 of the Bill repealed that Act, and also Act XVIII of 1870, which it was desirable to get rid of and re-enact in the present measure. Section 3 was the old section 4, shorn of the Opium clause, modified to suit the proposed change in the export tariff, and with an addition of 'salted fish,' which he would explain presently. Section 6 was the old section 6, with the addition of the substance of the repealed Act XVIII of 1870, empowering the Government of India to reduce or take off the duties on any particular goods. Section 7 placed in the body of the Bill a proviso regarding rendering unfit for human consumption spirit intended for use in arts, manufactures and chemistry, which existed in Schedule A of the present Act, and added a penalty corresponding with that in Act XVI of 1863, which was the law on this subject for country-made spirit. Section 9 expanded the old Opium clause omitted from section 3, so as to place all the action of Government regarding opium on a clear legal footing. Section 11 was new, and empowered the Governor General in Council to control the excise duties on country-made spirit, with the view of maintaining a proper proportion between them and the duties on imported spirit. Section 12 was the old section 5, with two similar verbal amendments of the Consolidated Customs Act which had been found necessary, and also an important proviso regarding arms. Its object was to enable the Government to deal with arms, ammunition, and military stores, for which a license had been refused, in ways other than sale by auction, which alone was legal at present, and of course could not be resorted to without nullifying the refusal of license.

Turning to the schedules of the Bill, it would be observed, in the first place, that the classification of articles had been entirely altered. Under the orders of the Secretary of State for India, a Committee had met in England to revise the whole of the Indian forms of trade statistics, with the view of bringing them into correspondence with the publications of the Board of Trade. Under the advice of this Committee, a new classified list of all imports and exports had been sent out for adoption, and the classification of the tariff had necessarily to be changed in conformity with it.

He would now explain all changes of importance which were proposed in the substance of these schedules for the approval of the Council—first taking changes in duties, next tariff values, and finally giving an outline of the financial result of the whole.

Commencing with duties which were said to be prejudicial to trade, and with the import side, the most important item was cotton goods and twist. In the course of 1874, the Manchester Chamber of Commerce had made two

important representations to the Secretary of State, to the effect that the duty was "absolutely prohibitory to the trade in yarn and cloth of the coarse and low priced sorts;" that it was intended to import into India, American and Egyptian raw cotton in order to make the finer qualities also; that the duties increased the cost to the poor consumer, and fostered a protected trade and new mills, thus defeating their own object and endangering the revenue; and finally, that their "total and immediate repeal" was necessary.

The Tariff Committee, to whom these representations were referred, enquired carefully into them, and found that the duty levied in all India on the coarse goods referred to was only about four lákhs of rupees, or five per cent. of the entire duty on cotton goods, which amounted to about eighty lákhs, and that only half of this sum, or one-fortieth of the whole, belonged to Bombay, where alone there was as yet any considerable local manufacture. The case therefore stood thus, that because one-twentieth of the cotton goods imported were subject to a local competition, which only seriously affected one half of that twentieth, the Government were asked for the "total and immediate repeal" of the nineteen-twentieths of the duty, paid by the remaining cotton goods on which local competition had no present effect whatever. It might of course be said that the present duty was no measure of the injury local manufacture had caused, and that, to estimate it properly, we must take into consideration the quantity of goods which the local mills were now producing, and which it was to be supposed would, but for them, have been supplied by Manchester. But as far as Bengal and Madras were concerned, there was no trace of any injury whatever. In Bombay, no doubt, the mills took to a certain extent the place of increased imports, but the competition of Bombay mills, like their profits, had been greatly exaggerated. After deducting what they made for exportation, and allowing for the extent to which they had displaced the hand-loom weaving of the country, the residuum was not sufficient materially to affect the argument as stated above. The Committee were therefore of opinion that the case for total abolition, on the grounds on which it was claimed, must inevitably fall to the ground.

There was an alternative scheme put forward by the Chamber of Commerce—not of Manchester but of Bombay—which he would now notice. It consisted in the exemption from duty of only the coarser sorts of yarn and cloth which were subject to local competition. This scheme had, at first sight, a great deal to recommend it, but it was open to two objections: 1*st*, that it was impossible to draw a well defined line between coarse and fine goods; and 2*ndly*, that any line drawn would not only lead to elaborate evasions and frauds on the part of the home manufacturer, who would endeavour to make goods which should just come within the exemption, but would stimulate the local mills to manufacture goods just above the line, and so would enlarge the range of the competition now complained of. The line would never be a steady and permanent one, for it would be necessary perpetually to keep moving it on further and further, higher and higher, until in the end, perhaps, the whole duty would be affected. There were two principles on which a line might be drawn—the principle of value and the principle of description. By the principle of value was meant saying, for instance, that all cotton goods valued at nine, or ten annas, per lb. and under should be exempt. By that of description was meant specifying that certain kinds of cloth, say longcloths, domestics, T cloths, and other coarse grey cloths under 18 × 18 reed, should be free. "Value" was objectionable in that it was not only a matter of opinion but subject to a double fluctuation—one following the market, like a tariff value, and another following the advance to higher and therefore more valuable kinds of cloth in which the local mills would be encouraged. "Description" threw on the Customs officers the onus of deciding whether the varieties of cloth which existed and the new ones, such as with 18 × 17 reed, which would spring up, were within the exemption or not. While fully appreciating the compliment paid to the honesty and intelligence of Custom-house appraisers by those who advocated "description," he did not think that the burden was one which ought in justice to be imposed upon them, or which they would be able to bear to the satisfaction of the mercantile community. As to invoices, weight and size of bales, and other

indications which it was thought would prove safeguards, Customs officials knew well that only a limited reliance could be placed upon them. The difficulty of drawing a line could hardly be better illustrated than by the fact that in January last the Bombay Chamber of Commerce addressed the Tariff Committee advocating the principle of value, but that now the Secretary of the Chamber informed him (MR. HOPE) that on reconsideration leading members were in favour of the principle of description. On the whole, therefore, there appeared to be no doubt of the soundness of the verdict, understood to emanate from some leading members of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, and announced by the Chairman of the Bombay Chamber in his speech of the 5th January last, that this alternative scheme was unworkable.

It might be said that this decision against either total or partial repeal showed a total indifference to the interests of Manchester. It was, no doubt, the fashion in some quarters to represent the interests of the Government of India and Manchester as antagonistic. But in point of fact the reverse was the truth. Both were in the same boat, for if Manchester lost her trade, the Government would lose its revenue, and would be obliged to resort to some other form of taxation which, considering the suitability and extensive incidence of a tax on clothing and the ease with which a customs duty was collected, would be far more objectionable than the duties now complained of. The wisest policy in the interests of both seemed to be to leave matters to take their natural course, instead of aggravating by interference any evil, such as it was, which might exist. The Council had already heard how small a proportion of the cotton trade was really affected. There was scarcely a trade furnishing imports to India which had not to suffer to some extent from local manufacture. We had only to look around at some of the ordinary articles we consumed to see that they were produced in India as well as in England. The competition of which Manchester complained was now but little more than had always been encountered from the hand-looms of India. And moreover what did the duty amount to?—5 per cent.! Mr. Massey had remarked with truth that the Indian import duties were "the lightest in the world." Until two or three years ago the English import tariff itself comprised a duty on wheat called, like the Indian counterpart, a revenue duty, and yet no one thought of accusing England of being a protective instead of a free-trade country.

In accordance with the above view it was the desire of the Government, with the concurrence of the Council, to do whatever seemed to be in accordance with sound policy to prevent what little evil might be thought to exist from assuming through their neglect undue proportions. The only measure at present required appeared to be the imposition of a duty upon raw cotton not the produce of continental Asia or Ceylon, which had therefore been provided for in the Bill. The reservation was intended to save Persian and similar cotton which was analogous to Indian and useless for the finer fabrics. The duty would, therefore, fall on American and Egyptian cotton, which the Bombay mills might be tempted to import. Another point was worthy of note, that the fact of the duty on imported twist being 1½ per cent. lower than that on cloth gave an encouragement to Indian mills to make the finer cloths from such twist. If it were thought by the English manufacturers that this modicum of protection was injurious, no doubt the Government would be ready to consider any representation they might make on the subject, and might abandon the policy of Mr. Laing, who reduced the duty on twist, and revert to that of Mr. Wilson, who declared in his financial statement of 1860 that he could "discover no good reason why cotton yarn and twist should be imported at a lower rate of duty than cotton piece-goods." If in spite of such precautions the Indian mill manufactures should assume more important dimensions than at present, then there appeared no doubt that the proper course would be, not a repeal of the import duty with its concomitant resort to more objectionable taxation, but the imposition of an excise duty. Home and imported goods would thus be put on an absolute equality, and the revenue unobjectionably derived from clothing would be preserved. At present there appeared to be little

more need for such a measure than when in 1861-62 Mr. Laing decided against it. But it would be well if investors in Indian mills would bear this hint in mind and, thus forewarned, be precluded from charging the Government with breach of faith to them in the event of the imposition of an excise duty at any future date.

Having thus noticed the question of cotton goods, he would now take up that of raw metals. The Tariff Committee found that there had been a heavy fall in all of these, and especially in copper, lead, spelter and quicksilver. They accordingly recommended a reduction of the duty on these from 7½ to 5 per cent. But for the recovery which had been found since the date of their report to have taken place in 1874-75, it was probable that even a larger reduction than they advised would have been thought desirable. As it was, the present Bill adopted their recommendation, but extended it to all the metals paying 7½ per cent.

This reduction introduced the broader question of a reduction to 5 per cent. of all the articles in the tariff now paying 7½ per cent. Previous to the Mutiny the normal rate of the tariff had been 5 per cent. except on a few special articles; but that event necessitated heavy increases, and it was not till 1864 that a return even to 7½ per cent. was attained. Ever since then there had been an implied understanding that the 5 per cent. rate would be reverted to whenever the state of the finances would permit.

The items paying 7½ per cent. were some fifty in number, and comprised several which could ill-afford the additional impost. In the case of raw silk, on which the additional rate produced nearly two lákhs of rupees, there was the anomaly that the home spinners of Gujrát and other Provinces had to contend at this disadvantage with imported silk goods paying only 5 per cent. duty. Another important point was, that all the 7½ per cent. articles were falling off. The average of the last four years was below that of the preceding four by no less than nine lákhs of rupees of duty, from which, at 7½ per cent., the falling off in the value of the imports themselves could readily be calculated.

The amount involved in a reduction of these articles to 5 per cent. was very large—no less than seventeen lákhs of rupees! The reduction from 10 per cent. to 7½ per cent. in 1864 had been recouped to the revenue in three years. But as in the present case the reduction would be of one-third instead of one-fourth, a longer period would perhaps be required. On the other hand the railway system had since then been greatly developed, and a greater proportionate recoupment might also be expected from every fresh reduction of duty.

Considering this prospect, and also that the relief would reach very numerous branches of trade, that it would in some cases be a set-off against unavoidably increased tariff valuations, as also that trade was believed to be generally depressed and the value of silver was low, he was glad to say that the Government were prepared, with the approval of the Council, to take a bold course, and reduce to 5 per cent. all items except arms, ammunition and military stores, which would be noticed presently.

The Tariff Committee were instructed, amongst other matters, to consider whether there were in the tariff any articles so unimportant that they might be exempted altogether from duty. The Committee found under this category only fishmaws, sozille and singally fish, and shark-fins, the whole duty on which was refunded on exportation. To this the present Bill proposed to add coffee, because two-thirds of the duty was refunded, and the net sum received was under £500 a year. Quinine, it was also thought, might be exempted, both on hygienic grounds and in the hope of encouraging the importation of a purer article than that which was now received.

All changes in import duties thought to be prejudicial having been explained, he would proceed to exports. The first item was cotton goods. This duty was subject to the general objection that it was laid upon a local manufacture subject to severe foreign competition, and was thus a burden of 3 per cent. on Indian manufactures in foreign markets. Where, as happened to some extent, the goods were made of imported twist, which had of course paid the 3½ per cent. import duty, the burden was 6½ per cent. instead of 3. The returns showed a falling off in the trade of late. As coal and iron were relieved

in 1862 on similar grounds, and the three Indian Chambers of Commerce, together with the Committee, recommended the measure, the abolition of this duty was provided for in the Bill.

Hides and skins, the Committee thought, might remain dutiable, as the trade was undoubtedly thriving. But considering that raw hides had been exempted some years ago, and it was an anomaly to tax the industry alone, especially in the face of competition, abolition was recommended in this instance also.

Seeds, grain (other than rice and wheat—the former to be noticed presently and the latter already free), oils, and spices were recommended for relief from duty by only a majority of the Committee, who held that although individual oils and seeds might be doing well, the trade as a whole had been nearly stationary for some years, and had to encounter severe competition from America and Russia—countries holding a great advantage as to freight and time of reimbursement of investments. These grounds were considered to warrant abolition.

With regard to exports generally, due weight ought to be given to the importance of relieving the producer, and the indirect returns in land-revenue, indirect taxation, railway receipts, and especially exchange, which would follow that policy. By the measure proposed the Indian export tariff would be reduced to three articles, all taxable, for the present at least, on special grounds. Indigo and lac were still in the main monopolies in the hands of India, and where, as might sometimes happen, the duty on rice fell on the producer, an exceptionally light land tax rendered him able to bear it, and justly liable to do so.

It was not possible, MR. HOPE proceeded to state, that relief from duty of the extensive nature now proposed, and amounting to perhaps thirty-four lákhs of rupees, could be given without increase of other duties where such a course was reasonable. Spirit was an article which had long been known as capable of bearing a higher duty. Two years ago the Bengal Board of Revenue had recommended that the duty of Rs. 3 per gallon should be raised to Rs. 4, in order to preserve a proper relation with the excise on country-made spirit. The Madras Collector of Customs on similar grounds recommended as much as Rs. 5 per gallon. As the existing duty was not light and every rupee per gallon was equal to six lákhs of rupees of duty, an increase to Rs. 4, which the Committee advocated, was thought sufficient for the present Bill. No doubt there was a possibility that this increase might check consumption, but not a probability, and if a decrease did occur it was likely to be met by a corresponding increase in the excise on country spirits.

Liqueurs were at present classed with champagne, and paid Re. 1-8 per gallon. The Committee recommended their being raised to Rs. 3; but considering that they were a pure luxury, there appeared no reason why they should not pay Rs. 4, as spirit did.

Wines were at present placed in two classes, champagne and other sparkling wines, paying Re. 1-8 per gallon, and all other wines paying Re. 1. On examining into the incidence of this rate the Committee found that claret and Burgundy were at this rate paying on an average 20 per cent. *ad valorem*, and held this rate to be sufficient, especially in view of the desirability of encouraging the use of such innocuous beverages by Europeans, in preference to spirits. Champagne and the like were found to pay only from 10 to 15 per cent *ad valorem*, and the remaining wines 11 per cent. on an average; so the Committee recommended that the one should be raised to Rs. 2-8 and the other to Re. 1-8 per gallon. In both cases the increase left the duty a little under 20 per cent., which could not be deemed excessive, since the duty on wines in England was believed to be about 23 per cent. The Committee's recommendations were adopted in the Bill.

It might of course be said that these increases on both spirit and wines were an addition to class-legislation at the expense of Europeans. There were, no doubt, certain well known objections to class-legislation which, however, need not be gone into on the present occasion, as in this case nothing more was effected than a readjustment of class duties, and a very desirable

one. The long list of articles the duty on which was reduced from 7½ to 5 per cent. embraced very many which were much consumed by Europeans. Apparel, for instance, got relief to the extent of a lákh and a half; glass-ware, Rs. 80,000; provisions and oilman's stores, Rs. 80,000; carriages, watches, pianos, billiard-tables, saddlery, china, stationery, and other things too numerous to mention, came in for their share. Soap, for which Europeans were believed to have an especial predilection, got a bonus of Rs. 5,000; and even the lovers of pipes and cigars were not forgotten.

Arms, ammunition and military stores were the last item entered in the Bill for increase. The Government thought it desirable on political grounds to raise the duty on them from 7½ to 10 per cent.

Besides the increases of duty already referred to, there were a few minor articles on which new duties were proposed. The reasons for a duty on raw cotton had been already given. As to the rate of duty, it was clear that in order that a local manufacturer using imported raw material might have no advantage over the importer of a manufactured article who had to pay duty, a duty on the raw material was required at least equal in amount to that paid on such manufactured article. Theoretically, perhaps the duty on the former ought even to exceed somewhat that on the latter. But in the present case it was thought sufficient to make the two equal—that is, to impose 5 per cent.

A small duty on salted fish was found necessary in Bombay, in order to prevent Indian salters who had to use our excised salt being at a disadvantage compared with importers of foreign salted fish, which had no excise to pay. The rate had been made nearly equal to our excise duty on salt. Indigo-leaves also it was proposed to subject to a special duty, to prevent the loss to the revenue arising from the manufacture of indigo in Pondicherry from leaves exported from British India. Duties were likewise recommended by the Committee in their 19th paragraph on a variety of small articles, in order to fill up gaps and correct anomalies. Their suggestions were adopted in the Bill, except as regarded bricks, tiles, tallow, and grease.

It was a relief, MR. HOPE continued, to turn from duties which it seemed necessary to impose to the mention of others which, though formally recommended by the Committee, did not appear expedient. The Committee suggested that six items which they deemed luxuries might be raised from 7½ to 10 per cent.—a measure which was fortunately not financially necessary, and lay open to various objections. It was only fair, however, to those members of the Committee who by their votes carried this recommendation, to state that they probably would not have made it but for the belief that some equivalent must be found for the duties they desired to remove. Silk they proposed to raise from 5 to 7½ per cent. but this placed silk higher than other piece-goods. They also advised the increase of the duty on iron from one to two per cent., and the imposition of a 2½ per cent. duty on machinery, which was now free. The Government, however, were of opinion that it was as important to encourage manufacturing industry now as at the time when these articles received the favour they enjoy. The total estimated yield of duties thus suggested, but not included in the Bill, was Rs. 5,10,000.

Having thus explained the changes of all kinds in rates of duty which were comprised in the Bill, he would mention briefly tariff values. The valuations of the Committee involved a net loss of Rs. 2,60,000 on the basis of 1863-64, and they had been adopted in every instance except one. The Committee were equally divided as to the valuation of shirtings, which it was agreed among them should govern that of the classes above and below. Those members whom the casting vote of the President constituted the majority advocated a higher valuation, based on an average of the preceding thirteen months, the others a lower, in consideration of the present and future prospects of the trade. The difference between the two, though only amounting to six pies per pound, involved about Rs. 1,60,000 of duty. In view of actual quotations since the date of the report the adoption of the lower rate was now proposed. According to the estimates now prepared on the basis of 1874-75, and with allowance for all the proposed changes of duty, the net loss by valuations would

be Rs. 6,20,000. The actual relief to cotton goods alone was no less than Rs. 8,80,000, or nearly 11 per cent. of the whole duty paid.

In conclusion, he would trespass but a few moments longer on the patience of the Council, for the purpose of stating very briefly the financial result of the entire measure, leaving to the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Finances to to show how that result affected the Budget and was justifiable on general financial grounds. The loss by reduction of import duties would be £173,000 per annum, and that by remission of export duties an equal amount, or £346,000 in all. To this was to be added, as already stated, £62,000 for tariff valuations, making a total of £408,000 per annum. Against this loss was to be placed a gain of £100,000 per annum, composed of £64,000 from spirit, £28,000 from wines, and £8,000 from minor articles. The net loss was therefore £308,000 per annum. It would be perceived that the consumer would get a net relief of £161,000 and the producer of £173,000. As regarded the current financial year of course only two-thirds of these figures were to be taken, as four months of the year had expired. He had every confidence that the Council, in view of these figures and the explanations which had been offered, would approve of the measure he had had the honour of laying before them, as being sound and opportune.

The Hon'ble SIR WILLIAM MUIR said: MY LORD,—"The Council will probably expect from me some explanation of the bearing which the measures now proposed for their consideration will have upon the finances of the empire.

"Hitherto no extensive revision of the tariff has been made but at the beginning of the financial year and in connection with the budget. Measures of the kind taking effect during the currency of the year are inconvenient because of their disturbing influence on the estimates; and the present is no exception to the rule. But it was found impossible to mature the details connected with this revision at an earlier period; and my hon'ble friend has explained the evils that would have resulted from further delay. It is true that Government was in possession of the Tariff Committee's report before the budget was closed; but so many weighty questions required careful deliberation, that anything like immediate or precipitate action would have been most inexpedient; and in view of the broad and liberal treatment the subject has received on both sides of the tariff, the delay will not, I trust, be regretted by the mercantile community.

"Formerly all questions connected with Customs were dealt with in the Financial Department alone; but since the establishment of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, the responsibility has naturally been shared with it. The proposals now before the Council, framed under the personal guidance of Your Excellency, have been carefully elaborated in both Departments and, I may add, have the cordial concurrence of both.

"As regards the charge of the Bill, it was felt that no one was more competent to the duty than my hon'ble friend who has introduced the measure, both from his intimate acquaintance with the subject and also because, having been himself a member of the Tariff Committee, he was thoroughly cognizant of their proceedings and the reasons which dictated their proposals. And I am sure that the Council will feel that the manner in which he has discharged the trust has fully justified the confidence reposed in him. I think that the thanks of the Government are in an especial manner due to Mr. Hope both for his labours in elaborating all the details involved in this important measure and also for the exhaustive and able speech in which he has placed them before the Council; and the thanks of Government are similarly due to the Committee for the thorough and earnest manner in which they conducted their investigations, and for their complete and most satisfactory report of the results of their deliberations.

"The duty now devolves upon me of showing in what way the changes proposed will affect the estimates of the year, and how our future finances will bear the strain of the loss arising therefrom.

"And first as to the re-adjustment of VALUATIONS. The Committee estimated the loss of duty by reduction of values at £76,700 and the gain by increased values at £50,700, leaving a net loss of £26,000. But there was a difference of

opinion as to the price of cotton goods; and the Government, giving the doubt in favour of the trade, adopted the lower valuation of the Minority, thus increasing the net loss to £42,000. A provision to this amount was accordingly made in the estimates for the year.

"But the loss has been increased by further alterations in the tariff. Making the calculation on the receipts of 1874-75, the reduction on cotton goods alone amounts to £88,000; whilst against this we have a gain by increased values of only £26,000, leaving a net loss of £62,000. Of this only two-thirds, or £41,333, will be incurred during the remaining eight months of the year: and this is covered by the provision in the budget of £42,000. In calculating the loss in future years, as compared with the estimates of the present year, a deduction to the extent of this provision should be allowed, which will leave a sum of £20,000 to be debited hereafter as the annual loss for decreased valuation.

"I proceed to notice the loss on IMPORT duties. In their treatment of the import tariff, the Committee confined their proposals to a reduction in the duty on metals, estimated at £17,000. They no doubt refrained from recommending any larger measures, not considering themselves at liberty to do so. But Your Excellency has happily determined on the broader and bolder course of cutting down the duty all round from its present rate of 7½ to 5 per cent.

"My hon'ble friend was himself in favour of this reduction, though he did not venture to look for it till some future occasion; in his separate paper he writes:—

"'There is no reason why cotton goods generally should pay a lower rate than other articles. I hope that the next general change will be a reduction of the 7½ rate to 5 per cent.; and I believe that fiscally the result would be very satisfactory.'

"The Tariff Committee of 1869 also advocated the same measure.

"'If the finances of the country,' they said, 'could bear the reduction at the 7½ per cent. duty to 5 per cent., we would urge the expediency of the change by which a considerable measure of relief would be afforded to the commerce of the country.'

"Looking back to the various changes which have taken place in the import tariff, I find that prior to the mutiny, the general rate on British goods was 3½ per cent. on raw products, and 5 per cent. on manufactured or prepared articles; with special rates at 7 and 10 per cent. on certain classes of goods. In 1859, owing to the deficit caused by the mutiny, the general rate was raised to 10 per cent., and on a variety of luxuries (as tea, coffee, millinery, grocery, &c.) as high as 20 per cent.; but this latter rate so crippled the trade that in the following year it was reduced by Mr. Wilson to 10 per cent.; and this continued to be the ruling duty for the next five years. Meanwhile in 1861 cotton yarn was lowered by Mr. Laing to 5 per cent., and in the following year still further to 3½ per cent., and piece-goods from 10 to 5. In 1863 iron was brought down from 10 to 1 per cent. The next large measure was in 1864, when the general rate was lowered from 10 to 7½ per cent.

"The measure then which Your Excellency has now resolved on, namely, a reduction of the general rate of import duty from 7½ to 5 per cent., brings us back to the normal import duty that prevailed before the finances were disorganized by the events of 1857-58, but without the special rates. From this large measure of relief we may anticipate the happiest effects, in the encouragement of commerce, and in causing a material accession to the import trade. The expectation is based on experience; for the rebound, when the duty was similarly lowered in 1864, is truly surprising. The average customs revenue from the articles affected for the three years preceding that reduction was £400,000; in the three years following, it fell to £333,000; but in the second triennial period (1867 to 1869) it rose to £404,000, that is to say, the loss was more than recouped within three or four years. There is a distinction, however, between the former and the present measure; that was a reduction from 10 to 7½ per cent., or one-fourth; this, from 7½ to 5, or one-third; £400,000 duty at 10 per cent. represents a trade of four millions; at 7½ per cent. of five and one-third millions. Thus the former reduction was covered by an increase in trade of £1,400,000 in three

years; or at the rate of above £450,000 a year. To recoup the loss in the present case, the addition to trade must be £3,440,000, which, at the former rate, would take at the least seven years. But then the present reduction is larger in the proportion of 4 to 3; and we may naturally expect that the stimulus to trade will be proportionately stronger, and more rapid in its action. Add to this that the railway system has since been greatly extended and the facilities for the distribution of merchandise multiplied. The import trade will also receive a reflex impetus from the relief proposed for the export trade.

"It is true that other causes may also have been at work to create the rapid development of trade from 1864 to 1867; but credit may justly be taken for the reduction as the chief agent; and the precedent strengthens the position of Government in its present resolution.

"Hardly any articles have been removed from the Import Schedule, excepting coffee which is a home product, and quinine, which was recommended by the Committee in 1869, and the cheap and plentiful supply of which cannot but be regarded as a blessing to the country at large. On the other hand, some minor articles, before accidentally omitted, have been added; for, constituted as the Indian import tariff is with a general reach and incidence, exemption can only be justified on special grounds, as e. g., with machinery, the attraction of which is of the highest consequence to develope the resources of the country, or where the duty is so small that its collection is not worth the expense and trouble. For any other cause, exemption would, under the present conditions of the tariff, be tantamount to a class-privilege.

"Bating the set-off from these additions, the loss to our Customs revenue by the reduction of import duty from 7½ to 5 per cent., as estimated on the receipts of 1874-75, will amount to £173,000.

"I now come to the EXPORTS: and here the recommendations of the Committee have (with one exception) been adopted whole and entire. Every staple has been swept away from the list of dutiable exports, but three. The reform now achieved has long been demanded. For 30 or 40 years, it has been admitted on all hands that to levy a duty on the export of our own productions is the most vicious form of taxation, excepting only where we have either a monopoly of the staple, or such special advantages of soil and climate in its production as will enable us to command the market, and so to throw the increase of price upon the foreign consumer. As long ago as 1846, the Hon'ble Court of Directors stigmatized the levy of duties on the export of our staples, because 'they could not fail to restrict the demand for these articles, and to render them less able to compete with the similar products of other countries,' and concluded that 'all these duties were objectionable in principle and ought to be abolished with the single exception of indigo.'

"SIR W. MUIR then quoted a number of distinguished authorities, from that time to the present, including Sir H. Maddock, the Calcutta Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Bullen, Mr. Crawford, Mr. Bullen Smith and Colonel R. Strachey, who had in the strongest terms denounced export duties, and urged their abolition. In 1860, the Right Hon'ble Mr. Wilson, thus addressed the Council:—

"'As a general rule, when the products of our soil have to find a foreign market, and in cases in which they enter into competition with those of other countries, the direct effect of export duties must be to place our products in those countries at a disadvantage with their foreign competitors. ... With regard to export duties on articles which have to compete with the products of similar articles from other countries in neutral markets, the first effect no doubt is that the export duty acts to that extent as a reduction of the price paid to the producer, and is a special tax and discouragement to him as a producer; but a further and serious danger is that your duty may exclude the articles from the foreign market altogether, act as a prohibition, and thus put an end to, or greatly limit, the production and the demand for labour. It is this obvious distinction that has made us so desirous to relieve our exports as the best means of improving our internal resources.'

"Notwithstanding these vigorous and unassailable protests extending over the last thirty years, the tariff has till very recently been clogged with a vast number of export duties. Slowly, and one by one, they have gone. In 1860, tea, coffee, wool, flax, jute, and raw hides, were freed; in 1865, silk, saltpetre,

borax, wax and shawls; in 1873 wheat, and in 1874 lac-dye. But up to 1867, no less than 97 articles were subject to export dues, besides every article not enumerated in the tariff. A great reform was made, at the recommendation of the Committee in 1867, when only 9 articles were retained. And so the tariff has remained to the present time, when it is now left for Your Excellency to give the *coup de grâce*, or nearly so, to this bad system.

"Six staples of the country,* all labouring under the disadvantage of foreign competition, it is now proposed to free. The remission has been recommended in every case by the Committee excepting that of hides. But raw hides having been exempted in 1860, the maintenance of the duty would evidently have been a burden on the export of tanned and prepared skins, and thus a check upon a profitable industry. Indeed one chief merit of the present measures is that unfettered export will promote domestic manufacture not only in this case but in that of Cotton goods, Oils, and other commodities, (as has already been done with Jute), and so encourage the shipment of our staples in a more valuable shape, and one that will ensure a higher return. And we may assuredly hope that India has now a new rôle before her by the growth of a flourishing export trade in her own manufactures.

		Duty.
* Cotton goods	...	£ 16,383
Grain	...	„ 27,345
Hides (prepared)	...	„ 15,110
Oils	...	„ 9,496
Seeds	...	„ 98,473
Spices	...	„ 5,959
Miscellaneous	...	„ 53
TOTAL	...	„ 172,810

"In comparing with by-gone tariffs the Schedule now submitted to the Council with its three remaining articles, it is hardly possible to believe that but eight years ago, the export tariff contained close upon one hundred articles, besides every other commodity that was not therein expressly freed by name.

"From this measure, we may surely anticipate that a great impetus will be given to production throughout the country and to the export trade. The saying of the Wise man is true in this aspect as in so many others; 'there is that scattereth and yet increaseth, and there is that withholdeth more than is meet and it tendeth to poverty.' Instances are not wanting of the export of a staple having been checked with the view of retaining it in the country; and the result has been the drying up of its production, scarcity and dearness, and the eventual impoverishment of that country. On the contrary, the increased demand caused by free export, will, we confidently trust, stimulate production everywhere, cause fresh capital to be invested, and new labour applied; and thus, like fresh springs each one contributing its portion to the flood, the quickened manufactures and production will from every quarter help to swell the great stream of merchandise.

"This is not to be set down as mere theory or fond expectation. It can be illustrated from many undoubted examples of the marvellous growth of trade when freed from the burdens of the custom-house. I will adduce a few instances by way of illustration.

"JUTE (raw) was made free in 1860. In the five years preceding, the quantity exported averaged 684,800 cwts., value £344,500. In the five years ending 1874-75, the trade had increased to an average 5,790,000 cwts., value £3,504,000.*

		Cwt.	£
*Five years' average	1855-59 ...	684,800	344,500
„ „ „	1860-64 ...	1,641,259	902,463
„ „ „	1865-69 ...	2,580,000	1,326,000
„ „ „	1870-74 ...	5,790,000	3,504,000

"HIDES (raw) were exempted in 1860. In the five years from 1863-68, the value of raw hides exported averaged £894,758: in the next five years £2,355,677: and in 1874-5 £2,677,767.

"The statistics of TEA have a special significance for the confidence they afford of the steady growth and bright future of this important staple. It was made free in 1860; in the five years from 1863 to 1868, the average annual value of export was £519,164. In 1874 it had reached £1,937,429.†

	Averaage.	
†Five Years.	lbs.	£
1863-68	6,340,418	519,164
1869-73	16,285,653	1,409,589
1874-75	21,137,087	1,937,429

"The growth of the WHEAT trade (freed in 1873) is remarkable. From 1862 to 1865 the annual export was only 63,557 cwts.: during the last two years it has averaged 1,412,500 cwts.‡

		Average.	
		Cwt.	£
‡1862-65	... ...	63,557	...
1867-69	... ...	217,700	77,664
1870-72	... ...	426,540	188,313
1873-74	... ...	1,412,500	659,000
1874-75	... ...		

"The rapidly improving aspect of our general Export trade will be clearly learned from the following particulars, in which quaternial periods are compared for the last twenty years. The figures are exclusive of the value of raw cotton, the greatly enhanced price of which from 1862 to 1865, consequent on the American war, would have vitiated the comparison.

		£
Average for 4 years	1859 to 1862	... 25,800,000
„ „	1863 „ 1866	... 28,880,000
„ „	1867 „ 1870	... 33,239,247
„ „	1871 „ 1874	... 41,480,543

In 1834-35 the total of our exports to all parts, as Mr. Wilson shows in his speech of 1860, was under Eight millions. It is now more than five times that amount. Mr. Wilson goes on to say:—

"'Again, Sir, in 1834-35, the value of our imports into India was only £4,261,106: in 1858-59 it was no less than £21,366,447; and in the present year will exceed £24,000,000" [*in* 1874-75 *it was close on* 36 *millions*]. "And this is independent of treasure, to the average amount of no less than £11,223,107 yearly ... ... Taking the exports and imports of merchandise and treasure, and there is really no distinction between the two, we find that the trade of India has grown up from a total sum of £13,847,289 in 1833-34 to one of £60,219,660 in 1858-59. Can we desire a stronger proof of the steady prosperity of the country?'

"A bright and promising view; but no one can accuse it of having been over-sanguine, when we find the average of the total trade for the five years ending 1873-74 was nearly Ninety-five millions, and that in 1874-75 it exceeded One hundred and one millions. With these facts before us, we may not doubt the marvellous buoyancy of Indian merchandise, nor question the capacity of the trade for future expansion in the same ratio;—or rather, having regard to the concessions now proposed, and the increasing facilities created by the railway, in a ratio still more rapid and surprising.

"The loss from the remission of export duty is close upon £173,000, which (by happy coincidence) is the exact relief given also to the import dues. The loss by exchange is a loss to importers, but it is a gain to exporters. The importers, therefore, may say that they were in need of greater relief. This is of course not stated as an objection, but simply as a suggestion, in case it might seem to render expedient a modification of the expression 'just.' But this must not be regarded as altogether a dead loss. For *first*, the remission of duty will stimulate the export trade; and that again, by swelling the amount required in repayment, will re-act upon our imports, and increase our customs revenue. *Second*, an increase of exports (until, at any rate, they shall have been balanced by an equal increase of imports) will improve the exchange by creating a greater demand at home for the means of remittance to India; and any improvement in exchange will lighten our burden on account of the heavy payments made in England. *Third*, the expanded trade will add to the railway traffic, and so to its receipts in which Government is directly interested. And *fourth*, whatever increases the demand for the products of the soil or enhances their value, must add to the wealth of the people; and moreover the Land-revenue is benefited not only by greater ease and regularity of realisation, but also (where the settlements are temporary) by an eventually higher assessment. These are all clear advantages to our finance, which, though indirect, are not to be the less thought of on that account.

"Three articles are still retained on the export schedule. Of lac and indigo* we have practically almost a monopoly, and so the duty, serving to raise the price, falls on the foreign consumer. It is true that indigo is exposed

		Duty.
* Lac	...	£ 24,300
Indigo	...	„ 47,300

to some inconsiderable competition from America and also to danger from mineral dyes; and Mr. Wilson seemed to contemplate its eventual remission. But the Committee say that the duty (not more than one per cent. *ad valorem*) is not felt, and they do not recommend its removal. It is a trade, however, which engages much capital and employs much labour, and is deserving of every encouragement: and I trust that it may be possible at some future time favourably to consider its claim to be free. The third staple is rice. The propriety of retaining the export duty on it was much discussed some time ago. It was then doubtful whether the duty had not a prejudicial effect upon the trade. But of recent years there seems ample evidence that neither production nor export is checked by it; on the contrary, both expand and flourish in a manner quite astonishing. The greater part of the export is from Burma, and the position of Burma is peculiar: the land assessments are extremely low; and this duty, which is a moderate tax on the profits of the peasant proprietors, is the most easy and convenient form of supplementing the land-revenue. It is clear that, for the present at any rate, it does not press; and such being the case, we could not afford to give up the large customs revenue of £600,000 derived from it for any mere theoretical objection. We are fortunate in having here present, in my hon'ble friend Mr. Eden, the highest authority on the subject; and I hope that he will give us the benefit of his views upon it.

"I should have said that there was a fourth commodity subject to the trammels of the custom-house, and that is opium; for the income derived from it, under whatever form taken, is in reality an export duty. But it falls on the foreign consumer; and I think there are few, at the present day, who would wish to see the duty on it lowered or the traffic stimulated. Rather should it be our object, if possible, even to enhance the duty.

"We come now to consider the total loss for which we must be prepared. Upon imports and exports, there will be a loss on each of £173,000, for duties reduced; and (as will be remembered) there is on account of lowered valuations a balance to be debited against future estimates of £20,000, making in all a total of £366,000. Against this must be put the gain expected from increased duty on spirits and wines, and the additional articles taxed, amounting (as Mr. Hope has shown) to £100,000; so that the net loss will be £266,000. The calculation is made on the returns of 1874-75, a favourable year. On the average of the three preceding years, it would be some £25,000 less.

"Such, then, is the loss for which we must be prepared. This is without taking account of any recoupment, direct or indirect, from increased trade. It is also irrespective of enlarged receipts from spirit manufactured in the country, the excise on which will be raised, as far as possible, to the enhanced standard of the new import duty; but against this there may possibly be some diminution of consumption. All such sources of increase are, however, contingent on the future; and to be absolutely safe (so far as safety is possible in finance) we must look how our ways and means will stand without them.

"In the current year, then, there will be no difficulty. Four months of the year have already passed; for the remaining eight the loss will be £177,334. The surplus provided in the estimates is £506,000; so that the margin is ample. And we have every reason to expect that the out-turn of the year will be materially better than the estimates. One heavy loss, indeed, there will be—for exchange; but however high we may take this, it will be far more than covered by the rising receipts in other branches. It is early, and perhaps imprudent, to calculate as yet the issue of the year. But there are certain branches in which we shall almost certainly be above our estimate. Opium is already £167,000 in excess, and by the close of the year may probably be £300,000 to 400,000. In customs we are even now £113,000 above estimate, and an equal sum in salt.

"So far as can be foreseen, no extraordinary charges are likely to devolve upon us. The only item of the kind is the grant of £30,000 for the visit of His Royal Highness the PRINCE OF WALES. And should the expenditure exceed that sum, assuredly we shall not grudge it on the auspicious occasion that augurs so well for the future of India, and promises to deepen the personal

interest of the Throne, and one might add of the whole Realm, in the prosperity of this great dependency.

"Everything, indeed, looks prosperous at the present moment: and although it would be rash to calculate on the continuance of equal fortune to the close of the year, yet we may with some confidence assume that, even with the drain of the present measures upon it, the surplus of the year will prove to be considerably larger than what was estimated in the Budget.

"And now as regards future years, the same considerations may induce a feeling of security that the loss, even if in no degree recouped, would not endanger the equilibrium of our finances. True, if anticipated, that loss would have reduced the estimated surplus of the year to £240,000. But, then, we must bear in mind that the estimate for Opium, though taken at a higher figure than before, was still avowedly low. It was, in fact, £380,000 below the lowest income of the last seven years, and £800,000 below the average of that period. It is not unreasonable then to expect that we shall, on the average, have in the future at least £400,000, or half a million, above the estimate of 1874-75. Then the other main sources of revenue,—Land, Excise, Salt, Customs,—are all in a sound state, and show a tendency to rise, and that in a far more marked and rapid way than any increase in the charges of administration. It is true that the prospects from exchange and the depressed value of silver are not encouraging; but any loss on that account must be small in comparison with the sources of enhancement. And over and above all these considerations, we have the good hope of an eventual full recoupment of our loss by the steady growth of trade, increased Railway receipts, and other benefits to be looked for from the present measure.

"In forming any forecast of our position, it would be wrong not to take into account the contingencies of the future in reference to three enemies of Finance,—*famine*, *flood* and *foe*. In so great an empire, we cannot but expect from time to time the visitation of drought and famine in some parts of the dominion. But the experience of the past is not discouraging. The special conditions of the recent famine in Bengal involved, from the inaccessibility of the tract, the necessity of an unusually large expenditure. And yet the cost, nearly Six millions, was (as shown in the financial statement for the year) nearly covered by the surplus of the preceding three years alone. And it should be remembered that this conclusion is not affected by the money we have been borrowing during that period. All this and more has been devoted to the construction of reproductive works which, besides adding to the revenue and the prosperity of the country, will eventually repay the interest due upon them. The debt, therefore, will in reality prove no burden. The general revenues will not be one whit the worse on their account.

"As respects floods, we are no doubt frequently exposed to them; but I do not recollect any instance in which they have seriously affected our receipts. During the past year there were serious losses from this cause both in the Madras and Bombay Presidencies; but they hardly told perceptibly on the revenues of the year.

"As for war, it is of course entirely beyond the scope of any computation, and we can only trust that there may be 'peace in our time.' But bating this last contingency, we have, I believe, every ground of confidence that our receipts will continue to be in excess of our normal expenditure; and that even after the drain upon them caused by the proposed measures, we shall have a sufficient and an improving margin.

"There is one other conclusion to be drawn from this brief review of our finances. It will have been clear that, even if it had been on other grounds expedient, our position would not have admitted abandonment of the duty on cotton imports. The loss of £800,000 could not have been undergone unless we could have substituted for it some new source of taxation; that is to say, we should have to give up a productive source of income, the pressure of which, though of wide incidence, is not appreciably felt by the people, and in its stead impose some new measure that could not fail to harass and irritate the people. I hardly think that any one could seriously contemplate the

alternative. Indeed the arguments of the Committee, as clearly enforced by my honourable friend, are conclusive against the necessity for any change. The competition from domestic manufacture affects at the most only Four out of Eighty lákhs of rupees of duty, that is only one-twentieth part of the trade. If the coarser commodity so affected could have been treated separately, it might have been exempted altogether; but, as Mr. Hope has shewn, there are insuperable difficulties in the way. No doubt, the argument is theoretically correct that where a commodity is produced at home, we should either free the import of that commodity, or excise its production to an extent equivalent to the import duty, or altogether prohibit its production. But if Hon'ble Members will cast their eye down the import schedule, they will find hardly any article which, in consequence of the vast area and varying conditions of our soil and climate, cannot be more or less produced in some part of our dominions. The argument, however perfect in theory, would prove too much in practice; for I presume no one will contend that, in deference to mere theory, we should surrender our whole revenue on imports, of £1,700,000. And, in point of fact, the duty is so low that it cannot perceptibly affect the trade. This was evidently the opinion of Mr. Laing. In his financial statement of 1861, when vigorously denouncing all protective duties, and asserting that they 'certainly could not be maintained for a couple of years,' he at the same time admitted an exception where the import duty was 'so small that it would be palpably not worth while to establish a countervailing system of excise.' The duty on cotton piece-goods was then 10 per cent., and that on yarn (reduced by him to) 5 per cent.; it is now but 5 and 3½ per cent., respectively. His views are still more explicitly stated in the following passages delivered on the same occasion:—

"'Free trade does not mean that there shall be no taxes; but that taxes shall be levied solely with the view to revenue, and not partly for revenue and partly for protection.

"'That every Customs duty on an imported article should have a corresponding excise duty on similar articles produced at home, has therefore become an axiom; and it admits of only one exception, where the amount of import duty is so moderate, that it does not seriously affect trade, while it makes it obviously inexpedient to establish an excise machinery for the sake of levying a trifling duty.

"'This is the case with regard to corn in England, where a duty of 1s. a quarter equal to 5 per cent. on the cheaper sorts of foreign grain is retained, and it is precisely our case with regard to piece-goods.

"'We cannot dispense with Customs duties on our imports generally; and while this is the case, no reasonable man can object to our retaining an old accustomed duty of 5 per cent. on manufactured goods.'

"The argument is sound, and on the present occasion most pertinent. The trade flourishes under the duty, and the imports indeed were higher last year than ever, even although burdened with an excessive valuation. The trade will now receive material relief in that respect to the extent of £88,000, or 11 per cent. of the entire duty hitherto paid, and it must not be forgotten that the Government has specially favoured this branch of merchandise by adopting the lower valuation of the Minority of the Committee. Moreover, in common with all other imports, the cotton trade must benefit in the increased demand, which we trust will follow the freeing of the export traffic, in repayment of growing shipments to Europe.

"I must apologize to the Council for having detained them so long; but the measure which I trust they will shortly pass into the law of the land, will, I am sure, form an important era in the history of the Indian tariff; and although the effect upon the finances is by no means serious, yet the interests involved are so weighty, that the subject demanded a review in all its bearings so far as it lay in my power to furnish it. And I trust Your Excellency will allow me to congratulate you on having carried this important reform so near to its conclusion; swept away the last financial trace of the mutiny; and placed the tariff for the first time on anything approaching to a sound and consistent basis. I hope that even within the period of your own Viceroyalty, Your Excellency will witness the success of this reform financially in the increase of trade, and still more, under the blessing of God, in developing the wealth and advancing the welfare and prosperity of India."

The Hon'ble MR. EDEN said:—"There can, I think, be no doubt as to the soundness of the policy by which the Government has been guided in making the alterations of customs duty just announced by the Hon'ble Mr. Hope. Coming at a time when trade generally is slack and depressed, they give relief to nearly every branch of trade, either by a direct reduction of duty from 7½ to 5 per cent., or by a modification of the fixed valuation on which duty is assessable, or, in the case of exports, by their removal to the free list. In making these changes, I think that Government has gone quite as far as it safely can go for the present. Possibly the Manchester trade may not be satisfied and may consider that sufficient concession has not been made to their representations regarding the injurious effect of the present duties on the cotton trade. But, as explained by the Hon'ble Mr. Hope and by the Tariff Committee, their expectations were not altogether reasonable and were not warranted by the actual condition of the trade. Still they have received very material aid by the reduction of the fixed valuation on cotton goods, which is equivalent to a surrender of £80,000 of the duties now levied on such goods, being 10 per cent. on the total collections on that head.

"It is not, however, necessary for me to follow the Hon'ble Mr. Hope and Sir W. Muir through the different changes which have been made; but with reference to what has been said by Sir W. Muir regarding the maintenance of the export duty on rice, I wish to make a few observations, as it is a subject in which I am particularly interested, and regarding which I have had special means of observation. As Sir W. Muir has observed, this export duty on rice has for some years past been very strongly attacked by those who think that all export duties are unsound in principle and indefensible. Fully admitting the principle as a general one, I have always maintained that there are special circumstances under which export duties are perfectly justifiable and are an excellent form of taxation. This may be either where we have a complete monopoly of the trade in the article in foreign markets, or where, as in the case of the rice trade, there are special circumstances connected with its production which render the duty innocuous while it at the same time yields a very large revenue. The duty on rice comes under this last condition, and I think I shall be able to show by incontestable figures that the foreign rice trade is in a singularly prosperous condition, and that it is developing and progressing in a degree which is almost without precedent in any branch of the export trade.

"In taking figures, it will be best to confine my remarks to what are called the rice ports, that is to say, the ports of Burma, which have really almost a monopoly of the trade with Europe in the cheap and common kinds of rice. Bengal is affected by a number of considerations which do not affect the Burma trade, and exports a great deal of superior rice on which the duty falls very lightly. Not many years ago the advocates of the abolition of the export duty on rice brought great pressure to bear on Government, and by declaring that the Burma trade was declining in favour of the trade of Siam and Cochin China, very nearly succeeded in making Government sacrifice the important revenue which these duties afford. How far they were from being justified in their apprehensions will be apparent from the following figures. The duty on rice was raised in 1867; the amount exported in the two years before this rise of duty was—in 1865, 380,000 tons, in 1866, 340,000 tons. While in 1872 the export under the duty had risen to 660,000 tons, in 1874 it was 760,000 tons, up to the latter part of July of the current year it has reached 600,000, while there are between 200,000 and 300,000 tons remaining to be shipped. The total surplus crop for this year is not much less than 900,000 tons, or nearly treble the export which took place before the duty was raised, and if this is all shipped, as I believe the bulk of it will be to foreign ports, it represents a revenue of £450,000, or nearly half a million, and it is this that the Government of India is asked to surrender for the sake of supporting a theory.

"In 1872, the Government of India invited from the Local Governments an expression of opinion on this subject. In replying to this call, the Government of Madras, while objecting to the duty as a matter of principle, admitted that 'the general opinion seems to be that the duty exercises no appreciable influence on

the trade,'—a view which is completely borne out by the return of rice exports from Madras. In the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal's reply it was said that 'the export of rice keeps up pretty steadily, though it of course varies with the harvests and the price of grain in Bengal and Europe. The rice export flourishes and improves, notwithstanding the small duty it has to bear. Almost every one of the reporting officers says that no ryot, landholder, or dealer in the interior of the country, even knows of the existence of the duty. So far, then, as Bengal is concerned, the Lieutenant-Governor does not consider that the rice duty should be the first tax for reduction or abolition.' The Chief Commissioner of Burma strongly upheld the continuance of the duties on the ground of the enormous development of the trade and the peculiar circumstances of Burma. He said—

"'It is quite clear from this that the anticipations of those opposed to the imposition of these rice duties have in no way been fulfilled. It has been said that we could never compete, weighted as we are, with Saigon and Bangkok, the rice of which ports is subjected to no duties. The results, on the contrary, show that they are quite unable to compete with us, and that they have been beaten altogether out of the European markets. Indeed, the rice of those countries would never have entered the European market, had it not been that there was in 1868 a very large harvest in China, and the home supply of that country was such as to make the foreign rice a drug in the market. Under these circumstances, Saigon and Bangkok had no other course but to ship to Europe; this they did and were supposed to have become dangerous competitors, though, after all, the quantity they shipped to Europe was very insignificant, Bangkok sending in 1869, 53,000 tons, Saigon, 31,260 tons, a very small export compared with the 550,000 tons which Burma is sending this season. The experimental export from Saigon and Bangkok, however, was a failure; their rice did not suit the European market and fetched £1 to £2 per ton less than the Burma rice; and, as a natural consequence, as soon as the rice market in China resumed its normal condition, the exports from Saigon and Bangkok ceased, and the whole trade again fell into the hands of Burma. It must be prominently kept in view that the natural ports of supply for China are Saigon and Bangkok, the natural ports of export to Europe are the Burma ports. It may be taken as an undeniable fact that so long as the rice supply of Siam and Cochin China are not capable of meeting the wants of China, we shall be called upon to make good the deficiency; whenever they are capable of meeting this demand, no rice will go from this to the East. On the other hand, so long as those ports can obtain a market in the East, they will not endeavour to compete with Burma in the European market.'

"This view of the little danger to be apprehended from the competition of the Eastern ports with Burma, has been fully confirmed by the returns of subsequent years. Even in 1874, when Burma was called upon to supply rice in large quantities to meet the Bengal famine and when prices were high, Saigon only sent to Europe 14,000 tons, while Bangkok sent 3,000 tons. During the first half of the current year, while Burma has exported 600,000 tons, Saigon has sent none to Europe, and Bangkok under 3,000 tons. In the same letter the Chief Commissioner showed that, owing to the keen competition in the rice trade the merchants gave to the producers the full amount which European quotations enabled them to give, and that if the duty was taken off, it would not in any way affect the price to the consumer, but would be added to the price given to the producer. Competition with foreign markets therefore was not affected by the duty, which fell wholly on the producer. The opinions of some of the leading rice merchants were quoted. One merchant said: .'At the present moment if the rice duty were remitted, I do not think it would affect the gross cost of rice intended for the European market.' Another said that the duty had not affected the trade: 'In fact, in spite of the heavy export duties the trade has steadily gone on developing and increasing, and the cultivation of paddy seems to be extremely profitable to the cultivators, who are yearly increasing their cultivation. The export duty falls exclusively on the cultivators.' A third merchant said that he believed that the duty falls entirely on the producer, in fact, the duty may be regarded as an indirect tax on the grower. And he goes on to say that 'were the duty repealed to-morrow, the price of paddy would immediately advance proportionately, thus benefiting the producer entirely and not even in the slightest the shipper.' Thus clearly those interested in the trade do not agree with those who maintain that because export duties are wrong as a general principle, therefore their continuance must strangle the trade.

"It has been shown that the duty falls on the producers, the real test as to whether this is mischievous is the extent to which it has hindered production.

Now the amount of land under rice cultivation in British Burma in 1870-71 was 1,709,490 acres, while in 1873-74 it had run up to 2,061,568 acres, an extraordinary increase when we recollect that the agricultural population of the country is only 1¼ million, and that therefore under ordinary circumstances and with normal profits the cultivation of new land would be a matter of time. In the one year for which we have the latest returns, 1873-74, the increase of cultivation was 206,578 acres. In the face of these facts it is quite impossible to maintain that production has been impeded by the duty. The ground upon which the maintenance of the rice duty has always been advocated by the authorities in Burma is, that it does fall exclusively on the producer, and that it is therefore an admirable way of supplementing the land-revenue. It is most important to keep the land-revenue as light as possible. Burma is peculiarly situated; it has a vast territory but a scanty population; it is however surrounded by Foreign States from which we desire to draw the surplus population, and we have hitherto been most successful, but this can only be done by placing on the land a very light assessment, and supplementing it by a rice duty which the people pay without knowing anything about it. To make our revenue system compare favourably with the system of taxation in the Native States from which we draw our immigrants, we must keep our taxation out of sight as much as possible.

"I trust that I have succeeded in showing that the rice duty has not injuriously affected the trade or the producer, that if it were surrendered it would inflict a serious injury on the revenues of the country with absolutely no corresponding advantage to compensate for the sacrifice, and that the result would be sooner or later that we should have to substitute some offensive and objectionable tax for one to which no one has raised the slightest practical objection and which is collected in the manner most in accordance with the feelings of the people."

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT said:—"Mr. Hope has so clearly put before us the reasons which induced the Government to appoint a Committee to revise the Indian Customs Tariff, the recommendations of the Committee, the extension that the Government has been able to give to those recommendations, and the financial effect of the Bill which he has introduced, that I have little more to say upon the Bill itself than to express my cordial concurrence in the thanks which Sir William Muir has tendered on the part of the Government to the Committee, and especially to Mr. Hope himself both for his services as a Member of the Committee, and for having accepted the task, which he has so ably performed to-day, of explaining the subject to the Council.

"Without dwelling upon details that have already been fully discussed, I desire to say a few words upon the general considerations which govern the Customs duties of India.

"The Government of India possesses the advantage of being closely associated with the Government of England—a Government which has taken the lead in adopting and developing the principles of free trade; and we must expect to see our financial policy judged by a comparison with that of England—judged, that is to say, by the highest standard in the world.

"Indian statesmen have always acknowledged the principles of recent English financial legislation to be sound, although owing to differences between the two countries it has been impossible to carry them out as completely in India as in England. Indian statesmen have never regarded Customs duties as desirable for the purpose of protecting the products or manufactures of India. Mr. Wilson, Mr. Laing, Sir Charles Trevelyan, Mr. Massey, and Sir Richard Temple have all been thorough free traders. In India, equally as in England, protection has been regarded as an exploded doctrine, contrary to the general interests of the country which imposes protective duties. In India, equally as in England, the doctrine has long since been abandoned that the mother country should favour colonies or foreign possessions by Customs tariffs or navigation laws; as well as the corresponding doctrine that colonies and foreign possessions should adopt Customs tariffs or other financial measures which favour the mother country against the interests of the colony.

"At the time of the American War, Sir Charles Wood, who was then Secretary of State for India, was pressed to take certain measures for increasing the export of raw cotton from India to England. 'Whatever,' he said, 'is for the 'real interests of India, I will do, and do willingly, but no more.' His position was never challenged; and in all financial questions the true interest of the people of India is the only consideration which the Government of India has to regard.

"The general principles, then, which should guide us are agreed upon both here and at home; and, if we examine our Customs tariff by the light of those principles, we must frankly confess that there is much to amend.

"A considerable revenue has hitherto been raised by export duties upon articles of Indian produce which are subject to the competition of articles produced in other countries, and there exists also what I can only call the monstrosity of a duty upon the export of Indian cotton manufactures. Such duties are of course altogether inconsistent with free trade. Sir William Muir has told us that they have only been retained in consequence of the necessity of the case; that many have been abolished from time to time; and that an intention has frequently been expressed to abolish the remainder as soon as the condition of the finances would admit of it. The measure which I hope will to-day be passed into law is a very substantial advance in this direction. Grain, seeds, oils, spices, hides, and cotton manufactures will be freed from export duty, and only three articles of export—rice, indigo, and shell-lac—will hereafter be taxable.

"Although our duties upon imports are not so open to objection as those upon exports, much still remains to be done before our import tariff can be regarded with satisfaction. If the English and the Indian tariffs are compared, it will be found that in England Customs duties are imposed on a few main articles of consumption—such as tea, coffee, sugar, and wine which cannot be produced in England,—tobacco whose production is prohibited—and spirits upon which an equivalent Excise duty is imposed. The reason why such simplicity has been found practicable in the English tariff is that the wealth of the country has sufficiently increased to admit of a large revenue being derived from a few articles; and, moreover, that some of the principal articles of consumption in England are the products of tropical countries, and cannot be produced in England.

"It is only, however, under the most favourable external circumstances, after the lapse of many years, and a great progress in education and wealth, that this result has been achieved in England: it has indeed been for the most part brought about within my own Parliamentary recollection. No other nation in the world has as yet been able to come up to the English standard, on account either of disadvantages of position or of the predominance of unsound doctrines of finance.

"In India we cannot hope as yet to arrive at so simple a tariff upon imports. The reason is that India is a far poorer country than England, and therefore we cannot obtain a large Customs revenue upon a few articles, and are obliged to draw a larger number within our net. Moreover, India is a country which possesses, either in existence or in embryo, the means of supplying all the necessaries, and many of the luxuries of life. Indeed, with the exception of wines and some classes of spirits, there is hardly any article imported from abroad which could not be produced in India; and, in order to obtain any substantial revenue from duties on imports, we are forced to tax articles which may be, and many of which actually are, produced in India; and so far our import duties, although low in amount and imposed for revenue purposes only, may have had some protective effect.

"The theoretical conclusion is obvious—that, in order to bring our tariff into absolute conformity with the latest development of English financial legislation, all import duties, excepting those on the few articles which India cannot produce, or upon which an equivalent Excise duty can be put, should be abolished, and other means should be found of raising the revenue which would be sacrificed.

"But I agree with Sir William Muir that the practical conclusion is entirely the reverse. India is a country in which there is but little choice of new

sources of taxation: it would be difficult to replace a large amount of revenue excepting by an Excise duty on tobacco or by some kind of direct taxation. I am satisfied that such a change would not be desirable even in a financial point of view. The army of tax-gatherers, on low pay, which would be let loose over the country to collect a new Excise, would probably involve a larger charge to the Government than the cost of collecting the Customs duties; and, what is of more importance, by the imposition of a new Excise duty or of direct taxation under the best arrangements that could be made to levy either, the people of India would, in my opinion, have to pay a larger sum than they would gain by the reduced cost of the articles which would be affected by the abolition of our Customs duties.

"But this is not all. I have no hesitation in asserting that the political evil of giving up our Customs duties, or a large part of them, and of imposing fresh taxes in their place, would be great. Whatever may be the objections to Customs duties, they possess the advantages of being collected easily and paid without pressure. These advantages are of peculiar importance in India, where new taxes are particularly liable to occasion popular discontent. To substitute direct taxes or new Excise duties for the Customs duties which are now imposed upon foreign goods, seems to me to be a policy which would be contrary to the interests of the people of India, and which no statesman with a knowledge of India and a sense of responsibility could be found to propose.

"Under these circumstances successive Governments have done all that was feasible. From time to time, as Sir William Muir has pointed out, articles of importance to the development of the resources of India—such as machinery and iron—have either been entirely relieved from duty, or the duty has been reduced to a very low amount. We propose now, leaving all exceptionally low duties as they stand, to reduce the present general rate of 7½ per cent. *ad valorem* upon imports to the old rate of 5 per cent.,—a rate imposed entirely for purposes of revenue, and which cannot be fairly described as protective.

"I need not detain the Council with many observations upon the effect of the import duty upon cotton goods after the exhaustive manner in which Mr. Hope has dealt with that subject. Indeed the general remarks I have already made upon our tariff are sufficient to show that we could not give up so large an item of revenue as the import duty on those goods, which brings us in more than £200,000 a year. It is to be observed that, while we are only now able to reduce our general rate of import duty from 7½ to 5 per cent., the latter rate has been adopted since the year 1862 for cotton goods, while cotton twist has been charged with a duty of only 3½ per cent. Mr. Hope has shown that the competition of the Indian manufactures is confined, owing to the inferior quality of the raw cotton produced in India, to the lower classes of goods which form but a small part of the whole trade.

"It is difficult to draw a perfectly accurate comparison between the imports of cotton goods over a series of years owing to alterations in the tariff valuations. The annual statement of Trade and Navigation furnishes the following figures:—

"In the three years from 1859-60 to 1861-62 the average annual value of the imports of cotton twist, yarn, and piece goods was in round numbers £11,000,000.

"In the four years from 1862-63 to 1865-66 the average annual value was £13,150,000.

"It will be remembered that the duty was reduced in 1862, and the tariff valuations were raised in 1864; but the high price of cotton goods which prevailed owing to the American War must have had a prejudicial effect upon imports.

"I omit the financial year 1866-67, as it only embraces 11 months.

"In the four years from 1867-68 to 1870-71 the average annual value was £17,966,000.

"In the four years from 1871-72 to 1874-75 the average annual value was about the same—that is to say, £17,970,000; but the tariff valuations were lowered in 1869 by about 15 per cent.; and, if allowance be made for this, there

would be an increase of about a quarter of a million over the average for the preceding period.

"In the year 1874-75 the value was £19,387,270, which is the highest return for any year of the period which I have reviewed. I know it is stated that the trade of last year was not prosperous; but looking at these figures together, and making every necessary allowance, I can see nothing in them to lead us to suppose that the demand in India for English cotton manufactures has diminished or is likely to diminish.

"On the contrary, it is more probable that as the demand for English cotton manufactures has hitherto steadily progressed, notwithstanding the competition which has always existed in the lower classes of goods from Native hand-loom weavers, so it will continue to progress, although the lower classes of goods may in future be produced in the Indian manufactories cheaper and better than they have been by hand-looms.

"While, however, for the reasons given by Mr. Hope and Sir William Muir we see no reason for remitting the duty, we have gladly given substantial relief to the trade in cotton goods by a reduction of their tariff valuation. We have preferred the lower valuation recommended by the minority, and relief to the extent of no less than £88,000 per annum, as compared with the duty paid last year, will be given to the imports of cotton manufactures.

"The only increase of duties which we propose, putting aside some minor items, is to raise the import duty upon spirits and wine. We think that wine may fairly bear a moderate increase, and spirits are undoubtedly a legitimate subject for increased taxation. The Excise duty on spirits manufactured in India will as far as possible be raised in the same proportion as the Customs duty on imported spirits. The principle by which the Government is guided in the taxation of spirits is exactly the reverse of that which is followed in regard to other imports. The general principle is to impose low duties, and to rely upon increased consumption for an expansion of revenue. In dealing with spirits, the principle is to impose as high a duty, whether by way of Customs or Excise, as can be levied without being defeated by smuggling or illicit manufacture.

"Sir William Muir, who has especial charge of our finances, has shown that we need not apprehend any disturbance of the estimates of the current year from the alterations in the tariff which we propose to make. He has, moreover, given us good reasons to anticipate that the relief we are about to give to trade will involve no ultimate loss to the revenue. For my own part, taking into consideration the indirect, as well as the direct, advantages to the revenue which will be derived from the proposed measures, I believe that they will prove financially successful. I have therefore no hesitation in recommending them to the approval of the Council.

"Shortly stated, they are as follows:—

Export duties will be abolished which last year produced a revenue of £173,000.

Import duties will be reduced which last year produced a revenue of £173,000.

Import duties will be imposed which are estimated to produce a revenue of £100,000.

The tariff valuations will be revised at a net loss to the revenue of £62,000.

The whole net relief calculated upon the Customs receipts of last year will be £308,000.

"Notwithstanding this, the Customs revenue for the financial year 1875-76 is not expected to fall short of the estimate by more than £70,000 for reasons which have been fully explained to us. The result in future years depends upon the correctness or otherwise of our anticipations that the loss will be speedily met by a substantial increase of other sources of revenue.

"I do not dare to borrow the proud metaphor with which Mr. Gladstone illustrated a policy similar in character, but on a far grander scale than that which we propose for the abolition and reduction of Customs duties. He likened it to the tree of golden leaves described by Virgil; from which his

hero was ordered to pluck a branch, and on whose trunk the moment one branch had been plucked another took its place. In the language of the Poet—

"Primo avulso non deficit alter
Aureus; et simili frondescit virga metallo."

"We in India, pursuing the same course at a respectful distance, may be allowed to draw upon the great scholar of the Latin Poet for a less ambitious metaphor, and to use the language in which Dante describes a similar legend—

"Qual egli scelse
L'umile pianta, cotal si rinacque
Subitamente là onde la svelse."
"As he selected every humble plant,
Wherever one was pluck'd another there
Resembling, straightway in its place arose."

"We believe that the humble plant we are about to pluck will, if not at once, assuredly ere long, be replaced by a healthy and vigorous offspring.

"I am glad to embrace this opportunity of making some observations upon the general condition of the finances of India.

"During the last three years it has not been necessary for the Government to propose any fresh taxes; and, consequently, under the provisions of the Statute by which this Council is governed, there has been no opportunity for the Financial Member of Council to make the Budget statement which, in former years, under less fortunate circumstances, used to be looked for with so much anxiety. I do not regret that the necessity for annual budget discussions has ceased to exist. On the contrary, I look back with satisfaction to the fact that no fresh taxes have been imposed during the past three years; and I agree with the high authorities who hold that the annual discussions were open to the objection of raising apprehensions of additional taxation, or at least of leading the public to expect changes every year in the financial arrangements of the State. Such changes in England are well understood and regarded without apprehension, but in India they are liable to be exaggerated and to disturb the minds of the people. There are none of the constitutional reasons for annual discussions which exist in England, and the consideration of financial measures by this Council only when the necessity for them arises is, in my opinion, both more in accordance with our functions, and more calculated to maintain the stability of Indian finance than such annual discussions.

"While, however, there have been no annual budget statements in this Council for the last three years, there has been no concealment as to the state of our finances. The Government of India has always pursued the wise course of giving the fullest publicity to everything relating to the financial condition of the State, and we publish with the most ample explanations our annual estimates and accounts, together with every other information which bears upon trade and finance.

"In order to place before the Council, as clearly as I can, the present financial condition of India, I will take the statistics of the four last financial years, beginning with the year 1871-72, and ending with the year 1874-75. For the first three years we have the final accounts, and for the last we have what are called the 'Regular Estimates,' which usually approach very closely to the actual results. I will first compare the ordinary revenue of each year with the ordinary expenditure, omitting the charge which we have had to defray on account of the Bengal famine, and omitting also the expenditure which has been incurred in the construction of rail-roads and irrigation works, which, in the accounts, are classed as 'Extraordinary.'

"The revenue exceeded the expenditure in the year 1871-72 by £3,124,177; in the year 1872-73 by £1,765,672; in the year 1873-74 by £2,071,937; and in 1874-75 it is estimated to exceed the expenditure by £1,889,000. In the four years, therefore, there appears upon the face of the account to have been a surplus of revenue over expenditure of no less than £8,850,786.

"These figures, however, present the account in rather too favourable a light. Certain deductions, with the reasons for which I need not trouble the Council, should be made from the revenue in order to show the correct balance

between income and expenditure. I calculate these deductions to amount in the four years to £1,738,253, but, after making them, the surplus still amounts to the goodly sum of £7,112,533.

"The expenditure upon famine relief in 1873-74 was £3,864,673, and the estimated expenditure for 1874-75 is £2,442,000, giving a total of £6,306,673. After charging the whole of this expenditure against the ordinary revenue of the four years, there remains a surplus of £805,860. I am informed that the accounts for 1874-75 will probably show a larger increase than usual over the Regular Estimate, and we may confidently anticipate that, after defraying the famine charges, there will remain a surplus of revenue over expenditure in the four years of not less than a million sterling.

"In a Resolution of the Government of India last year we expressed our opinion that, 'besides a fair surplus of income over ordinary expenditure, such a margin should be provided as would constitute a reasonable provision for meeting occasional expenditure upon famines.' The financial history of the last four years shows that such a margin has been amply provided. We have met a very large expenditure for famine relief out of the ordinary revenue of four years, with a substantial balance besides. It may interest the Council to know that when a calamity of the same kind fell upon Great Britain, in consequence of the failure of the potato crop of Ireland, only two millions out of a total expenditure of about ten millions was defrayed from ordinary sources of revenue, the remainder having been raised by loan and not appearing, according to the best information I can obtain, in the accounts of ordinary income and expenditure.

"In several despatches which successive Secretaries of State have addressed to the Government of India on the subject of finance, a desire has been expressed—more I think in the nature of a hope than of a confident expectation—that the Indian finances might show an annual surplus of more than £500,000. It will be seen that our surplus in four years has amounted to £7,000,000, or more than three times the sum which the Home Government has desired.

"This satisfactory result, moreover, has been accompanied by a considerable remission of taxation. In the year 1873, the Income tax, which during the preceding two years had produced a net sum of £1,362,570, was allowed to lapse. The Southern Customs Line, which drew its long and obstructive length of 800 miles across Central India, has been abolished at a considerable sacrifice of the salt revenue; and yet in each of the last two years we have realised a very substantial surplus.

"Our cash account for the four years we are examining is given in a statement which is in the hands of Members of Council.

"The cash balance in India and England stood on the 1st of April 1871 at £20,124,715, and it was estimated to stand on the 31st March 1875 at £18,386,198. We have spent in the four years on Public Works Extraordinary £11,401,351, the balances of the Guaranteed Railway Companies have been diminished by £1,212,466, a disbursement which is of the nature of a reduction of debt, and we have lent to Native States, Municipalities, &c., £1,570,231, which we shall eventually recover, and which in the meantime has been of great benefit to those whom we have assisted. These disbursements, amounting together to £12,613,817, have been met as follows:—By diminution of cash balances, £1,738,517; by surplus of revenue over expenditure, £805,860; by excess of receipts over disbursements on the sundry accounts which are embraced in our cash transactions, £2,103,007; and by net increase of debt, £9,536,664,—an increase which is considerably less than the sum spent upon Public Works Extraordinary.

"The terms upon which loans have been raised in India and England in 1874, and in India in June last, are as follows:—

"In 1874—Five millions sterling were borrowed in England at £101-7-11¼ for £100 stock. Two and a half crore of rupees were borrowed in India at Rs. 102-12-2 for 100 Rupees stock.

"In 1875—Two and a half crore of rupees were borrowed in India at Rs. 102-3-8 for 100 Rupees stock.

"These terms afford a proof of the high estimation which is entertained of the credit of India in the money market, both here and in England.

"The cash balances in India were estimated to amount at the beginning of the present financial year to £15,700,042. This is held by some to be too high an amount, and the business of the Government could certainly be transacted with lower balances; but I do not consider them to be excessive, considering the magnitude of the liabilities to which the Government of India is exposed, and the difficulty that would be found in suddenly increasing our means in case of need. India is in this respect very differently situated from England. London is the centre of the banking business of the world, and in England the Chancellor of the Exchequer can, if he pleases, safely reduce his cash balance to the amount which is just sufficient to meet the business of the day; but the money market of India is very limited, and it would be hazardous to rely upon it for temporary assistance if a sudden demand should come upon the State, particularly as such a demand would almost certainly occur at a time when there would be a pressure for accommodation on the part of the public. The condition of the Calcutta money market in the beginning of 1873, when considerable funds had to be suddenly supplied to pay for rice from Burma and elsewhere, sufficiently indicated the risk which would be run by reducing our cash balances too low. I entertain a strong opinion that a substantial cash balance over and above what is absolutely required, although it involves a considerable annual cost from loss of interest, is essential to the security of the finances of India.

"The Council will, I think, desire to consider to what causes the satisfactory condition of our finances is to be attributed. First I will observe that great improvements have been effected of late years in our estimates and accounts. Unless estimates are carefully framed and accounts promptly and accurately rendered, a Government is liable to fall into difficulties without any warning. Nothing can be better than our present system of estimates and accounts, and I am sure Sir Richard Temple will confirm me when I add that the chief credit for this improvement is due to Mr. Chapman, the Financial Secretary to Government.

"The sound condition of our finances, in my opinion, mainly results, on the one hand, from the gradual increase of the revenue in consequence of the increased wealth and prosperity of the country, and, on the other, from the exercise of strict economy in every department of the State. Both these subjects are so important that it is worth while to illustrate them by a few figures.

"We have sources of revenue which mainly depend upon circumstances other than the progress of the wealth and prosperity of India. Our opium receipts depend upon the supply of the drug and the demand for it in China. Although our land-revenue, taking a term of years, depends upon the increased wealth of the country, yet the increase arises from time to time as existing settlements expire, and it would be difficult without going into lengthy explanations to exhibit any comparative statement that would be of value for my present purpose. I will therefore confine myself to the revenue derived from Customs, Salt, Excise, and Stamps, all of which mainly depend upon the general prosperity of the country. I take the net receipts from these taxes since the year 1870-71, because alterations were made in 1869 in the Salt and Stamp Laws as well as in the tariff valuations, which would vitiate the comparison with former years.

"The average annual net receipts from Customs, Salt, Stamps and Excise in the three years from 1870-71 to 1872-73 amounted to £12,691,262 a year. In the years 1873-74 and 1874-75 the receipts rose to £13,035,857 a year. These figures exhibit an increase, in the last two as compared with the first three of the five years, of £350,000, and this increase has taken place notwithstanding some remissions of Salt and Customs duties.

"On the other side of the account we have to meet expenditure which depends but little upon the action of the Government of the day—for example, the interest of our debt, and the charge for superannuation and retired allow-

ances. Taking the expenditure within the control of Government, namely, the cost of Civil Administration, Law and Justice, Public Works, the Army, and the Marine Service, I find that the average annual expenditure for the three years 1867-68 to 1869-70 was £31,833,512; for the three years 1870-71 to 1872-73, £29,748,527; and for the two years 1873-74 and 1874-75, £29,331,793. The average annual expenditure upon these services during the last two years is therefore less by two millions and half than it was six years ago, and less by rather more than £400,000 than it was three years ago.

"These figures show that while, on the one hand, the revenue steadily increases, although not at a very high rate, on the other, the expenditure has been carefully supervised by the Government.

"I can say this without scruple, because the result is mainly due to the attention which was paid to the control of expenditure while Lord Mayo was Viceroy, and it was the constant care of Sir Richard Temple during the time he filled the office of Financial Member of Council. The exertions of the Government have been cordially seconded by the several departments of the Government of India, by the Local Governments, and by all the officers concerned throughout India; and the thanks of the Government of India are due to them for their valuable co-operation.

"While such has been the result of the Imperial finance of the past four years, the Government have not neglected the subject of provincial taxation. In 1872 circulars were addressed to the different Local Governments, and the opinions of officers, both English and Native, were obtained respecting the effects of provincial and local taxation. The answers showed that there were at that time some taxes which were productive of discontent, and which might with advantage be discontinued. In the Madras and Bombay Presidencies the taxes to which most objection was then taken have been readily abandoned by the Local Governments. In the Central Provinces the Pándhari tax,—a direct tax which extended over a very large number of people,—has been greatly modified. The only new measure of provincial taxation which has since been carried into effect is the road cess in Bengal,—a proper and legitimate impost which, owing to the care which has been taken by Sir George Campbell and Sir Richard Temple to apply it gradually and cautiously to the different parts of the Province, is being levied without difficulty, and applied to the advantage of the people who have to pay it.

"The Council will have observed that in the remarks which I have hitherto made I have only cursorily alluded to what is termed 'extraordinary' expenditure. This, however, is a part of our annual expenditure of great importance, a notice of which cannot be properly omitted in any review of the finances.

"I have seen it observed that we have in the last few years 'drifted back into a condition of chronic deficit,' and that the expenditure upon railroads and irrigation works has greatly increased. This misconception may perhaps have arisen from the manner in which the account of our annual revenue and expenditure is published. What is called the 'extraordinary' expenditure is added to the ordinary expenditure of the year, and the result appears at the bottom of the account. Those who have made a study of the accounts are able to appreciate the real facts of the case, but they are not unlikely to be misunderstood by others who have not had time or opportunity for such a study. If the expenditure upon works such as railroads, which are of too great magnitude to be paid for altogether out of the ordinary resources of the Government, and which are in the nature of investments of capital, be added to the ordinary expenditure, the result must be a deficit. But expenditure upon such works belongs to an entirely different category from the ordinary expenditure of the State, and ought to be excluded in drawing a balance between income and expenditure for the practical purpose of showing the real surplus or deficit of the year.

"In England, works of this kind are carried out by private enterprise without the aid of the State; in India this has been found to be impossible. The works themselves are essentially reproductive, in the broadest sense of the term,—I mean that whether or no they may pay the full interest on the capital invested they certainly add to the general wealth of the country—and moreover, in my opinion, they will directly or indirectly recoup to the State the full interest on the capital expended in their construction. Whether the capital be raised by giving a guarantee by the State of a fixed rate of interest to private companies, as has been done in the case of what are termed 'guaranteed railroads,' or the capital be borrowed by the State and the works carried on by the agency of the officers of Government, is, so far as the finances are concerned, one and the same thing.

"In order, therefore, to institute a correct comparison between the expenditure on such works in recent years, and the expenditure which formerly prevailed, it is necessary to add the expenditure of guaranteed rail-road capital to the direct expenditure by the State. I have had a return prepared showing the sum spent annually upon rail-roads and irrigation works, both from guaranteed capital, and directly by the State, and I will give the Council the results shown by that return. In the four years from 1867-68 to 1870-71 the sum of £25,330,518 was spent by Government and from guaranteed capital together, which gives an average annual expenditure of £6,332,629. In the four years from 1871-72 to 1874-75 there was spent from similar sources a sum of £16,647,871, which gives an average annual expenditure of £4,161,967. The annual rate of expenditure therefore during the last four years has been less by more than two millions than that of the preceding four years.

"But it is of more consequence to consider whether the expenditure which has hitherto taken place has been wise; and whether, although its rate may be diminished, it is at the present time within the resources of the Government.

"The answer to the first question is supplied by the steady progress of the national wealth since the policy of pushing forward railways throughout India was adopted in the time of Lord Dalhousie, and by the sound and satisfactory condition of our finances. In reply to the question whether our present rate of expenditure is within our resources, I need hardly do more than remind the Council of the careful forecasts which have been published showing the calculations upon which the present rate of expenditure has been determined. We considered that, however advantageous the extension of railroads or irrigation works might be, it would not be right to carry them on at such a rate as would require the imposition of fresh taxes, and the rate of expenditure has therefore been based upon calculations showing that any additional interest for which we may be liable on account of money borrowed for the purpose of constructing rail-roads and canals will be met from increased receipts derived from works which have been, or will from time to time be, completed and brought into operation. The calculations originally made in 1873 were carefully checked this year, and the Government have no doubt of their substantial accuracy.

"I may observe, moreover, that we are now in a far better position than we have been at any former time in respect to our liability for the completion of railroads and irrigation works.

"So long as the main lines of communication—such as the East Indian and the Great Indian Peninsula Railways—were in progress, a very large liability rested upon the Government for their completion; a liability which, as those rail roads were constructed by guaranteed companies, could not be set aside whatever financial exigencies might arise. Now that the principal lines of communication are completed and the works under construction are of a more limited character, this liability for the future expenditure necessary to complete works under construction is considerably diminished. The rate of progress, moreover, is now almost entirely at the command of Government, because the works are mainly constructed directly by the State, instead of through the agency of guaranteed companies. I believe that in the course of a few years our liability will never at any time much exceed the annual sum which is appropriated to the construction of such works. Thus, in the case of a failure of any great branch of our revenue, or if other calls, such as those of war, should fall upon the Government, we should be able within a very moderate time to contract our expenditure, without subjecting the country to the loss which would be occasioned by abandoning important works before they are brought into remunerative operation.

"I have one more remark to make upon this subject. Although the Government, rightly in my opinion, preferred the more expensive mode of construction of the Indus Valley railroad in order to complete a very important trunk line upon the broad gauge, we feel that the utmost possible economy should be observed in the construction of public works in India. We are therefore carrying out the narrow-gauge system of rail-roads for the minor lines of communication; we reconsidered a few years ago the schemes of irrigation works which were then before us, and abandoned, for a time at any rate, works which were projected at an estimated cost of not much less than 9 millions sterling. We have recently, in discussing the projected irrigation works for Behar, impressed upon the Government of Bengal, and upon the Engineer Officers who were engaged in making the plans, the necessity of carefully considering certain minor works which will probably be sufficient for the purposes in view, in lieu of more ambitious schemes which, however creditable they may be to their constructors, are not likely to be remunerative, and indeed are not unfrequently accompanied by serious drawbacks to the advantages which irrigation undoubtedly confers upon most parts of the country.

"The general conclusion to be drawn from a review of the present state of finances of India is highly encouraging. It is dangerous to anticipate the future; but with one exception I see no reason to doubt that, so long as a wise economy prevails, the prosperous condition of Indian finances will be maintained. The exception to which I allude is the effect of the recent fall in the value of silver. This subject has been alluded to by Sir William Muir, and comes home to most of the English residents in India. Every one who has to make a remittance to England, that is to say who has to make a payment in gold while he receives his income in silver, has to pay more silver, or in other words a larger portion of his income, than he had to pay when the value of silver was higher.

"The Government of India is one of the best abused Governments in the world, and I have seen it asserted that this fall in the value of silver is our fault. This accusation reminds me of the witty lines—

"Who makes the quartern loaf and Luddites rise?
Who fills the butchers' shops with large blue flies?"

"I need hardly say that the Government is not a whit more responsible for the fall in silver than Buonaparte was for the flies. Governments can do much—when they interfere with trade they usually do much harm—but they are powerless to control the value of any article in the markets of the world. What the cause of the fall in silver has been, and how long it may continue, is not easy to say. It may be produced mainly by the change in the currency of some European Nations from silver to gold, which has thrown a large quantity of silver into the market. It may arise from the increased production of silver. As long as it lasts, however, the Government of India suffers in common with private individuals. The Government of India has to make large fixed payments in gold out of income received in silver, and a fall in the value of silver raises the cost of those payments. This really governs the item 'loss by exchange' which has of late years figured so heavily on the wrong side of our accounts; for whatever temporary fluctuations in the rate of exchange may be produced by the balance of trade between India and other countries (and the measure which I hope we shall pass to-day by encouraging the export trade may have a temporary effect upon the rate of exchange, and, so far, assist our finances), these fixed payments in gold must in the long run constitute a lighter or heavier charge upon the Indian finances in proportion to the rise or fall in the value of silver.

"The net sum provided in the estimates of the current year for loss by exchange amounts to more than a million sterling, and if the value of silver should continue to fall, this charge will be considerably increased. But I do not think that this liability seriously affects at present the reasonable prospect we have of a substantial surplus in future, provided—and I cannot repeat this too often—a careful check is kept upon increases of expenditure.

"The condition of the finances of a country greatly depends upon the state of its trade, and the information which Sir William Muir has given us of the progress of the trade of India is highly encouraging.

"Mr. Wilson, who came to India with a long financial experience, in his budget statement of 1860, made at a time of gloom, expressed a sanguine view of the future finances of India; and brought forward, as the principal reason for his favourable anticipations, statistics showing the progress of the Indian foreign trade during the preceding five and twenty years. The most recent returns, when Mr. Wilson made his celebrated budget speech, were those for the year 1858-59. Fifteen years have passed between that year and the year 1873-74, which is the last for which we have complete Trade and Navigation accounts; and it is not without interest to examine how far Mr. Wilson's hopes have been realized.

"The average annual value of the foreign trade of India, including imports and exports of merchandise and treasure, for the five years ending with 1838-39, was £18,638,552.

"For the five years ending with 1858-59, the average annual value rose to £52,700,013.

"The increase was £34,061,461, or at the rate of about £1,700,000 a year for the 20 intervening years, and these were the results which Mr. Wilson stated.

"For the five years ending with 1873-74, the value of our foreign trade has further risen to an annual average of £95,077,948.

"This increase, as compared with the five years ending with 1858-59, was £45,646,103, or at the rate of about £3,000,000 a year for the 15 intervening years. The rate of increase has therefore far exceeded that which Mr. Wilson regarded with so much satisfaction.

"Individual years included in this period have shown considerable fluctuations. The extraordinary development of the export trade in raw cotton during the American War was followed by the usual re-action. The accidents of the seasons have affected both the produce of the principal Indian staples, and the quantity of them available for export. The lowering of the valuations of cotton goods and metals in 1869 by 15 per cent. has considerably affected the returns, and the imports of railway materials have varied according to the requirements of the State. But the broad result drawn from averages of years, which is the only safe way of making a calculation of the kind, has amply justified Mr. Wilson's anticipations, and proved the soundness of his observation, that let cultivation be extended ever so much, there would be no fear of the want of a market for the produce of the Indian soil.

"Of late years, since the old Indian manufactures decayed owing to competition coupled with the heavy import duties imposed in old times upon their import into England for the purpose of protecting English manufactures, the principal exports of India have been raw products; but I agree with Sir William Muir that there are signs that Indian manufactures may again before long take their place in the market of the world.

"The conclusions which I believe may safely be drawn from the considerations which naturally present themselves in discussing the subject before us are that the trade of India is steadily increasing; that our finances are sound, but that their stability mainly depends upon the exercise of strict economy in our expenditure; and that the relief from taxation that we propose is both safe and wise. For, to adapt the weighty words of our greatest English financier, we abolish restrictions upon the application of capital and the exercise of industry and skill, and the principal object of our policy is to give full and free scope to the energies of the people of India."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE moved that the Bill be passed.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

LAW REPORTS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE introduced the Bill for the improvement of Law Reports, and moved that it be referred to a Select Committee with instructions to report in six weeks.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

REFORMATORY SCHOOLS BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR A. ARBUTHNOT introduced the Bill to provide Reformatory and Industrial Schools, and moved that it be referred to a Select Committee with instructions to report in four months. He said that at their last meeting the Council gave permission for the introduction of this Bill. On that occasion he endeavoured to explain the circumstances under which the Government of India had deemed it expedient that legislation should be resorted to on this subject. He showed that so far back as 1861 the matter had engaged the attention of the framers of the Code of Criminal Procedure, and that they had inserted in that Code a provision having for its object the establishment and utilization of Reformatories, but that that provision was in one important respect defective; that the defect had attracted the attention of the Government of Bombay which, in the very year in which the Code of Criminal Procedure was passed, framed and passed through their Council a Bill for remedying the defect, which however was vetoed by the Governor General; that a similar Bill was framed in the following year, which shared a similar fate; that in 1867 the subject again attracted attention and received consideration from the Government of India, and also from the Government of Madras, and elicited from the Governor of that Presidency a forcible and, in SIR A. ARBUTHNOT'S opinion, a very just representation; that more recently the question had occupied the attention of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal and also that of His Excellency the President; and that after further consideration the Government of India had come to the conclusion that it was desirable no longer to postpone a resort to legislation for the purpose of enabling the several Local Governments to provide that youthful offenders should be secluded for longer periods than was possible under the existing law, with a view of reclaiming them from the evil habits and associations in which they had been brought up, bringing them under salutary influences, and training them to habits of honest industry. At the last meeting he had omitted to advert to one point of some importance in connection with this Bill, namely, the number of juvenile offenders in any Presidency or Province who could be brought under the influence of a reformatory, if such institutions existed. In the correspondence to which he had referred, it was shown that in the year 1866 in Madras the number of juvenile offenders in our prisons in that Presidency was less than 70; but it was also shown that this small number was, in point of fact, no criterion of the number of youthful offenders who might with advantage be brought under the influence of a reformatory; for it appeared that during the period in question no less than 651 boys had been sentenced to punishment, most of whom probably had been flogged and dismissed, and it was obvious that many of them probably would and might, with great advantage, have been sent to a reformatory. It appeared that in the one institution of this character, which existed at present in India—the Sassoon Reformatory at Bombay—there were at present over 100 inmates, and in the juvenile prison at Poona there was about half that number. According to Sir Richard Temple's estimate, the number of juvenile offenders now in the jails in the Province of Bengal was about 100, and the Lieutenant-Governor anticipated that if a reformatory should be established, about an equal number of juvenile vagrants who were being trained to crime, might be expected to be received into it under the provisions of the Bill which he (SIR A. ARBUTHNOT) was now introducing.

Having made these preliminary remarks, he would request the notice of the Council to one or two of the leading provisions of the Bill. He might, in the first place, observe that the principle of the Bill was very similar to that of the English law bearing upon the subject, which was contained in two Statutes, chapters 117 and 118 of 29 & 30 Vic. The provisions, or perhaps he should say, the ideas, of those two Statutes were combined in the Bill now before the Council. In England, it had been deemed expedient to provide separate legislation for the two different classes of persons with which we proposed to deal. Under the English Statutes two separate classes of institutions existed for those separate classes of persons. Under the first of the English Acts (117 of 29 & 30 Vic.), Reformatory Schools

were established and made use of for juvenile offenders who had been convicted of offences. Under the second Statute (Cap. 118) schools, which were called Industrial Schools, were established for the reclamation of boys and girls who were found to be in close association with the criminal classes, to be leading vagrant lives, and to be, in the opinion of the authorities, suitable persons to subject to the influences of an institution of this character. It had been deemed sufficient here to provide in a single Bill for the two classes of persons to whom he alluded. There were one or two points of detail in which the Bill before the Council differed from the English Acts. The English Reformatory Schools Act limited the period during which a youthful offender might be confined in a reformatory to five years, and under that Act the maximum age at which he could be sent to a reformatory was 16 years, and in the case of a youthful offender under the age of 10 years, an order could not be passed sending him to a reformatory unless he had already been sentenced on conviction for some criminal offence. Under the English Industrial Schools Act the maximum age for sending youths, whom he might designate as juvenile vagrants, or the juvenile associates of criminals, to an Industrial School, was 14 years. Under that Act also, a child under 12 charged with certain offences must go to an Industrial School, and there was a provision in it, which we had not adopted here, which enabled refractory children under the age of 14, at the instance of their parents or guardians, to be sent to an Industrial School. That provision, he had reason to believe, had been found in England to be susceptible of some abuse, and certainly in this country it did not seem advisable to resort to it. Under the Bill now in the hands of the Council the maximum age at which boys could be sent to a Reformatory and Industrial School was fixed at 14 years, and that was only applicable to the cases of boys convicted of the offences which, under the Penal Code, were punishable with transportation or imprisonment, in fact, of offences of the more serious character provided for in the Code. In the case of boys convicted of offences which were simply punishable with imprisonment, the maximum age at which they could be sent to a Reformatory was 12 years. Under the Bill the maximum period for which a boy could be detained in the institution was seven instead of five years, the term named in the English Acts. In those Acts and in the Bill, the maximum age up to which a boy might be detained was specified at 16 years. In the English Acts, while there was a practical limit as to the number of years of detention, there was no limit to the age further than that which was provided by fixing a limit as to the age up to which a juvenile offender might be sent. All these provisions of detail would have to be carefully examined by the Committee to whom the Bill would be referred, and he had no doubt that they would also engage the attention of the various local authorities.

He might mention that it had not been deemed expedient in this country to apply this legislation to the case of girls. Probably the operation of the Bill would principally be confined to schools established and maintained by the Government, but it would also be applicable to private institutions, and it so happened that there was at the present time one existing private institution—the Sassoon Institution at Bombay—to which, no doubt, the Bill would, if passed, become applicable. Provision was also made for enabling Municipal authorities to establish institutions of this character and for bringing them under the operation of the Bill. The only other provision to which he need draw the attention of the Council, was one contained in section 20, one of the sections relating to Boards of Management, which provided that on every Board there should be at least two Native members. This was a provision which had been deemed to be of importance by the Government. Inasmuch as the proposed legislation was of a novel character, and might be said, in some respect, to affect the liberty of the subject, it was very desirable that the Native community, through their representatives, should have every opportunity of watching the working and operation of the institutions which might be established under the Bill.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR A. ARBUTHNOT then moved that the Bill be published in the local official *Gazettes* in English and such other languages as the Local Governments thought fit.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

CENTRAL PROVINCES LAWS BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR DOUGLAS FORSYTH moved for leave to introduce a Bill to declare and amend the law in force in the Central Provinces. He said that the necessity for a Bill of this kind would be apparent if he placed before the Council in a very few words a description of the territories which formed the Central Provinces.

The Central Provinces were formed under the Resolution of the Government of India dated 2nd November 1861, and comprised the Province of Nágpur and the Ságar and Narbada territories.

To these were added Sambalpur with its dependencies in 1862, the District of Nimár in 1864, and the Bijeragogarh territory in 1865.

By the death of the last Bhonsla Rájá in 1853, who left no heir, the Nágpur Province lapsed to the paramount power, but for some time previous to this event a considerable supervision over the administration had been exercised by the British Resident.

In fact, for a period of some twelve or thirteen years, during the minority of Rájá Raghují III., the administration of the country was conducted by the British Resident under the orders of the Governor General and by the aid of British officers.

Sir R. Jenkins, the Resident, issued orders and proclamations laying down a system of procedure and principles of law, based on general instructions issued by the Supreme Government.

Under that system the people were secured in their own laws based on the customs and usages of the country, but in *criminal* punitive law the system was based on the Bengal Regulations.

One or two rather objectionable customs were however abolished, such as the auction sale of widows and the levy of a tax on the remarriage of widows and the putting to death of witches, whilst an order was given to punish persons who should denounce another as a wizard or witch.

Sir R. Jenkins' system of administration seemed to have been retained to a considerable extent, even after the Rájá attained his majority; and up to the time of the death of the last Chief in 1853 and on the assumption of the administration of the country by the Government of India, Sir R. Jenkins' system was authoritatively re-introduced and subsequently was somewhat modified by the introduction of the Panjáb civil judicial system with some improvements borrowed from Assam.

The Ságar and Narbada territories were acquired by treaty: the former in 1817 from the Peishwa Báji Rao; the latter in 1818 from the Rájá of Nágpur. He would quote from the Resolution of the Government of India:—

"These territories have been transferred at various times from one Government to another. They were originally under the Supreme Government; subsequently they were placed under the Lieutenant-Governor of Agra. Again in 1842 the general control of them was vested in a Commissioner and Governor General's Agent in direct communication with the Supreme Government, while the supervision of fiscal and judicial affairs remained with the Sadr Board and Sadr Court at Agra respectively. Again at a later date the general jurisdiction was once more entrusted to the Government of the North-Western Provinces, under which it remained up to the time of annexation."

These territories were first governed by special rules issued to the Commissioners, and subsequently by the spirit of the Regulations of Government applicable to the Province: though in a report written in 1834, Mr. Bird declared that of the British officers supposed to be conducting the administration in accordance with the spirit of these Regulations, not one had read a word of them, and the spirit and all that was valuable in the Regulations was unknown.

Subsequent to this sweeping condemnation and before their incorporation with the Central Provinces, the Ságar and Narbada territories had the good

fortune of being administered by officers of very high distinction, such as General Sleeman, Sir D. McLeod, and Mr. A. Roberts, to the last-mentioned of whom the Province was indebted for a Code of Civil Procedure, which was adopted to a very great extent in the formation of the Panjáb Civil Code, which in its turn was sent to the Central Provinces as a model for guidance.

Sambalpur with its dependencies lapsed to the British Government in 1849, up to which time the civil, police and judicial administration had been conducted by the Rájás in their own way; and if he might trust Mr. Nicholls, a Civilian who had drawn up a most valuable work on the Law, special and local, of the Central Provinces, and from whom he was quoting largely now, it would appear that until the Province was made over to the Chief Commissioner, Nágpur, in 1862, it was governed by our own officers very much in the same manner. Mr. Nicholls said that Sambalpur was treated as what was called a political mahál. If justice was administered, it was, as in Nimár, justice without the niceties of law, and the spirit of the laws and regulations was observed, if observed at all, in a Pickwickian sense. In Nimár our first acquisitions were by treaty from the Peishwa in 1818, and the desolation of the tract acquired was such as to give rise to the saying that "there is not a crow in Kanapur Beria."

As Mr. Nicholls remarked, the political condition coupled with the original desolation of the country, and superadded to the curiously vagrant habits or instincts of a very large portion of the inhabitants, formed at all events a fair excuse for the almost entire absence of authoritatively imposed laws and regulations in Nimár.

Even so late as 1862, SIR D. FORSYTH found in the annual report the following important postscript:—

"There is no authorized Code of Civil Procedure in Nimár. Improvements have been introduced from time to time and in some instances the spirit of Act VIII of 1859 is acted upon. But with the weak establishments in Nimár we can attend to justice only, and not to justice and the niceties of the law combined."

Nimár was incorporated with the Central Provinces in May 1864.

Bijeragogarh was first brought under the management of political officers in 1848 during the minority of the last Chief, Surju Pershád. When he attained his majority, he was placed in full possession of his hereditary estate, but shortly afterwards the mutiny broke out and he was induced to rebel. His territory was confiscated and placed under the charge of the Governor General's Agent in Bandelkhand and was finally incorporated with the Central Provinces in 1865.

Such was a very summary glance at the history of the various tracts which went to make up the present administration known as the Central Provinces.

In his report for 1862-63, the then Chief Commissioner, Sir Richard Temple, thus described the previous judicial condition of these Provinces:—

"In other Non-Regulation Provinces even where there were no laws there was yet a rule and system clear and complete. But in the territories newly brought together under the general designation of the Central Provinces, there could be no universal procedure, no general regulation, no complete legal foundation for the conduct of affairs. There were up to the year 1862-63 a variety of laws, rules and systems, each having force more or less in the several parts, but none having force over the whole."

In 1866 the Chief Commissionor addressed the Government of India on the subject of declaring what Acts and Regulations should be considered applicable, and a long correspondence ensued. He might here remark that in the Resolution of the Government of India, the administrationof the Central Provinces was declared to be formed on a system similar in most respects to that which existed in the Panjáb and Oudh.

When, therefore, it became necessary a few years later to pass an Act of the Legislature to declare what the law was in the Panjáb, and the same is now being done in respect of Oudh, it followed, as a necessary consequence, that the same operation must be performed with regard to this younger Province.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The following Select Committees were named:—

On the Bill for the improvement of Law Reports,—the Hon'ble Sir A. Arbuthnot, Sir D. Forsyth, and Mr. Hope and the Mover.

On the Bill to provide Reformatory and Industrial Schools,—the Hon'ble Mr. Hobhouse, the Hon'ble Sir W. Muir, Sir D. Forsyth and Mr. Hope and the Mover.

The Council then adjourned to Thursday, the 19th August 1875.

SIMLA,
The 5th August 1875.

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

Statement showing the Revenue and ordinary Expenditure of the Government of India in India and in England for the four years from 1871-72 *to* 1874-75, *the expenditure for Famine Relief in the years* 1873-74 *and* 1874-75, *and the surplus upon the whole ordinary account.*

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Surplus.
	£	£	£
1871-72	50,110,215	46,986,038	3,124,177
1872-73	50,219,489	48,453,817	1,765,672
1873-74	49,611,711	47,539,774	2,071,937
1874-75 (Regular Estimate)	50,070,000	48,181,000	1,889,000
TOTAL ...			8,850,786
*Deduct receipts not ordinary revenue ...			1,738,253
Surplus, excluding Famine Relief ...			7,112,533
1873-74 (Expenditure on Famine Relief) ...	.....	3,864,673	
1874-75 (Regular Estimate)	.....	2,442,000	
Total Famine Relief			6,306,673
Surplus upon the whole ordinary account for the four years, including Famine Relief			805,860

* These receipts consist of transfers from Military Funds, £1,315,495, and loss by exchange saved by borrowing in England (net) £422,758.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT;
Simla, 4th August 1875.

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Abstract of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Government of India in India and England from 1871-72 *to* 1874-75.

RECEIPTS.	£	DISBURSEMENTS.	£
Cash balance 1st April 1871 ...	20,124,715	Public Works Extraordinary...	11,401,351
Surplus upon the ordinary account, 1871-75	805,860	Guaranteed Railway Capital repaid	1,212,466
Sundry accounts	2,103,007	Loans to Native States, &c. ...	1,570,231
Borrowed	9,536,664	Cash balance 31st March 1875 (Regular Estimate) ...	18,386,198
	32,570,246		32,570,246

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT;
Simla, 4th August 1875.

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Statement showing the Expenditure of Guaranteed Railway Capital and upon Public Works Extraordinary in each year from 1861-62.

Year.	Guaranteed Railway Capital.	Public Works Extraordinary.	TOTAL.
	£	£	£
1861-62	6,602,212	.....	6,602,212
1862-63	5,863,344	.....	5,863,344
1863-64	4,755,653	.....	4,755,653
1864-65	4,122,240	.....	4,122,240
1865-66	5,636,866	.....	5,636,866
1866-67 (11 months)	7,297,703	.....	7,297,703
1867-68	7,120,081	602,462	7,722,543
1868-69	4,481,898	*836,073	5,317,971
1869-70	4,742,851	*2,612,663	7,355,514
1870-71	3,776,270	*1,158,220	4,934,490
1871-72	2,496,728	1,628,474	4,125,202
1872-73	477,245	2,184,569	2,661,814
1873-74	970,131	3,553,307	4,523,438
1874-75 (Regular Estimate)	1,390,467	*3,946,950	5,337,417

* These figures differ from the amounts charged in the Finance and Revenue Accounts by the sums that were paid in those years for the purchase of the Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway. These latter sums have been deducted, because they are included in the expenditure of Guaranteed Railway Capital, *viz.*:—

	1868-69.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1874-75.
	£	£	£	£
Public Works Extraordinary per Finance and Revenue Accounts	1,370,613	2,599,614	1,167,810	4,035,000
Loss for Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway ...	534,540	—13,049	9,590	88,050
	836,073	2,612,663	1,158,220	3,946,950

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT;
Simla, 4th August 1875.

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 12TH AUGUST 1875.

GENERAL REMARKS.—There has been general rain in Madras, where prospects are satisfactory; in Mysore more is needed. In Bombay the falls have been scanty in parts of Guzerat, the Deccan and the Southern Mahratta Country, but the crops are generally in good condition. In Sind the river remains high and prospects are favourable. There has been abundant and in some places excessive rain in the Central Provinces, where a break is needed. In Bengal unusually heavy falls are reported from the eastern, and abundant rain in the central and northern districts; in Behar the fall has also been ample, and prospects are upon the whole excellent. There has been general rain in the North-Western Provinces, heaviest in the eastern and Bundelkhand districts: the floods in the Ganges valley are now subsiding; great damage has been done in the Allahabad district, and some in Mirzapur; in Rohilkhand and the western districts the season is favourable. In Oudh the rainfall has been general and abundant. In the Punjab heavy rain has fallen in the districts of the Delhi, Hissar, Umballa and Jullundur divisions; eleven inches fell in Lahore, doing much damage to houses; no reports have been received from the northern districts, where a considerable extent of country is flooded and telegraphic communication interrupted. There has been continued rain in the northern States of Rajpootana and throughout Central India. Reports from Assam, Burmah and Berar are favourable.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—		
Kistna (August 12th)	At Masulipatam 1·9. At Bizwara Sattanapully 3·0. At Nasaropettnuzid 2·0.	Rain slight elsewhere; 6½ feet water over anicut, canals full; early crops being sown, transplanting commenced in a few inundated villages, some crops are still under water, elsewhere crops good; markets well supplied locally, prices steady; mild small-pox and fever in some taluks; mild cattle disease in four taluks; pasture improving.
Kurnool (11th)	1·88 inches in two days.	Good rain in three taluks, moderate in others; early dry crops in good condition; markets well supplied, prices generally steady; fever prevalent, small-pox in two taluks; cattle disease in Pattikonda and Markapur; water and pasture abundant; 1·2 feet water over Sunkesala anicut on 10th.
Tanjore (12th)	2·30 inches at Nagapatam.	Rain elsewhere light and partial; water supply in rivers moderate, in tanks scanty; water over upper anicut south branch 1 inch, lower north and south branches 1 inch in each; cultivation, wet and a few dry crops; standing crops very few, not thriving for want of good rain, harvest almost none; markets well supplied, prices rising; fever here and there, cholera abating, 507 deaths this week against 1,044 last week: cattle disease prevalent; pasture insufficient.
Trichinopoly (August 11th)	In Trichinopoly more than 1 inch; In Perambular and Udiarpollium ·25	Water sufficient, except for the Kadarambam wet crops; dry crops suffering from want of rain in parts of the district; out-turn up to average; markets well supplied; cholera declining, except in Udiarpollium; condition of cattle good; pasture scanty.
Malabar (12th)	4·22	Prospects favourable; markets well supplied, prices high; bowel complaints and fever prevalent in Ernad and Walluvanad; cattle disease in Wynaad; pasture flourishing. *General Remarks.*—General prospects satisfactory.
Bombay— (August 12th)		
Sind.		
Kurrachee (August 11th)	...	River still rising; canals all flowing; weather cloudy; agricultural prospects fair.
Shikarpur "	...	River 15 feet which is 9 inches higher than last year; kharif crops healthy; fever prevalent.
Hyderabad "	...	River keeps steady.
Upper Sind Frontier "	...	Weather extremely close and sultry; kharif crops being sown; water supply good.
Gujarat.		
Ahmedabad (August 11th)	·52	Total rainfall 10·26; more rain needed everywhere; cholera re-appeared, 63 cases, deaths 14.
Kaira "	3·49	Total rainfall 21·43; rice transplantation completed; crops well; cholera cases 10, deaths 6.
Surat "	1·27	Total rainfall 30·56.
Broach "	1·5	Total rainfall 37·50; cholera slight; injured crops being resown.
Khandesh and Nasik.		
Khandesh (August 11th)	·72	Total rainfall 9·81; kharif crops generally thriving; cholera abating, cases 671, deaths 280; cattle disease in Shahada.
Nasik "	3·1	Total rainfall 26·13; bajri sowing suspended owing to heavy rain, in one taluk crops suffering from excessive moisture; cholera decreasing.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*continued.*		
Konkan.		
Tanna (August 11th)	7·12	Total rainfall 81·87; transplantation of crops almost completed; cholera still slightly prevalent.
Deccan.		
Poona (August 11th)	1·8	Total rainfall 25·90; sowing nearly completed; young plants in some places well; cholera slight.
Ahmednuggur "	·42	Total rainfall 4·15; sowing finished in seven taluks; crops middling; cholera rather decreasing.
Sholapur "	·98	Total rainfall 9·63; cholera prevails.
Satara "	2·20	Total rainfall 28·99; crops in three taluks have suffered slightly from excessive rain; cholera throughout the district, although decreasing in some taluks.
Southern Mahratta Country.		
	2·39	Total rainfall 44·39; cholera in 3 taluks.
Belgaum (August 11th)	·83	Total rainfall 20·73; kharif crops good; rain wanted in 4 taluks.
Dharwar "	3·50	Total rainfall 76 inches; season satisfactory.
Kanara "	·6	Total rainfall 9·28; more rain wanted throughout; kharif still damaged by rats; cholera in two taluks, cases 37, deaths 15.
Kaladgi "		
Kathiawar and Gaekwar's Territory.		
	·32	Total rainfall 6·26; crops suffering from drought in some parts.
Rajkot (August 11th)	1·36	Total rainfall 9·53; more rain wanted; two deaths from cholera.
Wudwan "	1·46	Kharif and cotton crops healthy; public health good.
Baroda "		*General Remarks.*—Cholera abating except in Ahmedabad, where it has re-appeared; agricultural prospects generally good.
Bengal—		
Chittagong (Augt. 12th)	35·87	Cattle disease in parts.
Noakhally "	24·29	
Chittagong Hill Tracts "	25·78	
Hill Tipperah "	21·71	
Backergunge "	11·60	The general health of the people is remarkably good, and the sick rate even in the notoriously unhealthy Jail is not quite 4 per cent.
Fureedpore "	8·59	General health good.
Dacca "	·98	
Tipperah "	·10	
Mymensingh "	7·91	
24-Pergunnahs "	1·52	Fever increasing at Barripore.
Calcutta "	1·84	
Nuddea "	4·07	
Moorshedabad "	Very heavy rain, but no return received.	
Jessore "	9·87	
Pubna "	3·47	Fever is still common in Pubna; a sudden outbreak of small-pox occurred in a village 10 miles north-east, 4 persons were attacked, 1 died, and the disease disappeared.
Rajshahye "	6·93	
Bogra "	7·0	
Maldah "	9·50	Cattle disease in parts.
Rungpore "	1·0	
Cooch Behar "	14·94	
Jalpaiguri "	4·74	
Midnapore "	1·89	
Howrah "	4·15	
Hooghly "	4·27	General health fair; a little small-pox and cholera.
Burdwan "	1·18	General heath fair.
Bankoora "	4·33	
Beerbhoom "	9·59	
Sonthal Pergunnahs "	7·44	
Bhágalpur "	4·57	General health very good.
Monghyr "	6·53	
Purneah "	2·69	
Darbangah "	7·28	
Mozufferpore "	·97	
Sarun "	4·19	General health good.
Chumparun "	3·09	
Patna "	3·55	Health generally good, slight cholera.
Gya "	·84	Cholera still prevalent in some parts of the Aurungabad sub-division.
Shahabad "	0·51	
Hazáribágh "	2·08	A few cases of cholera reported.
Lohardugga "	2·48	Cholera still prevalent in Palamow; small-pox decreasing.
Maunbhoom "	5·33	
Singbhoom "	2·65	Cholera ceased.
Balasore "	1·16	The number of cholera cases has somewhat diminished.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*continued.*		
Cuttack (August 12th)	...	Cholera is still prevalent in places, but not severe.
Pooree „	·39	
		General Remarks.—In the western and central districts the rainfall has been ample and the prospects of the crops, especially of the late rice crops, are very promising; in the district of Jessore both the beel rice and indigo were injured by excessive rain, whilst in the district of Dinagepore the bhadoi or early rise was spoiled and the late bhadoi it is calculated will yield only an eight to ten-anna crop. In the eastern districts the rainfall has been unusually heavy, reaching 35·87 inches in the district of Chittagong, and 21·7 inches in that of hill Tipperah, doing considerable damage to villages, cattle, roads and the crops. The abundant rain in the Behar districts has generally resulted beneficially, the only exceptions being in the inundated lowlands and dearah lands on which the early bhadoi has considerably suffered; in the north-west of Purneah alone more rain is said to be wanted. In the Orissa districts the crops are in many places under water, but no great damage has yet been reported. The Gondli and Mokai crops have suffered from excess of rain in the Chota Nagpore districts, but the rice crops are said to be favourable.
N. W. P.—		
Benares (August 11th)	...	Average 4·50; prospects generally favourable; floods have subsided after doing a good deal of damage to houses in the city and crops in river villages.
Mirzapur „	From ·8 to 2·7	Prospects excellent except in recently flooded tracts; river fallen; kharif crops except sugar-cane much injured by recent floods covering more than one-third of the district.
Azamgarh (10th)	At head-quarters, 9·9	Prospects generally good, though the rainfall in some places has been excessive.
Cawnpore (11th)	...	Average 1·50; prospects good.
Banda (12th)	...	Kharif in low lands damaged by floods; weeding obstructed by rain.
Allahabad 11th)	...	Average 2.0; immense damage to over 200 villages chiefly on Tons and Belan; 174 lives reported lost up to date; crops severely injured; great loss of agricultural cattle and stored grain; full reports not received yet; pressing distress being alleviated; general health good.
Hamirpur „ (12th)	...	Average 2·1; a break much wanted.
Jhansi „ (10th)	2·4	Upwards of 10 inches of rains in parganas Mau and Garotha; a break required for weeding.
Agra „ (11th)	From .6 to 3.4	Prospects good.
Meerut „	From 1·6 to 2·9	Prospects good.
Moradabad „	...	The season continues to be favourable.
Bareilly „	·7	Sowings of Joar and Bajra going on.
Punjab—		
Delhi (Aug. 12th)	2·6	Agricultural prospects improving; health of district good.
Hissar „	4·4	Crop prospects improved, ploughing and sowing in progress, and grass now obtainable for cattle; a few cases of cholera in certain villages of Hissar, otherwise health good; cattle disease in a few villages of Sirsa.
Umballa „	3·9	Crops good; cholera still prevalent.
Jullundur „	3·8	Crops and health good.
Lahore „	11·	Health and crops good.
Mooltan „	*Nil*	Weather cloudy; crops and health good.
Dera Ismail Khan „	Slight fall of rain.	Health good and prospects of harvest in parts favourable.
		General Remarks.—No reports from the north, telegraph communication interrupted, but heavy rain known to have fallen and a great extent of country flooded; rainfall in Lahore the heaviest known for years and destruction of house property very great.
Oudh—		
Lucknow (Aug. 11th)	6·3	Prices stationary; public health good; rain general throughout; prospects of the crops very favourable.
Sitapur „	3·4	
Fyzabad „	4·8	
Central Provinces—		
Upper Godavari (Aug. 7th)	3·77	Prospects favourable; prices easy.
Sambalpur „	2·96	Prospects favourable; 38 cases of cholera, 21 fatal.
Bilaspur „	1·97	Cholera and small-pox continue; prices steady.
Raipur (8th)	4·20	Cholera continues; prices easy.
Chanda „	3·48	Crops doing well; cattle disease continues; prices easy.
Balaghât (9th)	6·40	Transplanting rice continues; health good; prices steady.
Bhandara (10th	4·68	Rice crops continue favourable; jowar suffered in consequence of much rain; small-pox, fever and cattle disease prevalent; prices stationary.
Nagpur (11th)	2·16	Crops doing well; cholera increasing; prices stationary.
Wardha „	2·40	Sowings completed; cholera increasing.
Nimar „	4·60	Weeding commenced; 111 cases of cholera, 42 fatal; prices falling.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Central Provinces—*contd.*		
Hoshangabad (Aug. 11th)	3·28	64 cases of cholera, 27 fatal.
Betul „	2·57	A break required; cholera prevalent.
Narsinghpur „	3·0	Prospects unfavourable owing to continued heavy rains; cholera continues.
Jubbulpore „	2·25	Health good.
Saugor „	5·81	Crops suffering from want of weeding; preparation of rabi lands stopped in consequence of continued heavy rains; health good; prices stationary.
Seoni „	4·10	Transplanting rice continues; prospects favourable; health good.
Damoh „	2·30	A break wanted; prices stationary.
Mandla „	3·60	A break wanted; small-pox continues; prices stationary.
		General Remarks.—On the whole prospects not altogether favourable; rain has been too incessant; cholera too is slightly on the increase.
British Burmah—		
Arakan (August 11th)	...	Public health good.
Akyab „	11·0	Sowing progressing.
Pegu „	Abundant	Public health good.
Rangoon „	...	Considerable cattle disease; cultivation progressing favourably.
Tenasserim „	...	Public health good; few cases of Cholera at Thatone and Shwegyeen; crops flourishing; inundations in some places.
Tounghoo „	5·50	
Amherst „	4·0	
Mysore and Coorg—		
Mysore (August 12th)	1· in Bangalore Cantonment.	17 fatal cases of cholera in Mysore District and town since last report.
Coorg „	6·52	Health good.
		General Remarks.—Agricultural prospects generally fair, but more rain needed especially in two districts whence reports are gloomy.
Assam—		
Gauhati (August 12th)	1·95	Mornings more or less overcast, with slight rain; days fairly cool; transplanting of salee progressing; prospects of tea favourable; public health good.
Sylhet „	4·05	Finer weather; prices falling.
Hyderabad Assigned Districts—		
Umraoti (August 12th)	1·50	Cholera broken out in Woon District, decreasing in other five districts of province; agricultural prospects good.
Rajpootana—		
Sirohi (August 9th)	·25	Tanks and wells filled; health and prospects good; weather seasonable.
Aboo (12th)	5·16	Total rainfall 64·70.
Meywar (6th)	·10	Tanks full; health good; prospects fair; cloudy sky; sunshine required.
Marwar „	...	Wells ceased to rise; tanks drying daily; mild fever prevailing; crops promising though damaged by Kotra worms; no rain; heat very oppressive.
Harowtee States.		
Deolee (August 7th)	·7	
Tonk „	*Nil*	Cholera at Tonk.
Kota „	*Nil*	
Shahapoora „	*Nil*	
Ulwar (11th)	5·17	Temperature 84½°; crops very promising; cholera markedly less.
Jeypore (12th)	2·35	Favourable agricultural prospects; public health good.
Ajmere „	2·9	Weather cloudy, and rain expected; health good.
Bhurtpore „	1·93	Total rainfall 9·12; weather favourable; public health improved.
Central India—		
Indore (August 11th)	3·36	Excessive rain has damaged jowar in Rutlam; cholera still flits about the Province.
Gwalior „	1·49	
Neemuch „	3·	
Rutlam „	2·4	
Baghelkhund „	2·10	
Sutna „		

Bhopal Agency.	Rainfall up to 31st July.
Sehore	32·13
Beora	34·8
Bhilsa	45·4
Nursinghur	36·10
Khilchipore	28·15

Nepal—	(August 4th)	2·45	Agricultural prospects fair; cholera has re-appeared.

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

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 19TH AUGUST 1875.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Floods have injured the crops in several provinces. In the Central districts of Bengal rice and indigo have both suffered; and in the Eastern districts there has been considerable destruction in the rice crops. In the North-Western Provinces also, where the rains have been heavy a break is wanted, and the crops in the flooded lands have suffered severely: but here and in Bengal prospects are satisfactory wherever the floods have not extended. In the Punjab, the Central Provinces and Central India, and Burmah, floods have also done damage, especially in the Lahore district of the Punjab. In all these provinces however prospects are on the whole satisfactory. From Madras, Berar, Rajputana, Oudh and Assam reports are favourable. In Bombay also the state of the crops is generally satisfactory, but in three districts (Ahmednagar, Khandesh, and Kaladgi) the want of rain is felt. More rain is also wanted in Mysore (where the crops are suffering in parts) and Nepal. In Sindh prospects are generally satisfactory, except in Kurrachee, where caterpillars are damaging the crops.

On the whole, except in flooded districts, the crops are in very good condition.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—		
Kistna (August 19th)	2·74 at Masulipatum. 5·47 at Bezwara. 4·37 at Gudivada.	Rain good elsewhere, none in Kimkonda; 9 feet 11 inches water over anicut; canals full; early crops sown; transplanting progressing; standing crops good, except in inundated country; prices steady; mild small-pox in three talukas; fever in Guntur; markets well supplied; cattle generally healthy; pasture sufficient.
Kurnool (18th)	0·10 in one day.	Rain moderate in six talukas, scarce in Pattikonda and Rawalkota; early dry crops good; markets moderately supplied; prices steady; water and pasture sufficient; some tanks received partial supplies; fever and small-pox prevalent; cattle healthy; 1·7 feet water over Sunkesala anicut yesterday.
Tanjore (19th)	1·75 at Negapatam.	Rain elsewhere insufficient; supply in rivers moderate, in tanks scanty; water over upper anicut, north branch, 1 inch, south 6 inches; lower north branch 7⅓ inches, south 8½ inches; cultivation wet and a few dry crops; standing crops very few; dry crops in Tanjore taluka not thriving; harvest none; market well supplied; prices steady; cholera abating, 362 deaths this week against 507 last week; cattle disease in Sheally and Manargudi; pasture inadequate.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—*continued.*		
Trichinopoly (August 18th)	Slight but general rain between 11th and 15th.	Wet crops good, dry crops want water; cholera in town very slight, much better in district, except in Udiarpollium, where it still prevails; cattle healthy; pasture ample in wet parts, scanty in dry parts of district.
Malabar (19th)	2·27	Prospects favourable; markets well supplied; prices high; bowel-complaint prevalent in Ernad and Calicut, five cases and three deaths; fever prevalent in Ernad and Walluvanad; cattle disease in Wynaad; pasture flourishing. *General Remarks.*—General prospects satisfactory.
Bombay— (August 19th)		
Sind.		
Kurrachee (August 18th)	...	River still rising; myriads of caterpillars damaging crops in Kurrachee taluka; rain holds off; total fall to date in Kurrachee 3·16.
Shikarpur „	1·9 in three talukas.	Slight rain; kharif crops flourishing; river 15 feet 3 inches, one foot two inches above last year.
Hyderabad „	...	River a little higher than last week.
Upper Sind Frontier „	...	Kharif sowings progressing; canals well supplied; cotton crops in taluka Thul damaged by floods extending north to Tangwani, west towards Gunia and the Nurwah, progress very slow; part of Shikarpur—Jacobabad road flooded.
Guzerat.		
Ahmedabad (August 18th)	1·27	Total rainfall 11·53; more wanted for rice; cholera cases 186, deaths 40.
Kaira „	·57	Total rainfall 22 inches; prospects good.
Surat „	·46	Total rainfall 31·2.
Broach „	2·42	Total rainfall 39·92; cholera slight.
Khandesh and Nasik.		
Khandesh (August 18th)	·53 at Dhulia.	Total rainfall 10·34; kharif crops promising; cultivation of American cotton increased; cholera cases 587, deaths 248; cattle disease in two talukas.
Nasik „	·99	Total rainfall 27·12; grain crops suffering in two talukas from excessive rain; cotton crops promising; cholera continues slightly.
Konkan.		
Tanna (August 18th)	3·1	Total rainfall 84·88; transplantation of crops almost completed; cholera still slightly prevalent.
Deccan.		
Poona (August 18th)	·99	Total rainfall 26·89; young plants well; cholera continues slightly.
Ahmednagar „	·07	Total rainfall 4·22; sowing finished in eight talukas, and crops withering in four; cholera decreasing except in four talukas.
Sholapur „	·26	Total rainfall 9·89; cholera diminished.
Satara „	3·30	Total rainfall 32·29; sowing of bajri partially completed; young crops flourishing in four talukas, but slightly injured by excessive rain; cholera prevalent.
Southern Mahratta Country.		
Belgaum (August 18th)	1·92	Total rainfall 46·31; cholera continues; crops good.
Dharwar „	·64	Total rainfall 21·37; kharif crops good; rain wanted in black soil talukas.
Kanara „	13·	Total rainfall 22·8 inches; season good.
Kaladgi „	·16	Total rainfall 9·44; more rain wanted throughout; kharif sowing not finished; crops already sown well; cholera at Kaladgi and in three talukas, 34 deaths.
Kathiawar and Gaekwar's Territory.		
Rajkot (August 18th)	2·33	Total rainfall 8·49; more generally wanted throughout the province; crops suffering for want of it.
Wudwan „	1·28	Total rainfall 10·81; crops good except at Sitha where they are damaged by insects. *General Remarks.*—Rainfall satisfactory, except in Ahmednagar, Khandesh, and Kaladgi; cholera general, except in Sind; but the epidemic is not virulent.
Bengal—		
Chittagong (Augt. 19th)	2·17	
Noakhally „	·61	
Chittagong Hill Tracts „	3·75	
Hill Tipperah „	1·12	Health good.
Backergunge „	·91	Health good.
Fureedpore „	·11	General health good.
Dacca „	·75	
Tipperah „	3·20	
Mymensingh „	·74	
24-Pergunnahs „	3·59	Ordinary fever prevailing in Diamond Harbour and Basirhat Sub-division.
Nuddea „	·23	
Moorshedabad „	·34	
Jessore „	·73	
Pubna „	·51	
Rajshahye „	1·69	37 cases of cholera have been reported during the week, 24 proved fatal.
Bogra „	·34	Fever prevailing to a great extent.
Maldah „	2·38	
Dinagepore „	1·38	

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*continued.*		
Rungpore (Aug. 19th)	·50	
Cooch Behar „	3·70	
Jalpaiguri „	·40	
Darjeeling „	Not received.	
Midnapore „	1·23	
Howrah „	1·11	
Hooghly „	1·20	Small-pox a little on increase, measles in places; general health good.
Burdwan „	·79	Health fair.
Bankoora „	·68	
Beerbhoom „	1·35	
Sonthal Pergunnahs „	·90	Cholera still hanging about Deoghur.
Bhâgalpur „	1·30	Fever and small-pox reported from Madehpoora, elsewhere health is very good.
Monghyr „	·49	
Purneah „	·98	
Darbangah „	Not received.	
Mozufferpore „	·35	
Sarun „	·58	Cholera has broken out again at Raghanathpur, an outpost of thana Darowli, in Sewan Sub-division.
Chumparun „	3·53	
Patna „	·06	Health generally good.
Gya „	1·13	Sickness decreasing.
Shahabad „	1·30	General health good.
Hazáribágh „	1·92	Cholera continues where first reported.
Lohardugga „	2·17	Cholera still prevalent in Palamow.
Maunbhoom „	2·08	
Singbhoom „	4·66	Healthy.
Balasore „	4·84	Cholera on the decrease.
Cuttack „	1·38	Cholera appears to be decreasing.
Pooree „	3·91	*General Remarks*—In the western districts the reports of the state and prospects of the crops are favourable; the indigo prospects are also good. The reports from the central districts are also generally favourable, but both rice and indigo have suffered more or less in the submerged lands. Nearly the whole of the eastern districts suffered considerably from the late floods, and there was much destruction of the amun seedlings. Re-sowing is proceeding steadily, and it is anticipated that much of the injury will be repaired in the Behar districts; the bhadoi crops are flourishing, though some injury has been done to them and the maikai in the low lands by the floods; transplanting is going on vigorously. The crops in the Orissa and Chota Nagpore divisions are also generally promising; the murwa millet in Hazaribagh is recovering itself, but both murwa and goondli millets in Lohardugga have suffered much.
N. W. P.—		
Benares (August 18th)	...	Kharif in tahsil Benares damaged by heavy rain; favourable reports from other parts; a break is wanted.
Mirzapur „	1·3 to 2·6	Kharif promising except in flooded tracts.
Azamgarh (17th)	3·8 at head-quarters.	Prospects good.
Cawnpore (18th)	Average rainfall 2·50.	Prospects good.
Banda (19th)	Average rainfall 2·1.	Crops in low lands in danger; a break wanted.
Allahabad (18th)	2·5	Bajra sowing going on generally; health good. No distress for food; rebuilding cannot commence until rain stops.
Hamirpur (19th)	Average rainfall 2·	A break is wanted.
Jhansi (17th)	·1 at head-quarters.	Prospects favourable.
Agra (18th)	1·1 to 7·3	Prospects good.
Meerut „	2·4 to 6·1	Prospects good.
Moradabad „	...	Rains still heavy; a break wanted.
Bareilly „	...	Prospects good.
Almorah (19th)	Daily showers.	In valleys and irrigated lands complaints are made, but elsewhere prospects are very good.
Punjab—		
Delhi (Aug. 18th)	4·1	Health and prospects good.
Hissar „	3·7	Agricultural prospects improved; grass abundant; health generally good, though cholera still lingers; slight cattle disease in Sirsa villages.
Umballa „	5·2	Crops good; cholera has not quite disappeared.
Jullundur „	12·9	Heavy floods; much damage done to crops, villages and wells; a few cases of cholera; otherwise health good.
Lahore „	3·5	The recent heavy floods have done immense damage to house property in towns, also to district communications; agricultural prospects and health good.
Rawal Pindi „	·25	Agricultural prospects excellent.
Mooltan „	1·1	Great damage to crops by floods; health good.
Dera Ismail Khan „	1·9	Health and agricultural prospects good.
Peshawur „	1·3.	Sowing in progress; fever and small-pox prevalent. *General Remarks.*—Rain has fallen abundantly in those districts which up to the last week or two were most in need of it. The excessive rainfall in other districts has caused considerable damage.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Oudh—		
Lucknow (Aug. 18th)	8·5	Public health good; rain general; kharif prospects continue favourable; prices stationary.
Sitapur „	3·2	
Fyzabad „	2·6	
Central Provinces—		
Upper Godavari (Aug. 14th)	2·86	Prospects favourable; health good.
Sambalpur „	4·3	Prospects good; cholera continues.
Bilaspur „	·76	Prospects favourable; cholera and small-pox continue.
Raipur (15th)	1·60	Prospects excellent; cholera continues; prices easy.
Chindwara „	1·45	Prospects unchanged; 174 cases of cholera, 80 fatal; prices steady.
Chanda „	4·1	Sowings of late kharif crops delayed owing to excessive rain; 10 cases of cholera, 4 fatal; cattle disease abating; prices easy.
Balaghât (16th)	2·90	Transplanting rice completed; fever prevalent; prices steady.
Bhandara (17th)	8·11	Rice crops good; failure of jowar on low lands anticipated owing to excessive moisture; 7 cases of cholera; fever and small-pox continue.
Nagpur (Aug. 18th)	4·35	Cotton and jowar suffered from continuous rain; cholera continues; prices rising.
Wardha „	3·20	Prospects fair; cholera continues.
Nimar „	·92	Weeding commenced; 96 cases of cholera, 46 fatal; prices fallen.
Hoshangabad „	4·74	A break wanted; 27 cases of cholera, 15 fatal.
Betul „	4·77	A break wanted; 37 cases of cholera, 19 fatal.
Narsinghpur „	3·	A break wanted; 19 cases of cholera, 8 fatal.
Jubbulpore „	3·10	A break wanted; health good; prices rising.
Saugor „	4·29	Jowar and cotton damaged owing to excessive rains; rabi ploughing stopped; prices stationary.
Seoni „	1·60	Transplanting rice continues; prospects good; fever and bowel-complaint prevalent.
Damoh (19th)	1·30	A break wanted; prices stationary.
Mandla „	4·	A break wanted; small-pox continues; prices stationary.
		General Remarks.—Excessive rain has injured jowari in low lands, and a break is wanted in the Narbada Valley, Saugor and Damoh. Prospects of rice crops good.
British Burmah—		
Arakan (August 18th)	5·0 in Akyab.	In Akyab public health good.
Pegu „	25 inches over last year in Rangoon District.	Public health good. In Rangoon district cattle disease still prevalent; crops favourable. Inundations excessive in the Thayetmyo, Henzada and Prome districts; embankments at Kyanghen in Henzada district washed away.
Tenasserim „	Plentiful.	Public health good; fever at Shwegyeen and small-pox at Tavoy; crops flourishing, inundated at Tounghoo.
Mysore and Coorg—		
Mysore (August 19th)	1·32 in Bangalore Cantonment.	Cholera confined still to Mysore district; 63 deaths up to date; want of rain felt generally; crops suffering in parts.
Coorg „	6·15	Health good.
Assam—		
Gauhati (August 19th)	1·34	Mornings overcast and cool, with occasional slight rainfall; days clear and hot; transplanting operations going on; season for tea favourable; public health good.
Sylhet „	2·67	Weather rainy; rice market steady; transplanting of shali crop progresses.
Hyderabad Assigned Districts—		
Umraoti (August 19th)	·05	Cholera increasing in Woon district, decreasing in other districts; crops in good condition.
Rajputana—		
Sirohi (August 16th)	·80	Prospects and health good; weather seasonable.
Aboo (19th)	·97	Total rainfall up to date 65·67.
Meywar (13th)	1·3	Wells and tanks full; health good; makai crops threatened by too much rain and want of sunshine; prospects still good; weather cloudy, with occasional sunshine.
Bickanere (July 31st)	From 27th to 28th 2·90	Good deal of rain reported from districts; sowing progressing; prices decreasing; health fair.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Rajputana—*continued.*		
Harowtee States.		
Ulwar (August 18th)	2·08	Temperature 84°; crops doing well; cholera still prevalent.
Jeypore (19th)	1·50	Prospects continue favourable; health good.
Ajmere „	1·1	Weather favourable for crops; health good; tanks not full.
Bhurtpore „	2·24	Crops progressing; weather favourable.
		General Remarks.—General prospects good; weather clearing.
Central India—		
Indore (August 18th)	·64	Damage in Baghelkund from floods; agricultural prospects improving in Malwa; cholera still sharp in places.
Gwalior „	1·46	
Neemuch „	*Nil*	
Rutlam „	·94	
Baghelkhund „	4·30	
Sutna „		
Bhopal Agency.		
Sehore (August 7th)	1·	
Beorah „	5·1	
Bhilsa „	4·5	
Nursingurh „	4·	
Nepal— (August 11th)	1·65	More rain needed in the hills; Indian corn crop in the Bara and Pursah districts of the Terai very deficient; cholera increasing in Katmandoo.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Abstract of the Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India, assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations under the provisions of the Act of Parliament 24 & 25 Vic., Cap. 67.

The Council met at Simla on Thursday, the 19th August 1875.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, G. M. S. I., *presiding.*

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, G. C. B., G. C. S. I.

Major-General the Hon'ble Sir H. W. Norman, K. C. B.

The Hon'ble Arthur Hobhouse, Q. C.

The Hon'ble Sir W. Muir, K. C. S. I.

The Hon'ble Ashley Eden, C. S. I.

The Hon'ble Sir A. J. Arbuthnot, K. C. S. I.

Colonel the Hon'ble Sir Andrew Clarke, R. E., K. C. M. G., C. B.

The Hon'ble Sir Douglas Forsyth, K. C. S. I.

The Hon'ble T. C. Hope.

CENTRAL PROVINCES LAWS BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR D. FORSYTH introduced the Bill to declare and amend the law in force in the Central Provinces, and moved that it be referred to a Select Committee with instructions to report in two months. He said that when he had asked for leave to introduce the Bill, he explained that the Central Provinces was composed of various territories, the different Regulations applying to which were in some confusion, and that the present Bill, which was now prepared at the desire of the Local Government and to a great extent by the Judicial Commissioner, was intended to remove all doubts and difficulties with reference to the application of those laws.

The Bill was exceedingly short, and contained only ten sections. It repealed certain obsolete enactments, and declared what laws were in force throughout the Central Provinces. In order to preclude doubts which might arise from the way in which additions had from time to time been made to those Provinces, section 4 made the following declaration:—

"Every Act of the Governor General in Council which extends, or can by notification be extended, to the territories which were under the administration of the said Chief Commissioner at the time of the passing thereof, shall extend, or may by notification be extended, as the case may be, to all the territories now under the administration of the said Chief Commissioner."

There were no special laws applicable to the Central Provinces, as was the case in the Panjáb, such as the law of pre-emption, or the law relating to vagrants; and the work of the Committee, to whom he trusted this Bill would be referred, would consist chiefly in overhauling the different Acts and Regulations in the Schedules to see that they were correct. The Bill left untouched the revenue system of the Central Provinces, which would probably be dealt with by some other enactment.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR D. FORSYTH moved that the Bill be published in the *Central Provinces Gazette* in English and such other languages as the Local Government might think fit.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

OPIUM BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR W. MUIR moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the law relating to Opium. He said that the law was defective in various parts of India in respect of the control which the Government should have over the growth, manufacture, possession and transport of opium. In Bombay the cultivation of opium was prohibited, and its transport was practically under check; but the legal power for enforcing the action of the State in the matter was imperfect. In Madras, where the same practice prevailed, the state of things was still more defective, there being no law to enable the State to interpose in respect to the cultivation, manufacture, possession and transport of opium. Both these Administrations had had it in contemplation to introduce projects of law to remedy the want; but the subject of opium being an imperial one, it was thought better that the law should be uniform throughout India, and they were therefore requested to stay their action in respect to the introduction of the Bills which they had before them. The law was also in some respects uncertain in other parts of British India, that was to say, with regard to the new Administrations which had been formed in recent times. Advantage would be taken in the Bill to remove these doubts by having a uniform law which would be applicable to the whole country, and which would give the authorities the necessary power to interpose in the matter as he had explained. Opium being the subject of imperial revenue, there appeared no doubt that the proposed legislation should be by this Council, and should be also of an imperial character. At their next meeting he would take the opportunity of introducing the Bill and of explaining the provisions of the proposed measure.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The following Select Committee was named:—

On the Bill to declare and amend the law in force in the Central Provinces—The Hon'ble Messrs. Hobhouse and Hope and the Mover.

The Council then adjourned to Thursday, the 2nd September 1875.

SIMLA,
The 19th August 1875.

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

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 26TH AUGUST 1875.

GENERAL REMARKS.—More rain is wanted in Bombay, and in Sindh caterpillars and rats are injuring the crops; but prospects are still generally good. In Bengal also more rain is wanted in the Central districts, but the prospects of the main rice crop and of the *rabi* crops are good. The early rice crop has suffered in many districts from the floods, and the yield of indigo is uneven. In Mysore and Coorg and in Nepal also the want of rain is much felt. On the other hand in the North-Western Provinces a break in the rains, which was much wanted, seems to have set in generally. In the Central Provinces also a break is greatly wanted: the autumn crops have suffered from excessive rain, but in the rice districts prospects are good. In Madras, the Punjab (where there has been a break in the rains), Oudh, British Burmah (where the floods are subsiding), Assam, Berar, Rajputana and Central India, prospects are generally satisfactory.

Presidency or Province and District.		Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—			
Kistna	(August 26th)	No rain in Masulipatum. and Rewarri.	Rain very slight elsewhere; 5 feet 7 inches of water above anicut; canals full, except two that breached; early crops sown; transplanting progressing; early crops require more rain in Bapatha and Palnad; markets well supplied locally; prices steady; mild small-pox and fever in four taluks; cattle disease slight in three taluks; pasture sufficient.
Kurnool	(25th)	No rain in Kurnool, nor in three taluks.	Rain slight in others; standing crops suffering from want of rain in Sirwill and Pattikonda, good elsewhere; market moderately supplied; prices rising in Nundial and Markapur, steady in other taluks; fever and small-pox prevalent; cattle generally healthy; water and pasture sufficient; one foot water over Sunkesala anicut yesterday.
Tanjore	(26th)	1·99 at Negapatam.	Rain elsewhere insufficient; water supply in rivers moderate, in tanks scanty; water over upper anicut, north branch, 1 foot, south 5 inches; lower, north 4·50 inches, south 4 inches; cultivation wet and a few dry crops; standing crops not thriving in some parts for want of rain; harvest none; market well supplied; prices steady; cholera abating; 343 deaths this week against 362 last week; cattle disease in Sheally, Negapatam and Manargudi; pasture inadequate.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—*continued.*		
Trichinopoly (August 25th)	Good rain the last few days.	Cholera in town very slight, a few cases in district, principally in Udiarpollicm.
Malabar (26th)	1·29	Rain insufficient; first crop cultivation good; markets well supplied; prices steady; bowel complaint, 22 serious cases and 13 deaths; fever in Ernad and Walluvanad; cattle disease in Wynaad; pasture flourishing. *General Remarks.*—General prospects satisfactory.
Bombay— (August 26th)		
Sind.		
Kurrachee (August 25th)	...	River risen 4 inches; caterpillars infest Kurrachee taluka; rats in Jati taluka.
Shikarpur „	...	Weather cooler; river 14 feet 9 inches, which is 1 foot 2 inches higher than last year; fever prevalent.
Hyderabad „	...	River steady; crops well; in Guni taluka rats attacking crops; fever has commenced.
Upper Sind Frontier „	...	Floods extending slowly; Jacobabad partly surrounded; river falling; damage to kharif crops not fully known.
Gujarat.		
Ahmedabad (August 25th)	·13	Total rainfall 11·66, more needed everywhere; cholera cases 175, deaths 32.
Kaira „	·28	Total rainfall 22·28; more rain required for rice; other crops good.
Surat „	·18	Total rainfall 31·20.
Broach „	·28	Total rainfall 40·20; public health good; slight cholera in Ankleswar; crops thriving.
Khandesh and Nasik.		
Khandesh (August 25th)	...	Rain wanted throughout the Collectorate for kharif and cotton crops; cholera abating, cases 391, deaths 142; cattle disease continues in two talukas.
Nasik „	·17	Total rainfall 27·29; sowing progressing; prospects fair; cholera continues slightly.
Konkan.		
Tanna (August 25th)	·34	Total rainfall 85·22; transplantation of crops completed in almost all talukas; cholera continues slightly in the districts.
Deccan.		
Poona (August 25th)	...	Condition of crops same as before; cholera has not quite disappeared.
Ahmednagar „	·10	Total rainfall 4·32; kharif sowing finished; land unsown in 77 villages in 2 talukas; crops withering in 8, and cholera abating in 6 talukas.
Sholapur „	...	Crops suffering from want of moisture; cholera decreasing.
Satara „	...	Crops flourishing, but have suffered slightly in 3 talukas from excessive rain; slight cholera throughout district.
Southern Mahratta Country.		
Belgaum (August 25th)	·09	Total rainfall 46·40; more rain required in northern and eastern talukas; cholera decreasing; crops good, but damaged by locusts and rats.
Dharwar „	·23	Total rainfall 21·60; kharif crops suffering for want of rain in 6 talukas; ground being prepared for sowing late crops.
Kanara „	1·	Total rainfall 23·8; crops good.
Kaladgi „	·12	Total rainfall 9·56; kharif already sown, but withering for want of rain; cholera in 6 talukas, severe in Indi, 14 cases fatal at Kaladgi and 85 in the district.
Kathiawar and Gaekwar's Territory.		
Rajkot (August 25th)	·12	Total rainfall 8·61; crops suffering for want of rain; price of grain rising; cholera at Bhounagar and Wala abating.
Wudwan „	·54	Total rainfall 11·35; crops good; cholera cases 5, fatal 3.
Baroda „	2·54	Cotton and kharif crops thriving; public health good. *General Remarks.*—During the past week there has been a general break in the monsoon; prospects generally good.
Bengal—		
Chittagong (Aug. 26th)	9·17	
Noakhally „	1·73	Fever has been more prevalent.
Chittagong Hill Tracts „	1·3	
Hill Tipperah „	2·18	Public health is good everywhere except in Koilashur where a good deal of fever prevails in the low lands.
Backergunge „	·82	Health of the people is good.
Fureedpore „	1·03	General health good.
Dacca „	1·39	
Tipperah „	6·23	
Mymensingh „	1·04	
24-Pergunnahs „	2·83	Fever increasing at Barripore, ordinary fever prevailing in sub-division Basirhat; two cases of small-pox reported from Satkhira.
Nuddea „	1·87	
Moorshedabad „	·76	Health good.
Jessore „	1·83	
Pubna „	·94	

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*continued.*		
Rajshahye (August 26th)	·83	10 cases of cholera have been reported in different places during the week, 5 fatal.
Bogra „	·44	
Maldah „	1·05	Cholera is still present in the English bazaar; in Maldah and Seebgunge thanas 17 attacks and 13 deaths.
Dinagepore „	2·41	
Rungpore „	7·59	
Cooch Behar „	·53	
Jalpaiguri „	5·33	Cholera still continues in two places in the district, a few cases only occurring.
Darjeeling „	4·87	
	Previous week 2·98	
Midnapore „	1·18	
Howrah „	3·10	
Hooghly „	3·13	General health good; small-pox in a few places.
Burdwan „	1·0	Health fair.
Bankoora „	3·19	
Beerbhoom „	2·08	
Sonthal Pergunnahs „	1·22	Cholera disappearing from Deoghur, but reported from a village in Hendowa.
Bhágalpur „	2·46	General health very good, but cholera has broken out in town at head-quarters.
Monghyr „	·72	
Purneah „	3·66	
Darbangah „	2·89	
	Previous week ·99	
Mozufferpore „	1·87	
Sarun „	·78	Cholera still bad in the jurisdiction of Roghonathpore, an outpost of thana Darowli in Sewan sub-division.
Chumparun „	1·84	
Patna „	·81	Health generally good.
Gya „	3·07	A little sickness reported.
Shahabad „	Not received.	
Hazáribágh „	3·29	Cholera abating.
Lohardugga „	6·20	Cholera still prevalent in Palamow.
Maunbhoom „	1·26	
Singbhoom „	2·64	Healthy.
Balasore „	6·50	Cholera has disappeared from the north, while sporadic cases are reported as still frequent in the south.
Cuttack „	2·51	Cholera has almost disappeared.
Pooree „	·38	
		General Remarks.—More or less rain is reported from all the districts of these Provinces during the week under report; but more rain is still wanted in parts of the districts of Burdwan, Bankoora, Dinagepore, Rungpore, Bogra, Cooch Behar, Patna, Gya, Mozufferpore, Sarun, Bhágalpur, Purneah and Maunbhoom. The harvesting of the early rice crop is progressing fast; the outturn is reported to be good. In Moorshedabad the loss of the early rice crop has been considerable, five annas loss at Lalbaugh and four annas at Jungipore. If the rivers continue to fall, a fair crop is expected in the Sudder sub-division. In Maldah the floods have done serious injury, and the total outturn is still uncertain; mulberry has suffered also. Half of the early rice crops has been destroyed in Chittagong; in the hill tracts the Kurnapoolie rose 6 feet above its usual height. Great damage done to plough cultivation in Hill Tipperah; the early rice in the valley of Koilashur has been completely destroyed by inundation, and great damage is reported to have been caused in Oodeypore; the loss is estimated at half in the plains and one-fourth in the hills. In Monghyr the bhadoi crop between the Ganges and the Gunduck has been generally damaged or destroyed by the flood, but the silting deposit on the soil will produce fine rabi crops. The transplantation of the amun or main rice crop is nearly completed in some districts, while more rain is wanted in others to complete it. In Balasore the rainfall not only exceeded the requirement, but has hindered the cultivation; generally speaking, however, it may be said that the prospects of the great rice crop are favourable in most places. Indigo has been an uneven crop this season; in some districts the yield has been a very good one, while in others it was a poor one. Jute is being cut. Sugarcane doing well.
N. W. P.—		
Benares (August 23rd)	Average rainfall 7·50.	There is some appearance of a break, which is much wanted.
Mirzapur (25th)	20·4 at head-quarters; *elsewhere less down to 5·7 at Chunar.*	Some injury in parts from heavy rain; a break required and seems to have arrived; prospects as before.
Azamgarh (24th)	3·7 at head-quarters.	Prospects on the whole still good; some days of clear weather would be beneficial; some early kharif grain crops ripe and ripening; indigo being cut.
Banda (26th)	Average rainfall 3·3.	Some damage to kharif from rain; weather improving.
Hamirpur (26th)	Average rainfall 4·3.	Sunshine much required; fine weather the last three days.

Presidency or Province and District.		Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
N. W. P.—*continued.*			
Jhansi	(August 24th)	From 17th to 23rd instant, 3·2	Break urgently wanted; kharif prospects depend now on dry weather; rain has prevented bajra sowings.
Agra	(25th)	No rain for some days.	Prospects favourable.
Meerut	,,	...	A break in the rains; prospects good.
Moradabad	,,	...	A break in the rains; reports good.
Bareilly	,,	1·1	Prospects good.
Allahabad	(26th)	Average rainfall, 6·50	Much recently sown bajra swept away; a break appears now to have set in.
Cawnpore	,,	Average rainfall, 3·	A break wanted; prospects good.
Almorah	,,	...	Less rain during past week; crop prospects excellent.
Punjab—			
Delhi	(August 25th)	...	No rain; agricultural prospects and health of district good.
Hissar	,,	...	No rain; strong westerly winds and cloudy weather; sowing in progress; young crops doing well since the ample rainfall; health generally good, though there are still a few cases of cholera.
Umballa	,,	...	No rain; crops good; cholera not yet entirely disappeared.
Jullundur	,,	...	No rain; crops good, except where injured by floods; a few cases of cholera, but health generally good.
Lahore	,,	...	No rain; health and agricultural prospects good.
Rawal Pindi	,,	·5	Prospects excellent; health good.
Mooltan	,,	...	No rain; crops under average; health good.
Dera Ismail Khan	,,	...	No rain; agricultural prospects favourable.
Peshawur	,,	...	No rain; sowing completed; still slight fever but small-pox abating.
			General Remarks.—Health and agricultural prospects generally good.
Oudh—			
Lucknow	(August 25th)	1·7	Public health good; prices stationary; kharif prospects continue favourable.
Sitapur	,,	2·7	
Fyzabad	,,	3·2	
Central Provinces—			
Upper Godavari	(Aug. 21st)	1·27	Prospects favourable; small-pox continues; prices easy.
Sambalpur	,,	5·97	Prospects good; cholera decreasing.
Bilaspur	,,	1·8	Prospects favourable; cholera and small-pox continue; prices steady.
Raipur	(22nd)	·65	Rainfall ample; prospects good; cholera continues; prices easy.
Chhindwara	,,	1·96	Prospects unchanged; 222 cases of cholera, 122 fatal.
Chanda	,,	·04	Prospects good; cholera prevalent; rinderpest continues; prices rising.
Balaghât	(23rd)	2·10	Transplantation of rice completed; fever and cattle disease prevalent; prices steady.
Bhandara	(24th)	·22	Prospects of rice good; jowar in low lands damaged by over moisture; 24 cases of cholera, 10 fatal; fever and small-pox continue; prices easy.
Nagpur	(25th)	·42	Jowar and cotton suffered from over moisture, other crops good; cholera continues; cattle disease prevalent; prices stationary.
Wardha	,,	1·42	Prospects favourable; cholera increasing.
Nimar	,,	1·24	Prospects favourable; 148 cases of cholera, 57 fatal; prices rising.
Hoshangabad	,,	1·73	Cholera continues.
Betul	,,	2·97	Crops partially damaged; 77 cases of cholera, 23 fatal.
Narsinghpur	,,	7·	A break much required; cholera continues.
Jubbulpore	,,	·95	Health good.
Saugor	,,	5·11	Crops injured by continuous rain; rabi ploughing stopped; cholera prevalent.
Seoni	,,	·95	Transplanting of rice continues; prospects and health good.
Damoh	,,	5·45	A break required; prices stationary.
Mandla	,,	1·60	A break required; small-pox decreasing; prices stationary.
			General Remarks.—In rice districts prospects good, jowari in low lands injured. In Narbadda Valley and Vindhyan districts a break much wanted, and autumn crops injured. Cholera still prevalent.
British Burmah—			
	(Aug. 26th)		
Arakan Division	...	4·5 in Akyab.	Public health good; crops promising.
Rangoon	,,	...	Sowing impeded by heavy floods; public health good.
Prome	,,	...	Floods subsiding.
Thayetmyo	,,	...	River fallen; inundation subsiding; in Thoukwa rainfall heavy; crops good; health good.
Bassein	,,	...	Public health good.
Shwegyeen	,,	...	Fever, cholera and small-pox prevail; rainfall plentiful.
Amherst	,,	...	Fever, cholera and small-pox prevail; crops promise fair.
Tavoy	,,	...	Cattle disease prevails.

Presidency or Province and District.		Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Mysore and Coorg—			
Mysore	(August 26th)	·22½ in Bangalore Cantonment.	Cholera has not extended beyond the Mysore District; 96 deaths up to the 25th instant; want of rain much felt.
Coorg	,,	1·73	
Assam—			
Gauhati	(August 26th)	6·21	Light rains during the early part of the week, heavy continuous rain on the last three days, still continuing; prospects of all crops and tea favourable; public health good.
Sylhet	,,	12·54	Transplantation of shali crop progresses; price of rice slightly higher; very heavy rains; river risen considerably.
Hyderabad Assigned Districts—			
Umraoti	(August 26th)	1·45	Cholera still prevalent in the Woon District, gradually disappearing from other districts of the province; crops in good condition.
Rajputana—			
Sirohi	(August 23rd)	...	Tanks and wells fairly filled; health good; prospects fair; more rain required; weather seasonable.
Aboo	(26th)	...	No more rain; weather clear and pleasant.
Meywar	(20th)	...	Good supply of water; health and prospects good; south-westerly breezes; clear sky and sun.
Marwar	(14th)	1·96	Four months' supply in city tanks; well water rising; fever prevalent; prospects much improved and promising.
		Harowtee States.	
Deolee	(August 14th)	3·4	
Kota	,,	4·5	
Tonk	,,	2·5	
Jhalrapatun	,,	1·8	
Shahapoora	,,	2·3	
Ulwar	(25th)	·72	Temperature 86°; crop prospects favourable; cholera still prevalent.
Jeypore	(26th)	0·1	Agricultural prospects unchanged; public health good.
Dholepore	...	...	No rain; sky cloudless; prices of food-grain rising; rain much wanted.
Ajmere	...	...	Strong westerly winds; no rain; health good; crops good.
Central India—			
Indore	(August 25th)	1·97	
Gwalior	,,	·32	
Neemuch	,,	·10	
Rutlam	,,	·75	
Baghelkhund	,,	1·90	
Sutna	,,		
Bhopal	,,	3·8	
Rajgarh	,,	11·6	
Bhilsa	,,	4·9	
Nursingarh	,,	3·2	
Kilchipur	,,	8·6	*General Remarks.*—Cholera decreased in Malwa, some cases in Gwalior; agricultural prospects favourable.
Nepal—	(August 18th)	1·4	More rain wanted in the hills; cholera still in Katmandoo and its neighbourhood.

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

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 2ND SEPTEMBER 1875.

GENERAL REMARKS.—In Madras the rain has been partial, except in Malabar: most has fallen in the Northern districts: prospects are satisfactory. In Mysore more rain is much wanted. In Sind the river has fallen below last year's level, and unless it rises damage is apprehended to the kharif crops. In Bombay more rain is wanted in Gujarat, Khandesh and Ahmednagar; elsewhere enough has fallen and prospects are fair. In the Central Provinces a break has done good: the prospects of the rice crop are excellent, and those of other crops more promising. In Bengal there has been general and seasonable rain throughout the province: in some of the Eastern districts it has been excessive, floods having stopped rice transplantation; the indigo crop is excellent in Tirhoot, and prospects are generally satisfactory. There has been light rain in most districts of the North-West Provinces, except Bundelkhand, Meerut, Moradabad and Cawnpore: the break has done good generally, but more rain is wanted in Agra, Meerut and Moradabad. In Oudh there have also been light falls, and prospects are good. In the Punjab rain has fallen in Rawalpindi, but not elsewhere, except slight showers in Delhi and Peshawar; prospects are good. In Rajputana the break has been general, rain having fallen only at Mount Abu, in Bickanere and Jhalrapatan: in the Northern States and Ajmere more rain is much required. In Central India rain has failed only at Gwalior, where it is wanted: elsewhere prospects are satisfactory. Reports are good from Assam, Burma and Berar.

Presidency or Province and District.		Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—			
Kistna	(Sept. 2nd)	2·78 at Masulipatam. 6·35 at Repalli. 3·7 at Bapatla. 2·0 at Nandigama. 1·28 in four days.	Rain slight elsewhere; none in Sattanapully and Vissanapett; 3 feet water over anicut; canals full, except those requiring repairs; early crops sown; rain wanted in five taluks; transplanting improving; markets well supplied locally; prices steady; mild small-pox and fever; no cholera; slight cattle disease in five taluks; pasture sufficient.
Kurnool	(1st)		Rain good in five taluks, scanty in Sirwell and none in Cumbum and Markapur; crops suffering from want of rain in the last three taluks; markets moderately supplied; prices rising in Cumbum, generally steady elsewhere; fever prevalent; cholera has broken out in Sirwell, Pattikonda, Banganapilli and Kurnool town; 28 attacks and 10 deaths since 18th instant; cattle healthy; water and pasture sufficient; 1·5 feet water over Sunkesala anicut.
Tanjore	(2nd)	...	No rain at Negapatam; elsewhere sufficient; water-supply in rivers decreasing, in tanks scanty; water over anicuts none; cultivation wet and dry crops, standing crops not thriving in some parts for want of rain; harvest none; markets well supplied; prices steady; cholera abating; 158 deaths this week, against 343 last week; cattle disease in some localities; pasture procurable.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—*continued.*		
Trichinopoly (Sept. 1st)	...	Slight rain; water-supply barely sufficient; crops generally good; outturn in two taluks up to average; markets well supplied; prices steady; cholera disappearing, except in Udiarpolliem; condition of cattle good; pasture limited.
Malabar (2nd)	3·43	First crop good; markets well supplied; prices steady; bowel-complaints in Walluvanad and Palghat,—14 serious cases and 7 deaths; cattle disease in Wynaad; pasture flourishing. *General Remarks.*—General prospects satisfactory.
Bombay— (Sept. 2nd)		
Sind.		
Kurrachee (1st)	...	River on the 30th August 45 inches lower than on the same date last year; cranes damaging rice crops in Shahbandar tapa; weather warm; nights still and close.
Shikarpur ,,	...	River 12 feet 2 inches, 1 foot 3 inches lower than last year; this fall will damage kharif crops.
Hyderabad ,,	...	River 2½ feet lower than last week; unless it rises crops will suffer, at present they are well.
Upper Sind Frontier ,,	...	Floods extending; height of water decreasing; weather hot; rain expected; kharif crops fair.
Gujarat.		
Ahmedabad (Sept. 1st)	·03	Total rainfall 11·69; crops suffering from drought; rain much needed; cholera cases 80, deaths 22.
Kaira ,,	·36	Total rainfall 22·64; more rain required; weather sultry.
Surat ,,	1·91	Total rainfall 33·11.
Broach ,,	1·96	Total rainfall 42·16; fever in Broach.
Khandesh and Nasik.		
Khandesh (Sept. 1st)	2·62 at Dhalia.	Rainfall very seasonable, total 12·96; crops revived and prospering; cholera abating rapidly,—cases 202, deaths 76; cattle disease in 2 pettas.
Nasik ,,	2·30	Total rainfall 29·59; agricultural prospects fair; cholera continues slightly.
Konkan.		
Tanna (Sept. 1st)	2·45	Total rainfall 67·67; more rain wanted; transplantation of crops completed; cholera slightly prevalent.
Deccan.		
Poona (Sept. 1st)	...	Rain throughout; standing crops well; cholera has not quite disappeared.
Ahmednagar ,,	3·54	Total rainfall 7·86; crops improving; cholera abating except in two talukas.
Sholapur ,,	3·2	Total rainfall 12·91, fall general; slight cholera in some talukas, none at Pandharpur.
Satara ,,	1·33	Total rainfall 33·62; crops good; slight cholera throughout the district.
Southern Mahratta Country.		
Belgaum (Sept. 1st)	2·34	Total rainfall 48·74; crops good; more rain required in 2 talukas.
Dharwar ,,	2·15	Total rainfall 23·75; more rain wanted throughout; early crops good in western talukas, middling in eastern.
Kanara ,,	5·	Total rainfall 28·8; crops good.
Kaladgi ,,	·03	Total rainfall 9·59; want of rain felt in all talukas; cholera continues,—36 deaths in 3 talukas, 9 at Kaladgi.
Kathiawar and Gaekwar's Territory.		
Rajkot (Sept. 1st)	·03	Total rainfall 8·64; the want of rain severely felt throughout the province; weather hot; crops withering.
Wudwan ,,	·11	Total rainfall 11·46; crops withering for the want of rain; one death from cholera.
Baroda ,,	·72	Kharif and cotton crops good, except in Okhamandal and Amreli mahals, where want of rain up to date has given rise to serious apprehension; public health good.
		General Remarks.—There has been a serious fall of the river in Sind; more rain is wanted in Gujarat, Khandesh and Ahmednagar; prospects otherwise fair.
Bengal—		
Chittagong (Sept. 2nd)	4·32	
Noakhally ,,	8·40	Fever and spleen cases as usual with some outbreaks of small-pox.
Chittagong Hill Tracts,,	4·66	
Hill Tipperah ,,	8·71	Fever on the increase in the Koilashur Sub-division; in other parts the public health is good.
Backergunge ,,	1·75	
Fureedpore ,,	7·71	General health good.
Dacca ,,	0·22	
Tipperah ,,	·13	
Mymensingh ,,	4·60	
24-Pergunnahs ,,	1·40	Ordinary fever prevailing to some extent in Satkhira, 2 cases of small-pox and 1 case of cholera reported from that sub-division; fever increasing at Barripore.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*continued.*		
Nuddea (Sept. 2nd)	3·87	
Moorshedabad ,,	4·70	Public health is satisfactory.
Jessore ,,	3·30	
Pubna ,,	11·18	
Rajshahye ,,	2·32	No cases of cholera or small-pox reported.
Bogra ,,	5·76	
Maldah ,,	2·63	21 deaths from cholera reported during the week.
Dinagepore ,,	3·16	
Rungpore ,,	1·89	
Cooch Behar ,,	6·86	
Jalpaiguri ,,	2·96	Cholera still continues in two places, but there are only a few cases.
Darjeeling ,,	5·08	
Midnapore ,,	0·46	
Howrah ,,	3·78	
Hooghly ,,	·80	A little small-pox and a little fever still exist, but general health is good.
Burdwan ,,	3·48	Fever slightly on the increase.
Bankoora ,,	8·73	
Beerbhoom ,,	3·46	
Sonthal Pergunnahs ,,	3·11	A bad and sudden but short outbreak of cholera in the north of Kandowa, the disease was decreasing by the last report.
Bhágalpur ,,	2·03	General health is very good, but cholera is increasing in the town and appearing in a few villages in the Banka Sub-division.
Monghyr ,,	4·60	
Purneah ,,	2·25	
Darbangah ,,	3·03	
Mozufferpore ,,	2·75	
Sarun ,,	1·23	Cholera still prevalent at Roghonathpore, an outpost of thana Durowli, in the Sewan Sub-division.
Chumparun ,,	Not received.	
Patna ,,	·91	Health good.
Gya ,,	1·15	Cholera reported only from Nubbeenuggur in south-west corner of the district.
Shahabad ,,	0·78	
	Previous week 2·03	
Hazáribágh ,,	1·37	Cholera still continues.
Lohardugga ,,	2·07	Cholera still prevalent but on the decrease.
Maunbhoom ,,	4·39	
Singbhoom ,,	2·13	Some cases of cholera have been reported from pergunnah Bamunghatty.
Balasore ,,	·88	
Cuttack ,,	1·15	Health of the district fair, but some dengue and low fevers about.
Pooree ,,	3·14	*General Remarks.*—During the week under report seasonable rain has fallen throughout the districts; in some the fall was excessive. In parts of Noakhally the reaping of the early rice and transplanting of the late rice are stopped in consequence of the heavy rains. The plough cultivators of the Chittagong Hill Tracts, who lost their crops during the late flood, are re-sowing paddy broadcast, although a poor return is anticipated. In Tipperah the flooded tracts, about one-tenth of the entire area of the district, are still under water, and there is but little hope of any rice crop being reaped in those parts. In Moorshedabad the Bhagaruthy is again rising steadily, and the crops on low lands are again under water, and considerable damage is apprehended. In some parts of Maldah the early rice has been damaged by the floods. In the Hajeepoor Sub-division of Mozufferpore considerable damage has also been done by the floods which are annual occurrences. The outturn of indigo is unusually large in Darbangah and Mozufferpore. In pergunnah Soopur in Maunbhoom only one-fourth of the rice cultivation has been completed, and most of the Indian corn and other millets have failed in pergunnah Bagundi. In Pooree the crops in low lands are partially blighted by the floods; the harvesting of the early rice is progressing well, and the outturn is generally good; the transplantation of the late or main rice is still progressing and nearing completion; the prospects are as yet favourable.
N. W. P.—		
Benares (Aug. 30th)	Average rainfall 2·2	Weather during the past week favourable.
Mirzapur* (Sept. 1st)	2· at head-quarters, elsewhere less.	Prospects generally good.
Azamgarh (Aug. 31st)	1·4 at head-quarters.	Reports from all parts of districts favourable; prospects good.
Allahabad ,,	Average rainfall ·2	Late bajra sowing going on in places; undrowned crops very fine; ploughing for rabi commencing.
Cawnpore (Sept. 1st)	...	Fine weather; crops flourishing.
Banda (2nd)	Average rainfall 1·3	Sama, kakun and cotton crops injured in low lands.

* *Erratum.*—In the weather and crop report, published in the Extra Supplement to the *Gazette of India* of 14th ultimo, the words "kharif crops except sugarcane much injured by recent floods covering more than one-third of the district" entered against Mirzapur should be read as applying to Ghazipur.

Presidency or Province and District.		Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
N. W. P.—*continued.*			
Hamirpur	(Sept. 2nd)	...	Fine weather throughout the week, doing much good to crops which promise well.
Jhansi	(Aug. 31st)	No rain from 21st.	Clear weather; kharif prospects good.
Agra	(Sept. 1st)	Slight rain.	More rain wanted.
Meerut	,,	...	Prospects good, but rain wanted.
Moradabad	,,	...	No change; more rain desired.
Bareilly	,,	·3	Prospects good.
Almora	(2nd)	...	Only a few heavy showers with plenty of sunshine; very favourable for the crops.
Punjab—			
Delhi	(Sept. 1st)	Slight rain	Sporadic cholera in city and district, otherwise health good.
Hissar	,,	*Nil*	Crops progressing, but more rain would be beneficial; cholera still lingers, and cases of fever occurring, otherwise health generally good.
Umballa	,,	...	Crops good; cholera has not quite disappeared.
Jullundur	,,	...	Crops good, except where injured by floods; a few cases of cholera, otherwise health good.
Lahore	,,	...	Health and crops good.
Rawal Pindi	,,	2·50	Prospects excellent; health good.
Mooltan	,,	*Nil*	Kharif crops nearly ripe; ploughing for rabi commenced; water in canals subsiding; health good.
Dera Ismail Khan	,,	...	Health good; harvest prospects favourable.
Peshawur	,,	·1	Kharif sowing completed; slight fever prevalent; small-pox abating.
			General Remarks.—Agricultural prospects and health of province good.
Oudh—			
Lucknow	(Sept. 1st)	2·2	Prices stationary; agricultural prospects continue favourable; public health generally good.
Sitapur	,,	·2	
Fyzabad	,,	·1	
Central Provinces—			
Upper Godavari	(Aug. 28th)	·9	Break favourable for weeding; prospects good; small-pox continues; prices easy.
Sambalpur	,,	·66	Prospects good; cholera *continues*.
Bilaspur	,,	1·53	Prospects favourable; cholera continues; prices steady.
Raipur	(29th)	·90	Prospects excellent; cholera decreasing; prices easy.
Chanda	,,	·23	Transplanting rice completed; cholera continues; prices stationary.
Chhindwara	,,	1·73	Prospects good; kutki cutting; 321 cases of cholera, 174 fatal.
Balaghât	(30th)	1·40	Transplanting rice completed; kodo suffered from over-moisture; fever continues; prices stationary.
Bhandara	(31st)	1·18	Prospects of rice crops favourable; jowar in low lands suffered; rabi ploughing commenced; fever, small-pox, and cattle disease continue; 68 cases of cholera, 17 fatal; prices easy.
Nagpur	(Sept. 1st)	·89	Jowar damaged by over-moisture; other crops good; cholera and cattle disease continue; prices stationary.
Wardha	,,	·25	Prospects favourable; cholera continues.
Nimar	,,	·28	Prospects good; 92 cases of cholera, 46 fatal; prices stationary.
Hoshangabad	,,	*Nil*	Weather hot and close; cholera continues.
Betul	,,	...	Weather clear; cholera continues.
Narsinghpur	,,	...	
Jubbulpore	,,	1·20	Crops promising; health good.
Saugor	,,	·24	Break beneficial; rabi ploughing continues; cholera prevalent.
Seoni	,,	2·25	Transplanting rice continues; prospects favourable; health good.
Damoh	,,	·35	Prospects favourable; prices stationary.
Mandla	,,	1·20	Prospects favourable; small-pox declining; prices stationary.
			General Remarks.—The prospects of rice are good, and generally things are more promising. Jowar in low lands injured, also cotton in Narbadda Valley. The break in rains has been beneficial.
British Burmah—			
Akyab	(Sept. 1st)	6·0	Public heath good; crops promise well.
Pegu Division	,,	Plentiful.	Public health good; crops favourable, except in some portions of the Bassein District.
Tenasserim Division	,,	Moderate.	Public health good; crops favourable, except in Shwegyeen, inundated at Tounghoo.
Mysore and Coorg—			
Mysore	(Sept. 2nd)	2·	Rain still much needed everywhere; cholera appeared in Kolar and Bangalore taluks, spreading also in Mysore District, where 75 deaths have occurred since last week's report.
		In Bangalore Cantonment.	
Coorg	,,	3·63	

Presidency or Province and District.		Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Assam—			
Gauhati	(Sept. 2nd)	1·21	Weather fine with cool north-east winds; transplanting operations going on; prospects of all crops and tea favourable; public health good.
Sylhet	,,	12·53	Weather now fine; nothing new.
Hyderabad Assigned Districts—			
Umraoti	(Sept. 2nd)	·50	Kharif crops in good condition; cholera throughout Woon district; lingering still in the other districts.
Rajputana—			
Sirohi	(Aug. 30th)	...	No rain since 12th; health good; total rainfall 16·84.
Aboo	(Sept. 2nd)	3·46	Total rainfall 69·41; bright mornings; cloudy afternoons; weather warm.
Meywar	(Aug. 27th)	*Nil*	Tanks and wells in good supply; total rainfall 15·2; health and prospects good; sunshine and clouds; rain required.
Marwar	(21st)	...	No rain nor signs; weather quite clear; south-westerly winds; total rainfall 8·46; tanks subsiding but wells rising; fever prevalent; prospects good.
Bickanere	,,	1·96	Total rainfall 6·29; health fair; prospects favourable; prices decreasing.
	Harowtee States.		
Deolee	(Aug. 28th)	*Nil*	
Kota	,,	...	
Tonk	,,	*Nil.*	
Shahapoora	,,	*Nil.*	
Jhalrapatun	,,	·25	Health good; rain wanted.
Ulwar	(Sept. 1st)	*Nil.*	Thermometer 92°; crops promising, but late sowing wants rain badly; cholera decreasing.
Bhurtpore	(2nd)	...	Slight showers on 31st August; strong sun during day; nights oppressively close; rain much wanted; cholera and fever prevalent.
Jeypore	,,	A few drops of rain.	Rain much needed; clouds hanging about; health good.
Ajmere	,,	...	Some fatal cases of cholera; weather hot, and parching up crops; rain much wanted.
Central India—			
Indore	(Sept. 1st)	·10	
Gwalior	,,	*Nil.*	
Neemuch	,,	1·30	
Rutlam	,,	2·8	
Baghelkhund	,,	·20	
Sutna	,,		
	Bhopal Agency.		
Bhopal	(Aug. 21st)	2·6	
Rajgarh	,,	8·9	
Bhilsa	,,	5·6	
Nursingarh	,,	4·9	
Kilchipore	,,	1·5	
			General Remarks.—Rain wanted at Gwalior; crops suffering; a few cases of cholera there. In Malwa health good, though rain is much needed in places.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 9TH SEPTEMBER 1875.

GENERAL REMARKS.—In Madras there has been general rain, slight in the southern districts, though 13 inches fell during the week at Negapatam. In Sind the river is still low and causes some anxiety: elsewhere throughout the Bombay Presidency there have been heavy falls of rain, and prospects are excellent. In the Central Provinces the rain has been general: prospects are good except in the Nerbudda Valley, where excessive rain has damaged the crops. Good rain has fallen in Berar. There has been rain throughout Bengal, heavy in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, Dacca, Cooch Behar, the 24-Pergunnahs, the Sonthal Pergunnahs and Balasore, elsewhere moderate; the prospects of the crops are good, and the harvest of the early rice continues, with an excellent outturn. Rain has fallen generally in the North-West Provinces, except in Banda: it was heavy in the eastern districts: prospects are good. In Oudh rain has fallen except in Sitapur. In the Punjab there has been no rain in Hissar, Lahore, Mooltan, Dera Ismail Khan or Peshawar: elsewhere the fall has been moderate: prospects are favourable. There has been rain throughout Rajputana except in Harowtee, Tonk, Marwar and Bickanere: the anxiety felt for the harvest in Jeypore and Ajmere has been removed. In Central India there has been general heavy rain. In Mysore the fall has been insufficient and more is much wanted. Reports are good from Burma and Nepal.

Presidency or Province and District.		Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—			
Kistna	(Sept. 9th)	2·19 at Masulipatam. 5·2 at Nandigama. About 2 inches elsewhere.	Five and a half feet water above anicut; canals generally full; early crops sown; transplanting improving; sajja in ear; some dry crops in Repalli suffering from grub; markets well supplied locally; prices steady; mild small-pox and fever in six taluks; slight cattle disease in four taluks; pasture sufficient.
Kurnool	(8th)	2·11 in four days.	Rain good throughout the district; standing crops in good condition; markets well supplied; prices of rice and paddy falling in Pattikonda, and rising in Sirwell, others generally steady; fever and small-pox prevalent; 22 cases of cholera in Kurnool, 6 fatal; 49 attacks and 24 deaths in four taluks; cattle healthy; water and pasture sufficient; one foot water over Sunkesala anicut yesterday.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—*continued.*		
Tanjore (Sept. 8th)	13·0 at Negapatam.	Rain elsewhere little and partial; water-supply in rivers slightly increasing, in tanks scanty; water over anicuts none; cultivation wet and dry crops; standing crops not thriving in some parts for want of rain; harvest, a few dry grains in some parts; markets well supplied; prices steady; cholera abating; seizures 243, deaths 184; cattle disease in some localities; pasture insufficient.
Trichinopoly „	...	Rain very slight, much wanted; wet crops fair, dry crops bad; cholera again slightly on increase; cattle healthy; pasture scanty.
Malabar (9th)	2·77	First crop good; markets well supplied; prices steady; bowel complaints in Walluvanad and Palghaut, 37 serious cases and 20 deaths; pasture good. *General Remarks.*—General prospects satisfactory.
Bombay— (Sept. 9th)		
Sind.		
Kurrachee (8th)	...	River on the 6th 37 inches below last year; crops fair.
Shikarpur „	...	Much want of water; slight damage to crops from insects in Sijáwal; river 11 feet 10 inches, 1 foot above last year; fever prevalent.
Hyderabad „	...	River falling; fear of crops suffering in taluka Badin; weather warm; slight fever prevalent in talukas Tando Alahyar, Naushahro, Hyderabad and Guni.
Upper Sind Frontier „	...	Dust-storm with hot winds and drops of rain on the 2nd instant; flood fallen considerably but continues flowing; hopes entertained of swamped kharif crops reviving; cough and fever prevailing.
Gujarat.		
Ahmedabad (Sept. 8th)	6·07	Total rainfall 17·76; much improvement in crops and public health; cholera cases 28, deaths 5.
Kaira „	6·77	Total rainfall 29·41; crops and public health good.
Surat „	5·62	Total rainfall 38·73.
Broach „	9·74	Total rainfall 53·90; bajri crops injured by excessive rain.
Khandesh and Nasik.		
Khandesh (Sept. 8th)	2·64 at Dhulia.	Total rainfall 15·60; crops good, but slightly affected by excessive moisture above Bhalisgaon and Bhadgaon; cholera nearly extinct,—cases 42, deaths 24; cattle disease in 3 talukas.
Nasik „	3·19	Total rainfall 32·78; heavy fall throughout the Collectorate; crops suffering in two talukas from excessive moisture; prospects in others fair; cholera continues slightly.
Konkan.		
Tanna (Sept. 8th)	7·60	Total rainfall 95·27; crops thriving; cholera slightly prevalent.
Deccan.		
Poona (Sept. 8th)	3·82	Total rainfall 30·71; standing crops doing well; cholera has not quite disappeared.
Ahmednagar „	4·9	Total rainfall 11·95; crops good; cholera increasing in 3 talukas, decreasing in others.
Sholapur „	3·93	Total rainfall 16·84; kharif improving; rabi sowing commenced in Pandharpur; slight cholera prevalent.
Satara „	·72	Total rainfall 34·34; crops partly suffered from excessive rain; slight cholera prevalent.
Southern Mahratta Country.		
Belgaum (Sept. 8th)	1·70	Total rainfall 50·44; cholera in Athni, Chipori and in villages near Belgaum; crops doing well.
Dharwar „	·64	Total rainfall 24·39; early crops good, sowing of late ones progressing; rain wanted in Karajgi taluka and Sawanur State.
Kanara „	3·50	Total rainfall 98·50; season good.
Kaladgi „	2·31	Total rainfall 11·90; the fall was general; kharif doing well; cotton sowing commenced; cholera prevalent except in Hungund, 108 deaths.
Kattywar and Gaekwar's Territory.		
Rájkot (Sept. 8th)	3·59	Total rainfall 12·23; the fall was general; fears of scarcity of grain removed.
Wadhwán „	2·15	Total rainfall 13·61; crops good; cholera cases 23, deaths 9.
		General Remarks.—There has been a very heavy fall of rain in the last week, which has made prospects excellent, except in Sind, where the state of the river still causes some anxiety.
Bengal—		
Chittagong (Sept. 9th)	1·19	
Noakhally „	1·61	
Chittagong Hill Tracts „	6·87	
Hill Tipperah „	2·46	
Backergunge „	·11	
Fureedpore „	2·62	General health good.
Dacca „	3·89	
Mymensingh „	·97	
Tipperah „	2·37	
24-Pergunnahs „	4·56	Fever increasing at Barripore; 1 case of cholera reported from Satkhira.
Nuddea „	·78	
Moorshedabad „	2·93	Health good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*continued.*		
Jessore (Sept. 9th)	·65	
Pubna „	1·61	
Rajshahye „	1·65	Four cases of cholera reported during the week, 3 recovered.
Bogra „	1·75	
Maldah „	1·38	Twenty-nine attacks of small-pox and 4 deaths from cholera reported during the week.
Dinagepore „	1·6	Much sickness; fever at head-quarters.
Rungpore „	1·56	
Cooch Behar „	7·27	
Jalpaiguri „	·64	Cholera still continues; a few cases here and there.
Darjeeling „	·97	
Midnapore „	·77	
Howrah „	·77	
Hooghly „	1·86	General health not quite so good; a little small-pox still; fever slightly on the increase.
Burdwan „	2·12	
Bankoora „	·43	
Beerbhoom „	1·54	
Sonthal Pergunnahs „	3·64	Cholera still in the Deoghur country.
Bhágalpur „	2·08	General health very good.
Monghyr „	·71	
Purneah „	·41	
Darbangah „	·40	
Mozufferpore „	·57	
Sarun „	1·41	
Chumparun „	1·18	
	Previous week 1·17	
Patna „	·83	Health generally good.
Gya „	·95	Cholera almost disappeared.
Shahabad „	·56	
Hazáribágh „	1·09	Cholera abating.
Lohardugga „	·26	Cholera still prevalent in Palamow.
Maunbhoom „	·84	
Singbhoom „	·28	Few cases of cholera in pergunnah Bamunghatty are still reported, but the rest of the district is healthy.
Balasore „	4·57	Cholera has at length disappeared.
Cuttack „	2·62	Public health is not very good; low fevers, dengue and a little cholera still about; a little cattle disease in Thanas Barisal, Bowfal, Gulsakhali and Baramuddi.
Pooree „	·24	*General Remarks.*—More or less rain has fallen in all parts of Bengal. Shocks of earthquake on the 3rd instant reported from several districts. The harvesting of the early rice still continues, and the outturn is very fair; upon an average the prospects of the bhadoi crops are on the whole good. The harvesting has commenced in places in Chumparun; this crop is said to be the best ever known in the district; the transplantation of the main rice crop is all but complete, and the prospects are favourable. The plough cultivators of the Chittagong Hill Tracts have re-sown parts of their rice land on which the previous sowings have been destroyed; the flooded tracts of Tipperah still continue under water. Jute is being cut. About 8,000 bigahs of standing crops in Sarun have been inundated by the bursting of the Gunduck embankments.
N. W. P.—		
Benares (Sept. 6th)	3·3 in districts north of Ganges.	Rice and other crops have suffered from excessive rain; reports from south of Ganges favourable.
Mirzapur (8th)	5·6 at head-quarters, elsewhere less.	Crops good except where drowned last month.
Azamgarh (7th)	2·1 at head-quarters.	Prospects good.
Allahabad „	Average rainfall 1·7, chiefly on the 6th instant.	Late bajra sowing going on in places; undrowned crops very fine; ploughing for rabi commencing.
Cawnpore (8th)	Average rainfall ·4	Weather most favourable.
Banda (9th)	...	Dry weather during the past week has done good; kankun being cut.
Hamirpur „	Average rainfall 1·0	Prospects good.
Jhansi (7th)	·8 on the 6th instant.	Rice prospects bad; other crops good.
Agra (8th)	From ·5 to 5·4	Prospects good.
Meerut „	...	Prospects good; rains set in again.
Moradabad „	...	Slight tantalising rain.
Bareilly „	1·8	Prospects continue good.
Almora (9th)	...	Weather showery and very favourable for the crops.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Punjab—		
Delhi (Sept. 8th)	1·9	Crops flourishing; cholera decreasing; health of district generally good.
Hissar „	*Nil*	Rain now wanted for young crops, water in canal having become deficient; health generally good, but few cases of cholera in the district, where fever is also on the increase.
Umballa „	1·	Crops good; cholera still prevalent.
Jullundur „	·4	Crops good; cases of cholera in Kartarpur; health otherwise good.
Lahore „	*Nil*	Crops good; some cases of cholera in villages and three in Lahore, otherwise health good.
Rawal Pindi „	1·	Agricultural prospects excellent; health good.
Mooltan „	*Nil.*	Kharif crops nearly ripe; ploughing for rabi in progress; health good.
Dera Ismail Khan „	...	Health good; harvest prospects fair.
Peshawur „	...	Kharif sowing completed; fever commencing.
		General Remarks.—Though cholera still prevails in certain localities, the health of the province is generally good; agricultural prospects favourable.
Oudh—		
Lucknow (Sept. 8th)	2·7	Prices stationary; agricultural prospects favourable; public health generally good.
Sitapur „	*Nil.*	
Fyzabad „	2·3	
Central Provinces—		
Upper Godavari (Sept. 4th)	3·64	Prospects favourable; small-pox continues; prices easy.
Sambalpur „	·25	Crops doing well; rain wanted; cholera continues.
Bilaspur „	1·21	Prospects favourable; cholera continues; prices easy.
Chanda „	1·94	Crops doing well; cholera continues.
Raipur (5th)	1·88	Prospects favourable; cholera decreasing; prices easy.
Chhindwara „	2·34	Prospects continue good; 200 cases of cholera, 93 fatal; prices steady.
Balaghât (6th)	2·40	Transplanting rice completed; fever prevalent; prices steady.
Bhandara (7th)	3·45	Rice crops favourable; jowar partially injured; rabi ploughing retarded owing to continuous rain.
Nagpur (8th)	2·20	Jowar injured by over moisture, other crops doing well; cholera and cattle disease continue.
Nimar „	1·27	Prospects favourable; 67 cases of cholera, 36 fatal; prices stationary.
Hoshangabad „	4·47	Cholera continues.
Betul „	2·14	Weeding progressing; cholera continues.
Wardha „	2·20	Prospects fair; cholera continues.
Jubbulpore „	·80	Rain opportune; health good.
Saugor „	2·80	A break wanted; rabi ploughing progressing; cholera continues.
Seoni „	3·20	Rabi ploughing commenced; fever and bowel complaint prevalent.
Damoh „	1·30	Prospects good; prices stationary.
Mandla „	1·	Prospects good; small-pox declining; prices stationary.
Narsinghpur „	2·	Prospects gloomy; cholera continues.
		General Remarks.—Prospects everywhere good for rice; jowari injured in low lands; on the whole, except in the Narbada Valley, prospects fair, there rain excessive.
British Burmah—		
Arakan Division— (Sept. 8th)	...	Public health good; rain moderate; crops promise well.
Rangoon „	...	Public health good; crops retarded by floods; slight cattle disease.
Thonkwa „	...	Public health and crops good.
Bassein „		
Thayetmyo „	...	River rising higher than in 1874.
Henzada „	...	Public health good; crops progressing.
Prome „	...	Health and crops good; two cases of small-pox.
Tenasserim Division „	...	Public health good; half crops expected at Shwe-gyeen; at Amherst crops inundated; reports favourable from other districts.
Mysore and Coorg—		
Mysore (Sept. 9th)	·45 in Bangalore Cantonment.	Rain much wanted; scarcity at Mysore; crops suffering; cholera extending its area but inactive except at Mysore, where average daily deaths in past week were nearly twenty; population 57,000.
Coorg „	4·39	Public health and crops good.
Hyderabad Assigned Districts—		
Umraoti (Sept. 9th)	3·75	Cholera gradually subsiding, though prevalent in mild form in the Woon District; kharif crops in good condition.
Rajputana—		
Sirohi (Sept. 6th)	1·	Total rainfall 17·84; health good; prospects improved since rain; weather sultry.
Aboo (9th)	3·64	Total rainfall 72·95; weather cloudy with mists; more rain expected.
Meywar (3rd)	1·9	Total rainfall 17·1; health and prospects good; sunshine and occasional showers.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Rajputana—*continued.*		
Marwar (Aug. 28th)	...	Rain much needed both for present and future harvests; oppressive heat indicative of rain; health good; total rainfall 8·46.
Bickanere „	...	No more rain; crops progressing; sowings completed; health good.
Harowtee States.		
Harowtee	*Nil.*	Rain everywhere much required; cholera decreasing at Tonk.
Tonk		
Ulwar (Sept. 8th)	1·75	Temperature 85°; cholera decreasing; crops promising.
Bhurtpore (9th)	2·45	Winds easterly; fever prevalent.
Jeypore „	1·3	Rain generally throughout the district; all anxiety removed; health good.
Ajmere „	...	Seasonable rain secured harvest, still raining; cholera diminishing; public health otherwise good.
Central India—		
Indore (Sept. 8th)	5·79	Rainfall has been heavy; cholera decreasing.
Gwalior „	1·90	
Neemuch „	3·40	
Baghelkhund „	·90	
Sutna „		
Bhopal Agency.		
Bhopal (Aug. 28th)	1·8	
Rajgarh „	*Nil*	
Bhilsa „	·07	
Nursingarh „	*Nil*	
Kilchipur „	2·1	
Nepal— (Sept. 1st)	4·4	Agricultural prospects fair; cholera not abated.
Assam—		*(Received too late for inclusion in the General Remarks.)*
Gauhati (Sept. 9th)	·08	Weather more or less settled; fine cool north-east winds; shocks of earthquake on 3rd and subsequent days; transplanting operations going on; prospects of crops and tea favourable; no cattle disease; public health generally good.
Sylhet „	4·27	Aus crop being reaped; price of rice slightly fallen owing partly to importation, partly to aus crops coming into market; small-pox declining.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Abstract of the Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India, assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations under the provisions of the Act of Parliament 24 & 25 Vic., Cap. 67.

The Council met at Simla on Thursday, the 2nd September 1875.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, G. M. S. I., *presiding.*
His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, G. C. B., G. C. S. I.
Major-General the Hon'ble Sir H. W. Norman, K. C. B.
The Hon'ble Arthur Hobhouse, Q. C.
The Hon'ble Sir W. Muir, K. C. S. I.
The Hon'ble Ashley Eden, C. S. I.
The Hon'ble Sir A. J. Arbuthnot, K. C. S. I.
Colonel the Hon'ble Sir Andrew Clarke, R. E., K. C. M. G., C. B.
The Hon'ble Sir Douglas Forsyth, K. C. S. I.
The Hon'ble T. C. Hope.

OPIUM BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR W. MUIR introduced the Bill to amend the law relating to Opium, and moved that it be referred to a Select Committee with instructions to report in three months. He said that in accordance with the permission he had received at the last meeting of the Council, he had now the honour to introduce the Bill to amend the law relating to Opium. On that occasion he had explained the necessity which existed for the measure. The provisions were very simple. Under section 3 it was proposed to enact that the cultivation and manufacture of opium, its possession, transport or sale, should be permitted only in accordance with rules framed under the Act; and by section 4 the Local Governments were empowered, with the sanction of the Governor General in Council, to make such rules. The remainder of the Bill provided appropriate penalties for contravention of the law. These were in accordance with the provisions of the law as they now existed in Bengal for the control of the cultivation, possession, transport and sale of opium.

The present measure had no bearing whatever on the system for realizing the Government revenue from opium. Although the measures now proposed had heretofore been in force only on this side of India, yet they were equally required everywhere. The advocates of the Bombay system, under which the Government revenue was realized by an export duty, disapproved of the State manufacture and monopoly prevailing in Bengal, and desired that endeavour should be made to substitute the export-duty arrangement for it; and he himself had long shared these views. But if such experiment were to be made to-morrow in any part of Behar, the North-Western Provinces or Oudh, it would be necessary to have equally stringent checks as now existed in Bengal—perhaps checks of even greater stringency—for controlling the cultivation and manufacture, the possession, transport and sale of opium; and these checks were equally required under the existing system in Bombay and Madras. The Bill therefore, as now introduced, had no reference whatever to the policy of the Government in this respect, either one way or the other.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR W. MUIR also moved that the Bill be published in the several *Gazettes* of the Local Governments in English and such other languages as the Local Governments might think fit.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

MERCHANT SEAMEN'S ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the law relating to Merchant Seamen. He said that the Council were aware that we had already upon the stocks a Bill for the general consolidation of our law relating to Merchant Shipping and for introducing certain amendments into it. But that Bill had been suspended, owing to the delay in proceeding with a similar Bill which was before the British Parliament. The subject was one in which it was necessary that the Indian legislation should be framed very carefully with reference to the Imperial legislation, because, not only was the subject-matter closely related, but the Imperial Acts, to a great extent, included India, and therefore we had Imperial laws in working, and in detailed working, in India. Some of those laws were subject to the operations of this legislature; others of them were not, and therefore we had to be exceedingly careful in all our legislation to see what was the course of legislation in England. Under those circumstances the Secretary of State was of opinion, some years ago, that we had better not proceed with our general consolidation Act, and it was waiting at this moment for the action of the British Parliament. From time to time, however, isolated matters had arisen with regard to which it was desirable to amend the law; and the Council would remember that only in the beginning of this year we passed an Act for the purpose of amending our Merchant Shipping Act with reference to one separate but important topic, namely, the constitution of tribunals for enquiries into casualties affecting ships and the conduct of officers.

There were one or two other points, none of them perhaps of very much importance, but all requiring some amendment of the law, with which we found ourselves in a position to deal. Therefore we thought it better to deal with those as the opportunity had arisen instead of waiting, perhaps for two or three years, until we were enabled to consolidate the whole of the law. He would just mention the principal of those topics.

One related to the subject of distressed seamen. In the English Acts there were certain provisions which enabled the Governments of all British possessions to send British seamen, who were in a state of distress, back to England on board British ships, and to provide for the payment of the expenses out of certain funds over which the Board of Trade had control. Well, it had been found that disputes arose with respect to the fact whether a seaman was a distressed seaman or not, and it had occurred that the Master of the vessel objected to receive the seaman on the ground that he was not. It was obvious that such a dispute might arise in any case, and when those disputes had once arisen, they had a great tendency to multiply themselves. They all arose under a critical state of circumstances; that was, when a ship was just going to sail, and when it was very inconvenient to decide the dispute by any lengthened process. Therefore it was proposed in the first place to provide a summary method of deciding such disputes, and, in the second place, to impose a penalty payable in India on the Master of any vessel who, after the proper certificate was given that the seaman was a distressed seaman, declined to receive him on boardship.

The next topic related to the discharge of seamen, and to seamen who were imprisoned in India. It was obvious that if there was an unlimited power of discharging British seamen in foreign countries, a great many of them would simply become a burden upon the society of the country where they were discharged. Now the English Merchant Shipping Act provided, in order to meet that difficulty, that no seaman should be discharged without the sanction of certain authorities in the country where it was proposed to discharge him. But that mere requisition of sanction had been found insufficient. There was no penalty attached to it which we could enforce in this country, and besides that, there had been disputes of rather a grave nature respecting the power of the authority in question to withhold his sanction under certain circumstances; that was to say, it had been disputed whether it was a purely discretionary power, or a ministerial power which he was compelled, as a public servant, to exercise under certain circumstances. We proposed therefore, in the first place, to make our law quite clear upon that subject, and to put it beyond doubt that the power was simply a discretionary power. He (MR. HOBHOUSE) believed it to be a discretionary power according to the present law. It was certainly held so in England, and the

Board of Trade had issued instructions in which they had asserted that the matter was one beyond dispute. The matter, however, was not beyond dispute in India, for a judgment had been passed by one Court of Law, luckily opposed by the judgment of another, to the effect that the power was a ministerial and not a discretionary power. It was proposed however to make that point clear. It was also proposed to add a penalty payable in India in case the Master of a ship discharged any seaman without the requisite sanction.

But one great temptation for the discharge of seamen here was found to be the unlimited facility that existed for getting lascars to serve on boardship for the voyage home. Some Masters preferred to have those lascars, partly because they were less expensive than seamen, partly for other reasons; and therefore it was proposed by the Government of Bombay (and their suggestion was adopted) that power should be given to the Local Governments to prohibit the engagement of Native seamen without sanction from the Government; at all events in cases in which British seamen had been discharged. That, it was conceived, would strike at the root of the evil.

Another mode in which British seamen were detached from their ships was when they got into prison, and it was alleged that the Masters who desired to get rid of men preferred complaints against them for breaches of discipline and other petty offences, which probably would not have been preferred if the Masters did not desire to get rid of their men. Now in section 88 of Act I of 1859, power was given to Magistrates to release all sailors imprisoned for breaches of discipline if the Masters of the ships were willing to take them back; but it was often found that the Masters were not willing to take them back: in fact, the very object of getting them into prison was that they should be there when the ship was sailing, in order that the ship might obtain lascars and so depart from India. That mischief would partly be met by the proposal that the Government should have a veto on the engagement of Native seamen; and it was proposed further to meet it by giving power to Port authorities to call upon Masters to accept back those seamen who were imprisoned for petty offences, and if they did not choose to accept them back, to require them to deposit a sufficient sum to cover the expense of the subsistence of the men during their stay in India, and of their passage home. That, it was thought, would be a test of the *bona fides* of the objection to receive back the men.

Then, with regard to the subject of desertions, there was at present a defective machinery for giving notice to the Government of desertions directly they took place, and we proposed to require Masters of ships to inform Government whenever a desertion took place. We proposed also that, when a sailor was imprisoned for desertion, the Master should deposit in the local Shipping Office his wages and effects, and that there should be some machinery for settling claims between Masters and men.

Another topic we proposed to deal with was the increase of space on board ships. It seemed to be the prevailing opinion that the present law did not provide a sufficient amount of space. It was not intended to introduce any new principle of legislation on this point. Measurements of space were given by the present Merchant Shipping Act, and it was proposed slightly to increase the space required.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

BURMA COURTS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE also presented the Final Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the Courts in British Burma.

The following Select Committee was named—

On the Bill to amend the law relating to Opium—The Hon'ble Messrs. Hobhouse, Eden, and Hope, and the Mover.

The Council then adjourned to Thursday, the 16th September 1875.

SIMLA;
The 2nd September 1875.

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

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 16TH SEPTEMBER 1875.

GENERAL REMARKS.—In Madras there has been good rain in the north, but scanty in the southern districts: prospects are satisfactory. In Sind the river is still falling and many canals have failed; great damage to the kharif crops is reported. There has been general moderate rain throughout the Bombay Presidency, except in Satara, where a fall of 15½ inches has caused some damage to houses and crops: prospects are good. In the Central Provinces the rain has been heavy and continued: the rice crops are doing well, but other staples have been injured by the rain, and in the northern districts preparations for the *rabi* have been retarded. In Bengal general rain has fallen in all districts: the early rice harvest still continues, with a good yield; the prospects of the main rice crop are generally favourable. There has been general rain throughout the North-West Provinces and Oudh: prospects are very good. In the Punjab no rain has fallen in Mooltan and Dera Ismail Khan: the fall has been moderate in the northern districts. In the Delhi and Hissar Divisions and at Jullundur the fall has been extraordinarily heavy (25 inches at Delhi, 17 at Rohtak, 15 at Jullundur): the floods have damaged house property largely and crops to some extent: but the rain has nevertheless been of great benefit. In Rajputana good rain has fallen in the Northern States, none in Bickanere, Deoli, Shahpoora or Tonk: elsewhere it has been moderate: prospects are generally good. There has been heavy rain throughout the Central India States, which has caused some damage to crops. Reports are good from Burmah and Berar. In Assam Proper no rain has fallen and its want is felt. In Mysore the want of rain is great and the prospects of the crops are critical.

Presidency or Province and District.		Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—			
Kistna	(Sept. 16th)	1·17 at Masulipatam. 3·0 at Palnad.	Rain slight elsewhere; canals generally full; 14 feet water over anicut; heavy flood expected; dry crops sown; standing crops good; rain wanted in some taluks; markets well supplied locally; prices steady; public health good; cattle disease in three taluks; pasture sufficient.
Kurnool	(15th)	1·29 in four days.	Rain moderate in four taluks; none elsewhere; standing dry crops withering in Markapur for want of rain, good in other places; markets moderately supplied; prices generally steady; fever prevalent; cholera, 29 cases in Kurnool, 3 fatal; 172 cases in five taluks, 96 fatal; water and pasture sufficient, except in Markapur; cattle disease in two taluks; 1·7 foot water over Sunkesala anicut yesterday.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—*continued.*		
Tanjore (Sept. 16th)	No rain at Negapatam.	Rain elsewhere partial and scanty; water supply in rivers slightly increasing, in some tanks full, in others small; water over upper anicut, south branch, 5 inches; cultivation, wet and dry crops; standing crops not thriving well for want of rain; harvest, a few dry grains in some parts; markets well supplied; prices steady; fever in some parts; cholera much abated, seizures 203, deaths 139; cattle disease in some localities; pasture insufficient.
Trichinopoly (15th)	No rain.	Wells failing in some dry villages; dry crops withering; outturn of rape and gingelly seed up to average; prices slightly risen in the town, elsewhere steady; cholera still increasing in town; cattle healthy; pasture scarce.
Malabar (16th)	0·24	First crop harvest begun; markets well supplied; prices steady; bowel complaint in Palghaut and Tangacheri, 13 cases and 6 deaths; pasture good. *General Remarks.*—General prospects satisfactory.
Bombay— (Sept. 16th)		
Sind.		
Kurrachee (15th)	...	Gauge at Kotri marked 154 inches on the 13th, shewing a fall of 3 feet since the 6th; estimated loss of crop 6¼ annas; heavy rain in Kohistan on the 3rd.
Shikarpur ,,	...	River 10 feet 4 inches, 2 feet 5 inches less than last year; insufficiency of water all over the district; kharif crops suffering; fever prevails; cattle disease in Kambar taluka.
Hyderabad ,,	...	River still falling; smaller canals dry; no other change.
Upper Sind Frontier ,,	...	No change; rabi sowings commenced.
Gujarat.		
Ahmedabad (Sept. 15th)	...	Crops good; cholera cases 55, deaths 3.
Kaira ,,	·03	Total rainfall 29·44; prospects excellent.
Surat ,,	·33	Total rainfall 39·06.
Broach ,,	1·07	Total rainfall 54·97; health good.
Khandesh and Nasik.		
Khandesh (Sept. 15th	·76 at Dhulia.	Total rainfall 16·36; kharif and cotton crops as before; cholera cases 9, deaths 5; cattle disease in three talukas.
Nasik ,,	2·40	Total rainfall 35·18; crops suffering in two talukas from excessive rain; prospects otherwise fair; cholera continues slightly.
Konkan.		
Tanna (Sept. 15th)	3·95	Total rainfall 99·22; agricultural prospects fair; slight cholera in four talukas.
Deccan.		
Poona (Sept. 15th)	·78	Total rainfall 31·49; crops well, although injured in some places by heavy rain; cholera slightly exists.
Ahmednagar ,,	1·46	Total rainfall 13·41; crops well; cholera decreasing except in two talukas.
Sholapur ,,	·55	Total rainfall 17·39; slight cholera throughout the district.
Satara ,,	15·50	Total rainfall 49·84; injury from excessive fall to crops and houses in some places; in Satara taluka crops swept away; cholera disappearing.
Southern Mahratta Country.		
Belgaum (Sept. 15th)	1·01	Total rainfall 51·45.
Dharwar ,,	·21	Total rainfall 24·60; more rain wanted in four talukas; early crops good; sowing of late crops progressing; cholera in Ibubari taluka, cases 28, deaths 18.
Kanara ,,	2·25	Total rainfall 100·75; crops good.
Kaladgi ,,	·10	Total rainfall 12·; kharif sowing completed; crops thriving; cholera in seven talukas, 114 deaths.
Kattywar and Gaekwar's Territory.		
Rájkot (Sept. 15th)	...	Crops good; more rain wanted.
Wadhwán ,,	...	Crops good; one death from cholera.
Baroda ,,	9·9	*General Remarks.*—The fall in the river in Sind is causing great damage to the crops, the smaller canals being dry; elsewhere prospects very good, except where excessive rain has injured the crops.
Bengal—		
Chittagong (Sept. 16th)	4·48	
Noakhally ,,	3·78	
Chittagong Hill Tracts ,,	3·2	
Hill Tipperah ,,	1·24	
Backergunge ,,	3·49	
Furreedpore ,,	4·61	General health good.
Dacca ,,	1·77	
Mymensingh ,,	3·83	
Tipperah ,,	2·40	
24-Pergunnahs ,,	·72	Fever increasing at Barripore.
Jessore ,,	2·38	
Nuddea ,,	2·30	
Moorshedabad ,,	2·37	Cholera has appeared in thana Burwa in the Sadr Sub-division, health otherwise good.
Pubna ,,	2·97	
Rajshahye ,,	1·97	

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*continued.*		
Bogra (Sept. 16th)	1·73	
Maldah ,,	3·31	
Dinagepore ,,	2·07	
Rungpore ,,	1·13	
Cooch Behar ,,	·48	
Jalpaiguri ,,	3·75	Cholera seems to have ceased.
Darjeeling ,,	6·74	
Midnapore ,,	1·24	
Howrah ,,	3·67	
Hooghly ,,	·59	Fever more prevalent.
Burdwan ,,	3·16	Fever slightly increased.
Bankoora ,,	2·89	
Beerbhoom ,,	1·75	
Sonthal Pergunnahs ,,	3·14	Cholera still continues to break out in new places but not very extensively.
Bhágalpur ,,	1·95	General health very good; cholera decreasing, but still prevails in the town and a few villages in the Banka sub-division.
Monghyr ,,	2·51	Much sickness in the town.
Purneah ,,	1·82	
Darbangah ,,	3·58	
Mozufferpore ,,	1·37	Cholera reported to have broken out again in Belunda thana.
Sarun ,,	1·92	General health good.
Chumparun ,,	3·8	
Patna ,,	3·62	Health generally good.
Gya ,,	·90	
Shahabad ,,	2·20	Some fever and cholera still hanging about in one or two villages.
Hazáribágh ,,	1·34	Cholera nearly disappeared.
Lohardugga ,,	9·96	Cholera in Palamow decreasing.
Maunbhoom ,,	3·66	
Singbhoom ,,	4·18	Cholera in Bamunghatty is reported to have ceased.
Balasore ,,	2·29	
Cuttack ,,	3·25	Public health good.
Pooree ,,	2·24	*General Remarks.*—Seasonable rain has fallen in all the districts. Early rice is still being reaped and the yield is very fair. Upon an average the prospects of the bhadai crops are on the whole good, and it is being harvested in places with good results. The transplantation of the main rice seedlings is still being pushed on, but in a few districts the full area of land has not been planted with rice in consequence of insufficient rain; the prospects of this crop are generally favourable.
N. W. P.—		
Benares (Sept. 13th)	Average rainfall 1·3.	Rice and other crops have suffered from excessive rain; reports from south of Ganges favourable.
Mirzapur (15th)	1·2 at Kourh, elsewhere less.	Prospects continue good; river rising.
Azamgarh ,,	4·2 at headquarters.	Prospects continue favourable; early kinds of rice being cut; outturn reported good.
Allahabad ,,	2·1	Rain still persistently falling.
Cawnpore ,,	3·5	Rain most beneficial; prospects good.
Banda (16th)	Average rainfall 2·4	Cotton reported injured in parts; prospects good.
Hamirpur ,,	Average rainfall 2·4	Prospects good.
Jhansi (14th)	2·9	Prospects good.
Agra (15th)	From ·2 to 7·1	Prospects favourable.
Meerut ,,	...	Fine after heavy rain; prospects good.
Moradabad ,,	...	Favourable rain; agricultural prospects excellent.
Bareilly ,,	1·2	Prospects good.
Punjab—		
Delhi (Sept. 15th)	25·3	This great rainfall has caused much damage to crops and house property; cholera lingers in city and in one or two villages in the district.
Hissar ,,	6·	Crops promising; the heavy rains have saved the kharif, and will prove beneficial to the rabi sowings; health generally good, but fever prevalent in Hissar District.
Rohtak ,,	17·	
Umballa ,,	4·7	Crops good; cholera still prevalent.
Jullundur ,,	15·1	Extensive floods and much damage done to crops and houses; cases of cholera in Kartarpore; health otherwise good.
Lahore ,,	1·8	Agricultural prospects good; health generally good, but a few cases of cholera.
Mooltan ,,	*Nil.*	Indigo crops under sickle; prospects of rabi excellent; health good.
Dera Ismail Khan ,,	*Nil.*	Health good.
Peshawur ,,	·6	Agricultural prospects favourable; fever prevailing. *General Remarks.*—Rainfall in the southern districts of the Punjab unusually heavy; damage to buildings very great, while crops have also been damaged by the floods. The rainfall in the Hissar Division is greater than has been known for years, but it was needed and all crops there will benefit. General health of the Province good.

Presidency or Province and District.		Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Oudh—			
Lucknow	(Sept. 15th)	3·2	Kharif prospects continue favourable; prices stationary; public health generally good.
Sitapur	„	1·8	
Fyzabad	„	1·4	
Central Provinces—			
Sambalpur	(Sept. 11th)	9·	Rain beneficial; prospects good; cholera decreasing.
Bilaspur	„	3·47	Rice crops progressing; cotton suffered; cholera decreasing; prices easy.
Raipur	(12th)	·78	Prospects good; cholera decreasing; prices easy.
Chhindwara	„	9·33	Jowar damaged; other crops favourable; 124 cases of cholera, 50 fatal; prices steady.
Balaghât	(13th)	3·90	Prospects favourable; fever prevalent; prices steady.
Bhandara	(14th)	1·77	Rice crops promising; jowar in low lands suffered; rabi ploughing stopped in consequence of continuous rain; cholera, fever and small-pox continue; prices stationary.
Nagpur	(15th)	1·27	Jowar suffered by over moisture; other crops good; cholera decreasing; fever prevalent; prices cheaper.
Wardha	„	2·	Kharif suffered from too much rain; cholera decreasing.
Nimar	„	7·37	Superior crops being cut; cholera decreasing; prices risen.
Hoshangabad	„	11·70	Crops damaged; cholera continues.
Betul	„	7·45	Cholera continues.
Narsinghpur	„	4·	Rain damaged standing crops; cholera disappeared.
Jubbulpore	„	7·	Prospects good; 7 deaths from cholera.
Saugor	„	2·89	A break wanted; rabi ploughing stopped; cholera and cattle disease continue; prices stationary.
Seoni	„	4·75	Rabi ploughing continues; prospects favourable; health good.
Damoh	(16th)	·9·20	Kharif crops except rice injured; prices stationary.
Mandla	„	1·30	Prices stationary.
			General Remarks.—Rice crops promise well, but continued rain injures other standing crops, and prevents land being prepared for rabi partially in Northern Districts.
British Burmah—			
Akyab	(Sept. 15th)	...	Public health good; rainfall abundant; crops promise well.
Rangoon	„	...	Health good; rain plentiful; crops flourishing; cattle disease prevalent in Myanoung, disappearing in Tharrawaddy.
Bassein	„	...	
Henzada	„	...	
Prome	„	...	Health good; cultivation progressing.
Thayetmyo	„	...	Health good, except slight fever; inundation subsiding.
Thonkwa	„	...	Rain abundant; crops and health good.
Tenasserim Division	„	...	Health good; crops partially inundated.
Amherst	„	Abundant.	
Mysore and Coorg—			
Mysore	(Sept. 16th)	*Nil.*	Crops suffering from want of rain; cholera still inactive, except at Mysore, where deaths in town and district during the past week averaged 22¾ daily. Epidemic has extended in Tumkur District.
Coorg	„	1·4	*General Remarks.*—Prices slightly risen in parts; agricultural prospects not hopeful.
Assam—			
Gauhati	(Sept. 16th)	*Nil.*	Weather clear, dry, and hot; transplanting operations of sáli almost finished; prospects of crops not unfavourable, but rain wanted; prospects of tea reported not very cheering; public health good.
Sylhet	„	2·93	Rivers falling; weather fine.
Hyderabad Assigned Districts—			
Umraoti	(Sept. 16th)	2·60	Province nearly free from cholera, except in one taluk of Woon District; agricultural prospects good.
Rajputana—			
Aboo	(Sept. 16th)	1·47	Total rainfall 74·52; weather cloudy with slight mists, more rain probable.
Meywar	(10th)	2·3	Total rainfall 19·4; water-supply, health and crops good; sunshine and occasional showers.
Bickanere	(4th)	*Nil.*	Weather exceedingly hot; standing crops withering for want of rain.
Marwar	(11th)	1·89 since the 4th.	Tanks received two months' additional supply and wells rising; health good; crops much improved, but outturn will not be as abundant as expected.
Harowtee States—			
Deolee	(Sept. 4th)	*Nil.*	Cholera at Tonk; health elsewhere good.
Shahpoora	„	*Nil.*	
Tonk	„	*Nil.*	
Kota	„	·40	
Jhallawar	„	·50	

Presidency or Province and District.		Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Rajputana—*continued.*			
Ulwar	(Sept. 15th)	2·37	Temperature 84°; prospects of crops excellent; cholera present but decreasing; tanks filled.
Bhurtpore	(16th)	3·45	Weather cloudy; crops progressing favourably; fever still prevalent.
Jeypore	„	3·50	Agricultural prospects excellent; public health good.
Ajmere	„	3·20	Crops satisfactory; cholera not quite gone from Ajmere, none in rest of district; otherwise health good; heavy rains wanted.
Central India—			
Indore	(Sept. 15th)	3·39	Heavy rain has damaged crops, sweeping them away in places; health improving.
Gwalior	„	4·7	
Neemuch	„	6·13	
Rutlam	„	3·7	
Baghelkhund	„	2·60	
Sutna	„		
Bhopal Agency.			
Bhopal	(Sept. 4th)	2·7	
Rajgarh	„	1·2	
Bhilsa	„	2·7	
Nursingarh	„	·04	
Nepal—	(Sept. 8th)	0·35	Agricultural prospects fair; cholera still in the valley and city of Katmandoo.

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

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 23RD SEPTEMBER 1875.

GENERAL REMARKS.—In Madras the fall of rain during the week has been scanty: prospects are however generally satisfactory. In Mysore the condition of the crops is still reported to be critical owing to want of rain: 16½ inches are however reported to have fallen at Bangalore. In Sind the river has risen, and rain has also fallen. Elsewhere throughout the Bombay Presidency there has been general and abundant rain, except in Dharwar and parts of the Baroda territory. In Ahmedabad there have been floods: in Broach, Khandesh, and Nasik the cotton is reported to have been injured by excessive rain, and the same cause has slightly damaged the crops in Poona, Ahmednagar and Belgaum; prospects are however generally good. In the Central Provinces and Berar the rain has been general: damage to the cotton crop has been caused by excessive rain in the Nerbudda Valley, and preparations for the *rabi* retarded. In Bengal moderate rain has fallen in all districts, except in Orissa, where it has been heavy: more is said to be wanted in Rungpore, Purneah and parts of Gya: the prospects of the late rice crop continue satisfactory. There has been general rain in the North-West Provinces and Oudh: a break is wanted in Bundelkhand; prospects are generally good. In the Punjab slight rain has fallen in Delhi, Lahore, Rawal Pindi, Mooltan, Dera Ismail Khan and Peshawar: the condition of the crops (where not damaged by floods) is satisfactory. Throughout Central India copious rain has fallen, and in Western Malwa the crops are suffering from its excess. In Assam more rain is wanted. Reports from Burmah are satisfactory.

Presidency or Province and District.		Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—			
Kistna	(Sept. 23rd)	·92 at Masulipatam. 3·5 at Repalli. Slight elsewhere.	Six feet water above anicut; dry crops sown; embankments burst in places; crops recently submerged in parts of Devi and Repalli; markets well supplied; prices steady; small-pox and fever in four taluks; 4 deaths from cholera in Narsaropett; slight cattle disease in four taluks; pasture sufficient.
Kurnool	(22nd)	0·76 in three days.	Rain good in two taluks, moderate in five, none in Cumbum; standing crops generally good, except in Markapur, where they are withering from insufficient rain; markets moderately supplied; prices steady; fever prevalent; cholera abating in Kurnool town; 331 attacks and 160 deaths reported in five taluks; water and pasture sufficient; seven feet water over Sunkesala anicut.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—*continued.*		
Tanjore (Sept. 23rd)	0·87 at Negapatam, elsewhere none.	Water in rivers decreasing; no fresh supply to tanks; water over anicuts none; cultivation wet and dry crops; standing crops not thriving for want of rain, and good supply in rivers; harvest a few dry grains in some parts; markets well supplied; prices steady; fever in some parts; cholera 228 seizures, 165 deaths; cattle disease in some localities, some loss; pasture insufficient.
Trichinopoly (22nd)	...	Good rain last night; cholera decreasing, but not actually gone.
Malabar (23rd)	0·71	First crop harvest begun; markets well supplied; prices falling; fever and small-pox prevail slightly in Ernad and Walluvanad; bowel complaint in Palghaut and Walluvanad, 77 cases, 28 deaths; slight cattle disease in two taluks; pasture abundant.
		General Remarks.—General prospects satisfactory.
Bombay— (Sept. 23rd)		
Sind.		
Kurrachee (22nd)	...	River risen 19 inches; heavy rain in Kurrachee on Saturday, also in districts; fever and colds prevalent.
Upper Sind Frontier „	·82	Rabi sowing progressing.
Gujarat.		
Ahmedabad (Sept. 22nd)	2·80	Total rainfall 20·56; extraordinary heavy floods in Sabarmati; good portion of city under water, large portion of Ellis bridge carried away; crops good; cholera cases 5, deaths none.
Kaira „	2·34	Total rainfall 31·78; kharif crops flourishing.
Surat „	3·26	Total rainfall 42·32.
Broach „	3·15	Total rainfall 56·12; cotton and other crops injured by excessive rain.
Khandesh and Nasik.		
Khandesh (Sept. 22nd)	3·5 at Dhulia.	Total rainfall 19·41, fall general; kharif and cotton crops injured by excessive rain; in Chalisgaon and Chopra cholera cases 7, deaths 3; cattle disease in Shahada.
Nasik „	1·23	Total rainfall 34·16; crops suffering in some places from excessive rain; prospects otherwise fair; cholera continues slightly.
Konkan.		
Tanna (Sept. 22nd)	11·15	Total rainfall 110·34; agricultural prospects fair; cholera very slightly prevailing in six talukas.
Deccan.		
Poona (Sept. 22nd)	1·30	Total rainfall 32·79; slight injury done to crops in some places by heavy rain; cholera continues.
Ahmednagar „	3·39	Total rainfall 16·80; kharif crops suffering in some places; rabi sowing impeded by excessive rain; cholera generally decreasing, cases 86, deaths 33.
Sholapur „	1·37	Total rainfall 18·76; slight cholera; crops good.
Satara „	1·4	Total rainfall 50·88; state of crops same as before; rabi sowing progressing; slight cholera in Máu.
Southern Mahratta Country.		
Belgaum (Sept. 22nd)	·55	Total rainfall 52 inches; crops damaged by floods; in Chikori and Athni cholera continues.
Dharwar „	·18	Total rainfall 24·78; rain much wanted in almost all talukas; kharif crops good; cotton sowing progressing; cholera in several villages of Hubli taluka and at Hebli in Dharwar taluka.
Kanara „	5·75	Total rainfall 107·; crops on coast ripening; fever, dysentery, and cattle disease prevail.
Kaladgi „	2·17	Total rainfall 14·17; kharif crops good; rabi sowing progressing; cholera continues, 90 deaths in seven talukas.
Kattywar and Gaekwar's Territory.		
Rájkot (Sept. 22nd)	1·41	Total rainfall 13·64; crops thriving.
Wadhwán „	·62	Total rainfall 14·23; crops good.
Baroda „	1·89	Kharif and cotton crops thriving; serious apprehension continues in Okhámandal and Amreli; public health good.
		General Remarks.—River risen again in Sind; apprehensions for safety of crops in parts of Baroda State; elsewhere rainfall heavy, especially in Gujarat, and propects excellent.
Bengal—		
Chittagong (Sept. 23rd)	·31	
Noakhally „	5·11	
Chittagong Hill Tracts „	·8	
Hill Tipperah „	·87	Public health good except at Koilashur, where it is said that fever prevails.
Backergunge „	1·78	
Furreedpore „	1·14	
Dacca „	·63	
Tipperah „	·60	
Mymensingh „	·17	

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*continued.*		
24-Pergunnahs (Sept. 23rd)	·80	Fever increasing at Barripore and Sudder Sub-divisions.
Nuddea „	·90	
Moorshedabad „	·83	Much fever prevalent at Lalbagh Sub-division; cholera in Burwa; health otherwise good.
Jessore „	·65	
Pubna „	·45	
Rajshahye „	2·88	10 cases of cholera reported during the week, 4 proved fatal.
Bogra „	1·75	
Maldah „	·13	
Dinagepore „	1·39	Much fever at head-quarters and Neetpoor and probably elsewhere, though from some places reports say health is good; outbreak of cholera in Poteeram lately, 22 deaths reported.
Rungpore „	·1	
Cooch Behar „	1·42	
Jalpaiguri „	2·87	There were three fatal cases of cholera in the Jail which have not been followed by others. A few cases occur in the interior here and there and from time to time without apparent connection.
Darjeeling „	1·10	
Midnapore „	1·59	
Howrah „	·29	
Hooghly „	1·3	General health fair; a few cases of small-pox and cholera; fever more prevalent.
Burdwan „	2·9	Fever slightly increased.
Bankoora „	1·09	
Beerbhoom „	1·20	
Sonthal Pergunnahs „	1·51	Cholera decreasing.
Bhágalpur „	·70	Cholera abated in town, but is prevalent in villages in the Banka Sub-division; elsewhere general health is very good.
Monghyr „	·64	
Purneah „	1·97	
Darbangah „	2·95	
Mozufferpore „	1·32	
Sarun „	1·42	General health good.
Chumparun „	·78	
Patna „	Not received.	Health good.
Gya „	1·05	
Shahabad „	1·26	
Hazáribágh „	2·88	
Lohardugga „	1·66	Cholera much abated.
Manbhoom „	·26	
Singbhoom „	1·26	Healthy.
Balasore „	5·28	
Cuttack „	10·45	Public health improving.
Pooree „	2·16	
		General Remarks.—More or less rainfall is reported from all the districts of Bengal; but in Rungpore, Purneah and parts of Gya, more rain is wanted. Early rice and jute are still being harvested, and the transplanting of the late rice crop is still going on in a few places; the prospects of the late rice are as a whole statisfactory; kalai pulse and sonee oilseeds are being sown.
N. W. P.—		
Benares (Sept. 22nd)	Average rainfall ·9.	No change as to crops.
Mirzapur „	1·1 at Kourh, elsewhere less.	Prospects generally good; early rice commenced harvesting.
Azamgarh „	3·9 at head-quarters.	Prospects fair; some days of clear dry weather needed now for ploughing of rabi lands.
Allahabad (21st)	Average rainfall 2·8	
Cawnpore (22nd)	Average rainfall 2·3	Prospects continue favourable.
Banda (23rd)	Average rainfall 2·9.	Kakun sama cut; cotton blossoming.
Hamirpur „	Average rainfall 3·3.	Dry weather required.
Jhansi (21st)	4·6	Some damage to crops in Mau from heavy rains.
Agra (22nd)	From ·1 to 6·2	Prospects generally good; slight damage to bajra from rain and to jowar from insects.
Meerut „	...	Favourable weather now; prospects good.
Moradabad „	Little or no rain.	Rice harvest commencing in parts; prospects good.
Bareilly „	1·5	Agricultural prospects continue good.
Almorah „	Slight.	Weather very favourable for the crops; in many parts rice cut.
Punjab—		
Delhi (Sept. 22nd)	1·5	Cholera dying out in city but lingering in a few villages in district; crops on low lands suffered from floods, on high ground in flourishing condition.
Hissar „	*Nil.*	Kharif promising; ground being prepared for rabi; health good.
Umballa „	*Nil.*	Crops good; cholera still hanging about district.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Punjab—*continued.*		
Jullundur (Sept. 22nd)	*Nil.*	Crops good where uninjured by flood; cholera abating in Kartarpore; fever about, but health generally fair.
Lahore „	·6	Agricultural prospects good; health generally good, but cholera hanging about.
Rawal Pindi „	1·5	Prospects excellent; health good.
Mooltan „	·5	A second flood from Ravi and Sutlej has damaged crops; fever about, otherwise health good.
Dera Ismail Khan „	1·8	Health good.
Peshawur „	1·1	Agricultural prospects favourable; fever about.
		General Remarks.—Agricultural prospects may be considered good, though damage has been caused by the unusual floods of this season; cholera still lingers, and a few districts are suffering from the usual autumnal fevers, otherwise health good.
Oudh—		
Lucknow (Sept. 22nd)	6·9	Prices stationary; public health generally good; kharif prospects favourable, and preparations for the rabi in progress.
Sitapur „	2·5	
Fyzabad „	1·2	
Central Provinces—		
Upper Godavari (Sept. 18th)	5·3	Stormy weather; prospects favourable; health good; prices easy.
Sambalpur „	2·42	Prospects good; cholera continues.
Bilaspur „	2·70	Crops promising except cotton; cholera decreasing; prices easy.
Raipur (19th)	2·16	Prospects favourable; cholera decreasing; prices easy.
Chhindwara „	1·37	Kutkijowar damaged by continuous rain; 97 cases of cholera, 42 fatal; prices stationary.
Chanda „	2·54	Jowar damaged; other crops doing well; cholera and cattle disease continue; prices steady.
Balaghât (20th)	·90	Prospects favourable; fever prevalent; prices steady.
Bhandara (21st)	3·83	Except jowar other crops favourable; rabi ploughing continues; cholera, cattle disease and small-pox lingering; prices steady.
Nagpur (22nd)	1·80	Jowar suffered, other crops doing well; cholera abating; cattle disease continues; prices stationary.
Wardha „	3·	Crops damaged by excessive rain; cholera almost extinct.
Nimar „	1·66	Cotton slightly damaged, other crops well; cholera decreasing; prices stationary.
Hoshangabad „	2·55	Cholera continues.
Betul „	2·64	Cholera continues.
Narsinghpur „	2·	Crops considerably damaged by excessive rain; cholera disappeared.
Jubbulpore „	2·97	Prospects good; no fresh cholera cases.
Saugor „	·74	Break wanted; rabi ploughing stopped; cholera ceased.
Seoni „	·90	Prospects good; a break required for rabi ploughing; health good.
Damoh „	1·70	Kharif crops except rice injured; prices stationary.
Mandla „	1·10	Prospects of rice good, other crops damaged by continuous rain.
		General Remarks.—Rice crops promise well, but jowari and cotton have suffered from wet. In Nerbudda Valley rain has done damage to crops, and it is difficult to prepare land for rabi.
British Burma—		
Arakan Division.		
Akyab (Sept. 22nd)	...	Public health normal; crop prospects good.
Pegu Division.		
Rangoon (Sept. 22nd)	...	Public health good; extensive destruction of crops in Hline from inundation. Rainfall 23 inches in excess of last year.
Bassein „	...	Health good; crops doing well.
Henzada „	...	Public health good; crops flourishing; slight cattle disease.
Prome „	...	Healthy; crops promising.
Thayetmyo „	...	Health good; river fallen greatly; rain required.
Thonkwa „	Rain copious.	Health and crops good.
Tenasserim Division.		
Amherst	52·5	Public health good; crops partially inundated in Amherst, Shwegyeen and Toungoo.
Toungoo	4·5	
Mysore and Coorg—		
Mysore (Sept. 23rd)	16·50 in Bangalore Cantonment.	Cholera spreading slowly in Nandidroog and Ashtagram divisions; deaths at Mysore number 443 up to date; last week's average for town and district 21; dry crops suffering severely from want of rain, especially in Mysore District.
Coorg „	1·71	*General Remarks.*—Agricultural prospects still doubtful.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Assam—		
Gauhati (Sept. 23rd)	·06	Cool north-east wind; weather clear and dry; transplanting operations almost finished, but rain wanted; season for tea tolerably good; public health good.
Sylhet „	·75	Prices steady; field work progresses.
Hyderabad Assigned Districts—		
Umraoti (Sept. 23rd)	1·74	Cholera gradually disappearing from the province; kharif crops suffered slightly in a few places from excessive rain; land under plough for rabi sowing.
Central India—		
Indore (Sept. 22nd)	2·90	
Gwalior „	2·37	
Neemuch „	5·13	
Rutlam „	6·79	
Baghelkhund (Sutna) „	4·70	
Bhopal Agency.		
Sehore (Sept. 11th)	5·5	
Beorah „	13·3	
Bhilsa „	8·1	
Nursingarh „	5·9	
Kilchipur „	·05	
		General Remarks.—Continuous rain has damaged crops in Western Malwa; health is generally good.
Nepal— (Sept. 15th)	2·1	Agricultural prospects fair; cholera somewhat less.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Abstract of the Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India, assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations under the provisions of the Act of Parliament 24 & 25 Vic., Cap. 67.

The Council met at Simla on Thursday, the 16th September 1875.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, G. M. S. I., *presiding.*
His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, G. C. B., G. C. S. I.
Major-General the Hon'ble Sir H. W. Norman, K. C. B.
The Hon'ble Arthur Hobhouse, Q. C.
The Hon'ble Sir W. Muir, K. C. S. I.
The Hon'ble Ashley Eden, C. S. I.
The Hon'ble Sir A. J. Arbuthnot, K. C. S. I.
Colonel the Hon'ble Sir Andrew Clarke, R. E., K. C. M. G., C. B.
The Hon'ble Sir Douglas Forsyth, K. C. S. I.
The Hon'ble T. C. Hope.

BURMA COURTS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE, in moving that the Final Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the Courts in British Burma be taken into consideration, said that he ought rather to move that both reports of the Committee, the final and preliminary reports, be taken into consideration, because though the preliminary report had been before the Council several months, it had not been brought up formally for consideration. The fact was that this Bill had been for a considerable time before the Council, having been introduced as long ago as the month of April 1874. This was the second time, since he had been in India, that he had to introduce a Bill to amend the Burma Courts Act. There was considerable difficulty always in making complete arrangements for a system of Courts, because there were a great many small points to attend to, and many things were not found out until the Courts had begun to work. But in British Burma there was a peculiar source of complication, for whereas in other Provinces—Bengal for instance—there was only one Supreme Court of Judicature, in British Burma there were no less than four, having different areas of jurisdiction, either geographical or legal, or mixed geographical and legal. There were the Judicial Commissioner, the Recorder of Rangoon, the Special Court which consisted of the Judicial Commissioner and the Recorder of Rangoon sitting together, and the High Court at Calcutta. All those tribunals were in their several ways Supreme Courts of Judicature; and that circumstance made the arrangements for British Burma peculiarly complex and difficult. Therefore it was no wonder that every now and then we had applications from the judicial authorities of British Burma saying that something was wanted which they had previously not observed, or that something which had been put into the Act did not work with perfect smoothness.

When he introduced this Bill, there were three objects for which legislation was wanted. One was that certain jurisdiction had been given to Deputy Commissioners, and it was found that the provision for that jurisdiction did not quite answer the wants of the Province, for in some districts it was not desirable to have an officer as high as a Deputy Commissioner; but there was an officer below the rank of Deputy Commissioner, and it was desirable that that officer should exercise the jurisdiction that the Act attributed only to Deputy Commissioners. Secondly, it was desired to relieve the Recorder of Rangoon from certain

duties, of a somewhat mechanical nature, in the way of recording evidence, writing judgments, and so forth, which were imposed upon the Judges by the Code of Civil Procedure, and with which it was very undesirable to occupy the time of such a Judge as the Recorder. The third object was to revive certain Acts which were repealed by the first Burma Courts Act passed in 1872, but which we found, in process of time, to be wanted for the purposes of British Burma.

When the Bill went into Committee, they had a considerable number of suggestions from the authorities in British Burma, who also desired that as so much alteration had been made by the amending Act of 1873, and would be made by the new amending Act, the original Act should be redrawn with the incorporation of all the alterations. To that desire the Committee acceded, and they made a preliminary report in February last showing that the Act had been redrawn, and exhibiting in detail all the substantial alterations that had been introduced. The draft was then republished. It had since undergone further criticism in British Burma, and had also had the advantage of the presence of the Hon'ble Mr. Eden here. The Committee had now made a further report, and the time was come for the final consideration of the Bill.

The alterations that had been made in the existing Acts were very numerous, but mostly of a very small kind. He hoped that they would be useful, and that they would prove sufficient for a time at all events. It would not, however, be very edifying to the Council if he were to attempt to carry them through the detailed alterations that had been made. The only changes which, as it seemed to him, could be at all called alterations of principle were as follows. The Bill gave to the Recorder of Rangoon an enlarged jurisdiction which it was found desirable that he should have. It gave him an increased area of jurisdiction, which the growth of the large towns in British Burma rendered it expedient that he should have. Rangoon was now a considerable centre of commerce; a large amount of shipping came into the harbour, and that rendered it necessary to have a Judge who should decide upon two classes of cases. One class was that of admiralty cases; and it was proposed to give to the Recorder admiralty jurisdiction throughout the territorial waters of British Burma. But inasmuch as the jurisdiction was entirely new and in many respects rather of a special and important kind, it was also proposed to give an appeal to the High Court at Calcutta. The other class was that of insolvency cases. Of course, as commerce increased, there would be a greater number of defalcations amongst commercial men, and therefore it was thought desirable to set up an insolvency jurisdiction for the four principal towns of British Burma, namely, Rangoon, Maulmain, Akyab and Bassein.

He thought that those were the only two matters of principle involved in the alterations. Among the larger details of the alterations, besides the three original objects he had referred to, he might mention that the area of the Recorder's jurisdiction had been enlarged in some other respects—he meant the legal, and not the geographical area. For instance, the Bill gave him power to try certain cases which clearly ought to be tried at Rangoon, but which, under the existing Acts, did not fall within his jurisdiction for the reason that the cause of action had arisen elsewhere. In these cases however the parties or their agents were resident at Rangoon, evidence was procurable at Rangoon, and all circumstances pointed to the convenience of trying cases at Rangoon. The Bill also gave to the Recorder the powers of a High Court over Magistrates within the legal area of his jurisdiction and over the Small Cause Courts within the same area.

Then the Bill altered the mode of procedure in the Special Court. When the Act of 1872 and the amending Act of 1873 were passed, no staff of officers was provided for that Court. The consequence was that although the Court could sit and hear appeals, it could not do many things which a Court had to do by its ministerial officers; and the Acts at present on the Statute-book provided for those things being done either by the Judicial Commissioner or the Recorder of Rangoon. Now the Chief Commissioner had seen his way to provide a proper staff of officers: the Bill, therefore, altered the procedure by giving the Special Court power to do those things which the two other Judges were ordered to do before.

Then, again, some more extensive powers had been given both to the Judicial Commissioner and the Recorder of Rangoon with respect to the matters

of costs in their Courts and of the legal practitioners who practised before them; and the Bill went on to relieve both the Judicial Commissioner and the Special Court from the same class of mechanical duties from which he (MR. HOBHOUSE) had already said it had been found expedient to relieve the Recorder.

Those were the larger details of the Bill now before the Council, and when he had called those the larger details, the Council might imagine what the smaller details were. They were in fact of a purely professional and technical kind; they were all mentioned in the reports, and it would, he thought, be no use to draw the attention of the Council further to them. The whole of the Bill had been prepared in very close communication with the authorities in British Burma, both judicial and executive, and, as he had said, the matter had derived great advantage from the presence of Mr. Eden at Simla during this season. MR. HOBHOUSE could only hope that it would be the last amending Act that he should have to introduce into the Council for British Burma. He could not believe that it would be the last that the Council would have to consider; because, as he had remarked, the present arrangements were very complicated, and he had no doubt that, as time went on, the authorities of British Burma would see their way to simplifying them. However, that was a matter for the future; he hoped that, for the present, the proposed Bill would be the means of making things work smoothly in British Burma.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE then moved that the Bill as amended be passed.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

PANJÁB CHIEF COURT APPEALS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE also moved for leave to introduce a Bill to provide an appeal from certain decrees of the Chief Court of the Panjáb. He said that this was a matter of great simplicity. The Chief Court of the Panjáb, as we all knew, consisted of three Judges. They were principally an Appeal Court, but they had coming before them a certain amount of original business. The amount was not very large in quantity; but of course in quality it consisted of cases of the greatest difficulty and magnitude that arose in the Panjáb. Well, those cases, according to the distribution of business, were frequently heard before a single Judge; but the Panjáb Chief Court Act provided no appeal from that single Judge to the Chief Court itself. The consequence was that cases, which were heard in the first instance before a single Judge, were subject to no appeal whatever within the limits of India, and those cases had to go up to the Privy Council if the parties desired to appeal them at all. He need hardly enlarge upon the inconvenience of that practice. Of course it might be said that cases should be heard before two or before the three Judges of the Chief Court, and so a greater amount of legal power should be brought to bear upon them. But, in the first place, every Court was the best judge of its own method of transacting business, and the Chief Court considered that the business ought to be transacted in many cases by a single Judge; and in the second place, arguing from his own experience of legal business, he thought it right that the bulk of business of the first instance should be transacted by a single Judge, and he believed that such business was much better done by a single Judge than by a plurality of Judges. He therefore thought that it was quite right that the Panjáb Chief Court should go on transacting business of the first instance by a single Judge, and the Judges themselves were extremely desirous that there should always be an appeal from the judgment of that Judge, and that the judgment should be checked by his colleagues. It was therefore proposed to introduce a Bill for the purpose of providing an appeal from the judgment of a single Judge or even two Judges of the Panjáb Chief Court to the full Court.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council then adjourned to Thursday, the 30th September 1875.

SIMLA;
The 16th September 1875.

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

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DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 30TH SEPTEMBER 1875.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Fair rain has fallen in Madras, except in Malabar; prospects are satisfactory. In Mysore prospects have been improved by a fall of 8½ inches. In Sind the river continues high and the crops are doing well. The rainfall in the Bombay Presidency has been generally slight: prospects are good, except where damage has been done by the floods of the Sábarmati in Ahmedabad and Kaira. These floods are now seen to have been the result of the exceedingly heavy falls which occurred throughout Southern and Central Rajputana, where damage has also been caused by the excessive rain. Throughout the Central Provinces and Berar there has been a break, with only light showers in places: prospects are good except in Hoshangabad, Narsinghpur and Damoh, where the excessive rain has damaged the crops. In Central India the week's fall has been heavy, particularly in Malwa, where the excess of rain is also complained of. In Indore and Baghelkhand no rain has fallen. In Bengal the rain has been general and moderate, except in Burdwan, Gya, parts of Chota Nagpore and Orissa, where it has been heavy: in the last province some floods have occurred. The prospects of the late rice crop are very favourable. In Upper Assam more rain is wanted. Moderate rain has fallen in the North-West Provinces and Oudh, where the crops generally promise well. In the Punjab abundant rain has fallen in Hissar, Umballa, Jullundur, Lahore and Rawal Pindi, moderate rain in Delhi, little in Dera Ismail Khan and Peshawar, and none in Mooltan: prospects are good except where floods have caused damage. Reports from Burma continue favourable.

Presidency or Province and District.		Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—			
Kistna	(Sept. 30th)	5·68 at Masulipatam. 6·0 at Kuncondah. 4·0 at Bezwara.	Rain comparatively slight elsewhere; 5½ feet water over anicut; dry crops being sown; paddy transplanted in taluks; maize, sajja, gingelly suffering from excessive rain and grub; cumboo green gram harvested; outturn about half; markets well supplied; prices steady; cholera in Narsaropett, 7 cases only yet reported; cattle generally healthy; pasture very abundant, except in a few villages injured by floods.
Kurnool	(29th)	2·66 in six days.	Rain good in four taluks, moderate in others; dry crops good except in Markapur; white jouna and cotton being sown; markets well supplied; prices generally steady; cholera abating; 8 attacks in Kurnool and one death; 177 attacks and 74 deaths in taluks; cattle attacked with foot-disease; water and pasture sufficient except in Markapur; one foot water over Sunkesala anicut yesterday.

Presidency or Province and District.		Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—*continued.*			
Tanjore	(Sept. 30th)	3·45 at Negapatam.	Rain elsewhere tolerably good; rivers slightly rising; supply to tanks scanty; water over lower anicut, north branch 1 inch, south 1 inch; cultivation wet and dry crops; standing crops benefited by late rains; harvest a few wet and dry crops; yield fair; markets well supplied; prices steady; cholera continues; attacks 247, deaths 183; cattle generally healthy; pasture insufficient.
Malabar	„	*Nil.*	First crop harvested; sowing of second crop begun; prices steady; small-pox, fever and cattle disease abating; bowel complaint in Walluvanad, Palghat and Ponany, 61 cases and 23 deaths; pasture abundant.
Trichinopoly	„	...	Good rain; cholera slightly increasing in town, decreasing in district. *General Remarks.*—General prospects satisfactory.
Bombay—	(Sept. 30th)		
Sind.			
Kurrachee	(29th)	...	River on 27th seventeen inches higher than on the same date last year; crops fair.
Shikarpur	„	...	River 15 feet 3 inches; water supply abundant; kharif harvesting commenced insects attacking crops in Rohri taluka; fever increasing.
Hyderabad	„	...	River continued at a good height during the week: much benefit will thereby accrue to cultivation; harvest will be only slightly below the average, save in Tando division; fever in a few talukas.
Upper Sind Frontier	„	...	Kharif crops on desert canal excellent; on Begari and branches good but backward; those in Deh, Akhilpur, Rhindvah, Jamidera and south bank of Nurwah destroyed by flood are now drying up; rabi crops being sown; weather warm; fever prevailing.
Gujarat.			
Ahmedabad	(Sept. 29th)	1·32	Total rainfall 21·88; much damage from floods to crops and culturable lands along the banks of the Sábarmati; extent not yet ascertainable.
Kaira	„	1·40	Total rainfall 33·40; considerable damage caused to houses and crops in the villages on the Sábarmati by recent floods.
Surat	„	·05	Total rainfall 42·37.
Broach	„	·36	Total rainfall 56·48; crops good except those already reported to be injured.
Khandesh and Nasik.			
Khandesh	(Sept. 29th)	·27 at Dhulia.	Total rainfall 19·68; kharif cultivation generally injured by rain, but cotton plants improving from recent break; prospects good; cholera at Virdel, 4 cases, 2 deaths; cattle disease in Nizampur and Sháháda.
Nasik	„	·98	Total rainfall 35·14; bajri crops suffering from excessive rain; cholera continues slightly.
Konkan.			
Tanna	(Sept. 29th)	3·29	Total rainfall 113·63; agricultural prospects fair; cholera still slightly prevailing in almost all talukas.
Deccan.			
Poona	(Sept. 29th)	...	Standing crops have in some places suffered from moisture; cholera has not quite disappeared.
Ahmednagar	„	...	Kharif crops fair; sowing of rabi commenced; cholera generally decreasing, 20 cases, 19 deaths.
Sholapur	„	1·55	Total rainfall 20·31; slight cholera.
Satara	„	·05	Total rainfall 50·93; in Wai crops on elevated tracts have withered; in Tásgaon those adjoining the river banks have been swept away, the rest middling; slight cholera in some talukas.
Southern Mahratta Country.			
Belgaum	(Sept. 29th)	·09	Total rainfall 52·09; more rain required; cholera continues.
Dharwar	„	...	Early crops in almost every taluka require rain; cotton sowing much retarded from its want; cholera in 11 villages.
Kanara	„	·18	Total rainfall 107·18; rice harvest commenced near Karwar; prospects good.
Kaladgi	„	3·84	Total rainfall 18·01; cholera continues, 63 deaths in eight talukas.
Kattywar.			
Rájkot	(Sept. 29th)	0·66	Total rainfall 14·64; more rain required; crops good.
Wadhwán	„	...	Crops good.
Jhinjuwára	„	...	Crops damaged by the Rupani river overflowing.
			General Remarks.—Prospects good in Sind and the Presidency generally; serious damage from floods in Ahmedabad and Kaira.
Bengal—			
Chittagong	(Sept. 30th)	7·90	
Noakhally	„	*Nil.*	
Chittagong Hill Tracts,	„	1·16	
Hill Tipperah	„	·12	Fever still at Koilashur.
Backergunge	„	·28	
Furreedpore	„	·03	Public health continues good.
Dacca	„	·81	
Mymensingh	„	1·35	
Tipperah	„	·14	

Presidency or Province and District.		Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*continued.*			
24-Pergunnahs	(Sept. 30)	1·86	Fever increasing at Barripore and Basirhat.
Nuddea	„	1·41	
Moorshedabad	„	1·41	Fever prevalent in some places; cholera has reappeared at Burwa.
Jessore	„	·53	
Pubna	„	1·53	Fever prevails in the town.
Rajshahye	„	2·55	Thirty-one cases of cholera reported chiefly in Belwanah Thana during the week, 12 proved fatal; there have been a few cases of small-pox about Nattore.
Bogra	„	2·39	
Maldah	„	2·08	Twenty-one attacks and 7 deaths from cholera were reported during the week; in one village 14 attacks of small-pox were reported.
Dinagepore	„	·41	Much fever at head-quarters; small-pox at Roygung, 50 cases and 6 deaths.
Rungpore	„	·61	
Cooch Behar	„	1·93	
Jalpaiguri	„	2·39	Sporadic cases of cholera continue to occur.
Darjeeling	„	2·53	
Midnapore	„	2·47	
Howrah	„	2·35	
Hooghly	„	2·0	Small-pox continues in 20 isolated places; cholera reported in two places rather prevalent, but character of general health is good.
Burdwan	„	6·16	Public health generally good.
Bankoora	„	1·03	General health good.
Beerbhoom	„	2·87	
Sonthal Pergunnahs	„	·39	Cholera has almost disappeared.
Bhágalpur	„	·56	General health very good; cholera here and there in Banka sub-division.
Monghyr	„	Not received.	
Purneah	„	·89	Cholera is disappearing.
Darbangah	„	·25	
Mozufferpore	„	1·10	
Sarun	„	·66	Cholera is reported at Bashram.
Chumparun	„	1·76	
Patna	„	·23	Health good.
Gya	„	4·32	Public health good.
Shahabad	„	·66	
Hazáribágh	„	·66	
Lohardugga	„	2·90	Cholera dying out.
Maunbhoom	„	2·02	
Singbhoom	„	3·08	Healthy.
Balasore	„	·85	
Cuttack	„	3·29	
Pooree	„	5·91	
			General Remarks.—Moderate rain has fallen in almost all the districts, except in the Orissa Division, where the fall was rather heavy, and caused floods in parts of Cuttack and Balasore. The Ganges has again risen, and caused slight damage in the south of the district of Darbangah. The general rainfall of the week has done much good to the crops, but more is still required. In Tipperah the inundation has subsided, and the ryots are ploughing the lands and transplanting the late rice. The harvesting of the aus rice and other bhadoi crops and the transplanting of the late rice are still going on. The general prospects of the great rice crop are very favourable. Preparation of land for the ensuing cold-weather crops has commenced in places.
N. W. P.—			
Benares	(Sept. 29th)	Average rainfall 1·1.	No change as to crops.
Mirzapur	„	3·1 at Chunar, elsewhere less.	Prospects continue good.
Azamgarh	(28th)	2·1 at head-quarters.	Prospects fair.
Allahabad	„	Average rainfall ·5.	
Cawnpore	(29th)	1·	Weather fine and favourable.
Banda	(30th)	Average rainfall 2·5.	Dry weather wanted; prospects continue favourable.
Hamirpur	„	Average rainfall ·3.	Every prospect of a good harvest.
Jhansi	(28th)	*Nil.*	Weather cloudy; prospects on the whole good.
Agra	(29th)	From ·1 to 1·1	Prospects good; slight damage to bajra and jowar on account of continued rains.
Meerut	„	...	Heavy rain on Saturday last, fine now.
Moradabad	„	Average rainfall 2·4.	Crops good.
Bareilly	„	·8	Agricultural prospects good.
Almorah	(30th)	...	The heavy rain on Saturday has only done some damage to the rice straw, and not to the grain or to the millet crop which still promises very well.
Punjab—			
Delhi	(Sept. 29th)	2·7	All except submerged crops doing well; health of district good; cholera almost disappeared.
Hissar	„	5·7	Rain appears to be general; the standing kharif crops progressing favourably; rabi ploughing in progress; health good.

Presidency or Province and District.		Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Punjab—*continued.*			
Umballa	(Sept. 29th)	7·	Crops good; cholera still hanging about.
Jullundur	„	8·6	Extensive inundations for the third time within six weeks; a few cases of cholera at Kartarpore; otherwise health good.
Lahore	„	7·3	Crops good; cholera still lingers, but general health satisfactory.
Rawal Pindi	„	5·50	Cutting of kharif commenced; slight fever prevails.
Mooltan	„	*Nil*	Fever prevalent; otherwise health good.
Dera Ismail Khan	„	·9	Health good.
Peshawur	„	·1	Agricultural prospects favourable; fever prevalent.
			General Remarks.—General health of the province remains good, though cholera still lingers in certain districts. Agricultural prospects may also be considered generally good, though there has been considerable damage to crops by the heavy, and for the time of year, unusual rainfall throughout the districts from Lahore to the Jumna.
Oudh—			
Lucknow	(Sept. 29th)	*Nil.*	Public health generally good; prospects continue favourable; prices stationary.
Sitapur	„	1·6	
Fyzabad	„	·1	
Central Provinces—			
Upper Godavari	(Sept. 25th)	1·45	Prospects favourable; cholera prevalent.
Sambalpur	„	2·54	Prospects excellent; cholera continues.
Bilaspur	„	1·28	Prospects favourable except cotton; fever prevalent; prices easy.
Raipur	(26th)	2·97	Prospects good; rabi ploughing continues; cholera decreasing; prices easy.
Chanda	„	1·	Prospects good except jowar; cholera and cattle disease continue; prices easy.
Chhindwara	„	1·55	Prospects good; cholera abating; prices steady.
Balaghât	(27th)	·20	Prospects favourable; fever prevalent; prices steady.
Bhandara	(28th)		Weather clear; prospects favourable except in low land jowar; rabi ploughing continues; cholera decreasing; fever, small-pox and cattle disease continue; prices easy.
Nagpur	(29th)		Weather clear; prospects favourable except jowar; cholera and cattle disease lingering; prices stationary.
Wardha	„	...	Weather clear; crops promising; cholera almost extinct.
Nimar	„	·34	Minor crops reaped; jowar slightly damaged; cholera continues; prices risen.
Hoshangabad	„	...	Weather clear; prospects unchanged; cholera continues.
Narsinghpur	„	...	Weather clear; prospects unchanged.
Jubbulpore	„	·77	Prospects good; cotton doubtful; health good.
Saugor	„	...	Weather clear; prospects of rice kodoo favourable; rabi ploughing progressing; prices rising.
Seoni	„	·40	Rabi ploughing continues; health good.
Damoh	„	...	Weather clear; rice prospects good; other crops much injured; prices risen.
Mandla	„	...	Weather clear; prospects unchanged; prices stationary.
			General Remarks.—Excepting jowari other crops promise well. In Hoshangabad, Narsinghpur, and Damoh, the excessive rain has done much injury; except in these districts, prospects favourable.
British Burma—			
Arakan Division.			
Akyab	(Sept. 29th)	3·50	Public health good; agricultural prospects good.
Pegu Division.			
Rangoon	(Sept. 29th)	...	Health good; slight cattle disease; prospects of crops fair.
Thonkwa	„	Plentiful.	Health and crops good; slight damage to leaves of paddy plant by caterpillars.
Bassein	„	...	
Henzada	„	...	Health good; crops flourishing; slight cattle disease.
Tenasserim Division.		...	Public health good, except at Tavoy, where there are some cases of small-pox and fever; crops partially inundated and destroyed in Amherst, Shwegyeen and Tonghoo districts; rainfall good.
Mysore and Coorg—			
Mysore	(Sept. 30th)	1·095 in Bangalore Cantonment.	The scarcity at Mysore has been relieved by a fall of 3 inches 62 cents during the past week; prices which had risen alarmingly have fallen, and the cholera epidemic shews symptoms of abatement; deaths during past week average for Mysore town and district 16; epidemic still prevails in the Hassan and Tumkur districts, and one taluq of Bangalore District.
Coorg	„	·98	*General Remarks.*—Agricultural prospects improved, but more rain needed.
Assam—			
Gauhati	(Sept. 30th)	·39	Mornings cloudy and cool, days clear and hot; transplanting operations almost finished; prospects of all crops and tea favourable, but rain wanted; public health good.
Sylhet	„	10·62	Field-work progresses; rain has done good; rice market steady.

Presidency or Province and District.		Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Hyderabad Assigned Districts—			
Umraoti	(Sept. 30th)	·02	Jowari slightly injured from excessive moisture; other crops good; cholera still lingering in the Woon District.
Rajputana—*			
Aboo	(Sept. 30th)	8·37	Total rainfall 114·95; slight drizzle and mists continue, much desired break since 26th.
Sirohi	(20th)	...	Excessively heavy rains; crops in danger for want of sunshine; bajra injured by high wind; health good.
Erinpoora	(27th)	Over 12 inches rainfall in beginning of week.	Crops injured by rains and wind; fair outturn expected; health good.
Meywar	(24th)	17·3	Total rainfall 40·2; health good; danger of loss of crops from excessive rain; great destruction to bunds and bridges, and falling of houses in city.
Marwar	(18th)	2·50	City tanks got six months' supply from recent rains; crops greatly injured; health good.
Harowtee States—			
Deolee	(Sept. 18th)	2·7	Prospects good; fever prevalent.
Kota	„	0·3	
Tonk	„	0·6	
Jhallawar	„	1·5	
Bhurtpore	(23rd)	3·21	Sickness decreased; prospects good; weather continues cloudy; daily rain.
	(30th)	1·41	Weather cleared.
Jeypore	„	5·5	Incessant heavy rain since Sunday, still raining; health good.
Ajmere	(23rd)	6·4	Good rain and general since 17th; cholera still exists in Ajmere itself; health otherwise good and agricultural prospects very satisfactory.
	(30th)	11·1	Unparalleled rain for 8 days; tanks filled; rabi prospects assured, but early kharif crops damaged; still some cases of cholera, fortunately confined to Ajmere city; health otherwise good.
Central India—			
Indore	(Sept. 29th)	*Nil.*	Rainfall in Western Malwa has been 20 inches beyond average and done much damage to autumn crops; health generally good; cholera decreasing.
Gwalior	„	·43	
Neemuch	„	3·64	
Rutlam	„	4·68	
Baghelkhand (Sutna)	„	*Nil.*	
Bhopal Agency.			
Sehore	(Sept. 18th)	2·02	
Beorah	„	8·03	
Bhilsa	„	5·04	
Nursingarh	„	·09	
Kilchipur	„	6·07	
Nepal—	(Sept. 22nd)	2·	Agricultural prospects fair; cholera decreasing.

* The report for the week ending the 23rd September was not received in time for publication and is included in the present report.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Abstract of the Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India, assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations under the provisions of the Act of Parliament 24 & 25 Vic., Cap. 67.

The Council met at Simla on Wednesday, the 29th September 1875.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, G. M. S. I., *presiding.*
His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, G. C. B., G. C. S. I.
Major-General the Hon'ble Sir H. W. Norman, K. C. B.
The Hon'ble Arthur Hobhouse, Q. C.
The Hon'ble Sir W. Muir, K. C. S. I.
The Hon'ble Ashley Eden, C. S. I.
The Hon'ble Sir A. J. Arbuthnot, K. C. S. I.
Colonel the Hon'ble Sir Andrew Clarke, R. E., K. C. M. G., C. B.
The Hon'ble T. C. Hope.

LAW REPORTS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill for the improvement of Law Reports. He said that the Committee had made no change in the Bill and had recommended that it be passed.

PANJÁB CHIEF COURT APPEALS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE also introduced the Bill to provide an appeal from certain decrees of the Chief Court of the Panjáb, and moved that it be referred to a Select Committee with instructions to report in a week. He said that Act IV of 1866, which regulated the Chief Court of the Panjáb, provided no appeal from decrees made by a single Judge of the Court in the exercise of original civil jurisdiction. The consequence was that appeals from such decrees would only lie to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, and much waste of time and money was caused by this state of things. The Bill which he now introduced was intended to supply the defect which he had indicated, and the opportunity had been taken to enable the Appellate Court to remand suits and order retrials, and to empower the Judges to make references to a full Bench as to points of law. The Bill had been prepared in close communication with Mr. Justice Boulnois and Mr. Justice Campbell, and he (MR. HOBHOUSE) desired to express his obligations to those learned persons for the assistance which they had afforded. That circumstance also justified his proposing so short a time for the Committee's report. It was desirable to pass the Bill quickly, because the hearing of several cases had been postponed in expectation of this alteration in the procedure of the Chief Court. And seeing the nature of the Bill, and with whose assistance it had been prepared, it was difficult to suppose that anything would be gained by publication or any lengthened consideration.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

MERCHANT SEAMEN'S LAW AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE also introduced the Bill to amend the law relating to Merchant Seamen, and moved that it be referred to a Select Committee with instructions to report in three months. He said that the object of this Bill

was to make a number of small but important changes in the law relating to Merchant Seamen, which could not conveniently be postponed until that law was consolidated and amended. He had mentioned the points when he procured leave to introduce the Bill and had now to show how the Bill dealt with them.

The first object was to determine disputes whether or not a seaman was "distressed" within the meaning of the sections of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, relating to distressed seamen. For that purpose, section 3 provided that the Local Government might certify of any seaman that he was distressed, and that the Master of a ship should be bound to receive such a seaman, and it imposed a penalty in case of refusal.

The next object was to put a check upon the practice of discharging European seamen, which, it was alleged, was often done merely for the purpose of supplying their place with lascars. Sections 4 and 5 were directed to this object. Section 4 repeated the existing law to the effect that no Master should discharge a seaman without written sanction from a Government officer. But it somewhat varied the terms of the existing law in order to preclude a doubt which had been raised whether the officer had complete discretion to give or withhold his sanction. And whereas at present there was no special penalty for breach of this law, it was now proposed to impose one. Section 5 gave the Local Government power to prohibit a Master from engaging Native seamen. This would put a great reserve of power into the hands of the Government, which would probably be used seldom, but which it might use on finding that improper and causeless discharges of European seamen were taking place.

By section 6 provision was made that where a European seaman deserted, the master or owner should report the desertion to the Local Government.

Sections 7 and 8 extended the provisions of section 88 of Act I of 1859, and contained certain rules as to European seamen imprisoned for breaches of discipline or other petty offences on the complaint of the Master. The previous sanction of the Local Government was in that case rendered necessary to the engagement of Natives of India. The Local Government was also empowered to tender an imprisoned seaman to the Master, and, if the Master refused to receive him, the Master might be required to deposit, not only the wages, &c., due to the seaman, but also such sum as might be sufficient to defray the cost of his passage home and of his lodging and subsistence till he started.

The Bill then contained a clause (section 9) slightly increasing the space required by Act I of 1859, section 70, for European and for Native seamen.

Lastly, a clause had been added to remove a doubt which had been raised as to the meaning of an expression in section 54 of that Act. That section declared in effect that where a seaman's wages were payable in India under an agreement wherein the wages were expressed to be payable in pounds sterling or some other non-Indian denomination of coin, the seaman was entitled to the amount estimated according to the "established par value" of the coin. The Bill declared that the expression in question should be taken to mean the rate of exchange for the time being fixed by the Secretary of State for India in Council to regulate transactions between himself and the Government of India. MR. HOBHOUSE believed that this was the true construction of the Act, and it certainly was the one which had been acted on; but it was not clear. A high legal authority had expressed a contrary opinion, and it was desirable to place the matter beyond question.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE also moved that the Bill be published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, the *Bombay Government Gazette*, the *Calcutta Gazette*, and the *British Burma Gazette*.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

BOMBAY REVENUE JURISDICTION BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE moved that the Hon'ble Sir W. Muir and the Hon'ble Sir A. J. Arbuthnot be added to the Select Committee on the Bill to

limit the jurisdiction of the Civil Courts throughout the Bombay Presidency in matters relating to the Land-Revenue.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

OBSOLETE ENACTMENTS REPEAL BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE moved for leave to introduce a Bill for the repeal of certain obsolete enactments. He said that the Council were aware that the Legislative Department had undertaken the task of producing a revised edition of the Acts and Regulations now in force in British India. Of this work the first volume, containing the general Acts of the Governor General in Council from 1834 to 1863, both inclusive, was now in the hands of Hon'ble Members; the first half of the second volume had already been printed; and it was hoped that the remainder of the general Acts (by which he meant Acts extending or extendible to the whole of British India or to the Presidency Towns) would be published early next year. It was proposed then to publish a volume containing (*a*) the unrepealed Madras Regulations, (*b*) the Acts of the Governor General in Council relating exclusively to the Madras Presidency, and (*c*) the Acts of the Local Council. In preparing for this volume it had been ascertained that, notwithstanding the numerous repeals effected by Acts X of 1861, XVII of 1862 and III of 1873, and also by Madras Act II of 1869, there still remained in the surviving Madras Regulations a not inconsiderable amount of obsolete matter. The primary object of the Bill which he now asked leave to introduce was to excise this matter. At the same time the opportunity would be taken to remove from the Indian Statute-book certain Acts and portions of Acts of the Governor General in Council, and certain fragments of Bombay Regulations and Acts, which might now be safely dispensed with.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The following Select Committees were named :—

On the Bill to provide an appeal from certain decrees of the Chief Court of the Panjáb: The Hon'ble Mr. Hope and the Mover.

On the Bill to amend the law relating to Merchant Seamen: The Hon'ble Mr. Eden, the Hon'ble Sir A. J. Arbuthnot and the Hon'ble Mr. Hope and the Mover.

The Council then adjourned to Wednesday, the 13th October 1875.

SIMLA;
The 29th September 1875.

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

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 7TH OCTOBER 1875.

GENERAL REMARKS.—In Madras there has been good and general rain: prospects are favourable. In Sind the river continues unusually high. Elsewhere in the Bombay Presidency no rain has fallen, except slight showers in Tanna and Dharwar; more rain is required in the Southern Mahratta Country; elsewhere prospects are very good. In the Central Provinces and Berar the monsoon is drawing to a close: *rabi* operations continue. In Bengal the rain, though general, has been scanty in most districts: more is said to be urgently required in the Patna and Bhágalpur Divisions: the prospects of the late rice crop continue to be generally good; the transplantation of seedlings is almost finished. In the North-West Provinces and Oudh the rains appear to have come to an end; light showers are reported only from Benares, Sitapur, Allahabad, Banda and Jhansi; prospects are good. In the Punjab no rain has fallen at Delhi, Umballa or Mooltan; elsewhere the weather is still unsettled: the crops promise well. In Rajputana sufficient rain has fallen in the Southern States, heavy rain in the Harowtee tract, and little or none in the north; prospects are generally favourable. In Central India rain has fallen in some quantity in Bhopal, little elsewhere; the excessive rains have damaged the crops in Bundelkhand, Bhopal and Malwa. In Mysore light falls have improved agricultural prospects. More rain is wanted in Upper Assam. Reports from Burma continue favourable; in the Rangoon district floods have done some damage.

Presidency or Province and District.		Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—			
Kistna	(Oct. 7th)	1·75 at Masulipatam.	Rain sufficient elsewhere; 3½ feet water above anicut; later dry crops sown; cumboo harvested; markets well supplied; prices steady; no further cholera cases reported; mild fever and small-pox continue; cattle generally healthy; pasture abundant.
Kurnool	(6th)	1·3 in two days.	Rain good in four taluks; moderate in others; a partial fall in Markapur; sajja being harvested in Cumbum; outturn fair: markets well supplied; standing crops generally good; prices steady; fever prevalent; 164 attacks from cholera, and 50 deaths; cattle attacked with foot-disease in parts of the district; water and pasture sufficient; 0·7 feet of water over Sunkesala anicut yesterday.

Presidency or Province and District.		Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—*continued.*			
Tanjore	(Oct. 7th)	3·80 at Negapatam.	Rain good elsewhere; freshes in river, and supply to tanks moderate; water over lower anicut, north branch 4½ inches; south 4 inches; cultivation wet and dry crops; standing crops generally good; harvest a few wet and dry crops; yield fair; markets well supplied; prices steady; fever in parts; 188 attacks from cholera, and 126 deaths; cattle disease in some parts, some loss; pasture generally sufficient.
Trichinopoly	(Oct. 6th)	...	Return from Perambular and Udiarpolliem not received; good and general rain last few days; cholera still hanging on in town; very little in district.
Malabar	(Oct. 7th)	0·05	Sowing of second crop begun; prices steady; small-pox abating; 72 cases of bowel complaint in Walluvanad, Palghaut and Ponany, and 32 deaths; cattle disease abating; pasture good. *General Remarks.*—General prospects satisfactory.
Bombay—	(Oct. 7th)		
Sind.			
Kurrachee	(6th)	...	River on 4th at Kotri 40 inches higher than on the same date last year; harvest begun in Jerruck and Shâhbandar divisions; prospects of crops fair.
Shikarpur	„	...	Slight rain in talukas Mehar, Tigar and Kakar; on 27th ultimo Gaj water reached Kakar taluka; river 12 feet 8 inches, being 5 feet 3 inches higher than last year; all canals full, and breaches reported in taluka Nasirabad as causing considerable damage; disease among horses in taluka Larkâna.
Hyderabad	„	...	River still at an unusual height; water no longer required for crops.
Upper Sind Frontier	„	...	Weather cooler; rabi operations progressing favourably.
Gujarat.			
Ahmedabad	(Oct. 6th)	...	Crops good, except in villages along the Sâbarmati.
Kaira	„	...	Crops and public health good.
Surat	„	...	Seventeen cholera cases at Pârdi.
Broach	„	...	Rice, kodra and bajri ready, jowari being sown.
Khandesh and Nasik.			
Khandesh	(Oct. 6th)	...	State of kharif and cotton as before; cattle disease in Edalabad Petha.
Nasik	„	...	Agricultural prospects fair; cholera decreasing.
Konkan.			
Tanna	(Oct. 6th)	0·14	Total rainfall 113·77; agricultural prospects fair; cholera still slightly prevailing in four talukas.
Deccan.			
Poona	(Oct. 6th)	...	Crops in the same condition as before; cholera has not quite disappeared.
Ahmednagar	„	...	Kharif crops fair; sowing of rabi progressing; cholera in seven talukas, 79 cases, 35 deaths.
Sholapur	„	...	Cholera in Mâlsiras taluka.
Satara	„	...	Crops injured by excessive rain, partially improving; sowing of rabi generally in progress; slight cholera.
Southern Mahratta Country.			
Belgaum	(Oct. 6th)	...	Rain much wanted; cholera continues.
Dharwar	„	0·42	Total rainfall 25·20; kharif crops much in want of rain; its scarcity has prevented cotton sowing in some places; cholera prevails in 19 villages.
Kanara	„	....	Rice harvest continues in Karwar.
Kaladgi	„	...	Kharif and rabi crops well; cholera continues, 55 deaths.
Kattywar and Gaekwar's Territory.			
Râjkot	(Oct. 6th)	...	Crops good; no change in weather.
Wadhwân	„	...	Crops good; two deaths from cholera in Limri district.
Baroda	„	...	Cotton and kharif crops healthy; accounts from Amreli satisfactory; public health good. *General Remarks.*—Prospects good; monsoon coming to an end; more rain still wanted in the Southern Mahratta country, where crops have suffered for want of it.
Bengal—			
Chittagong	(Oct. 7th)	·79	
Noakhally	„	·46	
Chittagong Hill Tracts	„	2·76	
Hill Tipperah	„	·75	
Backergunge	„	3·86	
Furreedpore	„	·69	General health of the district continues good.
Dacca	„	1·38	A few cases of cholera reported.
Mymensingh	„	5·94	
Tipperah	„	·42	Public health good everywhere but in Koilashur.
24-Pergunnahs	„	·07	Fever increasing at Barripore.
Jessore	„	3·12	
Nuddea	„	1·10	Some cholera in Nowparah and Daulutpore.
Moorshedabad	„	·95	A few cases of cholera reported from Bharutpore, and fever is prevalent in parts.
Pubna	„	1·13	Fever in the town of Pubna has decreased.

Presidency or Province and District.		Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*continued.*			
Rajshahye	(Oct. 7th)	1·46	Twenty-seven cases of cholera reported during the week, 12 were fatal, chiefly in Belwaria thana.
Bogra	„	·33	
Maldah	„	1·65	
Dinagepore	„	No rain.	Fever continues; no fresh reports of small-pox; a few cases of cholera.
Rungpore	„	·05	
Cooch Behar	„	1·11	
Jalpaiguri	„	·59	Cholera has ceased in the Jail, but still continues here and there in the district.
Darjeeling	„	·05	
Midnapore	„	No rain.	
Howrah	„	·11	
Hooghly	„	Not received	Fever more prevalent; small-pox and cholera not on increase; general health fair.
Burdwan	„	No rain.	Increase of fever in Culna.
Bankipore	„	1·05	
Beerbhoom	„	2·46	
Sonthal Pergunnahs	„	·16	Health fair.
Bhágalpur	„	No rain.	General health very good.
Monghyr	„	·25	
Purneah	„	No rain.	
Darbangah	„	Not received.	
Mozufferpore	„	No rain.	
Sarun	„	·43	General health good.
Chumparun	„	No rain.	
Patna	„	„	Health generally good.
Gya	„	·82	
Shahabad	„	Not received.	
Hazáribágh	„	·06	
Lohardugga	„	·19	Cholera has disappeared, and general health is good.
Maunbhoom	„	·63	
Singbhoom	„	1·02	District healthy.
Balasore	„	·14	Cholera has broken out violently in a village near Bhudruck.
Cuttack	„	·20	Cholera has again appeared in various parts of the district.
Pooree	„	1·12	*General Remarks.*—The rainfall during the week has been scanty in most districts; more rain is wanted in many districts, and in the Patna and Bhagalpur Divisions it is urgently wanted; the rice crop has been injured in a few places from want of rain. In Orissa, on the contrary, there is said to have been excessive rain; the general prospects of the late rice crop are however still very favourable; the harvesting of the early rice and other bhadoi crops and the transplanting operations of the late rice seedlings are almost concluded.
N. W. P.—			
Benares	(Oct. 4th)	Average rainfall ·3.	No change as to crops.
Azamgarh	(5th)	*Nil.*	Prospects good; ploughing for rabi going on.
Allahabad	„	Average rainfall ·02.	
Cawnpore	(6th)	...	Fine dry weather; prospects good.
Banda	(7th)	Average rainfall ·2.	Dhan being cut; prospects good.
Hamirpur	(8th)	...	Fine weather; prospects good.
Jhansi	(5th)	Several showers during the week.	No change in prospects.
Agra	(6th)	*Nil.*	Prospects good.
Meerut	„	...	Fine weather now.
Moradabad	„	...	Rains ceased; kharif harvest progressing; rabi sowings commenced.
Bareilly	„	...	Rains over; early harvesting begun; crops good.
Almorah	„	...	The rice is all cut except in watered lands, and millet crop is being cut; weather very favourable.
Punjab—			
Delhi	(Oct. 6th)	*Nil.*	All except submerged crops doing well; health of district good.
Hissar	„	·1	Weather cloudy; kharif crops luxuriant; land for rabi being prepared; health of division generally good with exception of an outbreak of cholera in mild form at Bhiwani.
Umballa	„	*Nil.*	Crops good; cholera still prevails in the district.
Jullundur	„	·5	Floods not yet abated; slight fever about, but general health good.
Lahore	„	1·3	Crops good; a few cases of cholera, but general health good.
Rawal Pindi	„	2·	Constant and heavy rain injurious to kharif crops under sickle and delays ploughing for rabi sowings; fever prevailing.
Mooltan	„	*Nil.*	Kharif crops nearly ripe; sowing commenced; slight fever prevailing, otherwise general health good.
Dera Ismail Khan	„	1·7	Health good.
Peshawur	„	1·9	Agricultural prospects favourable; slight fever prevails. *General Remarks.*—Health and agricultural prospects generally good, but weather still unsettled in the districts where the rainfall has been unusually heavy.

Presidency or Province and District.		Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Oudh—			
Lucknow	(Oct. 6th)	*Nil.*	Prospects continue favourable; prices stationary; public health generally good; the rains appear to have come to a close.
Sitapur	,,	·2	
Fyzabad	,,	*Nil.*	
Central Provinces—			
Upper Godavari	(Oct. 2nd)	·02	Prospects favourable; cholera and small-pox continue; prices easy.
Sambalpur	,,	·07	Prospects excellent; early rice being reaped; cholera disappearing.
Bilaspur	,,	·25	Prospects favourable; fever prevalent; prices steady.
Raipur	(3rd)	·22	Prospects excellent; rabi ploughing continues; health good; prices easy.
Chanda	,,	...	Weather clear; prospects good; cattle disease prevalent; prices easy.
Balaghât	(4th)	...	Weather clear; prospects favourable; fever prevalent; prices steady.
Chhindwara	,,	·22	Crops promising; cholera continues; prices steady.
Nagpur	(6th)	·15	Kharif crops improving; rabi sowings commenced; cholera and cattle disease continue; prices falling.
Wardha	,,	...	Prospects of kharif good; cholera still lingers.
Nimar	,,	...	Cotton and til crops damaged by mist; cholera continues; prices stationary.
Hoshangabad	,,	...	Rabi ploughing progressing; cholera continues.
Betul	,,	...	
Narsinghpur	,,	1·	Jowar and cotton suffered considerably from excessive rains; rabi ploughing continues.
Jubbulpore	,,	·10	Prospects good; cattle disease prevalent; prices falling.
Saugor	,,	1·3	Prospects favourable; rabi ploughing continues.
Seoni	,,	...	Prospects good; rabi ploughing continues; health good.
Mandla	,,	·20	Rabi sowings progressing; prices falling.
Damoh	,,	...	Weather clear; rabi sowing progressing; prices stationary.
			General Remarks.—Prospects generally improved, and only in the Narbada Valley is kharif bad; weather favourable for rabi ploughing.
British Burma—			
Arakan Division.			
Akyab	(Oct. 6th)		Public health good; agricultural prospects very good.
Pegu Division.			
Rangoon	,,		Extensive destruction by floods in Hline and Hinawbee townships; latter rain propitious; public health good.
Bassein	,,		Health good; crops good except where inundated.
Henzada	,,		Public health good; crops flourishing; slight cattle disease.
Prome	,,		Health good; crops promising.
Thayetmyo	,,		Health and crops good.
Tenasserim Division.			Public health good; crops partially inundated at Amherst, Shwegyeen and Toungoo; rain favourable.
Mysore and Coorg—			
Mysore	(Oct. 7th)	·63	Cholera almost disappeared at Mysore, but still prevalent, more or less virulently, in Mysore, Bangalore, Hassan, and Tumkur Districts; a few cases at Bangalore.
Coorg	,,	·47	*General Remarks.*—Agricultural prospects improved by slight but general rain.
Assam—			
Gauhati	(Oct. 7th)	·32	Weather clear with north-east winds; slight showers on night of 3rd; prospects of crops favourable but rain wanted; tea season good; public health good.
Sylhet	,,	·22	Transplantation of sali crop completed; rice market steady; small-pox declining.
Hyderabad Assigned Districts—			
Umraoti	(Oct. 7th)	*Nil.*	Kharif crops in fair condition; cholera in mild form in the Woon District.
Rajputana—			
Aboo	(Oct. 7th)	*Nil.*	Weather clear and bright.
Meywar	(1st)	1·05	Total rainfall 41·07; crops greatly damaged by heavy floods, those spared give good promise; weather clear and pleasant; health good.
Marwar	(Sept. 25th)	1·2	Crops improved much beyond expectation; sunshine required.
Jodhpur	,,	...	Water sufficient for whole year; health good.
Harowtee States.			
Deolee	(Sept. 25th)	9·1	Crops very good; fever prevalent.
Tonk	,,	4·4	
Kota	,,	3·7	
Jhallawar	,,	1·9	

Presidency or Province and District.		Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Rajputana—*continued.*			
Ulwar	(Oct. 7th)	·92	Temperature 80°; crop prospects excellent; general health good.
Bhurtpore	,,	*Nil.*	Sky clear; prospects good.
Jeypore	,,	1·4	Excellent agricultural prospects throughout territory; health good.
Ajmere	,,	*Nil.*	Mucca crops rotted; weather cloudy; cholera wholly ceased.
Central India—			
Indore	(Oct. 6th)	*Nil.*	
Gwalior	,,	1·32	
Neemuch	,,	*Nil.*	
Rutlam	,,	*Nil.*	
Baghelkhand (Sutna)	,,	·30	Total rainfall 82 inches.
Bhopal Agency.			
Sehore	(Sept. 25th)	·60	
Beorah	,,	2·4	
Bhilsa	,,	·30	
Nursingarh	,,	2·1	
Kilchipur	,,	4·2	
			General Remarks.—Crops in Bundelkhand, Bhopal and Malwa have suffered considerably through unusually heavy rains; general health good.
Nep[illegible]	(Sept. 29th)	·25	Agricultural prospects fair; cholera not abated yet.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 14TH OCTOBER 1875.

GENERAL REMARKS.—In Madras there has been sufficient rain, except in Malabar, and prospects are promising. In Sind the river has fallen, though still much higher than last year. In the Bombay Presidency there has been no rain, with the exception of slight falls in Nasik, the Deccan Districts, and Belgaum and Dharwar: rain is said to be needed in the Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country; the kharif harvest has commenced in Guzerat and the Deccan. No rain has fallen in Berar or the Central Provinces, except showers in Nimar and Seoni: prospects are good except in the Nerbudda Valley, where the crops were damaged by excessive rain. No rain has fallen in Central India, or in Rajputana except in Marwar: prospects are generally excellent. In Bengal there has been slight general rain in the Eastern Districts and Chota Nagpore, scanty and partial falls in the central portion, and none in Behar: drought is said to threaten the upland sowings of the late rice; the harvest of the early rice has come to an end. No rain has fallen in the North-Western Provinces, except half an inch at Agra, or in Oudh: in both provinces the promise of the crops is excellent. In the Punjab there have been light showers in Delhi, Hissar and Jullundur, elsewhere no rain: prospects are good. No rain has fallen in Assam, and damage to the rice in the upper districts is anticipated. No rain is reported from Burma, where prospects are good. In Mysore rain is much needed.

Presidency or Province and District.		Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—			
Kistna	(Oct. 14th)	0·61 at Masulipatam. 2·0 at Repalli and Gudivada.	Rain slight elsewhere; 2 feet water over anicut; canals full; later crops sown; staple crops suffering from too much rain in places; markets well supplied; prices steady; cholera has disappeared; cattle dysentery in five taluks; pasture abundant.
Kurnool	(13th)	No rain at Kurnool, but good rain in 7 taluks and moderate in Ramalkota.	Crops in good order; markets well supplied; prices generally steady; 265 attacks and 106 deaths from cholera; fever and cattle disease in some taluks; water and pasture abundant; 0·4 feet water over Sunkesala anicut yesterday.

Presidency or Province and District.		Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—*continued.*			
Tanjore	(Oct. 14th)	1·47 at Negapatam.	Rain elsewhere good; freshes in rivers and supply to tanks moderate; water over upper anicut, south branch 4 inches; lower, north 1·5 inches, south 1 inch; cultivation wet and dry crops; standing crops good; harvest a few wet and dry crops; yield fair; markets well supplied; prices almost steady; 188 attacks and 148 deaths from cholera; cattle generally healthy; pasture generally sufficient.
Trichinopoly	(13th)	...	Good rain all over the district; nearly 2 inches in town; slight freshes down the Cauvery; crops in good order; outturn generally up to average; markets well supplied; prices steady; cholera still prevalent; public health otherwise good; condition of cattle good; pasture sufficient.
Malabar	(14th)	0·55	Rain insufficient; sowing of second crop in progress; markets well supplied; prices steady and low; small-pox and fever slight; bowel-complaint in Palghaut, Ponany and Walluvanad, 118 cases and 59 deaths; cattle disease slight; pasture good. *General Remarks.*—General prospects satisfactory.
Bombay—	(Oct. 14th)		
Sind.			
Kurrachee	(13th)	...	River fallen 9 inches since the 4th, but was higher on the 11th by 46 inches than on the same date last year; rain with hail fell in Dádú taluka on the 27th and 28th ultimo; fever and cattle disease generally prevalent.
Shikarpur	,,	...	River fallen 34 inches; it is 4 feet higher than last year; rabi sowing commenced; fever and cough prevalent.
Hyderabad	,,	...	Reaping of kharif crops, excepting rice, progressing; fever slightly prevalent; weather pleasant.
Upper Sind Frontier	,,	...	Weather mild; rabi sowings progressing favourably in talukas Kashmor and Thul; land continues under water in Jacobabad taluka; fever and cough prevalent.
Guzerat.			
Ahmedabad	(Oct. 13th)	...	*No change.*
Kaira	,,	...	Crops good; bajri being reaped.
Surat	,,	...	Cholera raging at Bulsar and Párdi; 39 cases in Bulsar taluka, deaths 14.
Broach	,,	...	Kharif crops ready for harvest; rabi cultivation commenced; health good.
Khandesh and Nasik.			
Khandesh	(Oct. 13th)	...	Reaping of bajri and til commenced in some talukas; state of cotton crops unchanged; cholera has re-appeared in Chálisgaon, 2 cases and 2 deaths; cattle disease as before.
Nasik	,,	0·56	Total rainfall 35·70; early crops fair; sowing of late crops in progress; cattle disease in one village in Kalwan; cholera decreasing.
Konkan.			
Tanna	(Oct. 13th)	...	Agricultural prospects fair; cholera very slightly prevailing in 4 talukas.
Deccan.			
Poona	(Oct. 13th)	0·78	Total rainfall 33·57; kharif crops being reaped; sowing of rabi progressing; cholera slightly exists in two talukas.
Ahmednagar	,,	·19	Total rainfall 16·99; more rain wanted; sowing of rabi nealy finished in some talukas; kharif crops fair; cholera in 5 talukas; 56 cases, 29 deaths.
Sholapur	,,	0·03	Total rainfall 20·34; slight cholera in Málsirao; sowing of rabi nearly completed.
Satara	,,	0·26	Total rainfall 51·19; more rain wanted; kharif crops middling; rabi sowing progressing, except in some places where it is impeded for want of rain; harvesting commenced in Mán; cholera decreasing.
Southern Mahratta Country.			
Belgaum	(Oct. 13th)	1·17	Total rainfall 53·26; crops suffering from want of rain; cholera continues and has re-appeared in Athni.
Dharwar	,,	0·80	Total rainfall 26; more rain required for kharif crops; sowing of cotton continues, but that of late crops delayed for want of rain; cholera in 24 villages.
Kanara	,,	...	Harvesting continues on the coast.
Kaladgi	,,	...	Kharif crops in ear; rain wanted; cholera continues, 41 deaths.
Kattywar and Gaekwar's Territory.			
Rájkot	(Oct. 13th)	...	Crops good; bajri being harvested in some places.
Wadhwán	,,	...	Crops good; kharif harvesting commenced; cholera in Mujidad decreasing.
Baroda	,,	...	Cotton crops thriving; kharif ready for reaping; public health good. *General Remarks.*—General prospects good; kharif harvest commenced in parts of Guzerat and the Deccan; more rain required in the Southern Mahratta Country.
Bengal—			
Chittagong	(Oct. 14th)	·60	
Noakhally	,,	·6	
Chittagong Hill Tracts	,,	·76	
Hill Tipperah	,,	1·98	
Backergunge	,,	·8	
Furreedpore	,,	·61	Public health remains excellent for this time of the year.

Presidency or Province and District.		Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*continued.*			
Dacca	(Oct. 13th)	*Nil.*	
Mymensingh	,,	·91	
Tipperah	,,	*Nil.*	
24-Pergunnahs	,,	*Nil.*	Fever is increasing at Barripore.
Jessore	,,	*Nil.*	
Nuddea	,,	*Nil.*	Cholera is abating at Nowparah.
Moorshedabad	,,	·50	Health good.
Pubna	,,	*Nil.*	Fever almost disappeared from the town.
Rajshahye	,,	*Nil.*	The health of the district is satisfactory.
Bogra	,,	...	
Maldah	,,	...	
Dinagepore	,,	...	Much fever continues with an occasional case of cholera.
Rungpore	,,	...	
Cooch Behar	,,	...	
Jalpaiguri	,,	...	Cholera has not altogether ceased.
Darjeeling	,,	·05	
Midnapore	,,	*Nil.*	
Howrah	,,	...	
Hooghly	,,	Not received.	
Burdwan	,,	*Nil.*	
Bankoorah	,,	...	
Beerbhoom	,,	·77	
Sonthal Pergunnahs	,,	·38	
Bhágalpur	,,	*Nil.*	General health remarkably good.
Monghyr	,,	*Nil.*	
Purneah	,,	*Nil.*	
Darbangah	,,	...	
Mozufferpore	,,	*Nil.*	
Sarun	,,	...	Cholera still hovering about Darowli.
Chumparun	,,	Not received.	
Patna	,,	*Nil.*	Health good.
Gya	,,	...	
Shahabad	,,	No rain from 30th Sept. to 13th Oct.	
Hazáribágh	,,	·02	
Lohardugga	,,	·11	General health good.
Maunbhoom	,,	*Nil.*	
Singbhoom	,,	·02	
Balasore	,,	*Nil.*	General health satisfactory.
Cuttack	,,	*Nil.*	Cholera has re-appeared in several places.
Pooree	,,	1·47	
			General Remarks.—Hardly any rain has fallen in the Burdwan, Presidency, Rajshahye, Cooch Behar, Patna, Bhágalpur and Orissa Divisions. In Patna and Bhágalpur there has been no rain at all. Seasonable but slight falls are reported from almost all the districts of the Dacca, Chittagong and Chota Nagpore Divisions. Want of rain is felt in most of the districts, and the late rice in the high lands in many places is suffering from drought. If rain does not fall soon the prospects of the cold weather sowings will be affected in some places. The harvesting of the early rice and bhadoi crops is complete. Sowings of the cold weather crop have already commenced.
N. W. P.—			
Benares	(Oct. 11th)	*Nil.*	
Mirzapur	(13th)	...	Harvesting in progress; rabi sowing commenced in south; weather fine.
Azamgarh	(12th)	*Nil.*	Prospects good.
Allahabad	,,	...	Early rice being cut; prospects of rabi good.
Cawnpore	(13th)	...	Fine weather; harvest ripening; spring sowings beginning.
Banda	(14th)	...	Rains apparently over; grain being sown; prospects good.
Hamirpur	,,	*Nil.*	No change.
Jhansi	(12th)	...	Prospects continue good.
Agra	(13th)	·6 at Jalesar.	More than average harvest expected.
Meerut	,,	...	Weather favourable for crops.
Moradabad	,,	...	Fine weather; general agricultural prosperity.
Bareilly	,,	*Nil.*	Rabi sowings commenced.
Almora	(14th)	...	Rains quite ceased; millet crops just being cut; report received of a destructive hail-storm in Pargana Danpur, which did great damage but over a limited area.
Punjab—			
Delhi	(Oct. 13th)	·2	All except submerged crops doing well; a few cases of cholera in village near Delhi, otherwise health of district good.
Hissar	,,	·1	Weather still cloudy; kharif flourishing; prospects of rabi promising; health generally good; cholera on decline at Bhiwáni.
Umballa	,,	*Nil.*	Crops good; cholera still prevalent in district.
Jullundur	,,	·3	Crops much damaged by inundation and high winds; cholera still hangs about Kartárpur, otherwise health of district fair.
Lahore	,,	*Nil.*	Health and agricultural prospects good.

Presidency or Province and District.		Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Punjab—*continued.*			
Rawal Pindi	(Oct. 13th)	*Nil.*	Kharif crops under sickle; ploughing for rabi sowings in progress; health good.
Mooltan	„	*Nil.*	Rabi sowing in progress; slight fever prevailing, otherwise general health good.
Dera Ismail Khan	„	*Nil.*	Health good.
Peshawur	„	*Nil.*	Agricultural prospects favourable; slight fever prevailing.
			General Remarks.—The extent of the damage to crops in the inundated districts cannot yet be estimated. With this exception the agricultural prospects as well as the general health of the province may be considered good.
Oudh—			
Lucknow	(Oct. 13th)	*Nil.*	Prospects of kharif harvest continue favourable; prices stationary; public health generally good.
Sitapur	„	...	
Fyzabad	„	...	
Central Provinces—			
Upper Godavari	(Oct. 9th)	...	Weather clear; prospects favourable; cholera lingering; prices stationary.
Sambalpur	„	...	Weather clear; prospects excellent; rice harvesting; cholera abating.
Chanda	„	...	Weather clear; prospects of kharif good; rabi sowings commenced; cattle disease continues; prices easy.
Raipur	(10th)	...	Weather clear; prospects of kharif good; rabi sowings commenced; health good; prices easy.
Chhindwara	„	...	Weather clear; early kharif crops being cut; rabi ploughing continues; cholera lingering; prices steady.
Balaghât	(11th)	...	Weather clear; early rice cutting; rabi ploughing continues; fever prevalent; prices steady.
Betul	„	...	Weather clear; early kharif crops reaping; rabi sowings commenced; cholera abating; prices steady.
Bhandara	(12th)	...	Weather clear; early rice reaping; rabi sowings commenced; cholera, fever and small-pox continue; prices stationary.
Nagpur	(13th)	...	Weather clear; rabi sowings continue; cholera almost disappeared; cattle disease prevalent; prices stationary.
Wardha	„	...	Weather clear; cotton in blossom; cholera lingering.
Nimar	„	Showers on the 7th.	**Early kharif crops being reaped; rabi ploughing continues; cholera abating; prices stationary.**
Hoshangabad	„	...	Kharif below average; rabi promising; cholera continues.
Narsinghpur	„	...	Fields preparing; rabi sowing.
Jubbulpore	„	...	Prospects of kharif good; rabi sowings commenced; cattle disease continues.
Saugor	„	...	Early rice reaping; rabi sowings commenced; health good; prices stationary.
Seoni	„	·10	Early kharif cutting; rabi sowings commenced; health good.
Damoh	„	...	Early rice cutting; rabi preparations progressing; health good; prices stationary.
Mandla	„	...	
			General Remarks.—The kharif promises well except in the Nerbudda Valley; preparations for late sowings going on everywhere.
British Burma—			
Arakan Division	(Oct. 13)	...	Public health good; agricultural prospects very good.
Pegu Division.			
Rangoon	(Oct. 13th)	...	Prospects of standing crops very fair; improvement in sowing operations in Pegu and Poungleng owing to subsidence of flood; public health good.
Bassein	„	...	Prospects of crops in Ngathaingyoung improving; cattle disease in Ngapootan.
Henzada	„	...	Public health good; slight cattle disease in Opho; crops flourishing.
Prome	„	...	District and town healthy; crops promising.
Thayetmyo	„	...	Health good; crops promising.
Thonkwa	„	...	Health and crops good.
Tenasserim Division	„	...	Public health good; crops progressing; rainfall favourable.
Mysore and Coorg—			
Mysore	(Oct. 14th)	·175 in Bangalore Cantonment.	Seven deaths from cholera in Mysore town during the week and 71 in the district; epidemic serious in adjoining district of Hassan and in one taluq of Bangalore District.
Coorg	„	·54	*General Remarks.*—Rain much needed everywhere.
Assam—			
Sylhet	(Oct. 14th)	*Nil.*	Weather fine; rivers falling; reaping aus crop completed; prices steady.
Gauhati	„	...	Weather clear and cool; damage to paddy anticipated for want of rain; prospects of tea tolerably good; public health good.
Hyderabad Assigned Districts—			
Umraoti	(Oct. 14th)	...	Kharif crops in good condition; rabi sowing commenced; cholera decreasing in Woon.

Presidency or Province and District.		Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Rajputana—			
Aboo	(Oct. 14th)	*Nil.*	Cold weather set in.
Meywar	(8th)	...	Floods did great damage; crops which have escaped promise well; health good.
Marwar	(2nd)	1·02	Weather clear with bright sunshine; prospects very good; fever and diarrhœa prevailing.
Harowtee	„	*Nil.*	Fever everywhere prevalent; cholera still hanging about.
Tonk	„	...	Crops good.
Jeypore	(14th)	*Nil.*	Agricultural prospects and health excellent.
Ajmere	„	...	Health good; barley and wheat crops must succeed.
Bhurtpore	„	...	No change; rabi sowings commenced.
Central India—			
Indore	(Oct. 13th)	*Nil.*	Agricultural prospects favourable; health generally good.
Gwalior	„	...	
Neemuch	„	...	
Rutlam	„	...	
Baghelkhand	„	...	
Sutna	„	...	
Nepal—	(Oct. 6th)	1·2	Agricultural prospects fair; cholera still about but decreasing.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 21ST OCTOBER 1875.

GENERAL REMARKS.—The rains have ceased over the greater part of India. In Madras there have been sufficient falls in most districts and prospects are satisfactory. In Sind the river still continues high; the reaping of the kharif is progressing, with promise of a good outturn. In the Bombay Presidency generally there has been no rain during the week, and its want is much felt in the Southern Mahratta Country and parts of the Deccan: otherwise prospects are good, and the kharif promises very well. In Berar and the Central Provinces there has been no rain: the kharif is being reaped and rabi operations pushed on. In Bengal there has been slight rain, heavy in some places, in most of the Eastern and Central districts and Orissa. In Behar none has fallen except a slight shower in Patna: it is urgently wanted in the Patna and Bhágalpur Divisions, and if none falls some failure of the main rice crop is expected; elsewhere prospects are good, but more rain would be of much service. No rain has fallen in the North-Western Provinces, Oudh, or the Punjab, where prospects are generally excellent. In Rajputana and Central India the rains have ceased, and agricultural prospects are promising. Rain is wanted in Mysore, where a fall of 1·39 inches is reported: prospects are not good. In Upper Assam slight, and in Sylhet heavier rain has fallen: the crops are in good condition, except the rice in the upper districts.

Presidency or Province and District.		Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—			
Kistna	(Oct. 21st)	0·14 at Masulipatam; none elsewhere.	Two feet 5 inches water over anicut; canal supply insufficient in Gudivada; later dry crops sown; dry paddy and some other dry crops require rain; markets well supplied locally; prices steady; mild fever and small-pox; cattle unhealthy in three taluks; pasture sufficient.
Tanjore	„	1·92 at Negapatam.	Rain elsewhere good; freshes in rivers and supply to tanks moderate; water over lower anicut, north branch 8·5 inches, south 8 inches; upper, south 3 inches; cultivation wet and dry crops; standing crops good; harvest a few wet and dry crops; yield fair; markets well supplied; prices almost steady; cholera slightly increased, seizures 287, deaths 205; cattle generally healthy; pasture generally sufficient.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—*continued.*		
Trichinopoly (Oct. 20th)	...	Good rain all over the district, varying from one and a half to three and three-quarter inches, except in one taluk; water-supply sufficient; crops in good order; outturn of rice and cumboo below average; markets well supplied; prices generally steady; cholera prevailing to some slight extent; condition of cattle good; pasture improving.
Malabar (21st)	0·87	Sowing of second crop in progress; markets well supplied; prices steady; fever slight; 91 cases of bowel-complaint in Palghaut, Ponany and Walluvanad, and 59 deaths; cattle disease slight; pasture good.
Kurnool ,,		Not yet received.
		General Remarks.—General prospects satisfactory.
Bombay— (Oct. 21st)		
Sind.		
Kurrachee (20th)	...	River gauge at Kotri on 18th 10 feet 10 inches against 9 feet on the same date last year; rats injuring crops in Játi taluka and tapas Sata and Sháhbandar; barani crops in Sehwan Kacha suffering from want of rain; river eating into trunk-road to Shikarpur 14 miles above Sehwan, the Kachas of Deh, Bheon and Kanot, and the village of Unarpur; cattle disease and fever generally prevalent; total rainfall in Kurrachee 5·49 inches.
Shikarpur ,,	...	River 7 feet 2 inches, 27 inches above last year; weather unseasonably hot; fever and cough very prevalent
Hyderabad ,,	...	Rice reaping commenced; fair kharif outturn expected, considering defective inundation; fever more general—light for time of year.
Upper Sind Frontier ,,	...	Weather sultry; rabi sowings and crops as before; canals still full; fever prevalent.
Guzerat.		
Ahmedabad (Oct. 20th)	...	Kharif harvest and rabi sowing commenced.
Kaira ,,	...	Crops good; bajri being reaped.
Surat ,,	...	Cotton and other crops good; 43 cholera cases in Bulsar taluka, 16 deaths.
Broach ,,	...	Kharif crops being harvested; fever prevalent; rabi sowing progressing.
Khandesh and Nasik.		
Khandesh (Oct. 20th)	...	Sowing of rabi in progress; cotton crop unchanged and promising, Hingunghat Rs. 36, American Rs. 40 per palla; cattle disease in Edalabad Petta.
Nasik ,,	...	Reaping of early crops commenced; sowing of rabi progressing; rain wanted; cholera disappearing; cattle disease in one village.
Konkan.		
Tanna (Oct. 20th)	...	Harvesting of kharif crops progressing; sowing of rabi commenced; cholera slightly prevailing in Máhim, Murbád, Kályan and Bassein talukas.
Deccan.		
Poona (Oct. 20th)	...	Condition of crops as before; cholera slightly exists in two talukas.
Ahmednagar ,,	...	Rain wanted; kharif harvest commenced; rabi sowing finished in some talukas; slight cholera in seven talukas, 23 cases, 7 deaths.
Sholapur ,,	...	Rain wanted; slight cholera in Sángola.
Satara ,,	...	Harvesting of kharif progressing—average harvest expected; rabi, where sown, withering; cholera prevalent.
Southern Mahratta Country.		
Belgaum (Oct. 20th)	...	Crops suffering much from want of rain; cholera continues in a malignant form, especially in Gokák and Sampgaon, 338 deaths.
Dharwar ,,	...	Owing to want of rain kharif crops withering, and sowing of late crops delayed; cholera in 72 villages.
Kanara ,,	...	Weather fair; harvest continues on coast; rain wanted above Ghat.
Kaladgi ,,	...	Crops middling; rain required; cholera continues, 23 deaths.
Kattywar and Gaekwar's Territory.		
Rájkot (Oct. 20th)	...	No change in the weather; ten cholera cases in Rájkot city.
Wadhwán ,,	...	Crops good; fever prevalent; one cholera case, but not fatal.
Baroda ,,	...	Reaping operations commenced; cotton crops and public health good.
		General Remarks.—Kharif harvest generally promises well; rain much wanted in the Southern Mahratta Country.
Bengal—		
Chittagong (Oct. 21st)	Not received.	
Noakhally ,,	·50	
Chittagong Hill Tracts,,	Not received.	
Hill Tipperah ,,	*Nil.*	
Backergunge ,,	*Nil.*	Health of the people is generally good, but five fatal cases of cholera reported from Matibhanga in Dowlutkhan.
Furreedpore ,,	·40	General state of the health of the district continues good.
Dacca ,,	·10	
Mymensingh ,,	·04	
Tipperah ,,	*Nil.*	

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*continued.*		
24-Pergunnahs ,,	Not recd.	Fever is increasing at Barripore; ordinary fever is prevailing in the sub-division of Basirhat.
Jessore ,,	*Nil.*	
Nuddea ,,	·55	
Moorshedabad ,,	·40	Fever somewhat prevalent.
Pubna ,,	·21	Fever has much decreased in Pubna, but a case of cholera has been reported in the town and two cases at Berah.
Rajshahye ,,	·41	3 cases of cholera reported; one fatal.
Bogra ,,	1·30	
Maldah ,,	*Nil.*	
Dinagepore ,,	Not received.	Much fever and occasional cholera.
Rungpore ,,	·23	Cholera has broken out in Govindgunge.
Cooch Behar ,,	*Nil.*	
Jalpaiguri ,,	*Nil.*	
Darjeeling ,,	Not received.	
Midnapore ,,	2·93	
Howrah ,,	*Nil.*	
Hooghly ,,	Not received.	General health fair, but many cases of fever in the Mofussil.
Burdwan ,,	1·74	
Bankoorah ,,	·72	
Beerbhoom ,,	*Nil.*	
Sonthal Pergunnahs ,,	·08	
Bhágalpur ,,	*Nil.*	General health is very good; cholera roported from Noradeegur, pergunnah Soopool.
Monghyr ,,	Not received.	
Purneah ,,	Not received.	
Darbangah ,,	*Nil.*	
Mozufferpore ,,	Not received.	
Sarun ,,	*Nil.*	
Chumparun ,,	*Nil.* (No rain in previous week also.)	
Patna ,,	·03	Health good.
Gya ,,	*Nil.*	
Shahabad ,,	Not received.	
Hazáribágh ,,	*Nil.*	
Lohardugga ,,	*Nil.*	
Maunbhoom ,,	*Nil.*	
Singbhoom ,,	*Nil.*	Healthy.
Balasore ,,	·75	
Cuttack ,,	·09	Sporadic cholera prevailing.
Pooree ,,	A few drops	*General Remarks.*—More or less rain is reported from the majority of the districts in the Burdwan Presidency, Rajshahye, Cooch Behar and Orissa Divisions; the rice crops have been benefited, but more rain is still wanted in the districts of Rajshahye, Rungpore, Jalpaiguri and Cooch Behar. Rain is very urgently wanted Cold weather sowings have commenced in places. The prospects of the main rice crops in the Eastern Districts and in places where it has not been affected by the drought continue favorable, but some more rain would do good. No rain has fallen in the districts of Behar, excepting very slight falls in Patna and the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and the rice crop is suffering. If it does not rain very soon, failure of the highland rice will be almost certain, and the outturn of the lowlands will be indifferent. Paddy is being cut in places for fodder. Irrigation is being resorted to where practicable. Rain is also wanted in the Chota Nagpore Division.
N. W. P.—		
Benares (Oct. 18th)	*Nil.*	Fine weather.
Mirzapur (20th)	...	Kharif outturn good, except in submerged tracts; rabi sowings general.
Allahabad (19th)	...	Early rice being cut; prospects good.
Cawnpore (20th)	...	No change.
Banda (21st)	...	Rice being cut and cutting picked; kharif nearly ripe; prospects good.
Hamirpur ,,	*Nil.*	Prospects good.
Jhansi ,,	*Nil.*	Kharif harvest good; rabi sowing continues.
Agra (20th)	*Nil.*	Kharif harvest above average; rabi sowings in progress.
Meerut ,,	...	Rabi sowings progressing; rain crops ripening.
Moradabad ,,	...	Weather favourable for harvesting autumn and sowing spring crops.
Bareilly ,,	...	No change.
Azamgarh (21st)	*Nil.*	Prospects good; sowing of rabi in progress.
Punjab—		
Delhi (Oct. 20th)	*Nil*	Kharif being gathered; land under preparation for rabi; health of district good.
Hissar ,,	...	Kharif promising; rabi sowings in progress; fever prevalent in Sirsa and Hissar Districts; cholera still hangs about.
Bhewani ,,	...	Health generally good.
Umballa ,,	...	Crops and health good.
Jullundur ,,	...	Crops much damaged by inundation and high winds; fever prevalent; health otherwise good.
Lahore ,,	...	Prospects of harvest good; health satisfactory.

Presidency or Province and District.		Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Punjab—*continued.*			
Rawal Pindi	(Oct. 20th)	...	Kharif being gathered; health good.
Mooltan	,,	...	Kharif being gathered; rabi sowings in progress; slight fever prevailing; otherwise health good.
Dera Ismail Khan	,,	...	Health and prospects of harvest good.
Peshawur	,,	...	Harvest prospects favourable; slight fever prevalent.
			General Remarks.—Agricultural prospects as well as general health of the Province may be considered good.
Oudh—			
Lucknow	(Oct. 20th)	*Nil*	Prices stationary; public health good; prospects favourable.
Sitapur	,,	*Nil*	
Fyzabad	,,	*Nil*	
Central Provinces—			
Upper Godavari	(16th)	...	Weather clear and cold; rice cutting; outturn good; cholera disappeared.
Sambalpur	,,	...	Weather clear and cold; rain wanted for late rice; early rice reaping; cholera disappeared.
Bilaspur	,,	...	Cotton and tilli much injured; other crops fair; cholera reappeared; prices steady.
Raipur	(17th)	...	Prospects of kharif good; rabi sowings commenced; health good; prices easy.
Chanda	,,	...	Prospects of kharif, except jowari, good; cattle disease continues.
Chhindwara	,,	...	Weather clear and cool; paddy threshing; rabi sowings commenced; cholera continues; prices steady.
Balaghât	,,	...	Early rice reaping; rabi ploughing continues; fever prevalent; prices fallen.
Betul	(18th)	...	Early kharif crops reaping; rabi sowings progressing; cholera disappeared; prices steady.
Bhandara	(19th)	...	Early rice cutting; jowar on low lands a failure; rabi sowings continue; cholera, small-pox and fever continue; prices easy.
Nagpur	(20th)	...	Prospects of kharif good; rabi sowings continue; fever prevalent; prices fallen.
Wardha	,,	...	Jowar on high land requires rain; cholera and cattle disease continue.
Nimar	,,	...	Jowar slightly damaged by blight; rabi sowings commenced; cholera continues; prices fallen.
Hoshangabad	,,	...	Kharif crops below average; rabi sowings progressing; cholera continues.
Narsinghpur	,,	...	Prospect of crops good; rabi sowings commenced.
Jubbulpore	,,	...	Kharif prospects good; rabi sowings progressing; fever prevalent.
Saugor	,,	...	Early rice reaping; rabi sowings progressing; health good.
Seoni	,,	...	Early kharif crops cutting; rabi sowings progressing; health good.
Mandla } Damoh }	(21st)	...	Rabi sowings progressing; health good; prices stationary.
			General Remarks.—On the whole prospects continue fair and preparations for rabi are being pushed on.
Mysore and Coorg—			
Mysore	(Oct. 21st)	1·39	Latest reports from all districts state that no rain has fallen except slight showers at Bangalore; cholera increasing in taluks adjacent to Bangalore and extending in Hassan district; during the week one fatal case only in Mysore town, 92 in the district; epidemic also appeared in Coorg.
			General Remarks.—Agricultural prospects not good; prices slightly risen.
Assam—			
Gauhati	(Oct. 21st)	·1	Mornings pleasantly cold; slight showers on nights of 16th and 17th; river fogs beginning to appear; salee dhan suffering for want of rain; prospects of all other crops and tea favourable; public health good.
Sylhet	,,	2·36	Rice market steady.
Hyderabad Assigned Districts—			
Umraoti	(Oct. 21st)		Kharif crops in good condition; rabi sowing continued; cholera decreasing in Woon.
Rajputana—			
Sirohi	(Oct. 18th)	...	Fair supply of water; fair preparation for the rabi crop; weather seasonable; health good.
Marwar	(9th)	...	Water in wells still continues to rise; health good; prospects favourable.
Meywar	(15th)	...	Health good; weather clear and pleasant.
Harowtee	(9th)	...	Crops excellent; fever prevalent.
Jeypore	(21st)	...	Harvesting progressing satisfactorily; ploughing for rabi sowings commenced; weather and health good.
Bhurtpore	,,	...	Weather unchanged and prospects continue good.
Ajmere	,,	*Nil.*	Health good; prospects satisfactory.
			General Remarks.—General rains ceased and cold set in.

Presidency or Province and District.		Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Central India—			
Indore	(Oct. 20th)	*Nil.*	Health and prospects fair.
Gwalior	,,	,,	
Neemuch	,,	,,	
Rutlam	,,	,,	
Baghelkhund	,,	,,	
Sutna	,,	,,	
Nepal—	(Oct. 13th)	*Nil.*	Agricultural prospects good; cholera has ceased.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 28TH OCTOBER 1875.

GENERAL REMARKS.—The north-east monsoon appears to have set in in Madras, where heavy rain has fallen in the Northern Districts; in Tanjore and Trichinopoly the fall has been generally slight. In Mysore also there has been good rain, and the prospects of the crops have improved. In Sind the river is falling and the harvest continues. In Bombay moderate rain has fallen in the Deccan Districts and Southern Mahratta country, where more is wanted; elsewhere none has fallen; the kharif harvest continues and the outturn is good except in Belgaum and Dharwar, where want of rain has reduced it. In Bengal moderate rain has fallen in almost all the Eastern and Central Districts, Orissa and Chota Nagpore; 10 inches fell in Cuttack: it has been light in the Rajshahye and Cooch Behar Divisions; none has fallen in the Patna and Bhágulpur Divisions, where the rice crop is suffering much in consequence, and the preparations for the cold weather sowings are impeded. No rain fell in the North Western Provinces or Oudh except a slight shower at Lucknow; prospects are good, except of the rice in a few districts, which has suffered from the early cessation of the rains. No rain is reported from the Punjab, where the harvest promises well. There has been rain in several districts of the Central Provinces which has in some places damaged the cotton, but has been on the whole beneficial. Rain has also fallen in Berar. No rain is reported from Rajputana or Central India, where prospects are promising. None has fallen in Assam or British Burma.

Presidency or Province and District.		Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—			
Kistna	(Oct. 28th)	Rainfall general at Masulipatam. 9·05 at Gudivada. 13·95 at Repalli.	Water 10·5 feet over anicut; canal supply sufficient; later dry crops being sown; standing crops good; markets well supplied locally; prices steady; cholera 12 seizures in Narsaropett, 3 deaths; cattle dysentery in five taluks; pasture sufficient.
Kurnool	(27th)	3·75 in five days.	Season favourable; rain good throughout; water flowing over Cumbum tank; in Calingula standing crops good; jouna, korra, and sajja being harvested; water and pasture abundant; markets moderately supplied; prices falling in Ramalkota, steady elsewhere; fever prevalent; cholera disappearing, 27 seizures, 18 deaths; 0·5 feet water over Sunkesala anicut.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—*continued.*		
Tanjore (Oct. 28th)	0·7 at Negapatam.	Rain elsewhere partial and scanty; freshes in rivers and supply to tanks moderate; water over upper anicut north branch 7 inches, south 10 inches; lower north 6 inches, south 5 inches; cultivation wet and dry, standing crops good; harvest a few wet and dry crops; yield fair; markets well supplied; prices almost steady; cholera abating, 174 seizures, 139 deaths; cattle generally healthy; pasture generally sufficient.
Trichinopoly (27th)	...	Rain slight except in Udiarpolliem, where the fall was over two inches; cholera prevailing to some slight extent; no other changes of importance.
Malabar (28th)	2·75	Rain favourable for second crop cultivation; markets well supplied; prices steady; fever and cattle disease slight; pasture good; bowel complaints in Palghat, Walluvanad, Ponany and Cochin, 204 cases, 143 deaths. *General Remarks.*—Prospects satisfactory.
Bombay— (Oct. 28th)		
Sind.		
Kurrachee (27th)	...	River falling gradually; jowari and rice being harvested; preparations for spring crops being made generally; public health fair.
Shikarpur „	...	No change since last report; river 6 feet, 1 foot 9 inches higher than last year.
Hyderabad „	...	Kharif harvesting general; rabi sowings commenced; weather close; fever the same as before.
Upper Sind Frontier „	...	Weather cooler; roads continue impassable; kharif crops being reaped; rabi fair; fever and cattle disease prevailing.
Guzerat.		
Ahmedabad (27th)	...	Kharif harvest and rabi cultivation progressing.
Kaira „	...	No change since last report.
Surat „	...	Reaping of kharif crops progressing; cholera cases in Bulsar 13, deaths 6.
Broach „	...	Crops good; fever prevalent.
Khandesh and Nasik.		
Khandesh (Oct. 27th)	...	Kharif harvest nearly finished; prospects of cotton unsatisfactory; 25 per cent. of crop injured by excessive moisture; ague and cough prevalent; cattle disease as before.
Nasik „	...	Rabi sowing suspended in some places from want of rain; cattle disease in one village in Kalwan.
Konkan.		
Tanna (Oct. 27th)	...	Reaping of kharif crops progressing; sowing of rabi commenced; cholera still very slightly prevailing in three talukas.
Deccan.		
Poona (Oct. 27th)	0·14	Total rainfall 33·71; reaping of kharif progressing; sowing of rabi completed; cholera has disappeared.
Ahmednagar „	0·48	Total rainfall 17·47, more wanted; rabi sowing nearly finished; cholera in three talukas; 40 cases, 23 deaths.
Sholapur „	1·07 a timely fall.	Total rainfall 21·41; slight cholera in Sangola and Malsiras.
Satara „	0·40	Total rainfall 51·59, more wanted; crops middling; rabi sowing retarded for want of rain; slight cholera in Tásgaon.
Southern Mahratta Country.		
Belgaum (Oct. 27th)	0·60	Total rainfall 53·86; average outturn of kharif one-half of a full crop; 304 deaths from cholera.
Dharwar „	0·65	Total rainfall 26·65; early crops withering, and sowing of late crops delayed in some places owing to want of rain; cotton plants in fair condition; cholera in 86 villages.
Kanara „	0·40	Total rainfall 107·58; weather cloudy; coast harvest continues; rain wanted above Ghat.
Kaladgi „	1·38	Total rainfall 19·38; kharif slightly withering; rabi healthy; rain required for both crops; 30 deaths from cholera.
Kattywar and Gaekwar's Territory.		
Rájkot (Oct. 27th)	...	Harvesting continues; 14 cholera cases in Rájkot city, 5 deaths; cholera also about Mánakwára.
Wadhwán „	...	Weather cloudy and warm; crops good; cholera at Límri.
Baroda „	...	No change since last report. *General Remarks.*—Kharif harvest generally fair, except at Belgaum and Dharwar, where the loss from want of rain is serious; more rain wanted to ensure safety of rabi crop.
Bengal—		
Chittagong (Oct. 27th)	Not received.	
Noakhally „	·65	
Chittagong Hill Tracts „	·88	
Hill Tipperah „	·29	
Backergunga „	1·0	General health of the people is good, but cholera is said to be prevalent in the sub-division of Dakhin Shabazpore.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*continued.*		
Furreedpore (Oct. 28th)	·22	The general health of the district continues good.
Dacca „	·1	
Mymensingh „	1·41	
Tipperah „	Not received.	
24-Pergunnahs „	·35	Fever prevailing in sub-divisions Barripore, Basirhat, Baraset and Satkhira; 17 deaths from cholera reported from Diamond Harbour.
„	2·88 during previous week.	
Jessore „	·88	Cholera has made its appearance in the Jhenedah sub-division, elsewhere the general health is good.
Nuddea „	·37	
Moorshedabad „	·88	Fever somewhat prevalent, but decreasing.
Pubna „	·28	The health of the town of Pubna has greatly improved; 3 deaths from cholera at Berah.
Rajshahye „	·45	15 cases of cholera reported, 5 fatal.
Bogra „	·04	
Maldah „	·02	20 attacks and 15 deaths from cholera were reported during the week.
Dinagepore „	*Nil.*	Fever is very bad, worse than in other years; occasional cases of cholera.
Rungpore „	„	
Cooch Behar „	„	
Jalpaiguri „	„	
Darjeeling „	*Nil.*	
Midnapore „	·57	
Howrah „	3·15	
Hooghly „	Not received.	Fever is very prevalent, especially at Connagore, where it seems epidemic; about 500 persons are reported to have been attacked and 25 deaths; little cholera in Rishna.
Burdwan „	·14	
Bankoorah „	4·70	General health good.
Beerbhoom „	1·13	
Sonthal Pergunnahs „	1·09	
Bhágalpur „	*Nil*	General health good; cholera still prevalent in the west of Soopool sub-division.
Monghyr „	Not received.	
Purneah „	*Nil.*	
Darbangah „	*Nil.*	
Mozufferpore „	Not received.	
Sarun „	*Nil.*	General health good.
Chumparun „	*Nil.*	
Patna „	*Nil.*	Health of the district is generally good; but there have been a very large number of cases in some of the villages in the Dinapore sub-division.
Gya „	*Nil.*	
Shahabad „	Not received.	
Hazáribágh „	*Nil.*	
Lohardugga „	0·14	General health good.
Maunbhoom „	1·14	
Singbhoom „	·36	Healthy.
Balasore „	1·48	
Cuttack „	10·16	Cholera still occurs here and there.
Pooree „	1·74	
		General Remarks.—Seasonable rain is reported from almost all the districts of the Burdwan Presidency, Dacca, Chittagong, Orissa and Chota Nagpore divisions, which has benefitted the main rice crop, but more is still wanted, excepting in Cuttack, where the fall has been heavy. Very slight rain has fallen in nearly half the districts of the Rajshahye and Cooch Behar division. No rain has fallen in any of the districts of the Patna and Bhágalpur divisions, excepting slight showers in places and moderate falls in the Sonthal Pergunnahs. Rain is much wanted in Behar. The prospects of the rice crop are good in most districts of Bengal; in Behar they are bad, and the cold weather sowings also promise badly. The high land rice in the districts of the Patna, Bhágalpur, Rajshahye and Cooch Behar divisions is dying off, and in places it is being cut for fodder; the low land rice where there has been rain and where irrigation is practicable may be expected to give a moderate yield. Cold weather crops are being sown, but in many places there is a want of sufficient moisture.
N. W. P.—		
Benares (Oct. 25th)	*Nil*	Rabi sowing progressing; complaints from some quarters that rice crops have suffered in consequence of early close of rains.
Mirzapur (27th)	...	Kharif crops being harvested; no rain, although some here and there needed for late rice; rabi sowings commenced.
Azamgarh (28th)	...	No change.
Hamirpur „	...	
Meerut (27th)	...	Sowings going on steadily; damage to crops by flood less than first anticipated.
Allahabad (26th)	...	Good kharif harvest; rabi sowings begun.
Cawnpore (27th)	*Nil*	Prospects continue favourable; cotton being picked; weather cloudy and close.
Banda (28th)	*Nil*	Minor kharif crops reaped; rabi sowings in progress.
Jhansi „	*Nil*	No change; prospects good.
Agra (27th)	...	Weather continues favourable.
Moradabad „	...	Agricultural prospects continue favourable.
Bareilly „	...	Weather fine and seasonable.
Almora (28th)	...	

Presidency or Province and District.		Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Punjab—			
Lahore	(Oct. 27th)	*Nil*	Harvest prospects favourable; kharif being gathered, and rabi sowings commenced in places; usual autumnal fevers in places, but health of province generally reported good.
Oudh—			
Lucknow	(Oct. 27th)	Slight sprinkle.	Weather cloudy; public health good; prospects generally favourable, except in the Terai; the late rice has suffered from the early cessation of the rains.
Fyzabad	,,	*Nil*	
Sitapur	,,	*Nil*	
Central Provinces—			
UpperGodavari	(Oct.23rd)	·37	Rain favourable for crops; health good; prices easy.
Sambalpur	,,	1·75	Rain beneficial to crops; cholera disappeared.
Bilaspur	,,	...	Cloudy; rice suffered in places from want of rain; rabi sowings continue; fever prevalent; prices steady.
Raipur	(24th)	1·66	Rain opportune; health good; prices risen.
Chhindwara	,,	...	Cloudy, with slight showers of rain; rabi sowings completed; cholera decreasing; prices steady.
Balaghât	(25th)	1·0	Lighter kind of rice reaping; rabi sowings progressing; fever prevalent; prices fallen.
Bhandara	(26th)	·98	Rain beneficial; rabi sowings continue; cholera, fever, small-pox and cattle disease continue; prices easy.
Nagpur	(27th)	3·61	Rain beneficial; cotton slightly damaged; cholera continues; prices fallen.
Wardha	,,	7·83	Cotton damaged; jowar favourable; rabi sown; cattle disease prevalent.
Nimar	,,	...	Cloudy, slight rain; cholera continues; prices risen.
Hoshangabad	,,	...	Cool and clear; rabi sowings progressing; cholera continues.
Jubbulpore	,,	·12	Prospects of kharif good; rabi sowings continue; fever prevalent.
Saugor	,,	·05	Rice reaping approaching completion; rabi sowings progressing; prices declining.
Seoni	,,	1·40	Kharif cutting; rabi sowing progressing; health good.
Narsinghpur	,,	...	Slight rain on 24th; rabi sowings progressing; fever prevalent.
			General Remarks.—Heavy rain in Wardha Valley injured cotton and rabi sowings, but for rabi the rain is advantageous.
British Burma—	(Oct. 27th.)		
Arakan Division	...	...	Public health good; agricultural prospects favourable.
Pegu Division—			
Rangoon District	...	...	Health good; slight cattle disease; crops favourable, except where lately inundated.
Bassein	... ...	...	Health and crops good.
Henzada	... ...	...	Health and crops good; slight cattle disease.
Prome	... ...	...	Health and crops good.
Thayetmyo	... ...	...	Health good; crops promising.
Tenasserim Division	...	...	Public health good; crops promising.
Mysore and Coorg—			
Bangalore (Cantonment)	(Oct. 28th.)	1·51	No cholera this week in Mysore town, and 50 deaths in the district; general indication of abatement throughout Mysore and Coorg Provinces.
Coorg	,,	2·18	
			General Remarks.—Recent rains have done good, but failure of crops reported in Chitaldroog.
Assam—			
Gauhati	(Oct. 28th)	*Nil*	Mornings cold and foggy; days cool and dry; saleedhan suffering for want of rain; prospects of other crops and tea favourable; public health good.
Sylhet	,,	...	Rain wanted; rice market steady.
Hyderabad Assigned Districts—			
Umraoti	(Oct. 28th)	1·40	Kharif crops in good condition; rabi sowing continues; cholera almost subsided.
Rajputana—			
Sirohi	(Oct. 25th)	...	Supply of water fair in tanks, wells full; health generally good; fever somewhat increased; crop prospects fair, preparing for rabi; weather seasonable.
Marwar	(22nd)	...	Water still rising in wells; health good; prospects favourable; heat very great.
Harowtee	(19th)	...	Health good, but fever prevalent; prospects good.
Ulwar	,,	...	Health good; rains having been very favourable, grain is being sown largely.
Ajmere	(28th)	*Nil*	Clouds about; health good; prospects satisfactory.
Jeypore	,,	*Nil*	Agricultural affairs progressing satisfactorily; health excellent.
Bhurtpore	,,	...	Kharif crop being harvested; health good.

Presidency or Province and District.		Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Central India—			
Indore	(Oct. 27th)	...	No change; all fair.
Gwalior	,,	...	
Neemuch	,,	...	
Rutlam	,,	...	
Baghelkhund	,,	...	
Satna	,,	...	
Nepal—	(Oct. 20th)	*Nil*	Rice crop now being cut in the hills; prospects excellent.

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

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