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SUPPLEMENT TO

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OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

WEEKLY CONDITION REPORT OF DISTRESSED DISTRICTS OF THE MYSORE PROVINCE.

PROVINCE OF MYSORE.

(No. 45).

Special Famine Report for the Week ending 15th December 1877.

Statement No. 45, regarding Famine Relief Operations in the Province of Mysore, for the Week ending the 15th December 1877.

Several heavy showers of rain fell during the week in every district except Bangalore and Kolar, where only cloudy, drizzling weather was experienced. Towards Kadur, Shimoga and Chitaldrug, the fall was particularly heavy. Clouds and high winds continued to affect the tuvar and ballar in Bangalore, Kolar, and Túmkúr; in Mysore, the rain did good; but in Hassan, it was insufficient for the gram crop, while in the remaining districts the untimely moisture did harm. The Famine Commissioner has again visited the Túmkúr and Chitaldrug Districts. The former still occasions anxiety, but in Chitaldrug, the general opinion of the District and Famine Officers was that, in the Taluks of Davangere, Kankuppa, and Dodderi, the famine was over, the area cultivated being large and the crops quite up to the average. The Deputy Commissioner was, however, apprehensive that should employment become again slack, the Bedars of Kankuppa Taluk may give trouble unless work is provided. In Hiriyur, Budihal, and Hosdurga Taluks, the crops are not so good, nor the cultivated area so large, but it is believed there will be a sufficient harvest to provide food for the population. In Pavgada, the crops are poor and scanty, but will be supplemented in April by the Vaisak rice, with which about $\frac{1}{4}$ of the cultivated area has been sown. Under these circumstances, the Famine Commissioner has taken active steps to retrench famine operations in the district. The relief camps will be reduced at once to four; the labourers on the civil agency works will be divided into those for whom relief is still necessary, and those for whom no further occasion for anxiety exists. The former will be specially ganged and kept on special works: the latter will receive a reduced scale of wage and, if possible, will be transferred to the Department Public Works. All other works will cease to be shewn as civil relief works and their control has been transferred to the General Department.

2. The imports of grain by rail amounted to 888 tons or 308 tons more than in the preceding week. The imports were from the following quarters:—

	Tons.
From Madras	687
„ Beypore	29
„ Tanjore and Nagapatam	67
„ other places	105
Total ...	888

From Bangalore 878 tons, or 147 tons less than last week, were exported to the following quarters, as shewn by the octroi returns: —

	Tons.
Túmkúr	204
Bellary	...
Mysore	476
Usur (Salem District)	84
Round Bangalore	114
Total ...	878

3. Prices have remained nearly stationary except in Mysore, where they have fallen. The following statement gives the maximum and minimum prices in lbs. per rupee for each district:—

	Maximum in lbs. per Rupee. 2nd sort rice.	Maximum in lbs. per Rupee. Ragi.	Minimum in lbs. per Rupee. 2nd sort rice.	Minimum in lbs. per Rupee. Ragi.
Bangalore District ...	18	26	15	18
Kolar „ ...	16½	22½	13	16
Túmkúr „ ...	16	22	12½	16¾
Mysore „ (for 6 taluks) ...	18	23	12	14
Hassan „ ...	18	20½	13¾	12¾
Kadur „ (for 5 taluks) ...	17	26⅝	11	12
Shimoga „ ...	18	32	12	20
Chitaldrug „ ...	14	32	12	22

4. The number of labourers on civil relief works was 13,303, or 4,175 less than for last week, due to the exclusion of ordinary small civil works, the control of which has been transferred to the General Department, from the returns, and to transfers of labourers in the Bangalore and Túmkúr Districts from Civil to Professional Officers, as well as to the return of people to their houses.

5. Under the Public Works Department, 45,163 labourers were employed on famine relief works or a decrease of 913. The following is a list of works on which are employed 500 labourers and upwards:—

District.	Work.	No. employed.
Bangalore ...	State Railway	20,681
	Bangalore Water-supply	2,973
	Bangalore-Bellary (*viâ* Devanhalli) Road	1,624
	Mallappa Chetti's Tank	1,255
	Bhadram Tank	1,965
Túmkúr ...	Nelamangala-Túmkúr Road	2,324
	Túmkúr-Shimoga Road	2,271
	Túmkúr-Bellary Road	2,191
	Túmkúr-Maddagiri Road	2,193
Mysore ...	Mysore Water-works	2,446
	Maddur Ane Channel	623
Hassan ...	Mandigiri Channel	515
Kadur ...	Devanurkeresante Channel	769
Chitaldrug ...	Timmenhalli Tank	938
	Total ...	42,768

6. The number fed gratuitously in relief camps amounted to 15,493, or a decrease of 2,878, as under:—

District.	Past week.	Present week.	Increase.	Decrease.
Bangalore District ...	3,889	3,214	...	675
Do. Municipality ...	3,791	3,117	...	674
Kolar District ...	785	637	...	148
Túmkúr „ ...	3,223	2,741	...	482
Mysore „ ...	853	716	...	137
Do. Municipality ...	1,045	1,029	...	16
Hassan District ...	1,389	1,251	...	138
Kadur „ ...	540	448	...	92
Shimoga „ ...	192	221	29	...
Chitaldrug „ ...	2,664	2,119	...	545
Total ...	18,371	15,493	29	2,907
			Deduct Increase ...	29
			Net Decrease ...	2,878

7. The number on civil and professional works amounted to 54,258 compared with 15,493 gratuitously fed. The following table gives the numbers relieved since the last week in August:—

Week ending—	C. W.		P. W. D.		Total.		Charitable.		Grand Total.
1st September ...	29,295	+	24,206	=	53,501	+	227,067	=	280,568
8th „ ...	28,754	+	24,847	=	53,601	+	221,176	=	274,777
15th „ ...	28,803	+	24,942	=	53,745	+	208,683	=	262,428
22nd „ ...	31,280	+	25,271	=	56,551	+	161,892	=	218,443
29th „ ...	31,038	+	27,655	=	58,693	+	126,204	=	184,897
6th October ...	27,009	+	35,497	=	62,506	+	103,750	=	166,256
13th „ ...	32,461	+	39,741	=	72,202	+	88,757	=	160,959
20th „ ...	30,275	+	48,213	=	78,488	+	73,838	=	152,326
27th „ ...	31,167	+	52,274	=	83,441	+	61,148	=	144,589
*3rd November ...	33,335	+	43,870	=	77,205	+	51,328	=	128,533
*10th „ ...	34,209	+	46,953	=	81,162	+	42,331	=	123,493
*17th „ ...	29,940	+	50,080	=	80,020	+	31,370	=	111,390
*24th „ ...	24,896	+	48,191	=	73,087	+	21,458	=	94,545
* 1st December ...	21,307	+	44,970	=	66,277	+	19,480	=	85,757
* 8th „ ...	17,478	+	46,076	=	63,554	+	18,371	=	81,925
*15th „ ...	13,303	+	45,163	=	58,466	+	15,493	=	73,959

8. The average cost of feeding per head is returned as follows:—

	Cost per head. Rs.	A.	P.
Bangalore District	0	14	3
Do. Municipality	0	12	7
Kolar District	0	12	4
Túmkúr „	1	6	3
Mysore „	1	0	0
Do. Municipality	0	8	8
Hassan District	0	13	8
Kadur „	0	12	9
Shimoga „	1	14	4
Chitaldrug „	1	0	7

or an average cost per head of 15 annas 2 pies compared with fifteen annas and eight pies for the preceding week.

By Order,
A. WINGATE,
Addl. Secretary.

BANGALORE,
22nd December 1877.

* Exclusive of about 9,000 labourers employed on the ordinary public works.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENTS OF IRRIGATION AND RAINFALL IN GUZERAT AND DECCAN FOR THE YEARS 1875-76 AND 1876-77.

No. 5847, dated 26th September 1877.

Memorandum—By J. H. E. HART, Esq., C.E., Acting Chief Engineer for Irrigation, Poona.

The accompanying comparative statements of irrigation and rainfall on our new irrigation works in Guzerat and Deccan for the years 1875-76 and 1876-77, are submitted for the information of Government.

2. The figures may be thus re-capitulated :—

		1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.
Area commanded		.....	179,249	185,799
Area irrigated.	Kharif	2,833	3,459	5,982
	Increase over previous year	.....	626	2,523
	Rabi	2,154	3,610	10,864
	Increase over previous year	...	1,456	7,254
	Total ...	4,987	7,069	16,846
	Increase over previous year ...	.....	2,082	9,777

The increase in area irrigated is particularly satisfactory. Attached will also be found a statement giving the areas irrigated each year for the last eleven years. The figures are as follows :—

Year.	Number of Works open.	Area commanded.	Area irrigated.	Percentage of column 4 to column 3.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6.
1866-67	3	31,635	1,136	3·6	The area under command is overstated in these earlier years, precise information not being available. The area irrigated is exact.
1867-68	3	31,635	1,195	3·8	
1868-69	5	58,971	1,825	3·1	
1869-70	8	86,226	2,358	2·7	
1870-71	9	87,878	2,920	3·3	
1871-72	11	104,359	6,299	6·0	
1872-73	12	108,893	4,330	4·0	
1873-74	16	166,585	5,453	3·2	
1874-75	18	171,295	4,987	2·9	
1875-76	19	179,249	7,069	3·9	
1876-77	19	185,799	16,846	9·07	

Considering how short a period the majority of the works have been opened, and how entirely new irrigation is to the people whose apathy and indebtedness and consequent indifference to their best interests are notorious, it is satisfactory that 9 per cent. of the whole area under command was irrigated last year.

Table showing areas irrigated on new works of Irrigation in the Deccan and Guzerat.

No.	Name of Work.	1866-67.	1867-68.	1868-69.	1869-70.	1870-71	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.			1874-75.			1875-76.			1876-77.			1877-78.		
									Kharif.	Rabi.	Total.	Kharif.	Rabi.	Total.	Kharif.	Rabi.	Total.	Kharif.	Rabi.	Total.	Kharif.	Rabi.	Total.
1	Háthmati Canal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	811	811	...	...	69	54	669	723	191	1,210	1,401			
2	Hartála Tank	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	300	300	12	7	19	5	29	34			
3	Jánda Canal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	186	186	...	197	197	115	240	355	389	1,141	1,530			
4	Palkher Canal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55	55	...	311	311	45	360	405	35	474	509			
5	Wadáli Canal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	16	...	103	103	5	82	87	26	167	193			
6	Ojhar Tambat Canal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	59	59	3	65	68	1	48	49			
7	Ojhar Canal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	50	7	1	8	...	185	185	363	1,018	1,381			
8	Lákh Canal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	152	152	14	56	70	12	81	93	56	1,148	1,204			
9	Bhátodi Tank	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	76	76	99	288	388	82	232	314	124	215	339			
10	Mutha Canal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	82	82	28	84	129	207	313	520	288	1,745	2,033			
11	Kásurdi Tank	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	299	299	26	71	97	30	52	82	60	63	123			
12	Ekruk Tank	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	91	91	256	192	448	361	272	633	476	1,170	1,646			
13	Rewari Canal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	35	234	95	329	268	159	427	293	275	568			
14	Yerla Canal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	34	102	28	130	176	65	241	181	14	195			
15	Gondowli Canal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47	59	106	80	40	120	61	...	61			
16	Mayni Tank	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	19	...	...	...	153	195	348	441	241	682			
17	Chickhli Canal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120	120	99	28	127	127	84	211	162	7	169			
18	Krishna Canal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	114	114	1,449	147	1,596	1,474	351	1,825	2,530	1,753	4,283			
19	Madag Tank	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	181	135	316	254	159	413	300	146	446			
	TOTAL ...	1,136	1,195	1,825	2,358	2,920	6,299	4,330	5,453	2,143	7,596	2,833	2,154	4,987	3,458	3,611	7,069	5,982	10,864	16,846			

J. H. E. HART, C.E.,
Acting Chief Engineer for Irrigation.

POONA,
The 26th September 1877.

Comparative Statement of Irrigation and Rainfall on Canals in the Deccan and Guzerat for 1875-76.

No.	Collectorate.	Name of Work.	Area under command in acres.	AREA IRRIGATED. Fasl Kharif. Total acres.	In comparison with 1874-75. Increase.	Decrease.	Fasl Rabi. Total acres.	In comparison with 1874-75. Increase.	Decrease.	Whole year 1875-76. Total acres.	In comparison with 1874-75. Increase.	Decrease.	Percentage of Increase or Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Ahmedabad ...	Háthmati Canal ...	34,068	54	...	15	669	669	...	723	654	...	948
2	Khandesh ...	Hartála Tank ...	584	13	13	...	6	...	294	19	...	281	93
3	Do. ...	Jámda Canal ...	25,300	115	...	73	240	43	...	355	...	30	7
4	Násik ...	Palkher Canal ...	20,000	45	29	...	360	49	...	405	78	...	23
5	Do. ...	Wadáli Canal ...	3,336	5	5	...	82	...	21	87	...	16	15
6	Do. ...	Ojhar Tambat Canal ...	1,370	3	3	...	65	6	...	68	9	...	15
7	Ahmednagar ...	Ojhar Canal ...	4,408	...	...	7	185	184	...	185	177	...	2,212
8	Do. ...	Lákh Canal ...	24,000	12	...	2	81	25	...	93	23	...	33
9	Do. ...	Bhátodi Tank ...	4,961	82	...	18	232	...	56	314	...	71	19
10	Poona ...	Mutha Canal ...	5,190	207	162	...	313	229	...	520	391	...	303
11	Do. ...	Kásurdi Tank ...	585	30	4	...	52	...	19	82	...	15	15
12	Sholápur ...	Ekruk Tank ...	11,796	361	105	...	272	80	...	633	185	...	41
13	Satara ...	Rewari Canal ...	5,341	268	34	...	159	63	...	427	97	...	29
14	Do. ...	Yerla Canal ...	5,848	176	74	...	65	37	...	241	111	...	85
15	Do. ...	Gondowli Canal ...	2,761	80	33	...	40	...	18	120	15	...	14
16	Do. ...	Meyni Tank ...	1,459	153	153	...	195	195	...	348	348	...	...
17	Do. ...	Chickhli Canal ...	1,652	127	28	...	84	56	...	211	84	...	66
18	Do. ...	Krishna Canal ...	20,823	1,474	25	...	351	204	...	1,825	229	...	14
19	Dharwar ...	Madag Tank ...	2,467	254	73	...	159	24	...	413	97	...	30
		Total ...	179,249	3,459	626	...	3,610	1,456	...	7,069	2,082	...	4,108

Rainfall. 1874-75.	1875-76.	Percentage of Increase, or Decrease in 1875-76.	Remarks.
15	16	17	18
K. 29·84 R. 0·00	20·77 0·00		Owing to accident to weir there was no rabi in 1874-75.
T. 29·84	20·77	28	
...	...	...	Supply failed.
K. 26·31 R. 0·15	37·06 0·98		
T. 26·46	38·04	44	
K. 25·53 R. 1·00	28·99 1·99		
T. 26·53	30·98	17	
...	...	...	
...	...	...	
...	...	...	
K. 25·67 R. 1·20	35·47 3·43		
T. 26·87	38·90	44	
K. 23·35 R. 1·32	22·54 3·70		Supply ran short.
T. 24·67	26·24	6	
K. 28·61 R. 6·27	33·19 1·59		
T. 34·88	34·78	·3	
K. 9·64 R. 0·75	8·60 4·30		Failure of supply.
T. 10·39	12·90	24	
K. 29·28 R. 2·39	19·70 4·36		
T. 31·67	24·06	24	
K. 33·18 R. 5·58	31·16 1·96		
T. 38·76	33·12	14	
K. 34·73 R. 5·02	31·34 3·97		
T. 39·75	35·31	11	
K. 28·57 R. 1·32	20·93 4·21		
T. 29·89	25·14	16	
K. 28·60 R. 4·58	24·75 3·27		Not open in 1874-75.
T. 33·18	28·02	15	
K. 23·94 R. 8·81	31·20 1·63		
T. 32·75	32·83	·2	
K. 21·08 R. 13·02	29·48 2·17		
T. 37·10	31·65	14	
K. 23·20 R. 16·71	25·22 6·50		
T. 39·91	31·72	20	

Note.—Black figures in columns 14 and 17 give percentage of decrease in contradistinction to those in ordinary type in the same columns which show percentage of increase.

Poona,
The 26th September 1877.

J. H. E. HART, C.E.,
Acting Chief Engineer for Irrigation.

Comparative Statement of Irrigation and Rainfall on Canals in the Deccan and Guzerat for 1876-77.

No.	Collectorate.	Name of Work.	Area under command in acres.	AREA IRRIGATED. Fasl Kharif. Total acres.	In comparison with 1875-76. Increase.	Decrease.	Fasl Rabi. Total acres.	In comparison with 1875-76. Increase.	Decrease.	Whole year 1876-77, Total acres.	In comparison with 1875-76. Increase.	Decrease.	Percentage of Increase or Decrease.	Rainfall. 1875-76.	1876-77.	Percentage of Increase or Decrease in 1876-77.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1	Ahmedabad ...	Háthmati Canal ...	34,068	191	137	...	1,210	541	...	1,401	678	...	93	K. 20·77 R. 0·00 T. 20·77	25·32 0·00 25·32	22	
2	Khandesh ...	Hartála Tank ...	584	5	...	8	29	23	...	34	15	...	79	...	...	...	Rainfall statistics not available.
3	Do. ...	Jámda Canal ...	25,600	389	274	...	1,141	901	...	1,530	1,175	...	331	K. 37·06 R. 0·98 T. 38·04	21·60 1·53 23·13	39	
4	Násik ...	Palkher Canal ...	20,000	35	...	10	474	114	...	509	104	...	25	K. 28·99 R. 1·99 T. 30·98	12·98 0·19 13·17	57	
5	Do. ...	Wadáli Canal ...	3,336	26	21	...	167	85	...	193	106	...	122	.....	.....	...	Rainfall statement not available; may be taken same as Palkher.
6	Do. ...	Ojhar Tambat Canal ...	1,370	1	...	2	48	...	17	49	...	19	28	.....	.....	...	
7	Ahmednagar ...	Ojhar Canal ...	4,408	363	363	...	1,018	833	...	1,381	1,196	...	647	.....	.....	...	Rainfall statistics not available; may be taken same as Lákh Canal.
8	Do. ...	Lákh Canal ...	24,000	56	44	...	1,148	1,067	...	1,204	1,111	...	1,194	K. 35·47 R. 3·43 T. 38·90	10·56 1·86 12·42	68	
9	Do. ...	Bhátodi Tank ...	4,961	124	42	...	215	...	17	339	25	...	8	K. 22·54 R. 3·70 T. 26·24	15·24 0·29 15·53	40	
10	Poona ...	Mutha Canal ...	11,740	288	81	...	1,745	1,432	...	2,033	1,513	...	291	K. 39·19 R. 1·59 T. 34·78	14·28 0·52 14·80	57	
11	Do. ...	Kúsurdi Tank ...	585	60	30	...	63	11	...	123	41	...	50	K. 8·60 R. 4·30 T. 12·90	8·10 0·12 8·22	36	
12	Sholápur ...	Ekruk Tank ...	11,796	476	115	...	1,170	898	...	1,646	1,013	...	160	K. 19·70 R. 4·36 T. 24·06	8·55 0·26 8·81	63	
13	Satara ...	Rewari Canal ...	5,341	293	25	...	275	116	...	568	141	...	33	K. 31·16 R. 1·96 T. 33·12	21·07 0·02 21·09	36	
14	Do. ...	Yerla Canal ...	5,848	181	5	...	14	...	51	195	...	46	19	K. 31·34 R. 3·97 T. 35·31	9·21 0·01 9·22	73	
15	Do. ...	Gondowli Canal ...	2,761	61	...	19	...	...	40	61	...	59	49	K. 20·93 R. 4·21 T. 25·14	8·24 0·58 8·82	65	Water-supply failed in October.
16	Do. ...	Mayni Tank ...	4,459	441	288	...	241	46	...	682	334	...	96	K. 24·75 R. 3·27 T. 28·02	8·35 0·00 8·35	78	Water-supply only just sufficient for area irrigated.
17	Do. ...	Chickhli Canal ...	1,652	162	35	...	7	...	77	169	...	42	20	K. 31·20 R. 1·63 T. 32·83	14·57 0·05 14·62	55	Water-supply failed in October.
18	Do. ...	Krishna Canal ...	20,823	2,530	1,056	...	1,753	1,402	...	4,283	2,458	...	134	K. 29·48 R. 2·17 T. 31·65	15·57 0·02 15·59	50	
19	Dharwar ...	Madag Tank ...	2,467	300	46	...	146	...	13	446	33	...	8	K. 25·22 R. 6·50 T. 31·72	19·32 0·00 19·32	39	
		Total ...	185,799	5,982	2,523	...	10,864	7,254	...	16,846	9,777	...	138	.....	.....		

NOTE.—Black figures in columns 14 and 17 give percentage of decrease in contradistinction to those in ordinary type in the same columns which show percentage of increase.

POONA,
The 26th September 1877.

J. H. E. HART, C.E.,
Acting Chief Engineer for Irrigation.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

MOVEMENT OF FOOD-GRAINS ON THE SOUTH INDIAN RAILWAY.

Movement of Food-Grains for the week ended the 15th December 1877.

From	To Tanjore District.	To Trichinopoly District.	To Madura District.	To Tinnevelly District.	To Coimbatore District.		To Madras Railway.		To Chingleput District.	To South Arcot District, including Chittoor District.	Total.
					East of Erode, excluding Bangalore.	West of Erode.	Bangalore.				
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.		Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Negapatam ...	262	183	...	...	71	...	52		...	...	579
Tuticorin ...	...	...	20	84	...	...	...		...	...	104
Tanjore District ...	49	77	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	126
Trichinopoly District ...	1	1	...	...	11	...	...		...	...	13
Tinnevelly District ...	...	...	178	69	...	...	...		...	...	247
Madras ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		165	...	165
Other Stations ...	...	4	6	...	17	...	...		1	24	66
TOTAL ...	312	265	204	153	99	3	52		166	24	1,300

J. SHAW-STEWART, *Col., R.E.,*
Consulting Engineer for Railways.

MADRAS,
The 24th December 1877.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

WEEKLY CONDITION REPORT OF THE DISTRESSED DISTRICTS OF THE MYSORE PROVINCE.

PROVINCE OF MYSORE.

(No. 46.)

Special Famine Report for the Week ending 22nd December 1877.

Statement No. 46, regarding Famine Relief Operations in the Province of Mysore for the Week ending the 22nd December 1877.

During the week ending the 22nd December there was no rain, but colder weather and a clearer sky than before, with heavy dews which are good for the crops. The showers of the preceding week also did some good, but there is a general agreement now that the crop which is partly cut and partly on the ground is a much poorer one than was at first anticipated. Its sudden and surprising revival in September, when it had been so nearly lost in the drought of July and August, led people to think of it as very good, where as it was in reality only just saved it has suffered since then from a plague of caterpillars; and in the Eastern Districts, where the loss of cattle and of population has been greatest and hardly more than half the usual area has been cultivated, there is reason to doubt whether there is food enough on the ground to feed the population till the next crop comes in.

2. The Chief Commissioner has been led by this consideration to review the question of the collection of land revenue, to put off the first instalment from the 20th December to the 20th January, and to decide that, although no remissions of revenue can be granted, the demand shall be postponed till next year in the case of all ryots who have only dry lands, and have not cultivated half of their usual area.

3. The effect of the shortness of the crops is to be seen in the prices which still rule high and have if anything risen a little since last week, especially in Mysore; and in the imports by rail which amount to 1,279 tons against 888 the week before. The exports from Bangalore also to the outlying districts continue to be brisk, and stand at almost the same figure as last week 895 tons.

4. The Civil Relief Officers have been mainly engaged during the week in carrying out the preliminary census, in preparation for the 19th January and in distributing the funds allotted to them from the Mansion House Subscription. But several of them have suffered from the severe and unusual type of fever now prevalent; three officers have had to leave their posts, while others have been partially disabled.

5. The number of persons employed on civil relief works appears as 5,357 against 13,303 in the previous week. This decrease is mainly due to the steps taken in the Bangalore and Túmkúr Districts to transfer the labourers from roads supervised by the civil agency to works under professional superintendence: only a small proportion however have accepted the change, the distance test being a great stumbling-block to those who have any crops on the ground or any property in their houses, and the severer task-work exacted being a bug-bear to the idle and weak.

6. On works conducted by professional agency, there has been a slight increase, the numbers being 45,286 against 45,163: the increase has been almost entirely in the Túmkúr District, where the operations of the Department have been considerably extended: on the

Railway and other works near Bangalore there is a falling off. The following is a list of the more important works, employing 500 labourers and upwards :—

	Present week.	Previous week.
State Railway...	20,107	20,681
Bangalore Water-Works	2,480	2,973
Bangalore- Devanhalli Road	1,571	1,624
Mallappa Chetti's Tank	1,440	1,255
Bhadram Tank	1,793	1,965
Bangalore-Túmkúr Road...	2,596	2,324
Túmkúr-Shimoga Road	2,908	2,271
Túmkúr-Bellary Road	2,253	2,191
Túmkúr-Maddagiri Road...	2,591	2,193
Mysore Water-Works	2,272	2,446
Ane Channel	622	623
Mandigiri Channel	522	515
Devanur Channel	736	769
Timanhalli Tank	938	938
Chitaldrug-Chellakere Road	592	...
Total...	43,421	42,768

7. The numbers on gratuitous relief amounted to 13,223, a decrease of 2,270 as compared with 15,493 in the week before. Of these, 2,605 received grain doles in their villages, being old, bed-ridden, cripples, &c., against a return of 1,137 such cases in the previous week; but the returns of these numbers for both weeks have been incomplete. This mode of relief is now being put a stop to, the famine not being sufficiently severe to require it. Looking at the relief camps alone, the numbers have fallen from 14,356 to 10,618: of these 4,170 were sick in hospital, leaving only about 6,500 as the ordinary inmates of the relief camps, out of whom again probably 1,500 are establishment. The actual number of paupers fed at Government expense is now extremely small, and it is hoped that before long this kind of relief will be closed altogether. There are still however considerable numbers of new applicants for admission, but the figures required to illustrate this point have not been received from all districts and will be given in the next report. The cost per head of feeding the paupers was as follows :—

	Cost per head.
Bangalore District	0 13 10
„ Municipality	0 12 10
Kolar District	0 13 0
Túmkúr „	1 4 11
Mysore „	1 0 5
„ Municipality	0 8 7
Hassan District	0 11 9
Kadur „	0 11 3
Shimoga „	1 7 3
Chitaldrug „	0 13 4

or an average cost per head of 14 annas 5 pies compared with 15 annas 2 pies for the preceding week.

By Order,
A WINCATE,
Addl. Secretary.

BANGALORE,
29th December 1877.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE then moved that the Bill be passed.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

PRESIDENCY DISTRICT JUDGES (MADRAS) BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to enable the District Judges of the Presidency of Fort Saint George to suspend and remove certain ministerial officers, and for other purposes, be taken into consideration. He said that the primary object of this Bill, as introduced, was to enable the District Judges of the Madras Presidency to suspend and remove the ministerial officers of Subordinate Courts. In introducing the Bill, he had pointed out that a similar power was wanting in the Lower and the North-Western Provinces of the Presidency of Bengal. The matter was referred by the Home Department to the two Local Governments concerned. Both agreed that the requisite addition should be made to the Bengal Civil Courts Act. The Select Committee to which the Bill was referred had accordingly made this addition. No other change had been made in the Bill.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES then moved that the Bill as amended be passed.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

INDIAN NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES also moved that the Hon'ble Mr. Morgan be added to the Select Committee on the Bill to define and amend the law relating to Promissory Notes, Bills of Exchange and Cheques.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

OPIUM ACT, 1876, AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE moved that, in the order made at the last meeting in respect of the publication of the Bill to amend "the Opium Act, 1876," the following words shall be cancelled, namely :—

"and in the local Gazettes in English and in such other languages as the Local Governments direct."

He said that, he should explain that it was considered that as the amendments which the Bill would make in the existing law were so trifling, and as they were of a nature not to impose any fresh burden on the subject, it was unnecessary to incur the long delay which the publication of the Bill in all the Gazettes, both in English and in the Vernaculars, would entail.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE then presented the report of the Select Committee on the Bill.

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE asked leave to postpone the motion that the report be taken into consideration and the motion that the Bill be passed.

Leave was granted

The Council adjourned to Wednesday, the 2nd January 1878.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Department.

CALCUTTA :
The 27th December 1877.

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 JANUARY 1878.

GENERAL REMARKS.—In Madras the only rainfall reported is in Tinnevelly, and showers in Madura and Tanjore: prospects are generally fair. The total number on relief works is 201,589, and on gratuitous relief 267,483, less by 734 and 13,949 than last week. No rain has fallen in Mysore: the standing crops are good in the west, poor in the eastern districts; the number on works for the week ending the 22nd ultimo was 50,643, and on gratuitous relief 13,223, being 7,823 and 2,271 less than in the previous week. In Bombay showers are reported from parts of Sind, which are expected to improve the prospects of the *rabi* in that province; elsewhere no rain has fallen. No rain has fallen in the Central Provinces or Berar, where the weather is now clear and prospects good. In Central India there has been no rain except a shower at Sutna. In Rajputana showers are reported from Sirohi and Meywar; prospects are generally favourable. In Bengal rain has fallen in several of the Central and Eastern districts, in parts of the Bhágalpur division, and in Behar; it will be beneficial to the growing crops, but may do some damage to rice not yet stored and to some of the *rabi* crops which are ripe. Rain has also fallen in Assam; prospects are favourable. In Burmah there has been no rain; the harvest is progressing with an excellent outturn. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh rain is reported from Benares, Meerut, Partabgarh, Fyzabad, and Kumaun; *rabi* prospects are generally good, but more rain is still required in some districts. In the Punjab general rain has fallen, except at Delhi; prospects are very favourable, and no more rain is required in the northern districts.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—		
Ganjam (Dec. 27th)	*Nil*	Rice 9·88, *raggi* 15·41, *cholum* 15·2, *cumboo* 15·1; numbers fed not reported.
Vizagapatam („ 31st)	...	Rice 9·2, *cholum* 15·0, *raggi* 15·0, *cumboo* 16·3; crops withering in some parts from want of water; heat excessive; sky overcast last night.
Godavery („ „)	*Nil*	Rice 8·71, *cholum* 12·82, *raggi* 16·60, *cumboo* 17·18; crops generally good, though slightly suffering from blight; harvest of paddy and *cholum* in progress, outturn ½ to ¾; water over anicut 13 inches.
Kistna („ 27th)	...	Rice 7·25, *cholum* 13·68, *raggi* 12·80, *cumboo* 13·98; on works 2,021; sick in relief hospitals 63; village relief 339; later dry crops especially *varigc*, require rain, they are suffering from insects; wet paddy harvest commenced.
Nellore („ 29th)	*Nil*	Rice 8·05, *cholum* 10·28, *raggi* 11·37, *cumboo* 11·12; on civil works 116; D. P. W. works 18,696; canal 18,863; children *nil*; camps about 5,270; village relief 2,286; crops fair.
Cuddapah („ 28th)	...	Rice 8·61, *cholum* 13·69, *raggi* 14·47, *cumboo* 14·91; on works 9,201, children 218; camps 2,027; village relief 2,393; *raggi*, paddy, *cholum* and *cumboo* harvested in parts, outturn ¾.
Bellary („ 29th)	*Nil*	Rice 8·22, *cholum* 11·82, *raggi* 12·35, *cumboo* 11·06; on works 7,891, children 444; camps and houses 3,798; village relief 11,415; first crop paddy being harvested; sowing of second crop paddy in progress; standing crops of pulses, oil-seeds, *korra*, and cotton fairly progressing; future prospects hopeful.
Kurnool (Dec. 29th)	*Nil*	Rice 8·13, *cholum* 12·19, *raggi* 13·49, *cumboo* 11·97; on works 16,348, children 722; in camps 213; village relief 30,550; paddy being harvested.
North Arcot („ 28th)	*Nil*	Rice 9·2, *cholum* 10·1, *raggi* 10·6, *cumboo* 11·1, wheat 6·8; on works 45,665; children 8,150; camps and houses 12,853; village relief 13,682; crops good; harvest of paddy, *raggi*, *cholum*, and *veragu*, outturn poor.
South Arcot („ 29th)	*Nil*	Rice 8·95, *cholum* 16·29, *raggi* 15·05, *cumboo* 14·94; on works, revenue department, 1,251; professional, 959; children none; camps 5,456; villages 12,829; crops good; *cholum* and *raggi* harvested in parts, outturn tolerable.
Tanjore („)	0·1 in Negapatam, *nil* elsewhere.	Rice 7·16, *cholum* 12·9, *raggi* 14·57, *cumboo* 14·25; rivers ¼ to ½; tanks full; wet crops thriving, except in parts of Sheally and Tritrapoondy, where they have suffered from excess of rain and flood; dry thriving, except in parts of Puttukottah, where they have been damaged by excess of rain; harvest, wet, *kar*, *kuruvie*, *radam*, and *samba*; dry, *raggi*, *cholum* and *varagu*; outturn, wet ½ to ¾, dry ½ to full.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—*continued.*		
Trichinopoly (Dec. 29th)	*Nil*	Rice 7·81, *cholum* 28·0 available in Musiri only, *raggi* 11·95, *cumboo* 15·51; on works 4,605; children 847; in camps 604; village relief 5,256; crops damaged by locusts in parts; harvests continue; outturn of early paddy a 12-anna crop, of *raggi*, *cholum* and *cumboo*, between 6 and 12-anna.
Madura („ „)	·23	Rice 8·13, *cholum* 10·14, *raggi* 15·49, *cumboo* 15·98; on works 2,407; children 672; in camps 4,329; village relief 13,736; freshes almost subsided; efforts are being made to close tank breaches; *cholum*, *raggi*, paddy, *cumboo*, *samay* and *tenai* are harvested to some extent; yield below average.
Tinnevelly („ „)	1·15	Rice 9·0, *cholum* 15·0, *raggi* 27·30, *cumboo* 25·0; camps and houses 31; village relief 372; standing crops generally good, except those damaged by heavy floods; harvest of dry crops steadily progressing; outturn fair.
Coimbatore („ „)	*Nil*	Rice 9·37, *cholum* 11·97, *raggi* 15·05, *cumboo* 21·71; on works 27,281; camps and houses 6,378; children 751; village relief 3,962; crops generally good; damage from insects in parts reported from 6 taluks; harvest of paddy in Pollachy, and some dry crops in parts; outturn of paddy not stated, of *cumboo* from one-eighth to three-eighths reported from 4 taluks.
Nilgiris (Dec. 29th)	*Nil*	Rice 8·69, *cholum* 8·15, *raggi* 11·65, *cumboo* 8·16; Coonoor camp 42; village relief 6; harvest of *raggi*, *corati*, *samay* and paddy, outturn about one-fourth.
Salem („ 31st)	...	Rice 8·21, *raggi* 10·97, *cumboo* 13·62, *cholum* 8·90; on works 35,700; camps 8,640; village relief 15,150; crops thriving; harvest of paddy and *raggi*; average outturn.
South Canara („ 29th)	*Nil*	Rice 11·88, *raggi* 11·90; second rice crop in excellent condition.
Malabar („ „)	*Nil*	Rice 10·96, *raggi* 15·52; gratuitous relief 60; rain not required for crops; harvesting of second crop *gingelly* and gram begun in some parts; prospects good.
Chingleput („ „)	*Nil*	Rice 9·12, *raggi* 11·74, *cumboo* 10·56, *cholum* 9·95; on works 4,045; children 588; camps 2,490; village relief 49,886; crops good in all the taluks; some injury by insects in the Trivellore and more in the Ponnery taluk; *kar*, *raggi*, and *cumboo* harvested in parts; outturn from half to three-fourths, *raggi* full.
Madras (Jan. 1st)	*Nil*	Rice 8·03, *raggi* 10·64, *cholum* 9·80. *General Remarks.*—General prospects fair; prices generally falling slightly; total number on works 201,589; total gratuitously fed 267,483.
Bombay—(Jan. 2nd).		
Sind (Jan. 2nd).		
Kurrachee ...	·01 in Kurrachee, ·03 in Manora, ·06 in Bula Khan, 13 in Sehwan, ·20 in Dadu, 1·60 in Manjhand.	River at Kotri on 30th, 8 feet 11 inches.
Hyderabad ...	·15 in Moro on 27th.	Small-pox in Moro taluka.
Upper Sind Frontier ...	Rain on 27th and 28th.	Weather cloudy and cold; *rabi* prospects brighter.
Guzerat (Jan. 2nd).		
Ahmedabad ...	...	Weather cold; cholera disappeared.
Panch Máhals ...	...	Weather cold; no dews; fever in Godhra.
Kaira ...	...	Weather cold; crops in good condition; health good except in Nariád taluka, where cholera continues.
Surat ...	...	Nine deaths from cholera; fever in Pardi.
Khandesh and Násik (Jan. 2nd).		
Khandesh ...	...	Weather cold; crops as before; ague and cattle disease prevalent.
Násik ...	...	No change.
Konkan (Jan. 2nd).		
Tanna ...	...	*Rabi* crops good; fever continues.
Colaba (Dec. 31st)	...	Weather good at Alibág, mornings cold; cholera continues at Mahád; sowing of *rabi* crops finished.
Deccan (Jan. 2nd).		
Poona ...	...	Weather cold and favourable; crops in many places very bad; cholera in Poona only.
Ahmednagar ...	*Nil*	No change.
Sholapur ...	...	No change.
Satara ...	...	
Southern Mahratta Country (Jan. 2nd).		
Belgaum ...	...	No change.
Dharwar ...	...	No change.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*continued.*		
Kanara ...	...	Weather fair; cholera deaths 17.
Kaládgi ...	...	*Rabi* good.
Kattywar and Gaekwar's Territory (Jan. 2nd).		
Rájkot ...	...	Weather cold; fever prevalent; grass scarce.
Wadhwán ...	...	Weather cool; public health good; crops as before.
		General Remarks.—Showers in parts of Sind may improve *rabi* prospects there; cold weather throughout the Presidency.
Bengal—(Jan. 3rd).		
Chittagong ...	0·26	Foggy mornings; days fair but warm; the late *amun* crop is still being harvested; the probable outturn is about 12 annas; in parts in the north insects have eaten off the crop.
Noakholly	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; the reaping of the *amun* crop continues; the prospects are fair; public health is good.
Chittagong Hill Tracts...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; very cold throughout the week; the prospects of mustard and tobacco are good; the outturn of the paddy crop of the plough cultivators has been very poor.
Hill Tipperah ...	*Nil*	Weather cold and dry; the reaping of the late rice crop is nearly completed; the winter crops go on well.
Backergunge ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; eight annas of the *amun* crops have been reaped; the prospects are fair.
Furreedpore ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; rain is wanted for the winter crops; at present, however, an average crop is expected.
Dacca ...	0·81	Weather warm for the season, and heavy fogs in the morning; the rice harvest is over, and the result is everywhere favourable.
Mymensingh ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; mornings are foggy; state and prospects of the crops are good.
Tipperah ...	0·90	Weather fine, but not so cold as usual at this time of year; state and prospects of the crops are very good.
24-Pergunnahs ...	2·80	Weather warmer than last week; the reaping of the *amun* crop continues; fever and cholera are still prevalent.
Jessore ...	*Nil*	Weather more warm than is seasonable; the prospects of the winter crops are satisfactory; fever is abating a little.
Nuddea ...	*Nil*	Weather warmer than usual in December; the cold weather crops are progressing favourably; cholera is abating in Kooshtea, but fever of a bad type has appeared; cholera and fever are reported in Bongong and Meherpore.
Moorshedabad ...	*Nil*	Weather unusually close for the season; there is no change to report; rain is needed for the *rabi* crops; cholera is still prevalent; much fever is about.
Pubna ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; the state and prospects of the *rabi* are favourable; the reaping of *mashkalai* and *moong* has commenced; fever and cholera are not so prevalent as they were lately.
Rajshahye ...	*Nil*	Weather warm in the day time and cold at night; heavy dews; the cutting of the *amun* rice crop is going on, and the prospects of the *rabi* crops are favourable.
Bogra ...	*Nil*	Weather dry and cold; the reaping of *amun* rice still continues; the *rabi* crops are promising well; a little rain would do well; fever is still prevalent in the west; cholera has entirely disappeared.
Dinagepore ...	0·16	Weather mild and dry; the outturn of the *haimunti* harvest now in progress is estimated at 12 annas.
Rungpore ...	0·7	The cutting of *dhan* continues; other crops are progressing well; mustard is being gathered in some places; cholera is abating.
Cooch Behar ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonably cool; no change to report in the state and prospects of the crops; the harvesting of *amun* rice is not yet over; the cold weather crops are progressing favourably; mustard is in flower, and the tobacco plants are still being transplanted; cases of fever are increasing in number in the Mekhaliganj sub-division, otherwise the public health is generally good.
Jalpáiguri ...	*Nil*	Weather warmer than usual at this time of year; the gathering of the *haimunti dhan* is almost finished; land is being prepared for the *bhadoi* all over the district; the prospects of tobacco, mustard, and other winter crops are satisfactory.
Darjeeling ...	0·25	Weather alternately bright and cloudy; almost all the *haimunti* crop has been gathered in; the outturn is very fair; *til* and *kalai* crops are progressing favourably, and the sowing of other crops has been commenced.
Midnapore ...	3·43	Weather bright and rather warm for the season; state and prospects of the crops are fair.
Howrah ...	*Nil*	The rice harvest is progressing; the few crops sown here in the cold weather are doing well; health is improving.
Hooghly ...	1·40	Weather rather warm for the season; the harvesting of late rice is going on; it is a good crop; the *rabi* crops are being weeded; fever is on the increase; many cases of cholera have been reported from thana Bolaghur.
Burdwan ...	0·14	The *amun* crop is nearly harvested; the *rabi* crops are doing well; fever is prevalent; cholera is reported in the Culna sub-division.
Bankoora ...	*Nil*	Weather cold and at times cloudy; the state and prospects of the crops are the same as reported last week.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*continued.*		
Beerbhoom ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; the harvest of late rice is nearly completed; the *rabi* crops are doing well.
Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	*Nil*	Weather not cold for the time of year; no change in the state and prospects of the crops since last report.
Bhágalpur ...	0·38	Weather clear and cold; the *aghani* crop is mostly cut and is giving an abundant outturn, which is being exported as fast as threshed out; the *rabi* prospects are excellent.
Monghyr ...	0·31	Weather warmer than previous week; rain is wanted for the *rabi* crops.
Purneah ...	0·2	Weather hot for the time of year; some more rain would be beneficial to the wheat; the crop of mustard is good; tobacco is very good.
Maldah ...	*Nil*	Weather fair, but unseasonably warm; state and prospects of the crops are satisfactory; cholera has much abated, but fever of a bad type is very prevalent in many parts of the district.
Durbhunga ...	0·66	Weather sometimes cloudy and rather hot for the season; the harvesting of rice is nearly complete; the *rabi* crops are looking well, but in some places they require rain; owing to the failure of the rice crop in some places, and the large exportation now going on, the price of rice has risen to an unusual height.
Mozufferpore ...	0·95	Weather mild and cloudy, with heavy fogs in the morning; the *rabi* crops are doing fairly.
Sarun ...	*Nil*	Weather cool and bright, with light clouds at times; the mornings are generally foggy; west wind is prevailing; the prospects of the *rabi* crops are still good, but rain is urgently required; prices are stationary; public health is good.
Chumparun ...	0·25	Weather seasonable; no change to report; rain is still wanted for the *rabi* crops; the price of food-grains has slightly fallen in consequence of importations from the neighbouring districts.
Patna ...	0·72	Weather fine and cold; the reaping of the rice crop is in progress; the *rabi* crops are looking well, but a little rain is wanted; health is good.
Gya ...	*Nil*	Weather warmer than usual at this season; no appearance of coming rain; maximum thermometer in the shade 83·2°; estimates of the actual outturn of *dhan* have been called for; the outturn is known to be far below the average, and this and the exportation still going on are facts which make a little rain for the *rabi* all the more anxiously looked for; it is very much wanted.
Shahabad ...	0·12	Weather still cloudy, with east wind prevailing; the *rabi* under Sone irrigation is excellent, but where no irrigation (either from the Sone or from wells) is available, it is reported to be drying up for want of rain.
Hazáribágh ...	*Nil*	Weather fair; no change to report in the state and prospects of the crops; the present prospects of the rates are favourable.
Lohardugga ...	*Nil*	There has been no rain throughout the district during the past week, and the prospects of the *rabi* crops are indifferent in consequence.
Manbhoom ...	*Nil*	Weather pleasant, but the wind is unusually high, and the absence of the usual Christmas showers may result, as it seemed to do last year, in a too early fall of rain further on, and in an unfavourable distribution of the fall between June and October; nothing new to report; generally there has been a good harvest in the south, and a poor one in the north, of the district; rain is wanted in one pergunnah, where wheat and gram have been grown.
Singhbhoom ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; nothing to report about the paddy crop; the cold weather crops are doing well, and would be better if the usual Christmas rain would fall; there is a good deal of fever reported from Dhalbhoom.
Balasore ...	0·5	Weather rather warm for the season; the winter crops are doing well, and some are being harvested; the outturn of the *saradh* crop has been an average one; a few cases of small-pox and fever have been reported from the interior.
Cuttack ...	*Nil*	Weather fine, rather warm for the season; *saradh* and *rabi* crops are being reaped, and a good outturn is expected.
Pooree ...	*Nil*	Weather warm for the season; sky clear; the harvesting of the *laghu* crop has been completed, the outturn is estimated at three-eighths of an average crop; the *saradh* crop is being harvested; the miscellaneous winter crops, *i. e.*, *moong*, *arhur*, *kalai*, and mustard, promise fair; sugarcane is being cut; *dalua* rice continues to be sown; the state of the *mandia* crops in the salt tracts south of the Chilka is not very good owing to want of rain; no more cholera.
		General Remarks.—Rain is reported to have fallen in many parts of the Province; it will, it is hoped, be beneficial to the growing crops, but will be somewhat detrimental to the rice not yet stored, and to some of the *rabi* crops, which are already ripe and being gathered; cholera seems to have generally abated, but fever is still very prevalent in some districts.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
N. W. P. and Oudh—		
Benares (Jan. 1st)	Excellent rain has fallen.	
Allahabad („ 2nd)	...	Rain much wanted.
Jhansi („ „)	...	No change.
Agra („ „)	...	No change; *rabi* crops progressing famously.
Meerut („ „)	·1	The rain was accompanied by slight hail on 29th ultimo; weather cold; prices steady.
Bareilly („ „)	...	No change.
Kumaun (Dec. 31st)	Rain from night of 29th to night of 30th.	No more rain wanted.
Lucknow (Jan. 2nd)	...	Prospects fair.
Sitapur („ „)	...	Weather clear; west wind; prospects good.
Fyzabad („ „)	Slight showers	Hail in eastern part of district; fierce west wind.
Partabgarh (Dec. 31st)	·3	Prospects good.
		General Remarks.—There has been partial rain and the *rabi* prospects are generally good, but in some places rain is still required.
Punjab—(Jan. 1st).		
Delhi ...	*Nil*	Agricultural prospects good; small-pox decreasing.
Hissar ...	·2	Weather cool and cloudy; agricultural prospects improved; *rabi* sowings nearly completed; general fall in prices of grain; cattle still suffering from scarcity of fodder; health generally good, but small-pox prevalent.
Umballa ...	1·3	Agricultural prospects favourable and health good in these seven districts.
Jullundur ...	1·5	
Lahore ...	·6	
Ráwalpindi ...	3·0	
Mooltan ...	·2	
Dera Ismail Khan ...	1·2	
Pesháwar ...	1·8	
		General Remarks.—The rainfall in the southern districts has still further improved agricultural prospects in that direction; in the northern districts more rain would do harm.
Central Provinces—		
Sambalpur (Dec. 29th) ..	...	Cold and cloudy; rice harvest completed; health good; prices steady.
Bilaspur ...	...	Clear and cold; *kharif* harvest continues; *rabi* favourable; fever prevalent; prices steady.
Bálaghát ...	...	Cloudy; prospects of superior kinds of *rabi* crops favourable; fever and cattle disease continue; prices rising.
Chhindwára ...	...	Clear; prospects favourable; fever continues; prices steady.
Chánda (Dec. 30th)	...	Clear and cool; *kharif* harvest continues; *rabi* doing well; fever and cattle disease continue; prices rising.
Betúl („ 31st)	...	Cloudy; prospects of *rabi* favourable, but cloudy weather has done some injury; fever continues; prices risen.
Bhandára (Jan. 1st)	...	Close at the commencement, very cold at end of week; rice harvest continues; *rabi* favourable; fever prevalent; prices rising.
Wardha („ 2nd)	...	*Rabi* favourable; linseed and gram damaged by continued cloudy weather.
Nágpur (Jan. 2nd)	...	Cloudy at the commencement, clear now; *kharif* harvest continues; *rabi* doing well, except *lak* and peas, which have suffered from cloudy weather; fever prevalent; prices of wheat and *jowar* rising.
Nimár ...	...	Cool and pleasant, with heavy dews; prospects of *rabi* favourable; small-pox continues.
Hoshangabad ...	...	Cloudy; cotton-picking continues; *rabi* promising.
Narsinghpur ...	...	Clear and cool; prospects and health good; prices unchanged.
Jubbulpore ...	...	Cloudy; *rabi* prospects and health good; prices stationary.
Saugor ...	...	Prospects of *rabi* good; prices stationary.
Seoni ...	...	*Rabi* doing well; health good.
Damoh ...	...	*Rabi* good; prices stationary.
Mandla ...	...	Prospects of *rabi* favourable; fever prevalent; prices steady.
		General Remarks.—The weather has become clearer and more seasonable; prospects favourable.
British Burma—(Jan. 3rd)		
Arrakan Division ...	...	Public health good; paddy crops being reaped; outturn everywhere satisfactory.
Pegu Division.		
Rangoon ...	...	General health good, except in Syriam, where there have been a few cases of sporadic cholera; reaping progressing, and favourable estimate of the outturn thus far fully confirmed; prices steady, at Rs. 80 to Rs. 85, with, if anything, an inclination to rise, although grain coming into market.
Thonkwa ...	...	Health and crops good.
Bassein ...	...	Health good; reaping going on.
Henzada ...	...	Health good; crops excellent; reaping progressing.
Prome ..	...	Seven deaths from cholera in Prome, one in Padoung, otherwise healthy; harvest almost completed.
Thayetmyo ...	...	Public health good; harvest good; reaping nearly over.
Tenasserim Division ...	...	Health good; crops progressing.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Assam—		
Gauháti (Jan. 2nd)	·68	Weather cold, with rain and storms; the reaping and gathering of *sali* nearly completed; prospects of other crops promising.
Sylhet („ „)	·75	Reaping not yet finished; weather seasonable; prospects good.
Mysore and Coorg—(Jan. 2nd)	...	Standing crops good in the west, poor and blighted in the east; harvesting continues; weather close, hot and abnormal; fever very prevalent; for week ending 22nd ultimo, on Civil Relief works 5,357, on Professional Department works 45,286, and gratuitously relieved 13,223.
Hyderabad Assigned Districts—		
Amráoti (Jan. 3rd)	...	Prospects as before; bright cold weather has come, which will prevent apprehended injury to crops from insects.
Central India—(Jan. 2nd)		
Indore ...	*Nil*	
Gwalior ...		
Rutlam ...		
Sutna ...	·03	*General Remarks.*—Weather cold; public health good.
Rajputana—		
Sirohi (Dec 23rd)	·15	Wells and health good; prospects favourable.
Meywar („ 21st)	·1	Water-supply, health and prospects good.
Jhallawar („ 27th)	...	Health and prospects good.
Ajmere (Jan. 2nd)	...	*Rabi* prospects continue favourable; prices stationary; health good.
Joypore ...	...	Agricultural prospects continue favourable; health good.

G. H. M. BATTEN,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 1st half of December 1877.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowari), *Holcus sorgum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowari), *Holcus sorgum*. Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowari), *Holcus sorgum*. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	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 1876.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Cornico, Murhwa, Nugiee), *Panicum miliaceum*, &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Cornico, Murhwa, Nugiee), *Panicum miliaceum*, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Cornico, Murhwa, Nugiee), *Panicum miliaceum*, &c. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	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 ...	10 3	7 8	14 7	...	...	...	8 0	8 1	11 3	8 7	9 0	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 6	17 6	17 6	16 6	16 6	16 6	323 7	323 7	466 6	12 4	12 0	13 8	Ganjam ...	Madras.	
	Vizagapatam ...	10 0	10 0	12 0	...	...	...	5 6	5 6	9 5	6 8	6 8	10 2	11 9	10 8	...	12 9	12 9	16 8	12 1	12 1	16 2	14 0	14 0	15 2	136 1	136 1	133 6	14 0	14 0	14 0	Vizagapatam ...		
	Godavery ...	7 2	7 2	8 3	...	...	...	6 9	6 9	10 4	8 5	8 6	11 2	14 4	14 4	11 5	...	...	...	14 6	14 6	14 6	12 6	12 6	12 6	243 0	243 0	243 0	17 7	17 7	17 7	Godavery ...		
	Kistna ...	3 9	3 9	7 3	...	...	...	7 6	7 8	9 3	8 1	8 1	9 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 7	11 8	...	13 7	10 8	12 4	129 3	129 3	129 3	17 5	17 5	17 5	Kistna ...		
	Nellore ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Nellore ...		
	Cuddapah ...	11 4	8 8	5 9	...	...	...	5 4	5 8	6 2	10 0	8 7	6 6	9 5	14 2	7 5	12 3	13 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	291 6	291 6	243 0	18 0	18 0	17 1	Cuddapah ...		
	Bellary ...	9 6	8 6	6 7	...	...	...	5 9	5 3	6 9	6 5	5 9	7 6	8 2	8 2	7 5	12 2	11 2	7 5	12 6	12 6	9 2	...	...	9 2	97 2	97 2	97 2	14 9	13 1	16 7	Bellary ...		
	Kurnool ...	5 1	3 8	6 3	...	...	...	4 6	4 6	5 7	5 0	5 4	6 1	9 6	7 9	6 4	11 2	12 5	7 5	14 2	14 2	7 7	9 0	6 5	7 5	127 8	126 4	194 4	13 9	13 9	13 6	Kurnool ...		
	Madras ...	7 7	7 7	9 0	...	...	...	7 2	7 2	7 2	8 2	8 2	7 8	11 2	11 2	9 3	10 2	10 2	10 2	10 6	11 9	9 7	10 3	10 8	10 8	57 7	86 3	94 8	17 5	17 5	18 2	Madras ...		
	Chingleput ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 1	9 1	8 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 7	11 0	9 0	11 0	9 0	9 0	97 2	97 2	108 9	17 8	17 8	18 6	Chingleput ...		
	North Arcot ...	7 6	6 3	5 4	...	...	...	6 9	6 9	5 6	8 5	8 5	6 6	9 1	9 1	...	9 1	9 1	8 6	9 7	8 9	8 6	9 2	9 6	9 6	186 6	186 6	187 1	15 4	15 4	16 4	North Arcot ...		
	South Arcot ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8	8 3	7 4	8 3	8 7	7 9	...	...	...	11 2	11 2	8 6	10 7	11 9	10 1	9 6	9 6	9 6	226 0	226 0	233 3	19 8	19 8	19 8	South Arcot ...		
	Tanjore ...	4 4	4 4	4 4	...	...	...	6 2	6 0	6 2	8 8	8 3	7 5	12 3	12 7	10 3	11 6	13 0	9 4	12 1	12 8	9 1	9 6	7 9	9 6	194 4	194 4	194 4	14 7	14 7	17 0	Tanjore ...		
	Trichinopoly ...	5 3	5 3	5 6	...	...	...	8 8	5 8	6 1	6 2	...	6 5	...	...	...	12 7	11 4	8 9	11 8	11 1	9 5	9 2	10 8	9 6	145 8	145 8	157 9	14 6	14 6	16 2	Trichinopoly ...		
	Madura ...	4 3	4 3	5 8	...	...	...	7 8	7 1	5 9	8 4	8 0	8 9	10 5	11 3	8 5	13 2	13 6	10 3	13 1	13 9	10 1	9 3	8 0	9 8	109 5	121 5	97 2	13 1	15 9	17 8	Madura ...		
	Tinnevelly ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Tinnevelly ...		
	Coimbatore ...																															Coimbatore ...		
	Nilgiris ...	5 7	5 7	5 7	...	...	...	6 4	5 6	5 6	7 2	6 8	6 4	9 2	7 8	7 7	7 7	7 7	8 4	8 6	7 9	6 8	7 0	7 5	7 5	121 5	121 5	121 5	9 2	9 2	7 4	Nilgiris ...		
	Salem ...	4 4	4 1	4 4	...	...	...	7 1	7 1	6 6	7 5	7 5	7 1	9 5	8 7	7 1	8 7	8 7	8 0	9 0	9 7	8 2	6 9	5 2	9 1	151 6	151 6	151 6	14 6	13 7	15 5	Salem ...		
	South Canara ...	7 7	7 7	8 6	...	...	...	8 0	7 8	8 2	9 3	8 8	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 2	13 2	10 6	9 3	9 1	8 1	78 7	78 7	85 0	16 1*	16 1	16 1	South Canara ...		* Bombay Salt. † Goa Salt.
	Malabar ...	7 9	7 9	7 9	...	...	...	9 7	9 7	9 1	10 7	10 7	9 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 1	13 1	10 9	8 4	8 4	8 4	121 5	121 5	121 5	15 4†	15 4	15 4	Malabar ...		
Bombay.	Bombay ...	6 12	6 12	9 15	14 14	14 14	16 0	5 10	6 10	6 10	8 12	9 4	8 9	9 7	9 7	12 8	9 10	10 9	12 3	10 2	10 2	10 10	12 6	12 12	13 13	68 4	68 4	68 4	14 2	14 2	14 2	Bombay ...	Bombay.	
	Ahmedabad ...	7 0	7 0	13 8	8 0	9 0	...	5 0	5 0	8 0	6 0	6 8	10 0	11 0	10 0	18 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	16 8	80 0	80 0	80 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	Ahmedabad ...		
	Kaira ...	7 2	6 13	12 5	5 0	6 11	17 12	5 0	5 0	8 0	5 11	5 11	10 0	10 0	10 0	17 12	8 14	8 7	15 4	...	...	...	9 6	9 6	16 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	16 13	16 13	17 5	Kaira ...		
	Surat ...	8 11	8 11	10 9	6 11	6 11	13 6	5 5	5 5	6 11	6 2	6 2	7 9	11 6	9 4	10 9	9 9	9 4	10 9	...	...	...	8 14½	8 14½	13 4½	106 0	106 0	106 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	Broach ...		
	Broach ...	8 6½	8 6½	13 4½	...	...	...	6 10½	6 2½	8 0	7 10	7 4½	11 6½	11 6½	10 0	13 4½	8 14½	8 6½	13 4½	...	...	...	18 14	10 15	10 15	80 0	80 0	80 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	Tanna ...		
	Tanna ...	7 6	7 6	9 6	8 4	8 4	12 6	6 15	6 15	6 15	8 3	8 3	9 6	7 11	7 11	13 9	8 5	8 5	10 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	150 0	150 0	130 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	Kolába ...		
	Kolába ...	9 0	9 0	8 0	...	...	...	5 0	5 8	7 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 5	9 14	14 9	9 12	11 0	11 2	112 0	150 0	113 0	13 12	13 4	13 12	Khandesh (Dhulia) ...		
	Khandesh (Dhulia) ...	9 0½	9 0	12 5	...	...	...	5 7	6 1½	7 5	7 11	7 11	10 9	13 15	13 12	15 9	11 9½	11 21	13 14	12 15	14 6	15 12	11 14	12 1	15 9	160 0	160 0	160 0	14 14	14 14	15 4	Násik ...		
	Násik ...	8 9	8 3	12 8	...	...	...	5 15	5 15	5 15	7 7	7 7	9 4	15 2	11 4	16 1	10 6	9 14	12 2	...	...	...	9 10	10 6½	13 14	75 5	80 0	106 10½	13 12	14 4	12 2	Ahmednagar ...		
	Ahmednagar ...	7 2½	8 9½	12 5	...	...	...	6 7	6 10½	7 6	7 7	7 9	8 5	11 12	11 11	12 6	12 2	10 15½	12 7	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	15 0	55 0	55 0	76 0	12 4	12 4	13 6	Poona ...		
	Poona ...	6 14	6 14	9 12	...	...	...	6 2	6 2	7 6	7 6	6 12	8 9	10 14	10 14	10 14	9 3	9 3	10 6	...	...	...	10 15	10 15	12 5	71 2	64 0	98 1	13 8	13 8	11 12	Sholápur ...		
	Sholápur ...	8 10	8 3	10 6	...	...	...	7 2	6 3	8 9	8 0	7 1	9 7	8 10	8 10	9 14	12 14	12 4	11 8	...	...	...	5 1	5 9	8 7	106 0	106 0	140 0	10 5	10 5	10 4	Kaládgi ...		
	Kaládgi ...	4 12	4 12	7 1	...	...	...	5 6	5 6	5 13	6 4	6 12	6 7	8 5	8 5	7 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
	Satara ...	7 6	6 11	10 6	...	...	...	8 3	8 3	7 8	9 6	9 6	8 9	12 0	10 10	10 10	12 15	10 6	9 11	13 2	11 10	13 2	14 3	13 3	6 6	129 7	116 8	145 10	13 2	11 10	13 2	Satara ...		
	Belgaum ...	7 11	7 9	8 10	...	...	...	9 2	7 14	7 5	9 10	9 2	7 13	16 9	15 13	9 6	14 9	14 3	9 3	17 9	17 10	10 3	10 0	9 7	9 14	150 0	150 0	160 0	18 12	15 0	15 0	Belgaum ...		
	Dharwar ...	6 6	6 12	8 0	...	...	...	6 4	5 8	6 0	10 10	9 8	7 8	16 2	13 8	8 8	16 8	15 6	9 8	16 12	17 12	9 12	9 4	8 12	9 7	100 0	100 0	100 0	17 8	15 4	15 0	Dharwar ...		
	Ratnágiri ...	7 12	7 12	8 6	...	...	...	7 3	7 3	7 3	10 1	9 5	10 12	10 0	10 0	12 8	5 13	5 13	11 0	15 9	14 15	13 10	10 15	10 15	10 15	8 Bdls.	8 Bdls.	12 Bdls.	18 4	18 4	18 4	Ratnágiri ...		
	Kanara (Karwar) ...	9 0	9 0	10 0	...	...	...	5 4	5 4	8 0	10 0	9 0	12 0	14 0	15 0	12 0	...	...	10 0	16 0	14 0	12 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	213 0	213 0	213 0	16 0	13 0	13 0	Kanara (Karwar) ...		
	Panch Máhals (Godhra) ...	6 10	6 0	9 0	...	...	...	5 11	5 11	10 0	6 2	6 2	13 0	8 14	9 3	23 8	7 4	7 4	16 0	10 0	10 0	30 0	10 0	10 0	22 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	13 5	13 5	14 0	Panch Máhals (Godhra) ...		
	Aden ...	..	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	5 1	7 0	...	...	5 9	7 7	...	11 3	12 7	...	9 5	12 7	...	...	...	...	...	6 6	9 5	...	...	...	...	Aden ...		
	Asirgarh ...	...	7 0	7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	11 0	15 0	16 0	...	14 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	160 0	...	32 0	32 0	Asirgarh ...		
	Baroda ...	8 6	8 4	10 5	7 7	9 4	18 4	5 7	5 13½	7 8	6 12	6 10½	11 0	10 4½	11 4½	20 9	8 7	8 14½	14 12	8 9	7 13	15 9	9 1	8 13	15 9	91 7	103 0	81 8	16 0	15 10	16 0	Baroda ...		
	Disa ...	7 13	7 8	16 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 8	6 4	10 0	15 0	15 4½	21 0	11 0	11 0	15 0	9 12	10 11	22 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	150 0	150 0	150 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	Disa ...		
	Nimach ...	11 12	11 12	15 0	15 0	15 0	21 8	...	...	...	7 0	6 13½	10 0	10 0	10 0	30 0	11 0	11 0	22 9½	13 5	12 15	21 8	16 0	16 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	17 5	18 5	25 0	Nimach ...		
	Nasirabad ...	12 15½	12 14½	23 0	15 7½	15 7	35 11½	6 0	5 13½	8 0	7 0	6 13½	10 0	9 0	11 0	19 0	8 4	8 0	8 0	16 0	17 4½	40 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	100 0	100 0	72 0	45 0	45 0	50 0	Nasirabad ...		
	Rájkot ...	7 8	7 8	13 8	...	...	...	4 8	4 8	6 0	6 0	6 0	9 0	11 0	11 0	19 0	8 4	8 0	8 0	8 8	9 0	16 0	8 8	9 0	16 0	40 0	40 0	60 0	47 8	45 0	64 0	Rájkot ...		
	Upper Sind Frontier ...	13 12	13 12	18 14	15 0	16 0	17 12	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	18 0	17 0	27 0	16 0	...	...	16 0	13 8	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	25 0	30 0	32 0	Upper Sind Frontier ...		
	Karachi ...	11 2	10 14	13 5	14 8	15 0	18 0	6 8	7 0	8 0	9 8	9 8	10 0	14 0	13 0	16 0	10 0	10 0	15 0	6 0	6 8	10 0	13 0	13 0	15 0	112 0	114 0	118 0	16 0	20 0	63 0	Karachi ...		
	Haidarabad ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Haidarabad ...		
	Shikarpur ...	13 0	13 0	17 8	16 0	16 0	21 4	8 0	8 0	10 0	11 12	11 12	16 0	13 12	13 12	20 0	17 12	17 12	26 10	27 0	27 0	27 0	13 5	13 5	21 4	240 0	240 0	240 0	22 8	22 8	36 0	Shikarpur ...		
	Thar and Parkar ...	9 3	9 2	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	6 7	6 10	8 4	...	...	30 0	10 0	9 12	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	106 12	106 12	120 0	19 6	19 3	24 0	Thar and Parkar ...		
	Western Districts.																															*Western Districts.*		
	Burdwan ...	13 0a	15 0	16 0	25 0	27 0	20 0	21 0	15 4	17 8	23 0	15 12	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	17 12	21 4	14 0	14 0	16 0	9 3	9 0	9 4	Burdwan ...	Bengal.	
	Bancoorah ...	13 8b	13 0	16 4	24 0	24 0	23 0	15 0	15 4	21 8	18 12	18 12	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 12	15 8	19 8	14 0	14 0	16 0	8 8	8 8	8 12	Bancoorah ...			
	Beerbhoom ...	13 8c	13 8	21 0	20 0	20 0	24 0	11 4	11 4	16 0	17 0	16 8	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	17 0	23 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	8 8	8 8	8 4	Beerbhoom ...			
	Midnapore ...	13 0	13 0	17 0	...	...	...	12 0	13 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	26 0	9 0	8 8	9 0	Midnapore ...			
	Hooghly ...	13 0d	13 0	18 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	13 0 to 13 8	18 0 to 13 8	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0 to 14 0	13 0 to 14 0	21 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Hooghly ...			
	Howrah ...	13 0	12 8	15 0	...	...	...	9 0	11 8	12 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	18 0	12 0	11 0	12 0	9 8	10 0	9 8	Howrah ...			
	Central Districts.																															*Central Districts.*		
	Calcutta ...	12 4	13 0	13 0	18 0	24 0	27 0	7 8	8 0	9 8	12 0	13 0	15 4	18 0	20 0	26 0	...	...	...	17 8	17 8	18 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Calcutta ...			
	24-Pergunnahs ...	...e	...	...	...	...	...	7 4	7 4	8 0	10 0	10 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	18 12	16 12	10 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	24-Pergunnahs ...			
	Nuddea ...	14 8	13 5	16 13½	30 8	30 8	35 8	12 5	12 5	14 8	13 5	12 13	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 4	17 4	24 2	10 0	10 0	10 0	9 6	9 6	9 2½	Nuddea ...			
	Jessore ...	11 0f	11 0	21 8	...	...	33 0	9 8	9 12	18 0	14 0	14 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	30 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Jessore ...			
	Moorshedabad ...	16 0g	15 0 to 17 0	19 0	35 0 to 40 0	33 0 to 40 0	26 0	10 0 to 14 0	10 0 to 17 0	16 0	14 0 to 17 0	14 0 to 19 0	20 0	...	...	...	22 13	22 0	...	20 0 to 22 13	20 0 to 22 0	27 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	7 0 to 9 0	7 0 to 9 0	9 0	Moorshedabad ...			

a In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 15 seers, barley 33 to 40 seers, best rice 12 to 18-1 seers, common rice 15 to 18-15 seers, and gram 14-8 to 20 seers.
b In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 15 seers, barley 20 to 36 seers, best rice 15 to 19 seers, common rice 18 to 22 seers, maize or Indian corn 20 to 30 seers, and gram 14 to 16-8 seers.
c In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 17 seers, best rice 14 to 19 seers, common rice 17 to 20 seers, and gram 16 to 23 seers.
d In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 13 to 13-12 seers, barley 22 to 32 seers, best rice 7 to 13-4 seers, common rice 9 to 16 seers, and gram 13 to 18-8 seers.
e In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 11-4 to 12-8 seers, barley 17-8 to 22-8 seers, best rice 6-8 to 7-4 seers, common rice 10 to 16 seers, and gram 16 seers.
f In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat (at Bagirhat) 8 seers, best rice 10 to 13 seers, common rice 13 to 16 seers, and gram (at Jhekar Gatcha) 16-4 seers.
g In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 13 to 16-8 seers, barley 30 to 38 seers, best rice 12 to 16 seers, common rice 16 to 21 seers, and gram 19 to 24 seers.

Prices Current at Foreign throughout

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	[illegible] Present fortnight.	[illegible] Past fortnight.	[illegible] Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Lesser Millets (Kavaru, Varagu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nagiee) Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets (Kavaru, Varagu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nagiee) Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets (Kavaru, Varagu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nagiee) Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	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.	
Bengal—*continued.*	*Central Districts*—contd.																			
	Dinagepore	12 11½	12 0	17 8	11 8	11 8	22 8	20 0	19 3	20 0	22 0	24 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Rajshahye	13 8 to 15 8	12 0 to 15 12	22 0	18 12	15 0	37 8	7 8 to 9 12	10 8	18 12 to 21 0	16 11 to 17 13	18 0 to 19 0	21 6 to 21 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Rungpore	15 0	15 0	22 8	...	...	...	12 6	12 6	12 12½	22 8	21 8	27 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Bograh	12 0	12 0	20 8	...	...	...	10 8	12 0	20 0	21 0	25 8	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Pubna	15 0	15 0	22 8	...	...	...	8 0	8 8	12 0	16 8	16 0	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Darjeeling	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Jalpáiguri	10 6	11 0	13 3	...	...	...	11 7	11 0	16 0	13 8	13 5	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Eastern Districts.																			
	Dacca	12 4	11 7	16 0	32 0	26 14	10 0	14 4	11 7	16 0 to 19 0	17 10	16 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Furreedpore	14 0	15 0	24 0	...	30 0	30 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	16 0	14 0	21 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Backergunge	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	12 0	16 0	17 0	16 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Mymensingh	10 0	10 0	15 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	21 0	16 0	16 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Tipperah	11 0	11 0	13 0	...	...	...	13 0	11 0	13 0	21 0	17 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Chittagong	9 0	8 0	10 0	...	...	...	9 8	7 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Noakhally	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	14 0	19 0	19 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	8 10	10 0	11 6	10 0	11 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Hill Tipperah	8 0	8 0	10 0	...	...	...	17 0	16 0	18 0	23 0	18 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Behar.																			
	Patna	17 0	19 0	21 0	23 0	26 0	32 8	11 8	11 8	14 0	16 8	17 0	23 8	...	...	35 0	...	...	...	
	Gya	18 0	18 8	22 8	27 8	27 0	27 8	11 0	11 0	12 8	12 4 to 13 0	13 0	30 0	19 0	19 0	31 0	...	...	...	
	Shahabad	14 8 to 15 8	15 0 to 16 0	20 0	19 0	22 0	30 0	to 11 8	to 11 8	18 0	to 13 0	to 13 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Durbhunga	16 8	16 8	19 8	23 0	25 4	35 8	10 0	11 0	14 12	13 0	14 4	20 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Mozufferpore	14 0	15 0	19 0	...	...	35 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	13 0	12 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Sarun	13 0	13 8	20 0	20 8	20 0	33 0	7 12	7 8	11 0	11 0	11 8	20 0	18 8	20 0	37 0	...	...	...	
	Chumparun	14 0	14 0	18 0	21 0	20 0	...	8 0	7 0	8 8	12 8	12 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Monghyr	14 7	16 8	21 0	22 0	25 2	37 8	9 4	10 5	16 8	12 6	14 7	27 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Bhaugulpore	13 14	13 14	17 11	23 0	21 7	18 15	14 8	10 11	20 3	15 2	13 14	21 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Purneah	14 0 to 20 0	16 0 to 22 0	20 0 to 23 0	...	...	...	14 0 to 20 0	16 0	25 0	22 0	20 0 to 22 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Maldah	16 0	16 0	18 0	35 0	32 0	45 0	17 0	17 0	23 0	18 0	18 0	24 0	...	...	...	23 0	23 0	32 0	
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	...	13 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	13 0	18 0	16 0	14 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	35 0	
	Orissa.																			
	Cuttack	14 7	14 7	21 0	...	...	...	9 3	9 3	17 1	14 7*	15 0	19 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Pooree	14 7	14 7	17 1	...	...	...	7 14	7 14	14 7	11 13	14 13	18 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Balasore	11 0	11 0	16 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Chota Nagpore—South-Western Frontier Agency.																			
	Hazaribágh	16 0	17 0	21 0	...	24 0	...	11 0	12 0	13 0	16 0	17 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Lohardugga	14 0	14 0	20 0	17 0	18 0	30 0	16 0	16 0	26 0	21 0	20 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Singbhoom	20 0	19 0	26 0	36 0	40 0	32 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	30 0	32 0	40 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Maunbhoom	14 0	14 0	18 0	32 0	30 0	32 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	23 0	23 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Assam.	Sylhet																			
	Cachar																			
	Goalpára																			
	Gáro Hills																			
	Kámrúp																			
	Darrang	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Nowgong																			
	Sibsagar																			
	Lakhimpur																			
	Khási & Jaintiá Hills																			
	Nága Hills																			
N.-W. Provinces.	Dehra Dún	12 8	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	26 0	8 0	8 0	15 0	8 8	8 8	18 0	12 0	13 0	24 0	12 0	15 0	26 0	
	Saharanpur	13 7	12 14	24 13	16 2	16 0	32 5	8 0	7 8	12 15	9 9	9 11	17 4	12 14	12 15	32 5	12 14	14 0	30 3	
	Muzaffarnagar	14 0	14 10	27 8	15 6	15 6	35 3	8 13	8 13	6 1	9 14	9 14	18 10	15 6	15 6	35 3	12 2	13 4	28 10	
	Meerut	14 0	14 4	26 0	16 0	16 8	36 0	6 8	6 8	9 0	9 0	9 0	18 8	14 0	15 0	34 0	11 8	13 0	30 0	
	Bulandshahr	13 8	13 8	28 8	16 0	15 8	42 0	6 0	6 0	9 0	8 0	8 0	18 0	14 0	14 0	38 0	11 0	11 0	35 0	
	Aligarh	13 8	14 0	27 8	15 0	14 0	36 0	6 0	6 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	21 0	14 0	14 0	36 0	13 0	13 0	32 0	
	Kumaun	10 4	10 8	14 4	12 0	12 0	18 0	7 0	7 0	10 0	9 0	9 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	

* In Jajpore and Kendrapara rice is procurable at 21 seers per rupee.
A In Roygunge the prices are :—Wheat 13 seers, best rice 20 seers, common rice 22 seers, and gram 13 seers.
s In Nattore the prices are :—Wheat 22-8 seers, best rice 8-10 seers, common rice 13-8 seers, and gram 15-12 seers.
j In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 15 to 20 seers, best rice 11-4 to 20 seers, common rice 20 to 22-8 seers, and gram 18 seers.
k At Serajgunge the prices are :—Wheat 8-8 seers, best rice 8 seers, common rice 16 seers, and gram 13 seers.
l In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat [illegible] to 16 seers, best rice 6 to 12-3 seers, common rice 11 to 18-5 seers, and gram 8 to 13-3 seers.
m In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat at (Jallergunge) 16 seers, barley (at Jallergunge) 20 seers, best rice 13 to 20 seers, common rice 14 to 21 seers, and gram 14-8 to 16 seers.
n In the interior the prices range as follow :—Best rice [illegible] to 14 seers, common rice 14 to 17 seers, and gram 12 to 15 seers.
o In the interior the prices range as follow :—Best rice [illegible] to 17 seers, common rice 13 to 20 seers, and gram 12 to 13 seers.
p In the interior the prices range as follow :—[illegible] seers, best rice 9 to 20 seers, common rice 16 to 22 seers, and gram 11 to 16 seers.
q In the interior the prices range as follow :—Best rice [illegible] to 14 seers, and common rice 14 to 16 seers.
r In the interior the prices range as follow :—Best rice [illegible] to 13 seers, and common rice 17 to 24 seers.
t In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 18 to 18-1 seers, barley 27 to 29 seers, common rice 12-8 to 19 seers, and gram 21 to 22-8 seers.
v In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 12 to 14-8 seers, barley 17 to 19 seers, best rice 9 seers, common rice 11 to 12-8 seers, and gram 18 to 20 seers.

India for the 1st half of December 1877—continued.

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	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 1876.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	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.			
Bengal—*continued.*	*Central Districts*—contd.															
	Dinagepore	...	...	...	14 6	14 6	24 0	180 0	160 0	180 0	8 0	8 0	8 4	Dinagepore		
	Rajshahye	...	...	...	13 8 to 18 12	18 0	24 6 to 26 4	240 0	240 0	320 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Rajshahye		
	Rungpore	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	18 0	107 0	107 0	107 0	8 1	8 1	7 8	Rungpore		
	Bograh	...	...	...	12 0	13 8	20 8	67 8	67 8	67 8	7 14	8 4	8 4	Bograh		
	Pubna	...	...	...	12 0 to 18 12	12 0 to 18 12	26 4	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Pubna		
	Darjeeling	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Darjeeling		
	Jalpáiguri	...	...	...	12 2	12 2	16 0	80 0	80 0	160 0	7 4	7 4	7 5	Jalpáiguri		
	Eastern Districts.															
	Dacca	...	...	...	12 4	13 5	22 0	80 0	80 0	100 0	9 0	8 14	8 14	Dacca		
	Furreedpore	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	18 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 8	Furreedpore		
	Backergunge	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	20 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Backergunge		
	Mymensingh	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	20 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 8	Mymensingh		
	Tipperah	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	18 8	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	8 8	Tipperah		
	Chittagong	...	...	...	5 8	9 0	13 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	Chittagong		
	Noakhally	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	13 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	Noakhally		
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	320 0	320 0	200 0	7 4	6 6	6 6	Chittagong Hill Tracts		
	Hill Tipperah	...	...	...	9 5	9 5	10 6	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Hill Tipperah		
	Behar.															
	Patna	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	28 0	150 0	150 0	140 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Patna		
	Gya	30 0	24 0	38 0	23 8	24 8	26 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Gya		
	Shahabad	20 0	19 8	28 0	18 8 to 19 8	19 8	31 0	160 0	180 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Shahabad		
	Durbhunga	25 12	24 0	38 8	17 8	19 8	28 12	176 0	176 0	198 0	8 0	8 0	7 14	Durbhunga		
	Mozufferpore	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	27 0	160 0	160 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Mozufferpore		
	Sarun	20 8	20 0	36 0	18 0	18 4	29 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 4	8 8	8 8	Sarun		
	Chumparun	...	...	38 0	17 0	18 0	29 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 12	Chumparun		
	Monghyr	...	...	...	18 9	18 9	36 7	126 0	126 0	147 0	8 4	8 4	8 4	Monghyr		
	Bhaugulpore	...	...	...	21 7	21 7	26 12	165 3	151 9	151 8	8 13	8 3	8 13	Bhaugulpore		
	Purneah	...	...	...	14 0 to 18 0	14 0 to 18 0	26 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Purneah		
	Maldah	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	28 0	120 0	130 0	130 0	8 4	8 4	8 4	Maldah		
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	...	...	...	18 0	19 0	22 0	200 0	200 0	240 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Sonthal Pergunnahs		
	Orissa.															
	Cuttack	17 0	17 0	21 0	17 0	18 6	21 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	Cuttack		
	Pooree	...	...	...	15 12	17 1	21 0	105 0	105 0	125 0	10 8	10 8	13 2	Pooree		
	Balasore	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	13 0	100 0	100 0	90 0	7 8	7 8	9 4	Balasore		
	Chota Nagpore—South-Western Frontier Agency.															
	Hazáribágh	...	27 0	42 0	21 0	24 0	25 0	240 0	240 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Hazáribágh		
	Lohardugga	36 0	36 0	55 0	20 0	22 0	14 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	Lohardugga		
	Singbhoom	...	...	...	26 0	26 0	20 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	6 8	6 8	6 0	Singbhoom		
	Maunbhoom	64 0	64 0	64 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	160 0	160 0	180 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Maunbhoom		
Assam.	Sylhet													Sylhet		
	Cachar													Cachar		
	Goalpára													Goalpára		
	Gáro Hills													Gáro Hills		
	Kámrúp													Kámrúp		
	Darrang	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Darrang		
	Nowgong													Nowgong		
	Sibsagar													Sibsagar		
	Lakhimpur													Lakhimpur		
	Khási & Jaintiá Hills													Khási & Jaintiá Hills		
	Nága Hills													Nága Hills		
N.-W. Provinces.	Dehra Dún	...	...	...	15 8	15 0	28 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 8	Dehra Dún		
	Saharanpur	...	...	...	16 2	16 3	33 6	150 8	152 0	129 0	8 13	8 10	8 4	Saharanpur		
	Muzaffarnagar	...	...	...	16 8	15 6	33 0	176 0	176 0	132 0	...	...	...	Muzaffarnagar		
	Meerut	...	...	...	15 8	15 12	36 0	120 0	120 0	105 0	9 8	9 8	9 8	Meerut		
	Bulandshahr	...	...	...	15 0	14 8	41 8	160 0	160 0	140 0	9 8	9 8	9 12	Bulandshahr		
	Aligarh	...	...	...	14 0	13 8	38 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 12	9 8	10 8	Aligarh		
	Kumaun	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	Kumaun		

m In Modhoobanee the prices are :—Wheat 20 seers, barley 28 seers, best rice 14 seers, common rice 18 seers, lesser millets 27 seers, maize or Indian-corn 27 seers, and gram 19 seers.
o In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 15 to 16 seers, barley 24 to 25 seers, best rice 9 to 13 seers, common rice 14 seers, maize or Indian-corn 21 to 25 seers, and gram 20-8 to 23 seers.
p In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 18-8 to 16-8 seers, barley 16 to 30 seers, best rice 7-12 to 13 seers, common rice 12-8 to 14 seers, lesser millets 22 to 25 seers, maize or Indian-corn 20 to 22-8 seers, and gram 16 to 20 seers.
x In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 17 to 23 seers, barley (at Banka) 25 seers, best rice 16 to 20 seers, common rice 17-8 to 27 seers, murwa 33 to 35 seers, maize or Indian-corn (at Banka) 28 seers, and gram 15 to 19 seers.
y In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 13 to 20 seers, best rice 14 to 20 seers, common rice 21 to 22-8 seers, and gram 14 to 16 seers.
z In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 13-12 to 15 seers, barley 20 to 30 seers, best rice 16 to 20 seers, common rice 17 to 22 seers, maize or Indian-corn 24 to 37-8 seers, and gram 16 to 20 seers.
z1 In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 16 to 20 seers, barley 32-8 seers, best rice 12 seers, common rice 16 to 17 seers, lesser millets 30 to 32 seers, maize or Indian-corn 26 seers, and gram 18 to 27-8 seers.
z2 At Daltongunge, the prices on the 12th instant were :—Wheat 17 seers, best rice 14-12 seers, common rice 17 seers, and makai 30 seers; at Lohardugga the prices on the 5th were :—Wheat 26 seers, best rice 23 seers, and common rice 25 seers.
z3 In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 12 to 16 seers, best rice 18 to 20 seers, common rice 20 to 24 seers, and gram 12 to 16 seers.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 1st half of December 1877 —continued.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Great Millet (Cholam, Jowar), *Holcus sorgum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholam, Jowar), *Holcus sorgum.* Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholam, Jowar), *Holcus sorgum.* Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	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 1876.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagu, Sawee, Cheena, Coradoo, Murhwa, Nugilee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagu, Sawee, Cheena, Coradoo, Murhwa, Nugilee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagu, Sawee, Cheena, Coradoo, Murhwa, Nugilee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.				
N.-W. Provinces — *contd.*	Garhwál	9 8	9 8	17 8	11 4	11 4	22 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	7 8	7 8	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	280 0	200 0	280 0	6 4	6 4	6 0	Garhwál				
	Bijnor	12 4	13 3	22 8	18 0	16 5	27 0	7 14	8 7	15 12	9 0	9 0	19 11	13 8	13 8	33 12	7 14	11 4	28 2	14 10	15 0	28 0	180 0	180 0	112 8	...	...	...	Bijnor				
	Moradabad	11 14	11 14	24 6	15 10	11 6	36 4	6 14	7 3	11 14	7 8	8 12	21 4	13 12	13 12	34 6	12 13	12 8	31 14	14 1	14 1	33 2	125 0	125 0	112 8	...	...	10 5	Moradabad				
	Budaun	11 8	10 12½	22 12½	13 3	12 0	36 0	7 8	7 8	12 0	8 6	8 6	19 3	12 9½	12 0	36 0	12 9½	12 0	31 12½	13 3	12 14	31 12½	192 0	192 0	192 0	8 13½	8 6	9 0	Budaun				
	Bareilly	11 4	11 4	21 4	14 6	13 12	32 8	6 4	6 4	6 14	7 13	7 8	20 0	15 0	13 12	35 0	12 8	13 2	31 4	13 4	13 4	32 0	180 0	180 0	155 0	9 0	9 2	9 4	Bareilly				
	Sháhjahánpur	11 10	11 4	24 8	13 12	13 4	39 0	6 2	6 4	8 8	9 0	9 4	21 0	...	...	36 0	...	...	34 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Sháhjahánpur				
	Tarái Pergunnahs	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	39 0	140 0	120 0	80 0	10 8	9 8	11 0	Tarái Pergunnahs				
	Muttra	13 0	12 12	25 8	14 8	14 0	37 0	7 8	7 0	10 0	9 8	9 0	18 0	12 0	14 0	38 0	12 0	12 0	28 0	14 0	14 8	34 0	110 0	120 0	90 0	9 0	9 0	9 8	Muttra				
	Agra	12 4	12 8	23 8½	14 0	14 8	34 2	4 0	4 0	6 8	9 0	9 0	14 0	13 8	14 8	34 2	12 0	12 0	28 2	13 1¼	12 15	33 0	180 0	165 0	170 0	8 10	8 10	9 0	Agra				
	Farukhabad	11 0	10 10½	24 6	12 1	11 1	37 2	5 12	6 0	8 0	7 2	7 2	18 0	12 6	13 7	37 8	12 10	13 7	34 12	13 12	15 0	31 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 4	9 8	Farukhabad				
	Mainpuri	11 4	11 4	25 0	12 0	13 0	33 8	6 0	6 8	8 0	9 0	8 8	19 8	13 8	...	33 0	12 0	12 0	32 0	14 0	14 0	30 0	160 0	150 0	160 0	8 0	8 8	8 8	Mainpuri				
	Etáwah	12 0	12 8	22 8	13 0	13 0	32 0	6 0	6 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	17 8	14 0	14 0	35 0	13 0	14 0	30 8	12 12	13 4	30 8	110 0	140 0	140 0	9 0	9 8	10 0	Etah				
	Etah	12 4	12 4	25 8	13 4	13 4	35 0	5 12	6 0	8 0	8 12	9 0	16 0	13 8	13 0	31 0	...	...	31 0	15 0	16 0	37 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	...	...	...	Jalaun				
	Jalaun	14 0	14 8	29 0	15 0	16 0	34 0	7 0	7 0	10 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	40 0	15 0	15 0	35 0	15 3	14 13	32 5	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 12	8 8	9 14	Jhánsi				
	Jhánsi	13 6	13 8	23 11	14 7	16 0	32 8	6 8	6 8	9 0	8 0	8 0	17 0	15 8	14 14	33 0	14 8	13 8	31 8	17 8	17 4	30 0	320 0	320 0	240 0	7 0	7 0	7 8	Lalitpur				
	Lalitpur	15 0	14 4	25 0	16 0	16 8	32 0	7 0	8 0	12 8	8 0	9 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	36 0	16 0	16 0	29 0	15 8	15 0	32 0	150 0	160 0	140 0	9 0	9 0	9 8	Cawnpore				
	Cawnpore	12 4	12 0	24 0	15 8	14 8	23 0	7 8	7 8	11 0	9 8	9 8	17 8	15 8	15 8	36 0	14 8	14 0	30 0	15 0	14 4	31 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 8	8 8	9 2	Fatehpur				
	Fatehpur	11 12	11 8	22 8	13 10	13 2	35 0	7 12	7 12	14 8	9 0	9 6	22 8	16 8	16 8	40 0	14 12	14 0	31 8	18 0	18 0	38 0	170 0	160 0	160 0	...	...	11 0	Bánda				
	Bánda	15 0	15 0	25 0	17 8	18 0	31 0	7 8	7 8	16 0	9 0	9 4	25 0	19 0	19 0	43 0	16 4	17 0	38 0	16 10	16 10	30 8	140 0	160 0	140 0	8 0	8 14	8 12	Allahabad				
	Allahabad	11 8	11 12	19 8	16 4	16 0	30 12	8 0	8 0	11 0	9 0	9 8	26 8	17 12	19 0	38 8	15 0	15 0	31 8	16 8	16 5	38 8	140 0	140 0	140 0	...	...	...	Hamirpur				
	Hamirpur	14 9	14 14	28 2	15 3	14 10	30 6	7 14	8 0	14 2	8 2	8 8	19 2	18 0	15 12	15 0	15 12	16 0	33 12	15 8	14 13	31 1	197 12	197 12	197 12	8 6	8 6	8 1	Jaunpur				
	Jaunpur	12 0	11 4	24 0	14 13	15 2	33 3	7 1	7 1	8 7	9 14	9 14	19 12	...	14 13	13 0	12 12	11 14	2 29 10	14 0	14 0	30 10	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Gorakhpur				
	Gorakhpur	10 15	10 15	22 12	12 4	12 4	28 14	8 5	7 14	16 10	10 8	9 3	20 2	13 9	13 2	35 0	...	...	28 0	13 8	14 4	31 4	180 0	180 0	200 0	7 0	7 0	7 13	Basti				
	Basti	11 9	11 4	24 6	11 7	11 8	35 0	9 1	9 1	15 0	9 6	9 6	20 0	13 2	13 2	...	...	...	...	15 8	15 8	29 8	177 0	177 0	177 0	7 4	7 4	7 4	Azamgarh				
	Azamgarh	10 12	10 15	21 12	14 6	14 6	28 0	7 6	7 6	10 5	10 5	10 5	20 6	15 0	15 0	32 7	...	...	...	15 8	15 8	26 0	120 0	120 0	130 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Mirzapur				
	Mirzapur	12 0	12 0	20 0	17 0	17 0	28 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	12 0	11 8	22 0	17 0	19 0	33 0	14 0	14 8	31 0	16 5	16 5	27 3	120 0	120 0	120 0	...	...	6 13	Benares				
	Benares	13 14	14 15½	21 12	15 12	15 12	29 6	8 11	8 12	13 1	11 6½	11 6½	23 15	16 5	15 0	34 10	15 12	13 1	29 6	17 6	18 0	30 4	180 0	154 8	154 8	7 6	7 6	7 6	Ghazipur				
	Ghazipur	12 4	13 8	22 8	15 7	16 1½	27 11	7 11½	7 11½	8 6	9 10½	10 15½	19 5	16 1½	16 12	36 1	13 8	14 2½	29 10															
Panjab.	Delhi	13 12	14 0	27 0	16 8	16 0	35 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	40 0	14 8	14 0	31 0	15 8	15 0	38 8	100 0	100 0	80 0	8 12	8 12	8 8	Delhi				
	Gurgáon	13 4	13 0	27 0	14 12	15 0	37 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	11 0	15 0	14 0	40 0	13 0	13 0	35 8	14 12	15 0	39 0	180 0	180 0	110 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Gurgáon				
	Karnál	12 8	12 8	25 0	14 0	15 0	32 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	32 0	10 0	10 0	27 0	16 8	15 0	33 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 4	8 4	8 0	Karnál				
	Hissár	13 0	13 0	26 0	18 8	18 8	45 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	46 0	15 0	15 0	37 0	18 8	20 0	46 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Hissár				
	Rohtak	12 8	12 0	26 0	15 0	15 0	36 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	14 0	15 0	...	37 0	14 0	...	32 0	16 0	15 0	40 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Rohtak				
	Sirsa	15 8	15 0	28 0	22 12	22 0	59 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	16 0	21 8	21 0	70 0	18 0	18 0	44 0	23 8	23 0	55 0	240 0	240 0	160 0	32 0	28 0	40 0	Sirsa				
	Umballa	14 8	15 8	24 4	18 0	17 0	40 0	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	16 8	16 8	18 0	40 0	13 0	12 0	25 0	17 8	17 4	36 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 6	9 4	9 4	Umballa				
	Ludhiána	15 8	15 8	27 8	21 0	19 0	47 0	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	12 8	18 8	18 8	44 0	15 0	16 0	34 0	18 4	18 0	47 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	9 8	9 8	9 12	Ludhiána				
	Simla	12 12	13 0	19 0	15 0	15 0	30 0	...	...	...	8 0	9 8	8 14	15 0	15 0	25 8	14 0	14 0	25 12	14 0	14 0	25 12	80 0	80 0	80 0	8 0	8 4	8 0	Simlá				
	Jullundur	15 8	16 8	27 0	18 0	19 0	34 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 0	24 0	24 0	36 0	19 0	19 0	26 0	18 0	19 0	40 0	100 0	100 0	80 0	9 12	9 12	9 12	Jullundur				
	Hushiárpúr	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Hushiárpúr				
	Kángra	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	25 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	13 0	...	...	22 0	8 0	8 0	22 0	15 0	15 0	22 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Kángra				
	Amritsar	15 0	15 8	39 8	13 0	19 8	49 0	...	...	...	9 12	10 0	16 0	19 8	19 8	52 0	14 0	14 0	23 0	19 8	20 8	53 0	110 0	110 0	110 0	10 4	10 4	10 0	Amritsar[a]				
	Siálkot	15 4	16 8	29 0	16 0	17 0	46 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	17 0	19 0	17 0	49 0	16 0	16 0	32 0	18 0	20 0	42 0	130 0	130 0	120 0	10 4	10 4	10 4	Siálkot				
	Gurdáspúr	15 0	14 8	24 0	13 0	13 0	30 0	...	...	...	10 0	11 8	14 0	20 0	19 0	52 0	14 0	15 0	36 0	19 0	17 8	38 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 8	9 8	9 0	Gurdáspúr				
	Lahore	15 0	15 8	30 0	20 0	21 0	55 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	28 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	22 0	53 0	105 0	105 0	80 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Lahore				
	Ferozepore	16 8	17 0	32 0	26 0	27 0	60 0	...	...	...	10 0	11 0	17 0	20 0	20 0	40 0	14 0	15 0	40 0	23 0	25 0	53 0	120 0	135 0	100 0	9 12	9 12	10 0	Ferozepore[b]				
	Gujránwála	16 0	16 4	28 0	19 0	19 0	54 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 8	13 0	...	22 0	52 0	23 8	...	44 0	19 0	19 8	48 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 8	10 8	10 8	Gujránwála				
	Ráwalpindi	18 8	20 4	37 8	24 0	25 0	51 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	7 0	25 0	25 0	46 0	20 0	21 4	46 0	16 8	16 8	42 0	...	...	...	10 4	10 0	11 4	Ráwalpindi				
	Jhelum	18 8	19 8	34 0	18 0	17 0	42 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 8	37 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Jhelum				
	Gujrát	15 7	14 12	31 0	18 0	16 8	52 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	14 0	17 0	18 0	45 0	17 8	18 0	45 8	17 12	17 0	46 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 8	11 0	10 12	Gujrát				
	Shahpúr	20 0	18 0	32 0	20 0	22 0	42 0	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	11 0	23 0	22 0	36 0	21 0	20 0	37 0	21 0	20 0	42 0	320 0	320 0	240 0	11 8	11 8	11 8	Shahpúr				
	Mooltan	14 0	14 8	22 0	24 0	24 0	31 0	...	...	...	8 0	9 0	10 0	22 0	24 0	30 0	17 0	19 0	26 0	16 0	17 0	32 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 12	11 0	9 12	Mooltan				
	Jhang	17 0	15 8	28 0	26 0	27 0	49 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	22 0	24 0	34 0	19 0	22 0	24 0	23 8	24 0	49 0	200 0	200 0	240 0	10 8	10 8	10 12	Jhang				
	Montgomery	16 0	16 0	31 0	26 0	26 0	40 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	8 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	...	23 8	21 8	45 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Montgomery				
	Muzaffargarh	16 0	15 8	21 8	26 0	24 0	32 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	21 0	23 0	28 0	24 0	24 0	27 0	17 0	18 0	28 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Muzaffargarh				
	Dera Ismail Khan	20 0	21 4	33 12	26 4	27 8	45 0	...	...	...	6 9	6 9	6 4	25 0	22 8	42 8	20 0	20 0	40 0	22 8	26 4	52 8	125 0	125 0	87 8	65 0	65 0	57 8	Dera Ismail Khán				
	Dera Ghazi Khan	15 15	15 15	22 3	18 12	18 12	28 7	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	10 0	21 4	20 10	32 8	17 8	17 8	30 10	16 4	16 4	31 14	150 0	150 0	150 0	33 12	33 12	32 8	Dera Ghazi Khan				
	Bannú	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received.			Bannú				
	Peshawar																												Peshawar				
	Kohat	22 15	21 0	39 9	35 11	30 10	63 12	...	...	...	16 9	15 5	19 2	26 12	26 12	51 0	28 0	28 0	53 9	16 9	15 6	40 13	102 0	102 0	127 8	102 0	102 0	102 0	Kohát[a]				
	Hazara	14 0	15 0	34 0	21 0	22 0	70 0	...	...	...	9 0	10 0	18 0	...	...	...	16 0	17 0	54 0	13 0	13 0	33 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Hazara				
Oudh.	Lucknow	10 15	10 14	22 13½	13 0	13 3½	33 8	5 0	5 0	7 0	8 4	8 4	20 0	14 4	13 8	34 0	12 8	11 13½	32 0	14 8*	14 4½	39 0	130 0	130 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	Lucknow				
	Unao	12 0	11 8	23 8	14 0	14 0	37 0	6 8	6 8	8 0	9 0	9 0	20 0	15 0	14 0	40 0	13 0	13 0	33 0	14 0†	14 0	35 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Unao				
	Bára Banki	11 0	10 4	23 0	14 0	15 0	28 0	6 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	19 0	14 12	13 8	40 0	11 0	11 0	33 0	18 0‡	18 0	44 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Bára Banki				
	Sítápur	11 12	12 4	26 8	13 8	15 0	46 14	5 8	5 8	9 0	9 0	10 0	22 12	15 4	14 8	47 3	13 12	14 0	37 8	15 3§	15 0	51 12	12 13	13 4	36 8	8 4	8 4	9 4	Sítápur				
	Hardui	10 10	10 15	23 0	12 12	12 11	59 0	5 10	5 10	7 9	7 8	7 8	18 12	...	...	41 4	...	...	33 10	...	...	...	12 7	12 0	32 13	8 7	8 7	8 4	Hardui				
	Kheri	12 0	11 12	26 8	16 0	14 0	38 0	7 0	6 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	22 8	18 0	18 0	57 4	14 0	...	36 0	19 0‖	19 0	80 0	225 0	225 0	192 0	8 0	7 8	8 0	Kheri				
	Fyzabad	11 14	12 0	23 8	13 14½	13 12	35 8	7 8	8 0	14 4	9 12	9 10	20 12	16 3	15 5	45 8	13 4	12 6	32 8	28 0‖	28 0	55 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Fyzabad				
	Bharaich	12 8	12 8	25 0	18 0	18 0	34 0	7 0	7 0	11 0	8 0	8 0	19 0	18 0	18 0	50 0	11 0	10 0	24 0	16 14‡	16 0	47 6	14 12	14 12	33 11	8 0	8 0	8 4	Bharaich				
	Gonda	12 12	12 9	24 3	14 12	15 4	36 3	9 4	9 2	20 1	9 12	9 10	20 12	16 3	15 5	45 8	13 4	12 6	32 8	17 0¶	16 0	50 0	260 0	260 0	260 0	7 8	8 0	8 8	Gonda				
	Rái Bareli	11 2	11 4	25 8	12 12	12 0	37 8	8 0	7 8	23 0	8 4	8 0	24 0	15 0	14 4	39 0	12 0	12 12	35 0	15 6**	15 3	41 11	170 0	193 5	193 5	8 4	8 12	9 0	Rái Bareli				
	Sultánpur	12 0	11 12	24 8	14 0	14 4	36 0	7 8	7 8	10 0	10 8	10 0	25 0	14 0	...	34 0	13 0	...	28 0	15 2	13 1	32 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 12	9 0	Sultánpur				
	Pratábgarh	12 10	11 9	25 5	15 8	14 1	37 0	7 8	7 9	17 5	9 0	9 8	25 1	15 8	14 1	36 7	14 4	13 1	33 5	15 6**	15 3	41 11	170 0	193 5	193 5	8 0	7 5	8 0	Pratábgarh				

[a] Barley rising.
[b] Firewood rising.

Description of Lesser Millets.

* Juár, large.
† Choti Juar.
‡ Kodo.
§ Makai.
‖ Bajra, Kodo.
¶ Sáwán.
** Arhar, mash, and peas.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 1st half of December 1877—continued.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	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 1876.	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 1876.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Corahoo, Murtwa, Nuggeel, *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Corahoo, Murtwa, Nuggeel, *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Corahoo, Murtwa, Nuggeel, *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	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	Retail	18 8	17 8	21 8	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	11 8	12 0	16 0	22 8	22 8	26 0	...	...	...	17 0	18 0	25 8	100 0	140 0	140 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Nagpur		
		Wholesale	19 0	18 0	24 0	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	12 8	12 8	...	23 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	17 8	18 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
	Bhandara	Retail	19 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	10 0	11 0	11 0	15 0	17 0	18 0	22 0	27 0	24 0	...	...	...	17 0	18 0	28 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 8	9 0	Bhandara		
		Wholesale	20 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	10 8	11 8	...	16 0	18 0	...	23 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	18 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...			
	Chanda	Retail				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Chanda		
		Wholesale	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						
	Wardha	Retail	17 0	17 10	18 0	...	...	...	7 8	8 1	8 0	9 8	9 8	11 7	19 0	19 8	22 4	...	...	...	15 8	14 2	19 0	128 0	121 0	200 0	10 8	11 0	11 0	Wardha		
		Wholesale	17 8	18 2	18 8	...	...	...	8 0	8 9	8 4	10 0	10 0	12 0	20 0	20 9	22 8	...	...	...	16 0	14 14	20 8	160 0	133 0	208 0	11 0	11 6	11 8			
	Balaghat	Retail	20 0	20 0	22 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	15 0	20 0	20 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	26 0	300 0	300 0	480 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	Balaghat		
		Wholesale	22 4	22 4	...	...	...	...	16 11	16 11	...	22 4	22 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 4	22 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
	Jubbulpore	Retail	17 8	18 8	24 8	15 0	14 0	19 0	8 8	8 8	15 0	11 0	11 0	18 0	22 0	20 0	25 0	15 0	15 0	20 0	19 0	20 0	26 0	160 0	160 0	180 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	Jubbulpore		
		Wholesale	18 8	19 8	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
	Saugor	Retail				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Saugor		
		Wholesale	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						
	Damoh	Retail	18 12	18 12	26 4	...	...	...	9 8	10 0	20 0	10 0	10 8	22 8	22 0	22 0	30 0	21 4	...	27 0	22 8	22 8	33 12	240 0	240 0	240 0	8 4	8 4	8 4	Damoh		
		Wholesale	19 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	9 12	10 4	...	10 4	10 12	...	22 8	22 8	...	21 12	...	...	23 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
	Seoni	Retail				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Seoni		
		Wholesale	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						
	Mandla	Retail	20 & 21	20 & 21	28 & 30	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	16 & 20	12 & 14	12 & 13	25 & 30	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	20 0	30 0	27 & 30	27 & 30	15 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	7 8	7 0	7 8	Mandla		
		Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
	Betul	Retail	15 0	15 8	17 0	...	...	...	8 8	9 8	12 0	9 0	10 0	13 0	21 0	...	21 0	...	...	...	15 8	15 8	19 0	16 0	17 0	21 0	280 0	280 0	280 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Betul		
		Wholesale	16 0	16 0	...,	...	...	...	9 0	10 0	...	9 8	11 0	...	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	16 8	16 8	...	16 8	17 8	...	...	...	...	8 14	8 14	...			
	Chhindwara	Retail	20 0	20 0	21 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	25 0	22 0	26 0	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	24 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Chhindwara		
		Wholesale	21 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	...	13 0	13 0	...	26 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	25 0	33 0	26 0	29 0	...	...	...	...	...	...			
	Hoshangabad	Retail	14 6	13 8	16 10	...	...	...	4 8	5 1	11 4	5 1	5 10	12 6	18 0	18 0	21 0	16 8	16 0	19 0	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Hoshangabad		
		Wholesale	15 12	15 0	17 3	...	...	...	5 1	5 8	12 6	5 10	5 12	13 8	18 0	18 0	22 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
	Narsinghpur	Retail	17 0	16 0	20 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	14 0	9 0	9 0	16 0	19 0	...	22 0	13 0	...	20 0	34 0	29 0	35 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Narsinghpur		
		Wholesale	17 8	16 8	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	...	9 8	9 8	...	19 8	...	...	13 8	...	...	37 8	31 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
	Nimar	Retail	13 12	14 0	12 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 2	9 12	13 2	16 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	13 3	16 14	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	120 0	12 4	12 4	12 8	Nimar		
		Wholesale	13 12	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 2	9 12	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	13 3	...	13 9	14 0	...	...	...	...	12 4	13 0	...			
	Raipur	Retail	32 0	32 0	56 0	...	...	...	19 0	18 0	20 0	26 0	25 8	40 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	34 0	29 0	35 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Raipur		
		Wholesale	33 0	33 0	...	...	...	...	20 0	19 0	...	27 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35 0	35 0	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0			
	Sambalpur	Retail	18 0	19 0	26 0	...	...	...	18 0	19 0	24 8	20 0	21 0	35 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	330 0	330 0	...	10 0	10 0	...	Sambalpur		
		Wholesale	19 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	19 0	21 0	...	21 0	22 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50 0	50 0	110 0	330 0	330 0	...	...	...	...			
	Bilaspur	Retail	40 0	14 0	64 0	...	...	...	24 0	28 0	40 0	32 0	36 0	56 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	56 0	58 0	52 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	Bilaspur		
		Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32 0	36 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
	Upper Godavari.	Retail	10 0	10 0	13 0	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	9 8	9 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	960 0	960 0	960 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Upper Godavari.		
		Wholesale	12 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	...	8 0	8 0	...	11 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	...			
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Secunderabad	Wholesale	8 9	9 1	10 7	...	...	...	4 5	4 7	6 2	6 1	6 4	8 0	9 4	10 4	11 9	10 4	11 9	11 9	10 5	10 5	13 5	150 0	150 0	140 0	11 1	11 1	10 8	Secunderabad		
		Retail	8 5	8 7	...	...	...	...	4 4	4 6	...	5 9	6 2	...	9 0	9 9	...	9 9	11 3	...	9 9	10 5	9 1	150 0	150 0	...	10 5	10 5	...			
	Bolarum		9 10½	9 0	10 8	...	...	...	5 4½	5 12½	6 9½	6 1½	6 3	7 4	9 14	9 11	11 9	...	...	...	10 2	9 9	12 7½	112 14	112 14	112 14	10 12	10 12	9 15	Bolarum		
	Chudderghat		7 0	7 0	8 5	...	...	...	4 5	4 5	6 2	5 5	5 7	6 7	8 7	8 5	10 5	10 0	11 2	10 5	8 7	8 7	12 7	130 0	130 0	130 0	10 2	10 2	10 5	Chudderghat		
	Oomrautee	Wholesale	13 0	13 0	15 0	9 0	9 0	11 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	9 5	17 0	18 0	22 0	16 0	19 0	20 0	14 0	14 0	21 5	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	Oomrautee		
		Retail	12 0	12 0	14 0	8 5	8 5	10 0	6 5	6 5	6 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	16 0	17 0	20 0	15 0	14 0	19 0	13 0	13 0	20 0	48 0	50 0	60 0	11 0	11 0	11 0			
	Akola	Wholesale	12 0	12 5	...	...	...	...	6 5	6 0	...	8 0	7 0	...	17 0	16 0	...	12 0	11 0	...	12 5	12 0	...	...	...	...	12 5	12 0	...	Akola		
		Retail	12 0	12 0	14 0	...	...	...	6 0	5 7	7 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	17 0	16 0	18 0	11 0	10 5	12 6	12 0	11 0	14 0	215 0	125 0	104 0	11 5	11 5	11 0			
	Ellichpur	Wholesale	11 0	11 5	15 0	8 5	8 2	7 0	6 5	6 5	8 5	8 2	8 4	12 0	15 0	15 5	21 0	12 5	15 0	16 0	14 0	15 0	20 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Ellichpur		
		Retail	10 0	11 0	14 0	8 0	8 0	6 0	6 0	6 5	8 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	14 0	15 0	20 0	12 0	14 0	13 0	11 0	11 0	14 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	10 0	10 0	10 0			
	Buldana	Wholesale	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Buldana		
		Retail	11 0	11 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	18 0	14 0	22 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0			
	Woon	Wholesale	14 5	14 5	15 0	...	...	...	9 5	9 5	9 0	13 0	13 0	10 0	24 0	22 5	24 0	...	...	...	14 5	13 5	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	Woon		
		Retail	13 5	13 5	15 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	23 0	20 0	24 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	16 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0			
	Bassim	Wholesale	13 6	13 6	...	...	...	...	7 3	7 3	...	9 8	10 7	...	23 6	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 2	12 2	...	Bassim		
		Retail	13 0	13 0	17 5	...	...	...	6 6	6 6	10 3	8 5	9 1	12 2	22 5	16 8	28 1	...	...	18 0	9 1	9 1	...	100 0	100 0	160 0	11 5	11 9	11 0			
Mysore and Coorg.	Bangalore	Wholesale	10 7	10 0	7 2	12 0	11 0	6 7	7 0	6 5	7 0	8 0	7 5	7 5	11 0	10 5	8 0	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	14 2	...	...	...	13 5	13 7	14 0	Bangalore	Central Provinces.	
		Retail	10 2	9 7	6 7	11 5	10 5	6 2	6 7	6 2	6 5	7 7	7 2	7 0	10 7	10 0	7 5	...	...	...	9 5	8 7	8 2	72 0	82 0	93 0	13 2	13 2	13 5			
	Kolar	Wholesale	6 7	6 7	...	...	...	4 8	5 5	8 8	8 6	7 8	8 9	8 9	7 5	9 2	10 8	7 6	12 4	16 8	9 5	7 7	7 7	...	...	...	14 6	14 6	13 8	Kolar		
		Retail	6 4	6 4	...	...	...	4 6	5 3	8 6	8 3	7 5	8 6	8 6	7 3	8 9	10 5	7 3	12 2	16 6	11 1	10 5	10 0	172 4	172 4	172 4	14 3	14 3	13 5			
	Túmkúr	Wholesale	10 0	9 0	6 5	5 5	5 0	5 5	6 5	6 5	6 0	7 5	7 5	6 5	10 0	10 5	7 5	...	...	8 0	10 0	9 4	7 0	150 0	150 0	140 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Túmkúr		
		Retail	9 5	8 5	6 0	5 0	4 5	5 0	6 0	6 2	5 5	7 0	7 2	6 0	9 5	10 0	7 0	...	...	7 5	10 0	9 5	6 5	140 0	140 0	120 0	10 0	9 5	10 0			
	Mysore	Wholesale	5 6	5 3	6 2	...	...	...	4 5	4 3	5 4	6 4	5 3	6 0	10 4	8 2	9 2	...	...	...	9 5	8 6	6 7	75 0	75 0	78 0	7 5	5 7	9 1	Mysore		
		Retail	5 5	5 2	6 0	...	...	...	4 4	4 2	5 2	6 3	5 2	5 6	10 2	8 1	9 0	...	...	...	9 0	8 6	8 1	72 0	72 0	72 0	7 3	5 6	8 7			
	Hassan	Wholesale	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Hassan		
		Retail	6 5	6 0	6 0	6 0	5 0	6 5	6 5	5 5	5 5	7 0	5 7	6 5	7 0	7 6	...	...	...	...	7 0	8 0	8 0	125 0	129 0	150 0	8 5	8 0	8 0			
	Shimoga	Wholesale	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Shimoga		
		Retail	3 2	3 2	5 2	4 2	5 0	5 7	...	...	4 7	7 5	5 0	6 5	14 7	13 2	7 7	...	...	...	14 2	11 2	8 5	4 2	...	6 7	480 0	480 0	480 0	7 7	6 2	8 7			
	Kadur	Wholesale	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Kadur		
		Retail	7 0	5 0	7 0	...	...	...	6 0	5 0	6 0	7 0	6 0	7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60 0	60 0	60 0	10 0	8 0	10 0			
	Chitaldroog	Wholesale	8 0	7 0	6 0	...	...	7 0	5 7	5 0	5 0	6 2	6 0	7 0	14 0	14 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	...	8 0	7 0	6 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	7 0	7 0	9 0	Chitaldroog.		
		Retail	7 0	6 0	5 0	...	...	6 0	5 5	4 5	4 5	6 0	5 5	6 0	13 0	12 0	7 0	13 0	13 0	...	6 0	6 0	6 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	7 0	7 0	8 8			
	Coorg	Wholesale	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Coorg		
		Retail	5 9	5 5	6 3	4 2	4 8	6 5	5 5	5 2	6 0	6 9	6 0	7 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 1	8 7	9 9	110 0	110 0	110 0	7 7	7 6	8 8			

Wholesale rates not quoted, as wholesale transactions are conducted beyond limits of station.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 1st half of December 1877—concluded.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

PROVINCES.	DISTRICTS.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	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 1876.	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 1876.	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 1876.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	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.			
RAJPOOTANA.	Jaipur ...	11 3	11 3	...	13 9	13 9	...	5 13	5 13	...	6 13	6 13	...	12 9	12 9	...	11 2	11 2	...	...	...	...	13 9	13 9	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	...	Jaipur ...	RAJPOOTANA.	* Per man's load.
	Kishengurh ...	13 8	13 8	...	17 0	17 0	...	7 8	7 8	...	8 8	8 8	...	15 8	15 8	...	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	41 0	41 0	...	Kishengurh ...		
	Alwar ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Alwar ...		
	Bhurtpur (City) ...	12 0	12 10	...	14 8	14 10	...	7 11	7 11	...	8 7	8 7	...	13 3	14 2	...	12 3	12 2	...	14 2	15 0	...	13 8	14 0	...	200 0	200 0	...	28 4	28 4	...	Bhurtpur (City) ...		
	Kerowli (City) ...	10 8	10 0	...	12 8	11 4	...	7 3	7 3	...	7 8	7 8	...	13 12	11 11	...	9 6	9 13	...	12 8	11 14	...	10 12	11 4	...	200 0	200 0	...	26 14	26 14	...	Kerowli (City) ...		
	Ajmir ...	11 8	12 0	21 3	14 8	16 8	32 2	4 0	4 0	5 14	8 0	8 0	12 15	12 0	12 0	32 13	9 8	9 0	25 3	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	35 10	90 0	90 0	85 0	35 0	40 0	40 0	Ajmir ...		
	Deolie Cantonment ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Deolie Cantonment ...		
	Erinpura ...	12 4	11 8	20 0	15 8	15 0	37 0	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	9 8	12 0	12 0	31 0	11 0	11 0	29 0	...	...	...	16 12	16 8	37 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	35 0	35 0	40 0	Erinpura ...		
	Sirohi ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Sirohi ...		
	Aboo ...	9 3	8 15	16 12	12 1	11 7	26 0	4 4	4 4	5 12	4 12	4 12	7 7	...	...	...	9 3	9 5	26 0	...	...	...	12 12	12 12	23 3	160 0	160 0	160 0	26 8	27 8	36 0	Aboo ...		
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar ...	9 0	9 0	17 0	11 0	11 0	23 0	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	9 8	21 0	8 pie*	8 pie*	8 pie*	10 0	10 0	12 0	Hilly Tracts of Meywar ...		
	Meywar ...	10 8¾	10 8¼	16 13	14 7½	14 1	23 7	5 14	5 10½	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 4	14 1	21 14	200 0	200 0	200 0	16 6½	16 6½	25 0	Meywar ...		
	Banswarra(MeywarAgency)	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Banswarra(MeywarAgency)		
	Partabgarh („)																															Partabgarh („)		
	Marwar ...	12 4	12 4	17 8	17 2	17 2	26 4	6 4	6 4	5 10	6 6	6 6	8 8	17 2	17 2	27 8	14 10	14 10	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	70 0	70 0	70 0	50 0	50 0	62 8	Marwar ...		
	Bikaneer ...	11 4	10 4	...	12 4	12 4	...	7 8	7 0	...	8 8	8 0	...	14 8	13 8	...	14 8	13 8	...	...	...	...	17 2	17 2	25 0	120 0	120 0	...	75 0	75 0	...	Bikaneer ...		
	Bundi ...																						14 0	13 8	...							Bundi ...		
	Kota ...																															Kota ...		
	Tonk ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Tonk ...		
	Jhallawar ...																															Jhallawar ...		
	Shahpoora ...																															Shahpoora ...		
CENTRAL INDIA.	Indore ...	13 11	13 5	13 11	...	...	...	7 4	6 13	10 14	7 8	7 8	11 6	18 7	17 2	14 12	13 2	14 0	15 10	...	...	...	16 4	16 8	17 2	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	9 13	10 14	Indore ...	CENTRAL INDIA.	
	Gwalior ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Gwalior ...		
	Goona ...	17 2	17 0	20 0	16 0	15 0	18 0	7 8	7 0	13 0	8 0	8 0	15 0	21 12	17 8	25 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	200 0	15 4	14 4	20 0	Goona ...		
	Rutlam ...	13 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	5 8	5 4	9 13	7 0	6 0	13 10	16 0	15 12	17 12	11 12	11 8	15 13	...	...	...	20 12	21 0	27 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	10 0	9 8	10 0	Rutlam ...		
	Baghelkhund (Sutna) ...	18 0	19 0	25 8	22 0	22 0	...	6 8	6 8	11 0	12 8	13 0	29 0	22 0	...	40 0	18 0	...	30 0	...	...	...	14 12	15 4	20 12	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 2	9 2	8 8	Baghelkhund (Sutna) ...		
																							20 0	20 0	28 0	200 0	200 0	200 0						

G. H. M. BATTEN,

Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES-CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 2ND HALF OF NOVEMBER 1877, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 3012 AND 3013 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 22ND DECEMBER 1877.

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, Muruwa, Nuglee, &c.) *Panicum Miliaceum, Eleusine Coracan,* &c.			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Remarks.
		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	
		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.	
Rajputana.	Jeypore	... 11 4	11 8	.. 14	5 13	4 ...	5 10	5 0	... 6	9 6	8 ...	12 4	11 5	... 12	4 12	0 ...	...	...	...	14 5	14 0	... ...	...	...	18 0	19 0	...					
	Kishengurh	... 13 8	11 12	... 16	0 13	4 ...	6 8	6 12	... 8	9 6	12 ...	11 8	12 8	.. 11	0 11	8 ...	...	...	...	17 8	15 0	.. ...	...	...	10 0	38 0	...					
	Ulwur	... 12 2	11 4	27 0	14 0	12 12	37 0	8 0	6 12	8 8	10 0	8 0	12 0	14 0	2 12	39 8	10 0	12 10	8 33	0 ...	...	...	13 12	13 0	37 4	...	...	...	26 8	26 0	27 0	
	Bhurtpore	.. 12 10	12 2	25 0	14 1	0 13	8 33	0 7	11 7	11 8	0 8	7 8	13 13	0 14	2 13	8 31	0 12	2 11	12 25	0 15	0 13	8 33	10 14	0 13	8 34	4 200	0 200	0 160	0 28	4 28	4 24	0
	Kerowlee	... 10 0	9 13	25 0	11 4	10 15	31 4	7 3	6 13	14 10	7 8	7 3	16 4	11 11	11 4	31 4	9 13	9 6	27 8	11 14	10 15	33 12	11 4	10 15	37 8	200	0 200	0 200	0 26	14 25	0 33	12
	Erinpoora	... 11 8	11 0	20 0	15 0	11 8	38 0	.. ...	...	5 0	5 0	9 8	12 0	12 0	31 0	11 0	10 4	28 0	... ...	.. ...	16 8	6 4	35 0	200	0 200	0 200	0 35	0 35	0 40	0	
	Sirohi	.. 11 8	10 12	20 0	17 8	14 0	40 0	4 12	4 8	6 8	5 8	5 8	9 8	14 0	13 0	40 0	13 0	12 0	36 0	... ...	...	17 0	16 0	32 0	160	0 160	0 240	0 35	0 35	0 45	0	
	Aboo	... 8 15	8 13	17 0	11 7	11 11	26 0	4 4	4 4	5 12	4 12	4 12	7 7	... ...	...	9 5	9 3	27 10	. ..	...	12 12	2 12	24 1	160	0 160	0 160	0 27	8 26	8 36	0	
	Banswara	... 13 2	13 12	18 12	...	...	...	4 6	5 0	7 8	6 4	6 4	15 0	... ...	...	...	...	...	... ...	...	13 12	5 0	27 8	...	...	...	12 8	11 4	11 4		
	Partabgarh	... 12 8	12 8	14 6	...	...	...	4 6	4 6	8 8	6 4	6 4	11 4	... ...	...	...	...	...	... ...	...	15 0	13 12	20 0	...	...	...	15 0	16 0	25 0		

G. H. M. BATTEN,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

MOVEMENT OF FOOD-GRAINS OVER RAJPUTANA STATE RAILWAY.

No. 13.

Statement of movement of food-grains over Rajputana State Railway for week ending Saturday, the 22nd December 1877.

NOTE.—The figures shew tons moved. The headings to the vertical columns give the Despatching Stations; those to the horizontal lines the Receiving Stations.

	AGRA.					Lead in miles from Agra.	DELHI.					Lead in miles from Delhi.	Other stations on Rajputana Railway.	Grand Total.	Remarks.
	Through from			Local.	Total from Agra.		Through from			Local.	Total from Delhi.				
	E. I. Ry.	O. R. Ry.	S. P. D. Ry.				E. I. Ry.	O. R. Ry.	S. P. D. Ry.						
Bhurtpore ...	7·35	...	...	12·60	19·95	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19·95	
Mandawar ...	...	...	...	65·68	65·68	74	...	...	...	26·49	26·49	155	88·28	180·45	
Dosa ...	...	...	...	...	...	112	...	...	...	...	...	152	12·78	12·78	
Jeypore ...	10·06	...	...	...	10·06	150	...	...	...	...	...	191	39·60	49·66	
Sambhar ...	...	...	...	·95	·95	188	...	...	...	...	...	229	...	·95	
Kishengarh ...	...	...	...	...	...	215	...	...	...	...	...	256	4·73	4·73	
Ajmere ...	...	...	...	...	...	232	...	...	...	...	...	273	3·81	3·81	
Beawr, Western Rajputana State Railway.	...	...	...	...	...	263	...	...	...	...	...	304	...	...	
Nasirabad ...	...	...	...	...	...	247	...	...	...	...	...	288	3·78	3·78	
Rewari ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	111·34	39·99	151·33	51	...	151·33	
Ulwar ...	...	...	...	7·56	7·56	...	...	...	51·28	110·37	161·65	97	45·37	214·58	
Other Stations, Rajputana Railway.	·55	...	...	87·04	87·59	...	...	...	8·23	55·98	64·21	...	154·77	306·57	
Dholpur, Sindia Railway.	...	...	...	...	...	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	41·92	41·92	
TOTAL ...	17·96	...	...	173·83	191·79	...	...	...	170·85	232·93	403·68	...	395·04	990·51	

FRED. FIREBRACE,
Manager.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

MOVEMENT OF FOOD-GRAINS OVER RAJPUTANA STATE RAILWAY.

No. 14.

Statement of movement of food-grains over Rajputana State Railway for the last 9 days of December 1877.

NOTE.—The figures shew tons moved. The headings to the vertical columns give the Despatching Stations; those to the horizontal lines the Receiving Stations.

	AGRA.						DELHI.									
	THROUGH FROM			Local.	Total from Agra.	Lead in miles from Agra.	THROUGH FROM			Local.	Total from Delhi.	Lead in miles from Delhi.	Other stations on Rajputana Railway.	Grand Total.	REMARKS.
	E. I. Ry.	O. R. Ry.	S. P. D. Ry.				E. I. Ry.	O. R. Ry.	S. P. D. Ry.						
Bhurtpore ...	29·35	...	...	200·10	229·45	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·07	229·52	
Mandawar ...	...	...	...	112·42	112·42	74	...	...	...	20·13	20·13	155	262·57	395·12	
Dosa ...	...	...	...	0·70	0·70	112	...	...	...	...	...	152	74·39	75·09	
Jeypore ...	5·22	...	...	0·59	5·81	150	...	...	...	...	...	191	66·36	72·17	
Sambhar ...	...	...	...	0·55	0·55	188	...	...	...	...	...	229	...	0·55	
Kishengarh ...	...	...	...	...	...	215	...	...	...	...	...	256	2·53	2·53	
Ajmere ...	...	...	...	...	...	232	...	...	...	...	...	273	4·07	4·07	
Beawr, Western Rajputana State Railway	...	...	...	...	...	263	...	...	...	...	...	304	...	...	
Nasirabad ...	...	...	...	...	...	247	...	...	...	...	...	288	5·29	5·29	
Rewari ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	227·26	13·37	240·63	51	...	240·63	
Ulwar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	178·24	142·42	320·66	97	72·33	392·99	
Other stations, Rajputana Railway ...	...	...	...	172·43	172·43	...	...	...	9·00	136·34	145·34	...	533·58	851·35	
Dholpur, Sindia Railway ...	...	...	...	...	...	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	21·60	21·60	
TOTAL ...	34·57	...	...	486·79	521·36	...	...	...	...	414·50	312·26	726·76	...	1,042·79	2,290·91	

FRED. FIREBRACE,
Manager.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

MOVEMENT OF FOOD-GRAINS ON THE MADRAS RAILWAY.

Movement of Food-Grains for the Week ending 22nd December 1877.

FORWARDED FROM	RECEIVED AT												TOTAL.
	Madras District.	North Arcot District.	Mysore Territory.	Salem District.	Coimbatore District.	Malabar District.	Between Codoor and Wontimettah.	Cuddapah and Yerragontla.	Gooty and Tadputri.	Bellary.	Adoni.	South Indian Railway.	
		A	B	C	D	E	H	K	L	M	P		
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Madras	34	1,487	1,264	583	84	...	45	182	12	60	19	30	3,800
Beypore	...	...	45	245	332	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	702
South Indian	...	...	125	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	133
Great Indian Peninsula	...	...	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	6	...	45
North Arcot	...	5	14	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
Salem	...	...	5	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Coimbatore	...	...	8	61	18	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	90
TOTAL ...	34	1,492	1,493	912	434	83	45	182	12	67	25	30	4,809

TRAFFIC MANAGER'S OFFICE,
MADRAS;
The 27th December 1877.

A. W. DARKE,
Acting Deputy Traffic Manager.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

WEEKLY CONDITION REPORT OF THE DISTRESSED DISTRICTS OF THE MYSORE PROVINCE.

PROVINCE OF MYSORE.

(No. 47.)

Special Famine Report for the Week ending 29th December 1877.

Statement No. 47, regarding Famine Relief operations in the Province of Mysore for the Week ending the 29th December 1877.

The weather continued fine and clear during the week, and, on the whole, this has somewhat benefited the crops on the ground. The ballar and tur, the leaves and pods of which were destroyed by caterpillars, have put out new flowers, and are struggling to deserve well of the country. A fairly good account of the crops in Eastern Kolar has been received, but in Túmkúr the ragi as it is thrashed out is disappointing the expectations of the cultivators. In Hassan the kulti is being cut; but though the area of this crop is large, the produce is small. The quantity of land sown with Vaisak paddy is unusually great, and is still being extended, and the prospects of this important crop are excellent.

2. Prices are a little easier than in the preceding week, but there is not much change. The imports by rail continue large, amounting to 1,520 tons, or nearly 300 more than in the preceding week. The exports from Bangalore as recorded by the Octroi officials have fallen to 768 tons; but no great reliance can be placed on these figures.

3. The number of Civil Relief Works is being steadily reduced, and many which did not attract a class of people who appeared to be in need of relief have been struck out of this list, though they are still carried on with ordinary labour and rates of pay at the cost of the District Funds. In Túmkúr only one road remains under the Civil Officers, and two in Chitaldrug. Several less important works in Hassan, Kadur, and Shimoga were opened tentatively, but do not appear to be needed, and are now being closed. A lower scale of wages has been recently sanctioned for Civil Relief Works, and this of itself will probably reduce the applicants.

4. On the D. P. W. Works there has been a decrease of over 2,200, the numbers being 43,010 against 45,286. The following is a list of the more important Works :—

	Present week.	Previous week.
State Railway	18,727	20,107
Bangalore Water Works	1,748	2,480
Bangalore-Devanhalli Road	1,752	1,571
Mallappa Chetti's Tank	1,487	1,440
Bhadram Tank	1,961	1,793
Bangalore-Túmkúr Road	2,661	2,596
Túmkúr Shimoga Road	2,925	2,908
Túmkúr-Bellary Road	2,464	2,253
Túmkúr-Maddagiri Road	2,726	2,591
Chitaldrug-Chellakere Road	582	592
Mysore Water Works	1,640	2,272
Ane Channel	604	622
Timanhalli Tank	795	938
TOTAL...	40,072	42,163

Except in the Bangalore District and in Túmkúr, where work parties have been taken over from Civil Officers, the labour is steadily and most satisfactorily decreasing. This is especially noticeable in the Mysore Water Works, the Devanur Channel, and the Timanhalli Tank. Very high wages are being given in the Cauvery valley for harvesting the rice crop. Coffee planters are also offering larger wages than usual, and labourers are going to the regular Public Works on the Malnad Roads.

5. The numbers in Relief Camps continue to show a gratifying reduction, and have fallen now to 8,725, as shewn in the annexed statement:

District.	Daily average number of persons relieved in Camps.				Cost per head.					
	Past Week.	Present Week.	Increase.	Decrease.	Past Week.			Present Week.		
Bangalore	2,165	1,585	...	580	0	15	0	0	14	2
Kolar	520	533	13	...	0	13	1	0	15	11
Túmkúr	2,251	2,171	...	80	1	6	9	1	8	11
Mysore	595	492	...	103	1	0	5	1	1	5
Hassan	1,077	940	...	137	0	14	6	1	1	0
Kadur	409	345	...	64	0	11	7	0	14	3
Shimoga	58	24	...	34	1	10	6	1	8	0
Chitaldrug	1,424	1,159	...	265	0	15	8	1	0	3
Bangalore Municipality	1,804	1,195		609	0	12	10	1	0	6
Mysore Municipality	315	281	...	34	1	0	9	1	1	7
TOTAL ...	10,618	8,725	13	1,906	...			...		

More than half of these are inmates of Hospitals. It is evident that the necessity for these institutions has now almost passed away. During the week 1,382 fresh people have been admitted, 4,627 have been allowed to go to their homes, and 495 have been drafted to works. The Relief Camps are being steadily, but cautiously, closed in all directions, and before long there will probably be only one at the Head-Quarters of the District, and in some Districts not even this.

6. The number of persons receiving Relief in grain at their villages was returned as 6,218, but, even yet, the reports have not been sent in complete from all quarters. This form of Relief is now no longer required, and is being brought to a close.

By Order,
A. WINGATE,
Addl. Secretary.

BANGALORE,
5th January 1878.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

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

YEAR.	FOR THE MONTHS OF APRIL TO NOVEMBER.													
	Bengal.		Inland Customs.		Madras.		Bombay.		Sind.		British Burma.		Total.	
	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.*	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.
	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.
1873-74	203,339	1,79,89,745	121,760	97,89,327	140,590	69,39,416	57,216	27,69,512	4,219	61,751	18,610	1,04,803	545,734	3,76,54,554
1874-75	202,619	1,77,34,774	123,572	96,32,425	139,681	69,21,653	50,434	24,48,953	3,525	51,244	16,396	91,964	536,227	3,68,81,013
1875-76	200,554	1,75,89,948	126,284	98,01,096	149,559	74,37,468	57,122	27,79,862	4,949	67,517	26,083	1,15,995	564,551	3,77,91,886
1876-77	208,450	1,83,29,100	135,193	1,04,74,497	146,686	73,01,594	60,655	29,57,888	4,681	64,227	20,522	1,02,112	576,187	3,92,29,418
1877-78	211,892	1,85,78,440	134,468	1,03,31,851	156,695	77,74,954	64,286	31,28,574	6,527	89,471	17,648	87,953	591,516	3,99,91,243
AVERAGE ...	205,371	1,80,44,401	128,255	1,00,05,839	146,642	72,75,017	57,943	28,16,958	4,780	66,842	19,852	1,00,565	562,843	3,83,09,622

* The quantity on which Excise duty was collected is not included.

DEPT. OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE,
(STATISTICAL BRANCH);
Calcutta, 11th January 1878.

G. H. M. BATTEN,
Officiating Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

Comparative Statement of the Sea Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue) for the first nine months of the official year 1877-78 and of the four preceding years.

Presidencies and Provinces.	FOR THE MONTHS OF APRIL TO DECEMBER														
	1873-74.			1874-75.			1875-76.			1876-77.			1877-78.		
	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 ...	59,78,211	14,37,855	74,16,066	67,82,193	11,54,438	79,36,631	67 10,548	11,90,679	79,01,227	59,36,688	11,13,928	70,50,616	70,34,051	14,00,233	84,34,284
Bengal ... Nett ...	...	—	73,51,258	...	...	78,67,262	66,82,053	11,65,410	78,47,463	59,13,628	10,93,566	70,07,194	70,14,961	13,04,116	83,19,077
Bombay ... Gross ...	40,98,114	2,40,183	43,38,297	42,49,429	3,05,369	45,54,798	38,22,504	3,57,097	41,79,601	39,71,569	69,607	40,41,176	44,63,913	75,634	45,39,547
Bombay ... Nett ...	...	...	40,85,906	...	...	42,64,735	35,31,485	3,50,221	38,81,706	37,22,594	69,033	37,91,627	42,40,190	75,058	43,15,248
Sind ... Gross ...	1,67,831	90,498	2,58,329	1,51,688	1,10,361	2,62,049	1,82,638	1,05,046	2,87,684	1,74,835	20,370	1,95,205	2,20,834	31,982	2,52,816
Sind ... Nett ...	...	...	2,56,509	...	...	2,59,423	1,76,221	1,01,365	2,77,586	1,74,228	20,370	1,94,598	2,20,157	31,971	2,52,128
Madras ... Gross ...	12,72,354	8,84,837	21,57,191	12,75,816	8,36,137	21,11,953	13,17,888	7,05,034	20,22,922	12,87,150	4,59,174	17,46,324	10,83,727	1,35,160	12,18,887
Madras ... Nett ...	—	...	21,29,061	...	...	20,76,251	13,01,313	6,97,859	19,99,172	12,66,218	4,58,493	17,24,711	10,16,935	1,34,790	11,51,725
B. Burma Gross ...	5,95,222	16,94,647	22,89,869	8,13,066	12,05,899	20,18,965	6,60,035	20,09,889	26,69,924	6,97,180	13,86,588	20,83,768	8,23,438	10,47,000	18,70,438
B. Burma Nett ...	...	...	22,24,986	...	...	19,23,590	6,53,546	19,35,374	25,88,920	6,94,061	13,49,309	20,43,370	8,22,044	10,21,858	18,43.902
TOTAL ... Gross ...	1,21,11,732	43,48,020	1,64,59,752	1,32,72,192	36,12,204	1,68,84,396	1,26,93,613	43,67,745	1,70,61,358	1,20,67,422	30,49,667	1,51,17,089	1,36,25,963	26,90,009	1,63,15,972
TOTAL ... Nett ...	...	...	1,60,47,711	...	...	1,63,91,261	1,23,44,618	42,50,229	1,65,94,847	1,17,70,729	29,90,771	1,47,61,500	1,33,14,287	25,67,793	1,58,82,080

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 on Imports and Exports are not distinguished.

2. The figures for British Burma for 1877-78 include collections at Tavoy and Mergui for April to November only.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE,
STATISTICAL BRANCH;
Calcutta, 11th January 1878.

G. H. M. BATTEN,
Officiating Secretary to the Government of India.

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 Wednesday, the 2nd January 1878.
The Council adjourned to Wednesday, the 9th January 1878.

CALCUTTA;
The 2nd January 1878.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Department.

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 Wednesday, the 9th January 1878.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, G.M.S.I., *presiding.*
His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, C.S.I.
His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, K.C.B.
The Hon'ble Sir E. C. Bayley, 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 Sir J. Strachey, K.C.S.I.
Lieutenant-General the Hon'ble Sir E. B. Johnson, K.C.B.
The Hon'ble Whitley Stokes, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble F. R. Cockerell.
The Hon'ble B. W. Colvin.
The Hon'ble Mahárájá Jotíndrá Mohan Tagore.
The Hon'ble T. C. Hope, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble the Rájá of Sirmur, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mumtáz-ud-Daola Nawáb Sir Muhammad Faiz Alí Khán Bahádur, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble G. C. Paul.
The Hon'ble E. C. Morgan.

NEW MEMBER.

The Hon'ble THE RÁJÁ OF SIRMUR took his seat as an Additional Member.

OPIUM ACT, 1876, AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Opium Act, 1876, be taken into consideration. He had given a very full explanation of the objects of this Bill on the occasion when leave was given to him to introduce it. The Select Committee had thought it best to go a step further than was intended at the time of the introduction of the Bill and to embody the entire Act of 1876, and in doing so they had found it necessary to make a variety of amendments merely of the nature of redrafting. He did not think that the transformation which the Act had undergone in that process had seriously affected its scope or intention. The Committee had rather improved the provision for facilitating grants of farms of opium-revenue and for the recovery of dues from farmers and their licensees. They had also provided that, if in any case a dispute arose between a farmer and his licensee, the execution of any process issued by the Collector or other officer for the recovery of arrears should be stayed if the licensee instituted a suit in the

Civil Court to try the demand of the farmer. He did not think he need trouble the Council with any further remarks.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE also moved that the Bill as amended be passed.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

HUSAINÁBÁD ENDOWMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES moved for leave to introduce a Bill to make better provision for the management of the Husainábád endowment at Lucknow. He said that, in order to put the Council in possession of the circumstances which led to legislation in the present case, he would have to begin with events which occurred no less than forty years ago, when Oudh was still under its Native Rulers, and the British Government was represented at Lucknow by a Resident.

In the year 1838, the third King of Oudh, Muhammad Alí Shah, built at Lucknow a mosque called Husainábád Mubárak, for the purpose of the celebration therein of certain religious ceremonies, and for the ultimate interment of himself and his mother.

In November 1839, Muhammad Alí Shah deposited the sum of twelve lákhs of Lucknow sicca rupees in the treasury of the late East India Company at the Residency at Lucknow; and, by a contemporaneous deed of gift, he declared that the annual interest on this sum at the rate of four per cent. per annum, together with the rent of certain shops and the income of certain religious offerings, should be applied to the payment of the pensions of certain persons therein mentioned and their descendants, and to defraying the expenses of the mosque and the repairs of a road therein mentioned; and by the same deed the King appointed two of his servants, and after them their descendants, generation after generation, to be Superintendents (*mut'waḷís*) of the mosque, and another Muhammadan gentleman, and his descendants after him, to be Agent of the pensioners, and the expenses of the mosque were to be paid in perpetuity from the treasury of the East India Company to the two Superintendents and their descendants after them, and the pensions were to be paid through the Agent. The deed further provided that, in the event of failure of heirs of the Superintendents or Agent, the British Resident for the time being at Lucknow should, with the concurrence of three-fourths of the pensioners, appoint one of their number to the vacant post. The deed also contained the following provisions:—

"As the pensioners enumerated in this deed are objects of our peculiar consideration and favour, it is necessary that the Resident for the time being, owing to the union and friendship subsisting between the two Governments, treat them with kindness, and, considering them deserving of the support of the British Government, always afford them his aid and assistance.

"The undermentioned items of income are hereby remitted and shall be devoted to the expenses of the Husainábád Mubárak and its dependencies, and all the property in it is given by us as a gift. It shall not be optional with the sovereigns of Oudh, at any time, on any account whatsoever, to interfere in any way with it, and let the Resident for the time being, at the request of the *mut'waḷís* or Superintendents, in this particular matter, give his countenance and support that this good work may continue in existence for ever."

The items of income so referred to were the rents of certain shops attached to the mosque and the income from religious offerings thereto.

On the 5th December 1839, Colonel Caulfield, the British Resident at Lucknow, addressed a letter to Muhammad Alí Shah in which he acknowledged the receipt of the deed of gift, and stated that His Majesty might rest satisfied that every attention would be paid by the Resident to the wishes therein expressed, that his relatives would ever meet with the utmost attention, and that their interests would always be attended to by the Resident so far as his official duty permitted.

Some time after the date of the deed of gift, Muhammad Alí Shah added to the endowment so created Government promissory notes amounting to the sum of sicca rupees 2,417,500, but he did not expressly declare any trusts of such further endowment. These notes were believed to have been in September 1841 converted into Government promissory notes for Company's rupees,

and to have been then endorsed in favour of the Superintendents and the Agent; and at some time between that date and the month of February 1856, certain surplus-funds of the endowment were invested in Government promissory notes, some in the names of the Superintendents and Agent, and some in the names of the Superintendents only.

After the Mutiny of 1857 and the re-occupation of Lucknow, the mosque was found to have been stript off all its valuable property, and the promissory notes of which the endowment then consisted were missing; and it appeared on enquiry that the Agent had joined the mutineers and been killed during an attack on the city, and that the Superintendents had sold certain of the promissory notes.

The Government of India thereupon removed the existing Superintendents from their office, and called upon the existing pensioners to appoint under the deed of trust two other Superintendents and an Agent.

The Nawábs Moshin-úd-Daola and Mumtáz-úd-Daola were accordingly appointed Superintendents, and Sakamatulla Khán was appointed Agent, and such appointments were confirmed by the then Chief Commissioner of Oudh in the year 1860.

In the meanwhile most of the missing promissory notes were recovered, and of some of the others duplicates were granted by Government.

The Superintendents and Agent appointed as last aforesaid, subsequently obtained from the Civil Court at Lucknow a declaration of their title to the arrears of interest which had accrued due on the promissory notes then constituting the said endowment; and in the month of June 1864, the promissory notes and arrears were assigned to the Superintendents and Agent free from all restrictions.

Nawáb Moshin-úd-Daola had recently died, but the deed of trust conferred no power to appoint any other person to be a Superintendent in his stead.

It was doubtful whether the aforesaid appointment of Superintendents and Agent was a regular and valid appointment, and whether there existed any person who could exercise the power of appointment conferred on the Resident by the deed of gift.

If the Council had followed him (MR. STOKES) in this necessarily tedious story, it would, he was sure, agree with him that, owing to the changes which had happened since the death of Muhammad Alí Shah, it was expedient to provide for the management of the endowment; and that it was also desirable to settle a scheme for the payment of the pensions referred to in the trust-deed, and for the application of the surplus-income of the endowment in defraying the expenses of the trust and in support of the mosque, road and other objects contemplated by Muhammad Alí Shah.

Should the Council allow him to introduce this Bill, he would at their next meeting describe the provisions which it contained. He would only say at present that the Bill had been approved, not only by the Local Government, but also by the persons concerned.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

SEA CUSTOMS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE moved that the Hon'ble Sir A. J. Arbuthnot be added to the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the levy of Sea Customs-duties.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

SUNDRY BILLS.

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT said,—"Before adjourning the Council, I wish to take this opportunity of informing Hon'ble Members, that I have requested my Hon'ble friend Sir John Strachey, on the occasion of our next meeting, to explain to the Council the course we propose to follow with reference to the taxation Bills which he obtained leave to introduce on the 27th of last month, and I understand from him that he will be then in a position to do so. I may mention, also, that as my Hon'ble colleague Sir Andrew Clarke is obliged to leave Calcutta for a short period on public business, he will also take advantage of the same occasion to make a statement on the policy of the Government in the administration of the Department over which he himself presides."

His Honour THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR said that, with reference to what His Excellency the President had just said, he might perhaps be permitted to express a hope that no unnecessary delay would occur in passing these Bills into law. Local legislation depended very much on the shape which these Bills would take, and naturally until their shape was finally settled, there was great doubt and unsettlement in men's minds as to the exact extent to which their interests would be affected by fresh taxation, and he thought this doubt and unsettlement were mischievous to the public mind, and embarrassing to the Government, and it would be well, therefore, for the public to know exactly the form which taxation would take. His Hon'ble friend's measures had been well received, and the necessity for further taxation had been loyally recognised, and therefore HIS HONOUR believed there was no real reason why these measures should not be pushed through the Council as speedily as might be. It would assist the Local Government very much if these Bills were passed, not only by getting rid of the doubt to which he had referred, but as the cold season was drawing to an end, it was desirable that district-officers should take measures for the assessment of the license-tax and the performance of the work under their immediate eye. If the passing of these measures was deferred, we should have the hot weather setting in; district-officers would no longer be in camp, and the work would fall a good deal into the hands of Native subordinates. He also hoped his Hon'ble friend would take the opportunity of explaining definitely the scheme the Government of India had under consideration in respect to the expenditure of funds raised for famine-relief. As he understood his Hon'ble friend, the money which was to be raised by the Local Governments and paid to the Government of India would, to some extent, take the place of loans which would otherwise have to be raised for extraordinary works, and would be expended on works of a remunerative character in the Provinces finding the money, loans being reduced to the extent to which it would be unnecessary to have recourse to them, in consequence of the increased revenue from fresh taxes. Some doubt was experienced on this point in HIS HONOUR'S Council, and he was hardly in a position to explain exactly what the views of the Government were.

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT felt quite sure that the views of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, and the grounds on which those views had been expressed, would be duly borne in mind by his Hon'ble friend Sir John Strachey when he made his statement at the next meeting of the Council, and that he would take that opportunity of explaining the views of the Government of India in regard to those matters.

The Council adjourned to Wednesday, the 16th January 1878.

CALCUTTA,
The 9th January 1878.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Department.

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 JANUARY 1878.

GENERAL REMARKS.—The only rain reported from Madras is slight showers in Trichinopoly, Madura, Tinnevelly, Coimbatore, Chingleput and Madras: general prospects are fair. The number on works is 168,673, and on gratuitous relief 233,342, a decrease of 32,916 and 34,141 on the figures for last week. No rain has fallen in Mysore, and there is no change in the condition of the crops; the number on relief works for the week ending the 29th ultimo was 48,436, and on gratuitous relief 14,913, being 2,207 less and 1,720 more than in the previous week. In Bombay rain is reported from Hyderabad in Sind, but from no other district; in Sind the river continues unprecedentedly high, and damage is apprehended in consequence in the Kurrachee district; elsewhere the prospects of the crops are good. In the Central Provinces slight rain is reported from the Upper Godávari, Biláspur, Jubbulpore and Seoni districts, and in some other districts it is cloudy: prospects are favourable. There has been no rain in Berar; the reaping of the *kharif* is nearly completed, and the *rabi* is in good condition. No rain has fallen in Central India or Rajputana, where prospects are favourable. In Bengal there was general rain on the 31st ultimo and 1st instant (in Behar on the 29th and 30th ultimo) in most parts of the province except Orissa, Jalpáiguri and Cooch Behar, which has greatly improved the prospects of the *rabi*; more is wanted in Champarun, Cooch Behar and Pooree; the harvest of the late rice is almost completed. No rain is reported from Assam, where prospects are good. In Burma no rain has fallen: the outturn of the harvest now progressing is excellent. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh the only rainfall was a shower in Partábgarh: frost is said to have damaged the pulses in some places, but prospects are generally good. In the Punjab slight rain has fallen in Rohtak, none elsewhere; the prospects of the crops are everywhere favourable.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(Jan. 9th).		
Ganjam (Jan. 3rd)	*Nil*	Rice 9·81, *raggi* 15·37, *cholum* 15·2, *cumboo* 14·92; average number daily fed at Berhampore 112.
Vizagapatam („ 7th)	*Nil*	Rice 9·5, *cholum* 15·8, *raggi* 16, *cumboo* 17·1; sky over-cast, but no rain or dew; crops withering from want of water in some parts.
Godavery („ „)	*Nil*	Rice 8·90, *cholum* 13·51, *raggi* 17·66, *cumboo* 17·12; crops generally good; harvest of paddy and *cholum* in progress, outturn ½ to ¾; water over anicut 8 inches.
Kistna („ 3rd)	*Nil*	Rice 7·22, *cholum* 13·64, *raggi* 12·89, *cumboo* 14; on works 2,101; sick in relief hospitals 58; village relief 980; later dry crops still suffering from insects and require rain; wet paddy being harvested.
Nellore („ 5th)	*Nil*	Rice 8·43, *cholum* 11·27, *raggi* 12·20, *cumboo* 11·81; on civil works 79; D. P. W. works 20,430; canal 18,678; in camps about 4,460; village relief 2,642; crops fair, but suffering in parts from insects or blight.
Cuddapah („ 4th)	...	Rice 8·66, *cholum* 15·13, *raggi* 15·60, *cumboo* 15·41; on works 6,823; children 343; camps 2,076; village relief 2,309; *cholum*, *raggi*, paddy harvested in parts, outturn full.
Bellary („ 5th)	*Nil*	Rice 8·33, *cholum* 11·82, *raggi* 11·78, *cumboo* 10·49; on works 4,328; children 180; camps 3,086; village relief 13,017; harvesting first crop paddy nearly over; sowing of second crop paddy in progress; standing crops, pulses, oil-seed, *korra*, cotton and white *cholum* progressing fairly; future prospects hopeful.
Kurnool („ „)	*Nil*	Rice 8·15, *cholum* 13·18, *raggi* 15·11, *cumboo* 12·40; on works 11,266; children 541; in camps 186; village relief 22,427; paddy being harvested.
North Arcot („ 4th)	*Nil*	Rice 8·9, *cholum* 11, *raggi* 10·7, *cumboo* 11·6, wheat 7·1; on works 37,302; children 4,875; in camps and houses 11,420; village relief 14,723; crops good; harvest, paddy, *raggi*, *cholum*, outturn poor.
South Arcot („ 8th)	*Nil*	Rice 9·22, *cholum* 17·18, *raggi* 15·48, *cumboo* 15·21; on works; Revenue Department 733; professional 1,129; camps 4,200; villages 29,093; crops generally good, slightly injured by insects; *cholum*, *raggi*, *varagu* and paddy harvested in parts, outturn tolerable.
Tanjore („ 5th)	*Nil*	Rice 8·71, *cholum* 13·76, *raggi* 16·55; *cumboo* 15·29; rivers ¾; crops wet thriving, except in parts of Sheally and Tritrapundi, where they have suffered from flood and rain, dry in good condition, except in parts of Puttucottai, where they have been damaged by excess of rain; harvest, wet, *kar*, *kuruvai* and *Pongal samba*, dry, *raggi* and *varagu*, outturn ½ to full.
Trichinopoly („ 5th)	0·85 in Museri taluk only.	Rice 8·25, *cholum* 28·0, available in Museri only, *raggi* 15·15, *cumboo* 17·38; on works 4,818; children 794; in camps 562; village relief 4,966; damage by locusts continues in parts; early paddy, *cholum* and *raggi* harvested, outturn between a 6 and 12 anna crop.
Madura („ „)	0·11 (average of district).	Rice 8·63, *cholum* 11·34, *raggi* 16·92, *cumboo* 17·82; on works 2,919; children 801; in camps 3,465; village relief 12,705; *cholum*, *samai*, *varagu*, *raggi*, paddy, *cumboo* and *thenai* are being harvested to some extent, yield below the average.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—*continued.*		
Tinnevelly (Jan. 5th)	0·22	Rice 9·0, *cholum* 12·0, *raggi* 27·15, *cumboo* 31·20; camps and houses 25; village relief 613; standing crops generally good; harvest of *samai*, *cumboo*, *raggi* and *kadakanni* in parts, outturn fair.
Coimbatore („ „)	0·06	Rice 9·52, *cholum* 12·80, *raggi* 15·02, *cumboo* 21·29; on works 26,772; camps and houses 6,110; children 953; village relief 3,855; crops generally good; damages from insects in parts of 7 taluks; harvest of paddy, *cholum*, *raggi* and *cumboo*, in 6 taluks, outturn, paddy ½ to full; dry grains poor in 4 taluks.
Nilgiris („ „)	*Nil*	Rice 8·08, *cholum* 8·99, *raggi* 12·50, *cumboo* 14·27; camps and houses 42; harvest of potatoes, outturn ½.
Salem („ 7th)	...	Rice 8·11, *raggi* 11·40, *cumboo* 13·10, *cholum* 8·79; on works 22,600; camps 7,700; village relief 13,630; crops thriving; harvest of paddy and *raggi*, outturn average.
South Canara („ 5th)	*Nil*	Rice 12·16, *raggi* 14·54; second rice crop coming into ear.
Malabar („ „)	*Nil*	Rice 10·8, *raggi* 14·51; gratuitous relief 15; rain not required for crops; harvesting of second crop and *gingelly* begun; prospects good.
Chingleput („ „)	Slight showers in one taluk.	Rice 8·9, *raggi* 12·01, *cumboo* 10·56, *cholum* 9·95; on works 2,478; children 383; camps 2,459; village relief 49,403; crops generally good, but insects have caused more or less damage in 3 taluks; kar, *raggi*, *cumboo* and *gingelly* harvested in parts, outturn from ½ to ¾, *raggi* full.
Madras („ 8th)	0·04	Rice 8·03, *raggi* 10·63, *cholum* 9·80. *General Remarks.*—General prospects fair; prices fluctuating; total number on works 168,673, ditto gratuitously relieved 233,342; exports of grain by rail from Madras 3,296¾ tons.
Bombay—(Jan. 9th).		
Sind (Jan. 9th).		
Kurrachee ...	...	River still unprecedentedly high, to-day 12 feet 3 inches, last year 3 feet 7 inches; Manchar *rabi* must suffer heavily; great injury to next *kharif* rice cultivation anticipated, as low ground cannot dry and get ploughed and cleared of grasses; 1 case of small-pox in Manjhand taluka; weather cold.
Shikárpur ...	...	River falling; nights frosty; no damage yet; fever and cough prevalent; crops damaged by insects in taluka Lárkána.
Hyderabad ...	Rain in Sakrand taluka.	Small-pox in taluka Moro continues, 16 fresh cases, 2 deaths; sharp frost.
Upper Sind Frontier ...	...	Weather cold and frosty; Indus has again risen, filling all canals; no further change in prospects; 1 death from small-pox.
Guzerat (Jan. 9th).		
Ahmedabad ...	...	No change.
Panch Mahals ...	...	No change.
Kaira ...	...	*Rabi* crops thriving; cholera decreasing; small-pox in Borsad and Mehmadabad.
Surat ...	...	Nine deaths from cholera at Surat.
Broach ...	...	No change.
Khandesh and Násik (Jan. 9th).		
Khandesh ...	...	*Rabi* crops improving; health as before.
Násik ...	...	Fever and cold prevalent; garden crops injured by cold; *rabi* wants rain.
Konkan (Jan. 9th).		
Tanna ...	...	*Rabi* crops good; fever continues; cholera in 2 talukas.
Colába (Jan. 7th)	...	Weather continues good at Alibág; mornings cold; sowing of *rabi* crops finished.
Ratnágiri („ 2nd)	...	Crops as before; 3 deaths from cholera in Khed taluka.
Deccan (Jan. 9th).		
Poona ...	...	One death from cholera in Poona.
Ahmednagar ...	*Nil*	No change.
Sholapur ...	*Nil*	
Satara ...	...	
Southern Mahratta Country (Jan. 9th).		
Belgaum ...	...	No change.
Dharwar ...	...	Rice harvest over; other crops and public health as before.
Kanara ...	...	Weather fair; cholera deaths 10.
Kattywar and Gaekwar's Territory (Jan. 9th).		
Rájkot ...	...	Weather and crops as before; fever prevalent.
Wadhwán ...	...	Weather cold; health and crops good.
Baroda ...	...	Two cases of cholera; *rabi* crops healthy; cotton picking commenced. *General Remarks.*—Unwonted rise of the river in Sind; weather cold throughout the Presidency; no change since last report.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—(Jan. 10th).		
Chittagong ...	Heavy showers on the morning of the 1st instant.	Weather close and warm till 1st instant, since cold winds; a good 10 or 12 anna *amun* crop has just been harvested; rice is dear for the season; cold weather crops look well.
Noakholly	1·19 Heavy rain on the morning of the 1st instant.	Since 1st weather very cold; the reaping of the *amun* crop continues; prospects are fair, stray cases of small-pox have been reported from the west of the district.
Chittagong Hill Tracts...	0·45 A slight fall of rain on the 1st instant.	Weather cloudy during the latter part of the week; mustard is in flower; the fall of rain has improved the prospects of this crop; tobacco plants grown over alluvial deposits are thriving well.
Hill Tipperah ...	0·02	It rained on the night of the 31st ultimo and morning of the 1st instant; the *amun* harvest is nearly completed; the cold weather crops look well.
Backergunge ...	0·63	Rain on the night of the 1st and morning of the 2nd instant; the state and prospects of the crops are fair; the *amun* harvest is nearly over; the estimated outturn is from 12 to 14 annas.
Furreedpore ...	1·10	Rain in the early part of the week, since then weather clear and cold; the winter rice crop has been harvested in some places, and is now being gathered in the other parts of the district; the outturn is reported to be fair; more rain is required.
Dacca ...	Rain on the 31st ultimo and 1st instant.	Since 1st instant weather cold even for the season; rain has done good to all crops, except the most forward mustard and the *kalai*, which had been gathered and was lying on the field.
Mymensingh ...	0·46	General rain on the 31st ultimo, since then weather much colder; state and prospects of the crops are favourable.
Tipperah ...	...	Weather rather sultry and oppressive till rain fell, after that very cold and fine; the prospects of all the crops are good.
24-Pergunnahs ...	*Nil*	Weather very cold; state and prospects of the crops are good; *amun* is still being harvested; cholera and fever continue in many parts of the district.
Jessore ...	0·57	Weather warm till after the rain which fell on the 31st ultimo and 1st instant; since the rain it has been very cold; the rain has done much good to the crops, the prospects of which are now favourable; fever is abating.
Nuddea ...	0·55	Rain has fallen everywhere; the weather which had been excessively warm for this season has now become cold again; great good has been done to the wheat and other cold weather crops by the rain; the prospects of the crops on the ground are fair; the district has been remarkably unhealthy of late, but it is hoped that the recent change of weather will prove beneficial.
Moorshedabad ...	0·34	Weather cold; the cutting of *amun dhan* is now nearly finished; the *rabi* crops are thriving well, having been benefited by the rain; fever and cholera are on the decrease.
Pubna ..	0·58	There was a slight rainfall during the first part of the week; state and prospects of the *rabi* crops are favourable; the reaping of *maskalai* and *moong* is not yet complete; fever and cholera have abated.
Rajshahye ...	0·19	The weather has been very cold, and there has been a very slight fall of rain during the week in almost all parts of the district; *amun* rice is still being cut; the prospects of the *rabi* crops are good; cholera has somewhat abated, but fever is still prevalent.
Bogra ...	0·62	Weather very cold; *amun* with a good average yield is still being cut; the price of food grains is gradually rising, owing to exportation now going on; *rabi* crops are doing well, and will probably turn out well.
Dinagepore ...	*Nil*	Weather very cold and clear; the rice harvest is still in progress; mustard is in seed.
Rungpore ...	Some rain fell on night of 30th ultimo and the following morning.	On the evening of the 30th ultimo it became cloudy and warm, on the following evening the clouds cleared up, and during the 31st a dry westerly wind blew, since then the weather has become very cold; the paddy crop is almost harvested; the rice outturn seems to be little more than an average one, as, though the lowland crop was very good, the outturn from the highland rice is only moderate; cholera still prevails in certain parts of the Gaibanda sub-division, and cases have been reported from the Kurigram sub-division.
Cooch Behar ...	*Nil*	Weather very cold and sometimes cloudy; an unpleasant west wind blew on the afternoon of the first instant; the prospects of tobacco and other cold weather crops continue good; a shower of rain would now prove very beneficial; the harvesting of *haimanti dhan* has not yet been finished; people are suffering from fever in many places.
Jalpáiguri ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonably cool; the harvesting of winter rice is almost complete; good outturn is expected everywhere, excepting in Boda, where it is likely to come up to about two-thirds of the average yield; tobacco, mustard, wheat, and barley are doing well; land is being prepared for *bhadoi* paddy.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*continued.*		
Darjeeling ...	*Nil*	Weather very misty, bitterly cold and threatening snow; there are few crops on the ground now; the winter crop of rice has nearly all been harvested; the minor crops of buck-wheat, *kalai*, and mustard are progressing favourably.
Midnapore ...	Very heavy rain on the 31st ultimo.	Since 31st ultimo the weather has become cooler; prospects of the crops are average; health is improving.
Howrah ...	1·65 Heavy rain on the 31st ultimo.	Since 31st ultimo the weather has been much colder; the rain did the few cold weather crops good, and no injury is reported to the rice which is being harvested.
Hooghly ...	Rain on the night of the 31st ultimo.	Weather very cold; the late rice harvest is almost over; the rains have done good to sugarcane, but some injury to rice, mustard, and potato in the ground; there has been a slight change for the better in the state of public health.
Burdwan ...	*Nil*	The reaping of the *amun* crop is nearly over; fever is still prevalent; cholera is reported in the sub-division of Culna.
Bankoora ...	0·32 Rain heavy in places, fell on the 31st ultimo and 1st instant with thunder and lightning.	Since 31st weather very cold, previous to it warm; the rain is reported to have done the growing crops good; although the winter rice crop is coming into the market, there has been no fall in the price; in fact higher prices are anticipated.
Beerbhoom ...	0·41	The weather is more seasonably cold than it has been hitherto; the cold weather crops are doing capitally; the harvesting of the late rice crop is now practically over.
Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	1·64 A good shower on the 31st ultimo in Deoghur, Godda, and sadar subdivisions.	Rain has done good; the cold has since become great, and one or two mornings there was frost; the *rabi* seems everywhere to have improved with the rain.
Bhágalpur ...	Rainfall general; fall at Banka was heavier than at head-quarters.	Strong westerly wind prevailing; weather extremely cold; *rabi* crops have benefited by the rainfall; paddy harvest is nearly complete; export of grain continues as before, and prices range high.
Monghyr ...	*Nil*	Weather very cold, with west wind; the *rabi* crops have benefited much by the recent rain.
Purneah ...	*Nil*	Weather clear and cold, with west wind; the prospects of the crops continue fair.
Maldah ...	0·39	Rain on the 30th ultimo, afterwards weather bright and very cold; state and prospects of the crops continue to be quite satisfactory; there has been only one death from cholera during the week; and fever, though still very prevalent, has been rather less fatal.
Durbhunga ...	*Nil*	No change in the state and prospects of the crops since last report.
Mozufferpore ...	...	Weather very cold, with foggy mornings; the *rabi* crops have been much benefited by the rain which fell on the 29th and 30th ultimo, and the prospects are now very fair; the prices of rice and wheat have slightly fallen, but maize and gram have become dearer.
Sarun ...	0·83 There was a good downpour on the night of the 29th ultimo which lasted about half an hour.	Weather seasonable and cold; the mornings are generally foggy; west wind prevailing; all the *rabi* crops are still doing fairly; in some places wheat, barley, &c., are in ear; prices have risen; public health is good.
Chumparun ...	*Nil*	Weather very cold, with dense fogs in the mornings; the late rain has been of great benefit to the *rabi* crops; more is required.
Patna ...	...	Weather seasonably cold; the harvesting of the rice crop is fast progressing; the prospects of the *rabi* crops have much brightened after the rainfall; health is good.
Gya ...	0·67	Weather cold; rain on the 30th and 31st ultimo was followed by a couple of days of high wind; maximum thermometer in the shade 86·2°; the prospects of the *rabi* crops have been greatly improved by the timely rain; no more rain is required at present; from Nowáda it is reported that the *kharif* outturn in that sub-division is quite up to the average.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*concluded.*		
Shahabad ...	In Sasseram rain fell throughout the sub-division on the 30th ultimo; slight rain fell in the Buxar sub-division; general rain fell in Bhabooah on the 29th and 30th.	Weather cold and fine; rain has revived the unirrigated *rabi*, and was very beneficial to the crops; prices are stationary; general health is good.
Hazáribágh ...	0·61	Hoar-frost on the ground in the early morning; wind high and bitterly cold; the prospects of the *rabi* crops have been much improved by the rain which fell throughout the district on the 30th and 31st ultimo; the rain has also enabled ploughing for the *bhadoi* to be commenced.
Lohardugga ...	0·81 There was hard rain at Ranchi on the night of the 29th ultimo, and rain has been reported from all parts of the head-quarters division, except the extreme south and west; and 1·08 has fallen in Palamow.	Rain was required for the *rabi* crops; public health is good.
Manbhoom ...	0·18	Weather very cold, the thermometer falling to 40° at night; in the sadar sub-division there is nothing new to report, but the sub-divisional officer of Gobindpore reports that the late bad season is driving a number of people away as emigrants to Assam; he anticipates scarcity, but his fears need confirmation; the Deputy Commissioner, who has gone on tour to the sub-division, will see to this matter.
Singhbhoom ...	0·65	Weather seasonable; nothing new to report; the late fall of rain will be very beneficial; fever, as is usual at this time of year, is prevalent everywhere.
Balasore ...	*Nil*	Weather cold; the winter crops are doing well everywhere; public health is on the whole good.
Cuttack ...	*Nil*	Weather fine and cold; the reaping of the *saradh* and *rabi* crops is going on; cholera is lingering in Jajpore and Kendrapára sub-divisions.
Pooree ...	*Nil*	Weather warm for the season in the beginning of the week, afterward seasonable; the *saradh* crop is being harvested; *moong*, *arhar*, *kalai*, and mustard promise fair; sugarcane is being cut; the state of the *dalua* rice crop is good; the exportation of rice to the Madras Presidency has increased; the *mandia* crop in the salt tracts is reported to be suffering from want of rain.
		General Remarks.—Rain fell in most districts except Jalpáiguri, Cooch Behar, Cuttack, and Pooree on the 31st ultimo and 1st instant; the weather everywhere is now cold, and the general health of the people seems to have improved; the prospects of the cold weather crops have generally brightened, and they will, it is hoped, turn out well; more rain is still wanted in Chumparun, in Cooch Behar, and in the salt tracts of Pooree; the harvesting of the late rice crop is nearly completed.
N. W. P. and Oudh—(Jan. 9th).		
Benares (Jan. 8th)	...	Weather cold; prospects fair.
Allahabad („ „)	...	*Arhar* damaged by frost; rain wanted.
Jhánsi („ 9th)	...	No change.
Agra („ 8th)	...	No change; prospects of *rabi* excellent, but prices slightly higher.
Bareilly („ 9th)	...	No change.
Meerut („ „)	*Nil*	Weather cold; prices rising in spite of favourable crop prospects.
Kumaun („ 7th)	...	Weather fine, with hard frosts every night.
Lucknow („ 9th)	...	Weather fine and very cold; peas damaged by frost.
Sitapur („ „)	...	Weather fine; prospects very good.
Fyzabad („ „)	*Nil*	Peas, *arhar*, gram, and mustard damaged by frost; wheat and barley have also suffered.
Partabgarh („ 7th)	·2	Prospects good.
		General Remarks.—Frost is reported to have damaged the crops in some places, otherwise prospects continue good, though in parts rain is wanted.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Punjab—(Jan. 8th).	...	*Rabi* sowings completed and prospects hopeful throughout the Hissar division; slight rain in Rohtak; all other districts report no rain; agricultural prospects everywhere favourable and public health generally good.
Central Provinces—(Jan. 9th).		
Upper Godávari (Jan. 5th)	·03	*Jowar* very good, where unaffected by recent rain; *rabi* ripening; health good; prices steady.
Sambalpur ...	...	Seasonable and cooler than usual; *kharif* harvest completed; health good.
Bilaspur ...	·15	Cold with heavy dew; *rabi* doing well; fever continues; prices steady.
Raipur ...	...	Cool; threshing of rice continues; *rabi* doing well; fever in places; prices unchanged.
Bálaghát ...	...	Clear and cool; *rabi* good; fever and cattle disease continue; prices stationary.
Chhindwára ...	...	Clear and cool; frost has injured *rabi* in places; prospects good; fever continues; prices risen.
Chánda (Jan. 6th)	...	Clear and cool; *rabi* doing well; insects on *rabi* disappearing; fever and cattle disease continue; prices rising.
Betúl („ 7th)	...	Clear and cold; *rabi* good; sugarcane harvest commenced; prices fallen.
Bhandára („ 8th)	...	Clear and pleasant; threshing of rice continues; *rabi* favourable; fever continues; prices rising.
Nágpur („ 9th)	...	Cloudy; *rabi* more or less injured by cloudy weather; wheat promising; health good; prices steady.
Nimár ...	...	Clear; prospects good; small-pox continues.
Narsinghpur ...	...	Cloudy and cool; pulses injured by frost; other *rabi* crops good; no epidemic; prices rising.
Hoshangabad ...	...	Cool; *rabi* slightly damaged by frost.
Jubbulpore ...	·12	Cloudy and cool; *rabi* slightly damaged by frost; prospects and health good; prices rising.
Saugor ...	...	Cloudy; *rabi* suffered slightly from frost; health good; prices stationary.
Seoni ...	·65	Cloudy; *rabi* suffered from frost; prices risen.
Damoh ...	...	Prospects of *rabi* good; prices stationary.
Mandla ...	...	Cool and pleasant; *kharif* harvest continues; *rabi* fabourable; fever continues; prices stationary.
Wardha ...	...	Cotton-picking completed; *rabi* doing well.
		General Remarks.—Prospects are still favourable, but the return of cloudy weather causes apprehension.
British Burma—(Jan. 9th)		
Arrakan Division ...	...	Public health good; reaping progresses favourably, outturn good everywhere.
Pegu Division.		
Rangoon	...	Reaping progressing and crops gradually coming into the market; a fall in Rangoon prices expected as soon as heavy demands for white rice for eastern ports are satisfied; second and third plantings in Hmawbee township have failed, those in Hlaing township have turned out well; public health and health of cattle good.
Thonkwa ...	...	Health and crops good.
Bassein ...	...	Health good; reaping going on.
Henzada ...	...	Crops excellent; reaping progressing; 1 death from cholera in Tahpoon, otherwise public health good.
Prome ...	...	Thirteen deaths from cholera in Prome, 5 in Shwedoung, 2 in Mahathaman; harvest completed.
Thayetmyo ...	...	Public health good; harvest good; reaping completed.
Tenasserim Division ...	...	Agricultural prospects favourable; harvest progressing; cholera in portions of Shwegyeen and Amherst districts, otherwise public health fair.
Assam—		
Gauháti (Jan. 9th)	*Nil*	Weather settled; much colder since last week's rain; reaping of *sali* one-fourteenth finished.
Sylhet („ „)	*Nil*	Reaping nearly finished; outturn good; prospects of cold weather crops good.
Mysore and Coorg—(Jan. 9th)	...	No change in condition of crops; weather close; fever very prevalent; for week ending 29th ultimo on civil works 5,426, on professional department works 43,010, and gratuitously relieved 14,943.
Hyderabad Assigned Districts—		
Amráoti (Jan. 9th)	...	Reaping of *kharif* crops nearly completed; *rabi* crops in good condition.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Central India—(Jan. 9th)		
Indore ...	...	No change since last report.
Gwalior ...	...	
Rutlam ...	...	
Sutna ...	...	
Neemuch ...	...	
Rajputana—(Jan. 9th).		
Sirohi (Jan. 6th)	...	Tanks dry; wells and health good.
Jhallawar („ 3rd)	...	Weather bright and fresh; health good.
Ajmere („ 9th)	...	Irrigation going on; *rabi* prospects as yet favourable; prices steady; health good.
Jeypore ...	...	Prospects continue favourable; health good.
Ulwar ...	...	Weather continues cold; health good.

ERRATUM.—On page 3054 of the Supplement to the *Gazette of India* of the 29th ultimo, in the rainfall column opposite Mysore and Coorg for "except ·5 in Hassan" read "·05."

ERRATUM.—On page 54 of the Supplement to the *Gazette of India* of the 5th instant, opposite South Arcot for "camps 5456" read "5556."

G. H. M. BATTEN,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

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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.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY'S RECENT TOUR IN THE FAMINE DISTRICTS OF WESTERN AND SOUTHERN INDIA, AND THE MEASURES TAKEN TO CONTROL RELIEF ADMINISTRATION THERE.

No. 34, dated 20th August 1877.

From—The Government of India,

To—The Secretary of State for India.

We have the honour to report that, in view of the renewed failure of the south-west monsoon in many quarters, and of the circumstances set forth in the accompanying minute* by His Excellency the Viceroy, it has been thought advisable that His Excellency, accompanied by Sir Alexander Arbuthnot, should visit Poona, Bangalore and Madras for the purpose of conferring with the Local Governments and the Chief Commissioner of Mysore on the condition and prospects of the three Provinces, and on the measures necessary to enable them to deal effectively with the situation. We trust that this determination will meet with Your Lordship's approval.

* Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary of the 3rd September 1877.

No. 74, dated 31st October 1877.

From—The Secretary of State for India,

To—The Government of India.

The despatch of Your Excellency's Government, dated 20th August, No. 34 of 1877, announcing that Your Excellency, accompanied by Sir Alexander Arbuthnot, proposed to visit Poona, Bangalore and Madras, for the purpose of conferring with the Local Governments and the Chief Commissioner of Mysore on the condition and prospects of those territories, under the circumstances of a renewed failure of the south-west monsoon in many quarters, has been considered by me in Council.

2. The reports which, since the date of the letter under reply, have been received by telegraph, fully establish the wisdom of the resolution to which Your Excellency came.

3. I avail myself of this opportunity to express my general concurrence in the views stated in the minute of Your Excellency, dated the 12th August, which forms one of the enclosures to the despatch under reply.

No. 33, dated 5th September 1877.

From—The Viceroy and Governor General of India,

To—The Secretary of State for India.

In a letter dated the 20th August, Your Lordship was informed that I was about to leave Simla, accompanied by Sir Alexander Arbuthnot and the officers named in the margin, on a journey to Poona, Madras and Bangalore, for the purpose of conferring with the Local Governments and the Chief

Mr. S. C. Bayley, C.S.I.
„ C. Bernard, C.S.I.
„ Guilford Molesworth, C.E.

Commissioner of Mysore on the measures rendered necessary by the failure of the early rains (summer monsoon), and the alarming character of the prospects described in a minute by myself, which accompanied that letter.

2. I now desire to lay before Your Lordship a short account of what I have heard and seen, and of some of the more important references in famine matters, which have come before the Government of India during the past fortnight. In a separate letter of to-day's date will be found an account of my conference with the Governor of Madras upon the lines of famine policy laid down by the Government of India, and of certain special administrative arrangements adopted by His Excellency in Council, for giving to that policy the fullest and most prompt effect. The following remarks on the condition of the crops and the prospects of the season, as they have appeared to me in the course of my journey from Simla to Madras, must be taken subject to correction by the light of more recent information. Our latest intelligence on these points is embodied in a telegram despatched to Your Lordship to-day; and a copy of that telegram will be found in the last paragraph of this letter.

3. Leaving Simla on the 16th August, I met, at Amballa, the Commissioner of that division of the Panjab, who gave a very bad account of the prospects of the autumn crop. Over great tracts of the dry loose soil of the Cis-Sutlej country there had been no appreciable rainfall since early in July; a great part (the proportion could not be exactly stated) of the land prepared for autumn crops had not been sown, and much of what had been sown had withered. But there were still some weeks to the time for sowing the spring crops, which yield the great food-harvests; and, should rain fall within that period, these crops would be sown over a larger area than usual. Water in the irrigation wells was not failing; though the hot dry winds scorched the crops, and made irrigation less efficacious than in ordinary years. The appearance of the land round Amballa was, for the season of year, extremely dry and arid.

4. On the morning of the 18th, I met the Collectors of Agra and Allyghur in the North-West Provinces. Prospects in the Agra District were then as bad as in any part of the North-West Provinces, and they were said to be less hopeful than in the Amballa Division. In the Allyghur District there is more well irrigation, and more canal irrigation; so that a considerable autumn food-crop will be secured. In both districts, there seemed to be already some fear about fodder for the cattle. In Allyghur, with its many canal channels, this difficulty will probably be not so great. But in the Agra District, if rain holds off, there must be great loss of cattle. The river Jumna there flows between high banks, unclad by verdure, and differs in this respect from the Ganges, which annually floods a broad belt of low ground beside its bed.

5. At the Agra junction station, I was met by His Highness the Maharaja of Jeypore with some of his chief officials. The Maharaja is most laudably anxious about the prospects of his territory; and he placed in my hands a memorandum describing some of the measures he proposed to take for the prevention, or relief, of anticipated distress. The position in Jeypore was, in brief, that crops had failed to a large extent, that the grass was withering, and that already dearth was beginning to be felt.

6. Simultaneously with this memorandum, a letter was received from Mr. Lyall, the Governor-General's Agent, stating that the whole of Rajputana, north-west of the Aravelli mountains, was threatened with serious scarcity; that the crops were widely damaged, grass withering, and pasturage already insufficient. In a subsequent letter Mr. Lyall stated that he had reason to believe there were large stocks of grain on hand, and that the people were hopeful. Opportunity was taken, when answering these papers, to explain at some length to the Agent the famine policy which should be inculcated on the Maharaja of Jeypore, as well as on the Governments of other Native States similarly situated. As the Maharaja's memorandum, and my Secretary's reply to it, form enclosure No. 1 to this letter, I need not here describe either the measures proposed by His Highness or those which I have commended to his adoption.

7. At Allahabad, the local officers reported that, though some of the autumn crops had suffered much from drought, yet prospects in the Allahabad and Benares Divisions were not nearly so gloomy as in the northern Commissionerships. It was said that in all parts of the Panjab and the North-West Provinces grain stocks in the hands of dealers, zemindars, and substantial ryots, were unusually large, and that prices had not yet grown so dear as might have been expected.

8. On the 19th August, I met at Jubbulpore the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, who was able to give a good account of the agricultural prospect throughout those Provinces. He drew my attention to the very large and still-increasing stocks of grain and seeds awaiting despatch from Nagpore, Jubbulpore, and other stations on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway; most of the grain, he explained, was consigned to the famine districts. He reported, also, that certain cases of corruption, in the matter of allotting wagons, had been brought home to station-masters on the two railways near Jubbulpore. The offenders had been, or would be, punished on conviction by the courts. Both these points—the grain block and the alleged misconduct of station masters—were discussed with the proper authorities at Poona, under circumstances which will be mentioned in a subsequent paragraph.

9. In the Khandesh and Nasik Districts, the country looked green, though the crops were backward. Much anxiety had been expressed about the condition of these two districts; and the local officials assured me that unless rain fell within ten days, most of the crops then looking so well would wither. Happily, from three to five inches of rain has since fallen in

Khandesh; Nasik has also had good rain; and Sir Richard Temple's last report (30th August) says that "almost all anxiety regarding the Khandesh Collectorate" is removed.

10. I reached Poona on the night of the 19th August; and, during five days' stay there, I had full opportunity of conferring with the Governor of Bombay, and with the chief Government and Railway officials of that Presidency. Here I also met the Collectors of Poona and Sholapore, as well as the Commissioner of the Southern Division. The prospects of the crops in the Bombay Presidency are now, save only in the Kaladgi District, much better than they were during the time of my stay at Poona; and therefore I need not trouble Your Lordship with an account of the impressions I received in this respect. I visited a relief camp containing 3,000 inmates, a few miles out of Poona. This camp had been recently opened, and several hundreds of its inmates were in process of transfer to relief works. The camp was well ordered; and the instructions under which it is managed will prevent its growing into an abuse. I have every reason to believe that, notwithstanding the very high prices now ruling in the Deccan and Canarese Districts, famine and distress are being met in the Bombay Presidency as successfully and economically as the means and circumstances permit. Save in the Kaladgi District, the crops to be reaped during the next five weeks will give a sensible relief to the people, and must reduce prices. It is worthy of note that, in the districts of Kaladgi, Dharwar, Belgaum, and Sholapore, the price of the commonest food-grain rules dearer than in any district of the Madras Presidency. The latest weekly report received from the Bombay Government forms enclosure No. 2 to this letter. It shews that, as yet, the improved prospects have not caused reduction in the numbers on relief. There was an increase in numbers during the week, and there were at the end of August 278,731 on relief work, and 125,960 on gratuitous relief.

11. One very important subject, which was much discussed at Poona, both with the Governor, and at a conference of all his Railway officials, was the carrying power of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, by which food-grain is sent, not only into the Bombay Deccan, but also into the Nizam's Dominions, and into the Ceded Districts of the Madras Presidency. Briefly stated, the case stands thus. The sources of grain supply drawn from by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway are the city of Bombay, in which Sir Richard Temple reports the stocks to be very large; the Nagpore and Berar country; the Nerbudda valley districts; and the East Indian Railway, which despatches grain waggons through the Jubbulpore junction. This grain is consigned to Khandesh and Nasik, the districts above the ghats; to Bombay city; to the Bombay Deccan stations for the supply of Poona, Sholapore, Kaladgi, Sattara, and the Southern Mahratta feudatories; to the Hyderabad country; and, lastly, to the Madras Railway, for the Ceded Districts. The quantities of grain which the Great Indian Peninsula Railway ought to deliver daily are:—

To the Khandesh section	...	...	300 tons.
To the Bombay Deccan stations	...	...	800 to 1,000 tons.
To the Hyderabad branch line	...	...	300 tons.
To the Madras Railway at Raichore	...	...	900 tons.

The Great Indian Peninsula Railway authorities have, after much pressure, delivered these quantities, on the average, at each section, except at the Raichore end, where they have recently delivered an average of barely 600 tons a day. Now, the Madras Government absolutely require the 900 tons a day to be delivered at Raichore; otherwise, they cannot arrange for throwing into the interior the quantity of grain actually needed. The Bombay Government and the Railway officers agreed that, by starving all other railway traffic, and by practically stopping the export* trade, it would be possible, with the present rolling-stock, to maintain on an average the grain deliveries demanded. Suggestions were made for additional crossing stations, for longer sidings, and for other traffic facilities: but, in the end, it was quite clear that the carrying power of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway was at present limited by its engine power, and that, adequately to meet the present emergency, additional engines were needed. Sir Richard Temple, at the conference, represented strongly that, without additional engines, the Railway would be quite unable to serve the export trade, which would certainly demand accommodation in the cold season; and that, if produce could not be carried to the port of Bombay, shipping would go away empty, heavy mercantile losses must occur, the trade of Bombay would be injured, and the rate of exchange might suffer. If the engine power on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway could be largely increased by January next, then the railway could serve both the famine and the export trade. It seemed clear that no sufficient relief could be given by borrowing engines from other lines. The Dhond and Munmar Railway, which, by shortening the railway route from Northern to Southern India, will relieve the pressure of famine traffic to the extent of thirty-six engine power, could hardly open soon enough to meet the urgency of the case. And, accordingly, I telegraphed to Your Lordship for the earliest possible despatch to Bombay of one hundred engines to work on the Bombay Peninsula line. The letter No. 117, Railway, dated 25th August, sent by my honorable colleagues from Simla, explains at length the reasons on which we recommend that these engines shall be purchased on account of the State, and treated as a State reserve; and that they be hired only to the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. The telegrams from Simla and from Poona ask that these engines may be sent out as they are ready, and that extra payment be made for early deliveries. The alleged corruption among station-masters was discussed at our conference; it appeared that the evil

* By the latest Custom House return about 400 tons of seeds and grain were leaving Bombay daily by sea.

had not been so general as I had been led to suppose. The establishment of a syndicate of traders at every large station to watch and regulate the allotment of waggons is said to be acting as a safeguard against corruption. Such syndicates were recently formed in the Central and North-West Provinces, under the orders of the Government of India; and their usefulness will doubtless increase.

12. Since leaving Poona, I have learned by telegraph that the deliveries of grain to the Madras Railway at Raichore are still below the stipulated 900 tons. The Bombay Government explain that the higher prices ruling in the Bombay Deccan induce dealers to consign grain thither, rather than to Madras. Market quotations undoubtedly shew that prices in the Deccan and Hyderabad country are dearer than in the Bellary District; and, while this continues, there is soundness in Sir Richard Temple's deduction that Bellary food-stocks must be larger than the Deccan stocks. The recent very favorable rain in Khandesh and Guzerat has been followed by a heavy fall in wheat quotations in Bombay; and the improvement in crop prospects caused by showers in parts of the Deccan may partially bring down prices there. But, for the present, all we can do is to give preference, up to a certain limit, at Nagpore and Jubbulpore stations, to grain consigned for the Madras Railway. This we have requested the Bombay Government to do. But meanwhile, until relief comes, either from fresh harvests, or by the arrival of additional engine power, the working of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, and its due delivery of the required quantities of grain in the famine country, cause anxiety, and require careful watching. The Government of India, and Your Lordship, may confidently rely on Sir Richard Temple's efforts to secure a good result; and I may add that the officers of the Great Indian Peninsula Company are actively exerting themselves in co-operation with the Governor.

13. On the 25th August, I was met, on my way to Bellary, by the Resident at Hyderabad, who confirmed personally what he had, a few days previously, reported by telegram and letter regarding the distressed condition of four districts in the south of the Nizam's Dominions. Copies of the Resident's communications, respecting the Hyderabad country and Berar, form enclosure No. 3 to this letter. Those papers shew that the autumn food-crop has absolutely failed in the districts of Raichore, Lingsagur, Goolburga, and Shorapore with a population of 800,000; that the price of the commonest grain is 7 lbs. per rupee; that 70,000 people are now supported by the Nizam on relief works, or gratuitously; that the pressure must last till February; while, if the October rains fail, it may endure until August 1878; that the Nizam's expenditure on famine relief, and his loss of revenue, already amount to nearly fifty lakhs of rupees; that, if the worst comes, the total cost of the famine may reach three millions sterling; that the Nizam's treasury is empty; and that the Minister will probably apply to the British Government for a loan wherewith to defray his famine expenditure. The proposal for a loan will be considered by the Financial Department when it is actually made. If good rain comes during September and October, the situation in Hyderabad will greatly improve; and until fuller information is received, we may hesitate to accept the estimate that the famine can, under any circumstances, cost three millions sterling. But, even if the coming monsoon be more favorable than the past, still the distress in the Nizam's Dominions materially aggravates the difficulties of Kurnool, Bellary, and Sholapore.

14. The Resident had previously reported that the distress was impending in the Akola District of Berar. Copy of his report and its enclosure, with the orders passed thereon, forms enclosure No. 3 to this letter. Happily, good rain has fallen in Berar since the Resident's report was written; and Sir Richard Meade was able to assure me, at our meeting on the 29th August, that fears of scarcity in Berar were for the present removed. The caution I have given against beginning relief works too early, and against opening scattered petty relief works at the commencement of a scarcity, will, I trust, be observed, if threatenings of drought should again appear.

15. I reached Bellary on the 25th August, and the next day visited the large relief camp in that district, which then contained about 4,000 inmates. Among them, especially in the hospital sheds, was a considerable proportion of children and old people, who had been much reduced by want and its attendant diseases. Among the small children were some in a very pitiable condition; they had manifestly suffered from hunger; and it was said that, in some cases, parents had intentionally abstracted the meal supplied to the children. Nearly half of the inmates were apparently in good condition, and ought to have been at work. The weekly death-rate was very high, over 500 per mille per annum; but then it is to be remembered that into these camps are collected the sickly, the very old, the very young, and in fact the people who in ordinary years furnish the mortality of the whole community. In immediate executive charge of the camp was a Bengali Assistant Surgeon, who seemed to be doing his part of the work admirably.

16. I was impressed by the fact that the Bellary District had in the ground a certain amount of early crop which, if fertilised by rain during the fortnight following our visit, would yield a substantial addition to the food-supply of the country. The reports shew that the breadth of this early crop in the southern and western taluks of Bellary is larger, and its condition more flourishing, than in the parts we visited. Telegrams received since we left Bellary report that good rain has fallen there. Fortunately the prospect of Bellary for next year does not depend on the crop now in the ground; the great food (millet) crop of Bellary, and also its cotton crop, are sown in September and October; the millet ripens in January, and the cotton is plucked in March. If the rainfall of September and October is good, Bellary (and the rest of the Ceded Districts) will be again prosperous by the end of February.

17. Leaving Bellary on the 28th, I reached Madras on the following day. That evening I visited the relief gangs on the short junction canal near Government-house. The labourers were in very good physical condition; on this, as on other relief works in the Madras Presidency, task-work is practically not exacted. The hutting and conservancy system was good, but the labourers were supplied with food considerably in excess of their customary diet in ordinary years. Before passing from the subject of the relief arrangements at Madras, it may be mentioned that, in company with the Governor, I inspected the Palaveram Relief Camp with its 8,000 inmates, the Monegar Choultry Relief Camp with 3,400, and the Red Hills Camp with 6,000 inmates. At each of these relief camps, and especially at the first two, the arrangements were good, the camps were clean, the people were orderly, the hospitals were well kept; but, at the very least, half the inmates were strong enough and well enough to have been employed on relief works, instead of living in almost enforced idleness on, what is to them, a high diet. In this respect, the Madras relief camps appear to me to fall far short of what economically-managed relief camps should be. The weekly mortality in the camps is high, as at Bellary, and this mortality is principally among new comers, persons who are found dead or dying outside the camps being reckoned into the death-rate of the camp. These deaths betoken insufficient relief in the tracts from which the people come wandering into Madras. From the South Arcot district wanderers have recently begun to flock into Madras in considerable numbers; and to that district the Madras Government is now despatching Mr. Puckle, a Member of the Revenue Board, to enquire into the matter.

18. One subject which engaged my attention while at Madras was that of soliciting private subscriptions in aid of Relief Funds. A telegram had been sent to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal on 12th August, in which the Government of India in brief terms deprecated any such appeal on the part of Government; and it appeared from some correspondence between the Lord Mayor of London and the Local Relief Committee at Madras that misunderstanding existed as to to the real views of the Government on the subject.

19. A copy of the letter, which, in continuation of the telegram of 12th August, I caused to be addressed to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in elucidation of these views, forms enclosure No. 4 of this letter. It is briefly to the effect that, while the Madras Government have undertaken to save life by all available means in their power, and while their own organisation is strained to the very uttermost in the attempt to carry out this object, it is not desirable that any Committee for the distribution of private charity should attempt to carry out the same objects, on the same lines, and through the same agency, as the Government. In other words, it is undesirable that a Relief Committee should interfere with the ordinary relief organisation of Government. Further, it is not proper or expedient that the Government should ask for private subscriptions to supplement its own expenditure on famine, especially as it is clear that such subscriptions can make no appreciable difference in an expenditure which exceeds half a million sterling a month; and because general taxation, falling chiefly on the very classes who might be expected to subscribe, must in the end be required to provide for this expenditure.

20. It must here be observed that, although the meeting held at Madras for the purpose of appealing to private charity in aid of famine relief was presided over by the Governor of that Presidency, and attended by all the members of the local Government, yet this meeting took place without the knowledge of the Government of India, or any intimation by the Governor to the Viceroy of the motives and objects of it. These the Government of India was left to gather from the newspaper reports of the proceedings on that occasion, according to which, it had been stated or implied by the majority of those who addressed the meeting, that the Government of Madras could no longer hope to feed the increasing number of its famine-stricken population; that, in its efforts to do so, it was inadequately supported by the Government of India; and that thus necessity had arisen for appealing to private charity in aid of those efforts. It was impossible to know how far these views and statements were approved by the high authorities of the Madras Government in whose presence they had been forcibly expressed. But the Government of India was bound to repudiate all concurrence in them, when called upon by other local Governments to declare its own opinion on the subject of private charity in connection with famine relief.

21. This was done by the Government of India in the telegram above referred to; but in that telegram the Government distinctly stated that, if private charity could be applied to other methods of relief, and could be made to reach other classes than those which came within the reach of State Agency, and if this could be attained by a volunteer organisation apart from that of Government, then there could be no objection to unofficial meetings for the furtherance of such objects. In our opinion, however, the interests of the public, no less than the duties of the State, required that these objects should be strictly defined, and intelligibly announced, in connection with some previously ascertained and well-considered means of securing their attainment, before the authority of Government could be legitimately or conveniently associated with the collection of private charity for the relief of national distress. This view has now been reiterated; and it has been again explained that, while it is not desirable, in the circumstances above mentioned, for the Government itself to take any part in the collection or distribution of subscriptions, every encouragement should be given to the spontaneous flow of private charity. It has also been pointed out that, our objection to inviting subscriptions from those who will hereafter have to be taxed for the same object does not apply to subscriptions from England; and finally, as the Madras Committee, of which the Duke of

Buckingham is the Chairman, has expressed its intention of directing the money subscribed to objects other than those which come within the scope of Government Agency, His Grace has (enclosure No. 5) been invited to formulate definitely and in detail what those objects are to be, and the agency through which they are to be attained.

22. Much discussion has taken place during the past week on the working and the requirements of the Madras Railway. Seventeen additional engines and one hundred wagons have during August been borrowed from other lines and sent to Madras; one hundred more wagons will shortly arrive from the Baroda line. The Madras Railway is receiving from England six to eight new powerful engines per month; 200 metre gauge wagons are on their way (some have actually arrived) from State lines for work on the South Indian Railway. The double line from Madras to Arconum has been opened for traffic. The despatches of grain from the Madras Terminus are reaching 1,800 tons a day; while the despatches inland from Negapatam and Beypore are keeping up to the mark. I anticipate that the several Madras Railways will, if grain be consigned in sufficient quantities, despatch inland the full quantity required daily, namely—

	Tons.
From Madras Terminus by the Madras Railway	1 800
„ Beypore	400
„ Raichore	900
By the South Indian Railway	800
„ canal and road from Madras	600
TOTAL ...	4,500

Under these circumstances the Government of India have, for the present, refrained from compelling other guaranteed lines, by forced Government requisition, to lend more rolling-stock than they can willingly spare to the Madras Railway; and we are the more anxious not to make requisitions if it can possibly be helped, because the other railways have loyally obeyed our request for loans of rolling-stock as far as they possibly could; and because we do not know what urgent need may spring up for grain transport in other parts of the Empire which are threatened with scarcity.

23. Though the Madras Railways, by working full power, can thus almost meet the necessities of the case, yet it is by no means certain that they can continue to do so, or that they will be prepared for new demands which may arise if the north-east monsoon fails. Some of their engine and wagon stock is very old, and may become unserviceable before the crisis is over; the Northern Railways may, if difficulty comes in Upper India, have to reclaim the engines they have lent. In order, therefore, to provide against possible difficulties, we have telegraphed to Your Lordship supporting the Madras Government in their indent of the 17th August for 20 more engines, 600 wagons and 40 brake-vans; and we have asked for 20 more engines in addition to the Madras indent. You have informed us by telegraph that 500 of these waggons, will reach India within ten weeks' time. We hope that this additional stock, together with 30 new heavy engines now arriving, will enable the Madras Railways to meet all emergencies. We have asked that the 40 new engines should, for reasons explained in my colleagues' railway letter, quoted in paragraph 10 of the present letter, form part of the State reserve of engines.

24. It has been mentioned that the railways will carry the required amount of grain, if only it is consigned by the trade. And upon the question whether private trade will send into the famine country all the grain that is required, the safety of the people depends. It cannot be said that the trade sends all the country can take; for the dear prices ruling in so many districts would show that more grain would be readily bought if sent. But this much is certain; private trade is still consigning to the famine country much more grain than the railways can carry into the interior. In previous letters we have reported that more than 100,000 tons of grain are awaiting despatch at, or near, the railway stations in the Central Provinces. The Bengal exportable surplus, if the crop now in the ground turns out well, will not fall short of 350,000 tons. Already 100,000 tons of freight, chiefly steamer freight, has been taken up for despatch of grain from Calcutta to Madras ports during the present month. The actual despatches of rice from Bengal to Madras were 53,225 tons, or an average of 3,800 tons daily, during the fortnight ending on the 29th August. The despatches from Burmah to Madras were only 400 tons during the same period; so that there would seem to be truth in the opinion, generally expressed by merchants, that the Burmah rice ports have no more grain to send till next crop comes to market in December. From Saigon it was reported that 150,000 tons were ready for export, but that most of this would go to China, where also there is a large famine demand. But a telegram from the Governor of the Straits Settlements, dated the 1st September, has told us that the Siamese Government has prohibited the export of rice from Bankok until the 30th September, on account of the threatened dearth in those territories. At the same time, the Persian Government has prohibited grain exportation from Bushire. It would seem therefore that, for the present, India cannot expect food-supplies from further Asia, but must send the surplus of the north to supply the deficiency of the south. For the present, and so far as we can foresee, any grain imported by Government would occupy railway wagons to the exclusion of private despatches, and would paralyze trade to an indefinite extent.

25. On my way to Madras, I received a report from the Lieutenant-Governor on the prospect of the autumn crops in the North-West Provinces and Oudh. His account was, in brief, that the early (July and August) rains had failed over large tracts of the North-West Provinces; that over the Agra, Meerut and Jhansi Divisions, and over a great part of Rohilkund and Oudh, the unirrigated autumn crops either had not been sown, or had withered, and that the irrigated crops had been much scorched by the hot, dry westerly winds. The redeeming features of the situation were that the autumn crop in the Allahabad and Benares Divisions, though in jeopardy, would still be saved if rain came; that the food stocks in the country were very large; and that there was still ample time for the rain to come and secure good spring crops, which yield the larger food-harvests of the year. It was explained that Sir George Couper had given directions to Commissioners to open relief works of certain classes, as soon as they deemed such a course necessary. The Lieutenant-Governor's report will be found in enclosure No. 6, together with the orders passed by the Government of India on the subject. It will be seen that, while commending the North-West Provinces Government for its foresight and the caution given against alarmist views, I have desired a reconsideration of the orders permitting the commencement of petty relief works in many parts of the country; and directed that, if relief employment is to be a charge against the general treasury, such employment should be given on fully supervised large works of permanent usefulness. It was mentioned that the Government of the North-West Provinces possessed, ready to its hand, complete projects for several such works, on which, if need be, relief employment could at once be given.

26. From the Resident at Baroda I learnt that a serious failure of the autumn food-crop was impending, and that prices were already rising to famine rates (twelve pounds per rupee). An interesting and suggestive letter was received from Sir Madhava Rao, the Baroda Minister, on the same subject. The Minister's recommendations were, in effect, that relief works should be opened simultaneously, and a uniform famine policy adopted all over the Baroda country, over British Guzerat, and over the Kattywar Chiefships. It was urged that trade in grain should be everywhere exempted from transit dues, and that nowhere should grain exports be prohibited. The Minister went further, and recommended that Government should purchase and import grain from other parts of the world. In my Secretary's reply, the Resident was furnished with a copy of the orders sent by Sir Richard Temple to the officers of British Guzerat, directing that projects for well-considered public works should be at once prepared, but forbidding the opening of relief works so long as the people could support themselves. The Resident was reminded that the ryots of Guzerat were exceptionally prosperous; that last season they had excellent harvests and high prices, and he was cautioned against opening petty relief works or beginning gratuitous relief at all for the present. The attention of Political officers attached to the neighbouring States was called to the desirability of all the Chiefs adopting the British principle of admitting free passage of grain from, as well as to, tracts threatened with scarcity. At the same time, the Minister was thanked for his suggestions; he was told of the steps taken by the Government of India to make known the state of prices in Southern India throughout adjoining provinces and countries; and it was explained that the Government would not engage in the business of importing grain. The advice given to Native Chiefs regrading free trade in grain has already borne some fruit; for Major-General Sir Henry Daly telegraphs from Indore, that His Highness Maharaja Holkar has agreed to withdraw the prohibition against grain exports from his territory, and that at least one other Chief of Central India has followed the Maharaja's example.

27. I propose to start to-night for Bangalore in order to confer with the Chief Commissioner on the state of affairs in Mysore, the actual condition of which, as well as the future prospects of that State, are subjects of very grave anxiety to me. Since the date of the last weekly telegram, the prospects have not improved, and day by day the burden of the telegrams has been that no rain has fallen. Last evening, however, brought better news, good rain being reported to have fallen on the 2nd instant. Prices of food-grains show no material alteration. The last report received from Mysore shows the number on relief works slightly diminished, and the number on gratuitous relief considerably increased. The following are the totals: on relief works 49,000 persons, on gratuitous relief 213,000. These figures, no less than the reports previously received, indicate very clearly that the famine organization in Mysore is unable efficiently to cope with the distress; and the radical error of the system may be gathered from the fact that out of a total of 264,000 persons receiving relief, less than 23,000 are on works professionally supervised. The latest Mysore weekly report forms enclosure No. 7 to this despatch.

28. As a first step towards introducing improved organization, I have deputed two selected officers from the North-West Provinces—Mr. C. A. Elliott, Commissioner of Meerut, and Major Scott Moncrieff, R.E.,—to assist the Chief Commissioner, and I have also deputed five military officers to assist in controlling relief operations. A detailed scheme for providing public works, and for reorganizing gratuitous relief, will be framed after discussion with the local administrative officers at Bangalore.

29. The Chief Commissioner of Mysore has made an application to the Government of India for a loan of fifty lakhs to meet the famine expenditure. The expenses of the famine have hitherto been defrayed by proceeds of the invested funds amounting to 46,16,000 rupees. This source of supply will be exhausted by the end of the current month, and the budget shews no balance to fall back upon. The Government of India have agreed to grant the loan, as

otherwise, the Mysore State would be compelled to borrow in the open maket—a policy which the Government is not prepared to accept in the case of any Native State; and the loan will be granted, on terms to be fixed hereafter, in the following instalments:—

In October	...	...	...	...	20 lakhs.
„ November	...	...	...	...	15 „
„ December	...	...	...	...	10 „
„ January or February	...	...	...	...	5 „

30. Until the beginning of September, the condition of affairs in some of the Central India States, especially Gwalior and the Bundelkund country, was getting worse and worse. Already there was a demand for relief labour in Gwalior; emigration was beginning, and strings of emigrants were passing down the Indore road, some hundreds of whom received a meal at Goona. To relieve this pressure, relief employment has been opened on the further section of the Agra and Gwalior Railway. Sir Henry Daly, the Resident at Indore, telegraphed on the 29th August that the commencement of work on the railway had temporarily checked the emigration. Work on the Pahlunpore Railway, recently sanctioned by Your Lordship, was also arranged, as a relief measure to relieve the pressure in that part of the country, which pressure is, according to latest telegrams, now much lightened by the favourable rain-fall of the past week.

31. The season telegram despatched to-day to Your Lordship is as follows:—

Madras.—One to 1½ inches rain. Bellary, Kurnool, Cuddapah, much benefit; good rain Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Kistna; thunderstorm at Madras; one inch rain at Madras on 4th. Only half an inch elsewhere, save where occasional heavy showers; crops improved by rain except in South Arcot, Coimbatore, Salem, Madura; prices dearer; 901,227 on works, 1,430,885 on gratuitous; grain importations large; railway transport improving.

Bombay.—Showers throughout week everywhere; four inches rain all over Guzerat; continuous heavy rain all Konkan districts; good rain throughout Khandesh, Nasik, Sattara, Belgaum, and greater part Poona, Sholapore. Partial rain, Dharwar, Kaladgi. Prospects much improved. Prices not yet cheaper. Numbers on works 278,731; on gratuitous 125,960.

Mysore.—Bad week, occasional light showers; good rain Bangalore, night second September, gauging 1¼ inches; dry crops prospects worse in all districts; gratuitous numbers 213,000; works number 49,000.

Hyderabad.—Three days' good rain, over four inches. Much benefit. Good rain Berar.

Rajputana.—Heavy rain Aboo and south-west States. Good rain Jeypore. Heavy showers Ajmere, Meywar and East States. Lyall telegraphs general prospect very materially improved. More rain needed Ulwar, Meywars.

Central India.—Good rain Rutlam, Indore and all Malwa. Two inches rain Neemuch, Gwalior, Bundelkund; too late to save much autumn crop Gwalior. Still prospects everywhere improved.

North-West.—Moderate rain Allahabad, Benares division; four inches Jhansi division; half-inch Agra; good rain one day Meerut and Bareilly; rest slight partial showers. Autumn crop lost many parts.

Punjab.—Dry hot weather up to second, then heavy universal rain over province, gauging 9½ inches at Loodhiana; too late to save autumn crop in parts. Lieutenant-Governor telegraphs prospects immensely improved, spring crop sowings secured over the important grain-producing districts.

Bengal, Central Provinces, Burmah, Assam.—Seasonable weather, good prospects.

It has given me great pleasure to be able to address to Your Lordship so satisfactory a telegram. But I cannot forget that, although our prospects are almost everywhere so much better than they were when I left Simla, yet everything in the Madras Presidency depends mainly on the October rains (north-east monsoon). The condition of Mysore is still a matter for much anxiety; and our hope for the future can only be fulfilled by a continuance of the present favourable change in the weather.

No. 82, dated 8th November 1877.

From—The Secretary of State for India.

To—The Government of India.

I have to acknowledge the receipt of Your Excellency's despatch of the 5th September, No. 33 of 1877, giving an account of Your Lordship's visit to Poona, Madras, and other places, for the purpose of conferring with the Governors of Bombay and Madras and with other high officers on the subject of the famine.

2. The Despatch is one of high importance, but in replying to it, I am greatly embarrassed by the fact that more recent information received by telegraph has materially altered the condition of many districts through which Your Lordship passed, and that therefore your observations apply in some measure to situations which have ceased to exist. It is very gratifying to me to add that, as a rule, the prospect has considerably improved.

3. I have to express my cordial appreciation of the wisdom and public spirit which induced Your Excellency to undertake this journey, for the purpose of examining personally the state of the country, and of strengthening the hands of the Local Governments and Administrations, by your sympathy and counsel, in the performance of those arduous duties which have demanded the exercise of the highest energy and judgment.

4. Your Excellency's journey extended from Simla, through Amballa, Agra and Allyghur, to Jubbulpore, thence by Khandesh and Nassik to Poona, where you met the Governor of Bombay, thence to Bellary, before reaching which place the Resident at Hyderabad had an interview with Your Lordship, and then on to Madras. On the date of the despatch you were about to start for Bangalore.

5. Your Excellency's despatch gives a rapid but vivid description of the condition of the territories through which you passed, and you availed yourself of the opportunity of visiting relief camps in Poona, Bellary and Madras. It is difficult to exaggerate the advantage to the public service in all executive departments, when the head of the Government thus sees for himself the terrible proportions of the evil with which he has to contend.

6. The results of your consultations with his Grace the Governor of Madras have been stated in your despatch No. 34 of the 5th of September, to which I will give a separate reply. Two subjects are prominently dealt with in the despatch now under reply—

1st. The carrying powers of the railways.

2nd. Private subscriptions in aid of relief funds.

7. The anxious attention of the Governments of Madras and Bombay has been directed to the increase of the carrying powers of the railways, but it has been found almost impracticable to obtain from them the daily delivery of the number of tons which it was thought each Company ought to be able to transport. Under these circumstances, application was made to me for the supply of additional engines and wagons. These indents, as modified by more recent advices, are, as Your Lordship has been informed by telegraph, in process of receiving due compliance, and I trust that the railways will soon be able to meet the exigencies of the exceptional demands made on their resources.

8. With respect to private subscriptions in aid of relief funds, I understand Your Lordship's view to be this. That the Government is responsible, as far as may be practicable, for the saving of life by all the available means in its power, and that for this purpose an official agency has been organized; that it is not desirable that another agency, or the same agency under another name, should be employed on the same lines in the distribution of private charity; that such an interference would only impair the efficiency of the arrangements of Government, while the subscriptions could hardly make any appreciable difference in the expenditure of the State. At the same time, Your Excellency was perfectly alive to the fact that there were objects to which the efforts of private charity might well be directed, such as the extension of relief to women of the respectable classes, of aid to persons of very small fixed incomes, and to others who were struggling if possible to remain in their homes and not to resort to relief camps. Similarly, Your Excellency was also of opinion that arrangements by grants to orphanages and to individuals, for the support of those children who had lost their parents through the famine, might reasonably be the work of private charity, and you had requested the Governor of Madras to consider the specific objects to which the operation of such private charity should be directed, and the agency by which it should be distributed and superintended. If I have thus interpreted rightly the views of Your Excellency, they have my concurrence.

9. I approve of your instructions to the Resident at Baroda to be cautious as to the opening of petty works and the commencement of gratuitous relief. The long and exceptional prosperity of the ryots in Guzerat should render the necessity for the adoption of such measures a distant contingency. Your instructions to Political officers in the neighbouring States of Baroda to urge on the Chiefs the propriety of admitting free passage of grain from and to tracts threatened with scarcity, were also, I consider, very judicious.

10. The condition of Mysore is a subject of great anxiety to Your Excellency. You have strengthened the Famine organization in that province by the deputation of some selected officers, an arrangement which has my full approval. As it appears that the invested funds of the Mysore State, amounting to upwards of forty-six (46) lakhs of rupees, have been exhausted by the famine expenditure, I sanction the grant of a loan of fifty (50) lakhs, which Your Excellency proposes to make in four instalments to that State.

11. The general conclusion which I draw from Your Excellency's despatch is that, terrible as is the calamity which has visited the greater part of India, it has everywhere been met with unsparing energy and devotion by the public service in all Departments, and conspicuously by Your Excelleney and the Governors of Madras and Bombay.

No. 34, dated 5th September 1877.

From—The Viceroy and Governor General of India,

To—The Secretary of State for India.

In my letter No. 33 of to-day's date, I have laid before Your Lordship some account of the journey I have undertaken to Madras, accompanied by my colleague, Sir Alexander Arbuthnot, together with a brief summary of the latest changes in agricultural prospects over the several provinces of the Indian Empire. In the present letter I shall confine myself to a description of the arrangements concluded, after personal conference with the Governor, for the purpose of systematizing the policy, and strengthening the administration, of State relief throughout the famine-stricken districts of the Madras Presidency.

2. My minute, dated the 12th August, submitted to Your Lordship with our letter of the 20th August, contained a review of the situation which the Government of India had been

dealing with up to the date at which that minute was written, and of the famine policy pursued by us in reference thereto, with a general indication of those changes in the relief operations of the Madras Government which appeared to myself and my colleagues urgently needed by the protracted duration and increasing pressure of the famine in this part of Southern India.

3. The general rules of famine policy set forth in my above-mentioned minute are in complete conformity with the views previously expressed in the instructions to Sir Richard Temple of the 16th January last, which were approved by Your Lordship. Abstention from interference with private trade, and from Government operations in the grain market; employment of the destitute upon useful well-supervised public works; careful supervision of gratuitous relief, and the restriction of it by applying needful tests to recipients, are principles which have been steadily inculcated by the Government of India as opportunity arose since January last. But, although from the facts and figures laid before us by the Madras Government, it appeared to us that its conduct of relief operations was not in complete accordance with the principles thus laid down by the Government of India, we had, nevertheless, many reasons for believing that the partial disregard of those principles would be, on the whole, less mischievous in its ultimate effects than the friction, irritation and general paralysis of effort likely to arise from authoritative interference with the action of the Local Government. From such interference, therefore, in reference to all matters not of paramount importance, we purposely abstained so long as it was possible to do so; that is to say, until the failure of the summer rains of 1877 had made it clear that famine relief and famine expenditure on a large scale must continue in the Madras Presidency till December or January next.

4. The Madras famine then assumed dimensions which placed it altogether outside the category of local calamities. It had become one of the most serious imperial disasters which the Supreme Government had ever been called upon to deal with. Under the existing constitution of the Government of India, there must always be a certain amount of divided responsibility in dealing with any great catastrophe of this kind. For, while a large executive responsibility is advantageously exercised by the Local Governments, the financial responsibility of the Government of India remains inalienable. In ordinary circumstances this financial responsibility involves the severest and most minute scrutiny of all expenditure. But in exceptional circumstances, such as those created by the pressure of a great famine, that scrutiny cannot be enforced without extreme inconvenience. Owing to the delay caused by the requisite investigation of details, and protracted correspondence between the Supreme and Local Governments, irremediable disasters might occur before the measures necessary for preventing them could be sanctioned and undertaken. Thus, on occasions like the present, we find ourselves placed in the anomalous position of a Government which is practically obliged to relax the exercise of its financial control in proportion to the increasing gravity of its financial liabilities. Such relaxation of control, however, is only justifiable, so long as the limits of expenditure can be foreseen. When this is no longer the case, when uncontrolled expenditure threatens serious and imminent peril to the finances of the Empire, then the Government of the Empire cannot suspend, or transfer to any other authority, that financial supervision which constitutes its most essential function, without repudiating the paramount duty of an Imperial Government. How to reconcile due guarantees for the discharge of the financial responsibility devolving exclusively upon the Supreme Government, with adequate provision for the freedom and celerity of action, so greatly needed to ensure the success of the Local Government in coping with the present grievous calamity, is a problem which pressed for early solution; and I am hopeful that it may have been adequately solved by the arrangements now concluded with the valuable advice and assistance of the Governor of Madras.

5. The object to be attained was twofold. On the one hand, it was necessary to secure for the Government of India that consideration of its views on the part of the Government of Madras which is strictly demanded by the impossibility of transferring to the latter any portion of the financial responsibilities of the former. On the other hand, it was no less necessary to do this in some manner involving the minimum of friction and delay, and calculated to strengthen, rather than weaken, the executive action of the Local Administration.

6. Great rapidity of reference would doubtless have been secured, and much time saved in the conduct of official correspondence between the two Governments, by temporarily transferring the seat of the Supreme Government to this Presidency. But to the Duke of Buckingham and to myself such a measure seemed open to many and grave objections, which heavily counterbalanced the advantages of it in that respect. On the other hand, it appeared to me, after much anxious consideration, that, if some means could be devised of placing at the command of the Local Government all the higher consultative and executive ability and experience, which, owing to its unrestricted field of selection and authority, are in ordinary times commanded only by the Government of India, then the Government of India would be justified in reducing to a minimum all checks upon the action of the Local Government, because its own responsibility in reference to such action would, under these conditions, be sufficiently represented, and practically secured, by the selection of subordinate agents.

7. For the adoption of this latter alternative, which commended itself no less to the judgment of the Duke of Buckingham than to my own, I placed myself in personal communication with His Grace. The Duke informed me that he would gladly receive in pursuance of our common object the assistance of Major-General Kennedy, who had accompanied me from Poona, and whose services Sir Richard Temple was kind enough to place temporarily at my disposal. Major-General Kennedy, who is favorably known to Your Lordship, and to the

Government of India, as Public Works Secretary to the Bombay Government, has, under two successive Governors, successfully directed all famine relief operations in the Bombay Presidency. I considered that Major-General Kenniedy's advice would be of great use to the Government of India; and that, were his services accepted by the Government of Madras, he would be most valuable in helping to organize and carry out the difficult, but necessary, operation of transferring to large and permanently useful works the greatest possible proportion of the 2¼ millions who were being supported by the State in the Madras Presidency, and of whom barely one-quarter of a million were doing useful work. The Government of India is under great obligations to Sir Richard Temple for thus sparing the services of his chief famine officer, and copy of a communication conveying to His Excellency the expression of our thanks for this loyal service, forms enclosure No. 1 to my present letter.

8. On the evening of the 25th I met the Governor of Madras by appointment at Bellary. Before meeting His Grace, I had sent him a copy of my minute of the 12th August, and had confidentially communicated to him my views as to the necessity for certain changes in the relief management, which could only be effected by improved unity and directness of control. In that opinion His Grace fully concurred, and our interview at Bellary left no essential difference between us as to either principles or measures. On the following day the Duke of Buckingham returned to Madras, where he had to attend a meeting of Council, and where I rejoined him on the 27th.

9. The day after my arrival at Madras I had a long conference with the Governor, at which my colleague Sir Alexander Arbuthnot, Major-General Kennedy, and some of my Secretaries were present. We considered, proposal by proposal, and clause by clause, a memorandum, with which I had furnished the Duke, on the principles and measures commended to his adoption by the Government of India. These measures included only one important change of system which the Governor of Madras was unwilling to accept, *viz.*, that the famine districts should be divided into two or more Commissionerships, each under a Commissioner acting as chief executive officer in his division. The Governor of Madras held that it was unwise to take his best Collectors from their districts to be Commissioners; that it was doubtful whether functionaries with such extensive charges as those assigned to the Madras Collectors would work well under Commissioners; and that what was required in the way of inspection and enforcement of Government orders could be done by deputing Members of the Board of Revenue, from time to time, to visit particular districts, without assigning to them any definite territorial charge. On that point my own opinion and that of my colleague, Sir Alexander Arbuthnot, is unchanged; but we did not deem the point essential, and have not pressed it.

10. With this single exception, complete concurrence of opinion and purpose was happily established between the Government of India and the Government of Madras, whose final conclusions were expressed in their Secretary's letter No. 2232, dated the 31st August. That letter, together with the orders passed thereon by the Government of India, will be found in the *Gazette of India Extraordinary*, published on the 3rd September, which forms enclosure No. 2 to this letter. The principles of famine policy thereby affirmed are:—

I. Grain-supply.—That the Madras Government should abstain from importing grain on its own account, and from any measure which might interfere with the activity of private trade.

II. Public Works.—A large scheme of useful public works under professional supervision should be the back-bone of the relief system; all other forms of relief being subsidiary to the main scheme, and all relief works of any magnitude being directed and controlled by agency belonging to the Public Works Department. Large works under professional agency should not be limited to works which are deemed directly remunerative, nor even to works which may probably be finished during the continuance of the famine. The Governments of India and Madras will be prepared to accept a proportion of unremunerative and unfinished public works at the end of the famine.

III. Gratuitous Relief.—All gratuitous relief should be, as far as possible, temporary, and subsidiary to the main object of getting the distressed people on to the works, or back to their ordinary occupations. It will be necessary to maintain relief camps in order to receive and support the starving, the helpless wanderers and infirm persons, with a view of getting them into condition to labour. But the ultimate object of these relief camps, as receiving places only, for people hereafter to be drafted to works, should ever be kept in view. Village relief, other than casual relief to famine-stricken travellers, should be confined to resident villagers who are house-ridden, or otherwise unfitted for, or incapable of, labour.

11. To carry out this policy the hitherto existing system of administration in Madras was indisputably too cumbrous. Under that system the Collectors reported on most famine subjects to the Board of Revenue; the Board, and, in some instances, the local officers reported to one or other of four different branches of the Secretariat; the reference so received from the Board, or the local officers, were then minuted upon by the two Members of Council; and not till they had thus at last reached the hands of the Governor, could they receive the orders of His Excellency in Council. It seemed to the Government of India, and in this view the Government of Madras entirely concurred, that under such a system the administrative chain was too long, that control was weak, and that uniformity and promptitude of action were hopelessly unattainable. In presence, therefore, of the increased and increasing difficulties which the action of the Madras

Government, thus retarded and dispersed, had been unable to counteract, it was deemed absolutely necessary to concentrate the direction, and simplify the process, of its famine business, by placing it within the immediate control of a Famine Dictator, who, acting under the general authority of the Government of India, should be solely responsible for the administration of this department.

12. By none but the Head of the Local Government could such a task be properly assumed, or adequately discharged. It was therefore decided that, by rules passed under the India Council's Act, the Governor of Madras should take the famine business into his own hands, as was done by Lord Northbrook during the famine of 1874 in Bengal; that Collectors and executive officers should correspond with the Government on famine matters direct, and not through the Revenue Board as heretofore; and that Major-General Kennedy, acting as the accredited agent of the Government of India, should be appointed Personal Assistant to the Governor in all famine affairs. The object of this arrangement (to which great importance is attached by His Grace the Governor and by myself) is to associate the authority of the Supreme with that of the Local Government, without abrogating the responsibility of the former, or hindering the action of the latter.

13. These measures, as settled between the Governor and myself, have been loyally accepted by the other Members of the Madras Government. I do not expect from them, either now or hereafter, a complete recovery of the whole ground already ravaged by the growth of famine; but I feel assured that they will greatly facilitate remedial operations, and restrain the progress of possitive pauperism. The Government of India has given to the Government of Madras the services of one of the very best famine officers in India; and we have arranged for the immediate despatch of all the Engineering, Executive and Medical* assistance required by the Local Administration. The Supreme Government, relieved from all necessity for detailed supervision, or vexatious interference, will spare no effort to assist the free and more vigorous action of the Madras Government, in following out the broad lines of famine policy now accepted. The Governor of Madras becomes virtually a Dictator in famine affairs, so far as the constitution permits such an arrangement; and I have every reason to anticipate great amelioration in the social and financial conditions of the Madras famine from His Grace's more direct control of the operations which will now be commenced.

* On our journey an urgent demand reached me by telegraph for 100 additional Medical Subordinates for Madras. Bengal had already lent 88 such officials. At the present time of writing over 62 out of the additional 100 have been arranged for, and some 20 have actually arrived in the Madras Presidency.

14. The letter from the Government of Madras, which will reach Your Lordship by the present mail, gives the latest available information on relief affairs. It will be seen from it that there are now in this Presidency two and a quarter millions of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief, and on relief works, most of which works are under no adequate control, nor are they of such a character as to promise any great permanent benefit to the country.

15. It only remains for me to express the hope that the arrangements reported in this letter and its enclosures will meet with Your Lordship's approval; and to record my warmest acknowledgments of the cordiality and ability with which I have been assisted by the Duke of Buckingham in bringing these arrangements to a prompt and, I trust, a satisfactory conclusion.

No. 85, dated 22nd November 1877.

From—The Secretary of State for India,
To—The Government of India.

Your Excellency's despatch of the 5th September, No. 34 of 1877, describing the arrangements concluded for systematizing the policy and strengthening the administration of State relief throughout the famine-stricken districts of the Madras Presidency has been considered by me in Council.

2. Your Excellency, in the 4th, 5th and 6th paragraphs of the report, states, with great clearness, the peculiar difficulty of the problem presented for solution. The famine in the Madras Presidency had assumed such dimensions, both actually and in prospect, as to become one of the most serious disasters with which, as Your Lordship says, the Supreme Government has ever had to deal. While the executive responsibility, at least in the first instance, rested with the Local Government, the financial responsibility rested, as always, with the Government of India. The wide extent and severity of the famine rendered the duty imposed on the Supreme Government one of anxious gravity, but one of which it could not efficiently acquit itself without, in a great degree, interfering with the action of the administration which had on the spot to provide for the mitigation of the calamity.

3. It was not deemed expedient, and I think rightly, to transfer for the time the seat of the Supreme Government to the Madras Presidency, and thus to bring the executive and financial responsibilities into such immediate contact as to prevent all administrative delay. It was, therefore, necessary to devise some plan by which the Supreme Government would be justified in relaxing its control over the Local Government, and by which the action of the latter would be rendered more prompt, direct and efficient.

4. Your Lordship first laid down, in the *Gazette of India Extraordinary*, the principles by which famine policy should be guided. These are briefly summed up in the 10th paragraph of the despatch—

1st. An abstinence by Government from all measures which might interfere with the activity of private trade.

2nd. The initiation of a large scheme of public works as the essential portion of the relief system, other forms of relief being subsidiary. The large works to be under the direction and control of the Public Works Department.

3rd. All gratuitous relief to be as far as possible temporary, and all relief camps to be maintained only for receiving and supporting the starving and the infirm, and for getting them into a condition to labour.

These principles appear to me to be sound and judicious. At the time when these arrangements were being matured, I called Your Lordship's attention by telegraph to the importance of guarding from undue pressure, under the piece-work system, the large numbers of those who would not as wholly infirm be consigned to gratuitous relief, but who had become so enfeebled by privation as to be incapable of performing the ordinary task. I find that full provision has been made against this danger.

5. Your Lordship then proceeded to arrange that the Supreme Government should be represented by a carefully selected agent. For this most important duty you nominated Major-General Kennedy, the Secretary to the Government of Bombay in the Public Works Department, who had gained great distinction by his successful superintendence of relief operations in the Bombay Presidency.

6. You then determined that, by rules passed under the India Council's Act, the Governor of Madras should take the famine business into his own hands, as was done by Lord Northbrook during the famine of 1874 in Bengal; the Collectors and executive officers should correspond with the Government on famine matters direct, and not through the Revenue Board as heretofore; and that Major-General Kennedy, acting as the accredited agent of the Government of India, should be appointed Personal Assistant to the Governor in all famine affairs. These measures, by which, in Your Excellency's words, the Governor of Madras became virtually a Dictator in famine affairs, as far as the constitution permitted such an arrangement, were settled between the Governor and yourself, and have been loyally accepted by the other members of the Madras Government.

7. The arrangements appear to me to have been well calculated to secure the objects which Your Excellency had in view. I have to communicate to you, on behalf of Her Majesty's Government, their high appreciation of the judgment with which your policy has been conceived, and the energy with which it has been carried into execution.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

MOVEMENT OF FOOD-GRAINS ON THE SOUTH INDIAN RAILWAY.

Movement of Food-Grains for the Week ended the 22nd December 1877.

From	To Tanjore District.	To Trichinopoly District.	To Madura District.	To Tinnevelly District.	To Coimbatore District.	To Madras Railway.			To Chingleput District.	To South Arcot District, including Chittore District.	Total.
						East of Erode, excluding Bangalore.	West of Erode.	Bangalore.			
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Negapatam	297	409	...	...	156	50	27	144	...	...	1,083
Tuticorin	...	...	365	119	...	...	...	...	...	...	484
Tanjore District	12	108	24	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	161
Trichinopoly District	2	1	...	...	2	...	1	7	...	...	13
Tinnevelly District	...	...	184	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	226
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	142	...	142
Other Stations	...	1	39	...	21	2	...	...	2	44	109
Total ...	311	519	612	178	179	52	28	151	144	44	2,218

MADRAS,
The 4th January 1878.

J. SHAW-STEWART, *Col., R.E.,*
Consulting Engineer for Railways.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

MOVEMENT OF FOOD-GRAINS ON THE SOUTH INDIAN RAILWAY.

Movement of Food-Grains for the week ended the 29th December 1877.

From	To Tanjore District.	To Trichinopoly District.	To Madura District.	To Tinnevelly District.	To Coimbatore District.	To Madras Railway.			To Chingleput District.	To South Arcot District.	Total.
						East of Erode, excluding Bangalore.	West of Erode.	Bangalore.			
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Negapatam	173	259	764	5	154	34	10	92	...	...	1,491
Tuticorin	...	...	351	126	...	...	...	...	...	...	477
Tanjore District	44	248	289	...	10	16	...	6	...	...	613
Trichinopoly District ...	4	2	66	6	10	...	...	7	...	...	95
Tinnevelly District	...	...	86	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	113
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	116	...	116
Other Stations	19	6	43	12	13	13	7	5	...	54	172
Total ...	240	515	1,599	176	187	63	17	110	116	54	3,077

MADRAS,
The 9th January 1878.

J. SHAW-STEWART, *Col., R. E.,*
Consulting Engineer for Railways.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

MOVEMENT OF FOOD-GRAINS ON THE MADRAS RAILWAY.

Movement of Food-Grains for the Week ending 29th December 1877.

Forwarded from	Received at												Total.
	Madras District.	North Arcot District.	Mysore Territory.	Salem District.	Coimbatore District.	Malabar District.	Between Codoor and Wontimettah.	Cuddapah and Yerragontla.	Gooty and Tadputri.	Bellary.	Adoni.	South Indian Railway.	
		A	B	C	D	E	H	K	L	M	P		
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Madras	...	975	1,435	260	149	...	74	190	23	71	75	8	3,260
Beypore	...	17	...	24	810	106	...	...	...	...	...	...	957
South Indian	...	...	144	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	157
Great Indian Peninsula	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	...	46
North Arcot	25	31	43	13	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	124
Salem	...	...	10	16	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31
Coimbatore	...	23	...	8	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	64
Total ...	25	1,046	1,652	321	1,022	106	74	190	23	71	101	8	4,639

Traffic Manager's Office;
Madras,
The 3rd January 1878.

H. E. CHURCH,
Traffic Manager.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

SYNOPSIS OF TRANSACTIONS OF GUARANTEED RAILWAY COMPANIES FROM THE COMMENCEMENT OF OPERATIONS TO THE END OF THE YEAR 1876.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
Mileage.				Capital subscribed.						Capital withdrawn.							Capital outlay.						Revenue Account, 1876.						Guaranteed interest paid for 1876.			Guaranteed interest from commencement to end of 1876.							
				During 1876.			To end of 1876.			During 1876.			To end of 1876.				On construction account.		On Stores.																					
Open for traffic.	Mean length open during 1876.	Under construction on 31st December 1876.	Railways.	In England.	In India.	Total.	In England.	In India.	Total.	In England.	In India.	Total.	In England.	In India.	Total.	Balance of Capital in the Government Treasury to meet further expenditure.	During 1876.	To end of 1876.	During 1876.	To end of 1876.	Suspense (Capital Advance Account).	Total.	Gross earnings.	Working expenses.	Net earnings.	Net profits.	Contributions to Provident Fund.	Surplus profits.	In England.	In India.	Total.	In England.	In India.	Total.	Net profits from commencement to end of 1876.	Contributions to the Provident Fund from the commencement to end of 1876.	Railway Companies' moiety of surplus profits from the commencement to end of 1876.	State charge for control for 1876.	State charge for control from commencement to end of 1876.
			Indian currency.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1,279¼	1,279¼	...	East Indian, Main Line ...	1,09,45,894	...	1,09,45,894	29,45,97,541	35,74,504	29,81,72,045	33,04,115	**24,73,311**	8,30,804	12,05,33,152	17,57,46,270	29,62,79,422	18,92,623	3,51,004	28,63,12,732	5,15,145	**99,78,527**	11,837	29,62,79,422	3,28,38,370	1,11,81,116	2,16,57,254	2,16,43,244	2,16,381	68,92,680	1,44,10,276	**87,052**	1,44,98,228	23,50,93,212	26,45,004	23,77,38,216	21,28,03,756	5,04,327	1,38,32,222	...	...
223¾	223¾	...	East Indian, Jubbulpore Line ...	...	...	...	3,52,64,717	83,618	3,53,48,335	...	**1,73,065**	**1,73,065**	22,02,706	3,49,24,442	3,71,27,148	17,78,813	23,041	3,68,10,582	**1,41,711**	3,08,909	8,357	3,71,27,148	**26,74,576**	**18,09,508**	**13,65,068**	13,62,109	...	...	**17,89,859**	**3,967**	17,43,826	2,29,99,893	71,419	2,30,71,312	66,84,695	...	61,299	1,40,522	18,82,509
158¼	158¼	...	Eastern Bengal...	44,69,454	...	44,69,454	3,35,82,152	1,79,846	3,37,61,998	2,08,619	46,017	2,54,636	1,52,71,381	1,85,04,690	3,37,76,071	14,073	2,98,401	3,29,94,092	80,914	7,91,438	9,459	3,37,76,071	36,39,947	16,81,652	19,58,295	19,58,084	...	3,85,609	15,11,551	9,118	15,20,669	1,96,66,707	1,28,403	1,97,95,110	1,45,88,566	...	3,31,195	...	...
858	858	...	Madras ...	3,00,731	...	3,00,731	11,18,89,560	...	11,18,89,560	9,82,764	**9,72,157**	10,607	5,15,35,039	5,83,91,704	10,99,26,803	19,62,757	3,63,042	10,66,82,346	**2,16,129**	**31,53,233**	91,074	10,99,26,805	71,13,773	45,79,779	25,33,991	25,28,512	...	...	55,54,464	...	55,54,464	8,34,18,286	...	8,34,18,286	3,65,12,136	...	...	} 93,878	13,45,585
474	427½	143	South Indian ...	...	...	...	3,81,72,820	13,320	3,81,86,140	18,04,220	**24,25,136**	42,29,356	2,39,89,953	1,44,87,069	3,84,77,022	**2,90,882**	74,31,339	3,48,75,634	**32,45,260**	**85,00,890**	91,508	3,84,77,022	19,90,800	10,60,522	9,30,278	9,30,745	...	...	18,47,608	...	18,47,608	1,69,57,314	...	1,69,57,314	54,46,520	...	...		
439¼	431	4¾	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	4,94,182	...	4,94,182	8,46,98,342	2,36,425	8,49,34,767	10,73,063	**7,77,245**	2,95,818	4,12,25,076	4,37,43,734	8,49,68,810	**34,043**	4,82,461	8,11,42,326	**3,04,105**	**38,72,670**	45,586	8,49,68,810	67,72,292	37,11,564	30,60,728	30,52,804	...	2,21,918	42,15,626	2,347	42,17,973	5,73,64,983	1,82,892	5,75,47,875	2,57,71,281	...	2,01,074		
1,268¼	1,268¼	...	Great Indian Peninsula ...	70,08,152	9,87,447	66,20,705	24,40,95,054	54,14,232	24,95,09,286	34,16,779	**47,21,477**	13,04,698	11,93,55,842	12,90,20,732	24,83,76,574	11,32,712	17,33,722	23,97,99,598	**80,15,786**	**85,69,147**	7,529	24,83,76,574	2,45,35,413	1,16,77,891	1,28,57,522	1,26,52,538	...	13,72,535	1,23,90,532	89,916	1,24,80,448	16,26,73,354	41,98,152	16,68,71,506	9,67,59,167	...	18,50,230	} 1,11,013	19,43,048
544¼	544¼	...	Oudh and Rohilkhund ...	...	...	...	5,04,88,225	42,44,192	5,47,32,417	14,10,153	**5,40,887**	19,51,040	2,48,19,068	2,98,78,625	5,46,97,693	34,724	21,69,565	5,18,68,979	**5,55,181**	**13,25,165**	10,03,549	5,46,97,693	34,11,422	21,81,020	12,30,402	12,31,517	...	...	25,81,422	**27,249**	26,08,741	1,59,80,925	3,27,612	1,63,08,537	33,76,896	...	...	66,958	4,77,504
663¼	663¼	...	Scinde, Punjab and Delhi ...	...	...	...	11,99,27,858	9,40,945	12,08,68,803	7,41,322	**10,72,634**	3,31,312	5,35,65,313	6,07,68,653	11,43,33,966	65,34,837	5,33,221	10,88,56,229	**2,23,580**	**59,46,317**	4,68,580	11,43,33,966	79,73,248	53,81,360	25,91,888	25,65,960	...	...	60,15,480	**25,558**	60,41,038	7,21,47,279	4,36,899	7,25 84,178	1,43,17,726	...	...	93,048	12,42,686
5,909½	5,854½	147¾	Total ...	70,12,283	9,87,447	79,99,730	1,01,27,16,269	1,46,87,082	1,02,74,03,351	1,29,41,035	**71,77,849**	57,63,186	45,24,97,530	56,54,65,979	1,01,79,63,509	94,38,812	1,33,39,717	97,93,42,508	**91,56,337**	**3,79,54,346**	6,66,555	1,01,79,63,509	9,09,49,841	4,27,64,412	4,81,85,429	4,79,25,513	2,16,381	88,72,742	5,02,66,883	**3,49,146**	5,05,12,995	68,63,01,953	79,90,381	69,42,92,334	41,62,60,743	5,04,327	1,62,76,020	93,048	12,42,686
In English currency at contract rates of exchange.				£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
East Indian, Main Line ...				1,003,373	...	1,003,373	27,004,774	327,663	27,332,437	302,877	**226,720**	76,157	11,018,872	16,110,075	27,158,947	173,490	32,175	26,245,334	**47,222**	**914,698**	1,085	27,158,947	**3,010,194**	**1,024,286**	1,985,248	1,983,964	19,835	631,629	1,320,942	**8,062**	1,329,004	21,550,211	242,459	21,792,670	19,507,011	46,280	**1,267,954**		
„ Jubbulpore Line ...				...	...		3,232,599	7,665	3,240,264	...	**15,864**	**15,864**	201,915	3,201,407	3,403,322	163,058	2,112	3,374,309	**12,980**	**28,258**	766	3,403,322	**244,128**	**129,038**	125,131	124,860	...	...	159,487	364	159,851	2,108,323	6,547	2,114,870	612,764	...	**5,619**		
Eastern Bengal				409,700	...	409,700	3,078,364	16,486	3,094,850	19,124	**4,218**	23,342	1,399,877	1,696,263	3,096,140	1,290	27,353	3,024,458	**7,417**	**72,549**	867	3,096,140	**362,662**	**154,152**	179,510	179,491	...	35,348	138,559	836	139,395	1,802,782	11,770	1,814,552	1,337,285	...	30,360		
Madras				27,567	...	27,567	10,256,543	...	10,256,543	90,086	**89,114**	972	4,724,045	5,352,579	10,076,624	179,919	33,279	9,779,318	**19,612**	**280,060**	8,349	10,076,624	652,096	419,813	232,283	231,780	...	...	509,159	...	509,159	**7,646,676**	...	7,646,676	3,346,946	...	...		
South Indian				...	...	...	3,658,229	1,276	3,659,505	172,904	**232,409**	405,313	2,299,037	1,388,344	3,687,381	**27,876**	712,170	3,342,247	**311,004**	**336,364**	8,770	3,687,381	192,785	101,633	89,152	89,196	...	...	177,063	...	177,063	1,625,076	...	1,625,076	521,958	...	...		
Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...				45,300	...	45,300	7,764,015	21,672	7,785,687	98,364	**71,247**	27,117	3,778,968	4,009,842	7,788,807	**3,120**	44,226	7,438,047	**27,320**	**28,440**	4,180	7,788,807	630,794	340,227	290,567	279,840	...	20,343	386,433	215	386,647	5,258,457	16,765	5,275,222	2,362,367	...	18,432		
Great Indian Peninsula... ...				697,414	90,516	606,898	22,375,380	496,305	22,871,685	313,205	**432,802**	**119,597**	10,940,959	11,836,901	22,767,853	103,832	158,925	21,961,889	**276,519**	**298,433**	690	22,767,853	**2,240,079**	1,070,473	1,178,606	1,159,816	...	125,816	1,135,799	9,242	1,144,041	14,911,724	384,831	15,296,555	8,869,590	...	169,605		
Oudh and Rohilkhund				...	...	...	5,048,823	424,419	5,473,242	141,015	**54,089**	195,104	2,481,907	2,987,862	5,469,769	3,479	216,957	5,186,806	**54,819**	**135,117**	100,354	5,469,769	341,142	218,102	123,040	123,189	...	...	258,149	2,725	260,874	1,598,093	32,761	1,630,854	337,690	...	...		
Scinde, Punjab and Delhi ...				...	...	...	10,993,387	86,253	11,079,640	67,954	**98,325**	30,371	4,910,154	5,570,460	10,480,614	599,026	43,879	9,978,833	**20,498**	**544,979**	43,953	10,480,614	730,881	493,291	237,590	235,213	...	...	551,419	2,343	553,762	6,613,501	40,049	6,653,550	1,312,458	...	...		
Total ...				642,792	90,516	733,308	93,412,114	1,381,739	94,793,853	1,205,529	**643,356**	562,173	41,785,724	52,143,733	93,929,457	864,396	1,271,852	90,350,629	**2,578,828**	**3,578,793**	69,644	93,929,457	**8,378,798**	**3,942,865**	**4,431,197**	**4,407,312**	18,835	813,336	**4,637,006**	**22,787**	**4,659,796**	63,114,843	735,189	63,850,025	38,306,069	46,230	1,491,970		

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

SYNOPSIS OF TRANSACTIONS OF GUARANTEED RAILWAY COMPANIES FROM THE COMMENCEMENT OF OPERATIONS TO THE END OF THE YEAR 1876.

6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46
Capital subscribed.					Capital withdrawn.							Capital outlay.						Revenue Account, 1876.						Guaranteed interest paid for 1876.			Guaranteed interest from commencement to end of 1876.												
During 1876.		To end of 1876.			During 1876.			To end of 1876.				On construction account.		On Stores.																								
In India.	Total.	In England.	In India.	Total.	In England.	In India.	Total.	In England.	In India.	Total.	Balance of Capital in the Government Treasury to meet further expenditure.	During 1876.	To end of 1876.	During 1876.	To end of 1876.	Suspense (Capital Advance Account).	Total.	Gross earnings.	Working expenses.	Net earnings.	Net profits.	Contributions to Provident Fund.	Surplus profits.	In England.	In India.	Total.	In England.	In India.	Total.	Net profits from commencement to end of 1876.	Contributions to the Provident Fund from the commencement to end of 1876.	Railway Companies' moiety of surplus profits from the commencement to end of 1876.	State charge for control for 1876.	State charge for control from commencement to end of 1876.	Value of land made over during 1876.	Value of land made over from the commencement to end of 1876.	Value of land restored to Government during 1876.	Value of land restored to Government from commencement to end of 1876.	Loss of land revenue on land made over during 1876, capitalized.	Loss of land revenue on land made over from commencement to end of 1876, capitalized.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
194 ...	1,09,45,891	29,45,97,541	35,74,504	29,81,72,045	33,04,115	24,78,311	8,30,804	12,05,33,152	17,57,46,270	29,62,79,422	18,92,623	3,51,004	28,63,12,732	5,15,145	99,78,527	11,837	29,62,79,422	3,28,38,370	1,11,81,116	2,16,57,254	2,16,43,244	2,16,381	68,92,680	1,44,10,276	67,933	1,44,98,228	23,50,93,212	26,45,004	23,77,38,216	21,28,03,756	5,04,327	1,38,32,222	..	...	44,774	59,05,431	89,568	9,71,535	2,840	6,76,202
... ...	...	3,52,64,717	83,618	3,53,48,335	...	1,73,065	1,73,065	22,02,706	3,49,24,412	3,71,27,118	17,78,813	23,041	3,68,10,582	1,41,711	3,08,109	8,357	3,71,27,148	26,74,576	18,09,508	18,65,068	13,62,109	...	...	17,39,859	3,967	17,43,826	2,29,99,893	71,419	2,30,71,312	66,84,695	...	61,299	1,40,522	18,82,509	67	1,11,138	...	9,163	51	65,813
454 ...	44,69,454	3,35,82,152	1,79,846	3,37,61,998	2,08,619	46,017	2,54,636	1,52,71,381	1,85,04,690	3,37,76,071	14,073	2,98,401	3,29,94,092	80,914	7,91,438	9,459	3,37,76,071	36,39,947	16,81,652	19,58,295	19,58,084	...	3,85,609	15,11,551	9,118	15,20,669	1,96,66,707	1,28,403	1,97,95,110	1,45,88,566	...	3,31,195	...	...	16,597	17,94,698	...	5,09,875	218	1,61,515
731 ...	3,00,731	11,18,89,560	...	11,18,89,560	9,82,764	9,72,157	10,607	5,15,35,039	5,83,91,704	10,99,26,803	19,62,757	3,63,042	10,66,82,346	2,16,129	31,53,383	91,074	10,99,26,803	71,13,773	45,79,779	25,33,991	25,28,512	...	...	55,54,464	...	55,54,464	8,34,18,286	...	8,34,18,286	3,65,12,136	...	...	} 93,878	13,15,585	...	9,88,180	...	1,00,305	...	9,06,800
... ...	...	3,81,72,820	13,320	3,81,86,140	18,04,220	24,25,136	42,29,356	2,39,89,953	1,44,87,069	3,84,77,022	2,90,882	74,31,339	3,48,75,624	32,45,260	35,09,890	91,508	3,84,77,022	19,90,800	10,60,522	9,30,278	9,30,745	...	...	18,47,608	...	18,47,608	1,69,57,314	...	1,69,57,314	54,46,520	...	...			15,28,396	...	32,737	...	4,94,840
.82 ...	4,94,182	8,46,98,342	2,36,425	8,49,34,767	10,73,063	7,77,245	2,95,818	4,12,25,076	4,37,43,734	8,49,68,810	34,043	4,82,464	8,11,42,326	3,04,103	38,72,070	45,586	8,49,68,810	67,72,292	37,11,564	30,60,728	30,52,803	...	2,21,918	42,15,626	2,347	42,17,973	5,73,64,983	1,82,892	5,75,47,875	2,57,71,281	...	2,01,074			9,666	57,11,252	...	...	...	...
152 9,87,447	66,20,705	24,40,95,054	54,14,232	24,95,09,286	34,16,779	47,21,477	13,04,698	11,93,55,842	12,90,20,732	24,83,76,574	11,32,712	17,33,722	23,97,99,598	30,15,786	85,09,447	7,529	24,83,76,574	2,45,35,413	1,16,77,891	1,28,57,522	1,26,52,538	...	13,72,535	1,23,90,532	89,916	1,24,80,448	16,26,73,354	41,98,152	16,68,71,506	9,67,59,167	...	18,50,230	} 1,11,013	19,43,048	31,934	53,64,765	...	...	...	...
... ...	...	5,04,88,225	42,44,192	5,47,32,417	14,10,153	5,40,887	19,51,040	2,48,19,068	2,98,78,625	5,46,97,693	34,724	21,69,565	5,18,68,979	5,55,181	18,25,165	10,03,549	5,46,97,693	34,11,422	21,81,020	12,30,402	12,31,517	...	...	25,81,422	27,249	26,08,741	1,59,80,925	3,27,612	1,63,08,537	33,76,896	...	...	66,058	4,77,504	646	6,69,258	543	17,425	2,241	2,03,995
... ...	...	11,99,27,858	9,40,945	12,08,68,803	7,41,322	10,72,934	3,31,312	5,35,65,313	6,07,68,653	11,43,33,966	65,34,837	5,33,221	10,88,56,229	2,28,250	59,46,317	4,68,580	11,43,33,966	79,73,248	53,81,360	25,91,888	25,65,960	...	...	60,15,480	25,555	60,41,038	7,31,47,279	4,36,899	7,25,84,178	1,43,17,726	...	...	93,048	12,42,686	43	8,51,033	190	1,15,927	...	1,58,262
283 9,87,447	79,99,736	1,01,27,16,269	1,46,87,082	1,02,74,03,351	1,29,41,035	71,77,340	57,63,186	45,24,97,530	56,54,65,979	1,01,79,63,509	94,99,842	1,33,39,717	97,93,42,508	81,56,827	3,79,54,146	6,66,555	1,01,79,63,509	9,09,49,841	4,27,64,412	4,81,85,429	4,79,25,513	2,16,381	88,72,742	5,02,66,888	3,48,199	5,05,15,096	68,63,01,955	79,90,381	69,42,92,334	41,62,60,743	5,04,327	1,62,76,020	5,95,419	68,91,332	1,03,727	2,29,24,451	90,301	17,56,967	5,350	26,67,427
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
573 ...	1,003,373	27,004,774	327,663	27,332,437	302,877	226,780	76,157	11,048,872	16,110,075	27,158,947	173,490	32,175	26,245,334	47,222	914,698	1,085	27,158,947	3,010,194	1,024,896	1,985,248	1,983,964	19,835	631,829	1,320,949	8,062	1,329,004	21,550,211	242,459	21,792,670	19,507,011	46,280	1,367,454								
...		3,232,599	7,665	3,240,264	...	15,864	15,864	201,915	3,201,407	3,403,322	163,058	2,112	3,374,303	12,990	28,253	766	3,403,322	245,128	120,038	125,131	124,860	...	...	159,487	364	159,851	2,108,323	6,547	2,114,870	612,764	...	5,310								
700 ...	409,706	3,078,364	16,486	3,094,850	19,124	4,218	23,342	1,399,877	1,696,263	3,096,140	1,290	27,353	3,024,458	7,417	72,549	867	3,096,140	383,866	154,152	229,510	229,491	...	35,348	138,559	836	139,395	1,802,782	11,770	1,814,552	1,337,285	...	30,360							
67 ...	27,567	10,256,543	...	10,256,543	90,086	89,114	972	4,724,045	5,352,579	10,076,624	179,919	33,279	9,779,216	19,812	289,060	8,349	10,076,624	652,096	419,813	232,283	231,780	...	...	509,159	...	509,159	7,346,676	...	7,846,676	3,346,946	...	...							
...	...	3,658,229	1,276	3,659,505	172,904	232,408	406,313	2,299,037	1,388,344	3,687,381	27,876	712,170	3,342,247	311,004	336,264	8,770	3,687,381	190,786	101,633	89,152	89,196	...	...	177,063	...	177,063	1,625,076	...	1,625,076	521,958	...	...							
0 ...	45,300	7,764,015	21,672	7,785,687	98,364	71,247	27,117	3,778,965	4,009,842	7,788,807	3,120	44,226	7,438,047	27,876	354,440	4,180	7,788,807	620,734	340,227	280,567	279,840	...	20,343	386,432	215	386,647	5,258,457	16,765	5,275,222	2,362,367	...	18,432							
14 90,516	606,898	22,375,380	496,305	22,871,685	313,205	432,802	119,597	10,940,952	11,826,901	22,767,853	103,832	158,925	21,981,639	276,447	224,433	690	22,767,853	2,240,975	1,070,473	1,178,606	1,159,816	...	125,816	1,135,799	8,242	1,144,041	14,911,724	384,831	15,296,555	8,869,590	...	169,805							
... ...	...	5,048,823	424,419	5,473,242	141,015	54,089	195,104	2,481,907	2,987,862	5,469,769	3,479	216,957	5,136,898	55,513	123,617	100,354	5,469,769	341,749	218,102	123,040	123,152	...	...	258,149	2,725	260,874	1,598,093	32,761	1,630,854	337,690	...	...							
... ...	...	10,993,387	86,253	11,079,640	67,954	98,325	30,371	4,910,154	5,570,460	10,480,614	599,026	48,879	9,978,488	30,466	548,079	42,953	10,480,614	730,687	493,291	237,396	235,213	...	...	551,619	2,343	553,762	6,613,501	40,049	6,653,550	1,812,458	...	...							
92 90,516	733,308	93,412,114	1,381,739	94,793,853	1,205,529	643,356	562,173	41,785,724	52,143,733	93,929,457	864,396	1,271,852	90,350,620	573,279	3,264,693	69,644	93,929,457	8,373,799	3,942,566	4,431,137	4,407,312	19,835	813,336	4,637,009	22,787	4,659,796	63,114,843	735,182	63,850,025	33,206,069	46,280	1,491,270								

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J. J. McLEOD INNES,
Accountant General, P. W. Department.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. XLV OF 1877.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending 11th Nov. 1876.	For week ending 10th Nov. 1877.	Total from 1st January to 11th Nov. 1876.	Total from 1st January to 10th Nov. 1877.	Total Increase in 1877.	Total Decrease in 1877.
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
22nd Dec. 1877	East Indian, Main ...	6,86,459	7,06,431	2,68,89,846	3,38,62,792	69,72,946	...
22nd ditto ...	Ditto, Jabalpur	97,302	59,397	18,92,755	40,36,110	21,43,355	...
22nd ditto ...	Eastern Bengal ...	65,778	72,047	28,24,086	37,75,763	9,51,077	...
15th ditto ...	Oudh and Rohilkhand	70,526	72,223	28,42,174	36,25,286	7,83,112	...
8th ditto ...	Sind, Punjab & Delhi	1,19,870	1,78,814	67,31,471	84,43,951	17,12,480	...
8th ditto ...	Madras ...	1,61,811	1,46,094	57,41,642	87,75,624	30,33,982	...
1st ditto ...	South Indian ...	31,822	38,487	16,77,316	27,90,042	11,22,726	...
22nd ditto ...	Great Indian Peninsula	7,22,009	4,07,936	1,92,43,979	2,80,75,973	88,31,994	...
22nd ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	1,16,159	1,09,977	56,57,870	63,58,274	7,00,404	...
	TOTAL ...	21,37,736	17,92,336	7,34,91,739	9,97,43,815	2,62,52,076	...
	State.						
22nd Dec. 1877	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	1,869	2,092	84,558	99,492	14,934	...
22nd ditto ...	Nalhati ...	1,259	1,296	64,166	77,479	13,313	...
15th ditto ...	Rajputana ...	41,635	41,507	19,23,831	22,43,271	3,19,440	...
22nd ditto ...	Holkar ...	8,322	6,853	3,31,528	3,33,279	1,751	...
1st ditto ...	Khamgaon ...	...	...	(a)31,067	(b)45,080	14,013	...
1st ditto ...	Amraoti ...	1,277	982	57,264	62,429	5,165	...
1st ditto ...	Wardha Valley ...	...	1,188	(c)16,730	58,888	42,158	...
1st ditto ...	Nizam's ...	16,769	15,356	4,36,925	6,82,673	2,45,748	...
8th ditto ...	Tirhut ...	2,066	5,004	1,44,544	2,42,202	97,658	...
1st ditto ...	Punjab Northern ...	10,159	12,472	3,99,458	6,01,727	2,02,269	...
22nd ditto ...	Neemuch ...	1,205	1,865	(d)15,789	62,785	47,296	...
15th ditto ...	Northern Bengal ...	...	2,640	...	(e)15,624	15,624	...
8th ditto ...	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ...	...	12,756	...	(f)2,40,541	2,40,541	
	TOTAL ...	84,492	1,04,011	35,05,560	47,65,470	12,59,910	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	22,22,228	18,96,347	7,69,97,299	10,45,09,285	2,75,11,986	...

(a)—Total receipts from 1st January to 15th July 1876, after which the line was closed.
(b)—Total receipts from 1st January to 31st August 1877, after which the line was closed.
(c)—Total receipts from 1st January to 3rd June 1876, after which the line was closed.
(d)—Total receipts from 3rd August to 11th November 1876.
(e)—Total receipts from 28th August to 10th November 1877.
(f)—Total receipts from 2nd May to 10th November 1877.

No. XLVI OF 1877.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending 18th Nov. 1876.	For week ending 17th Nov. 1877.	Total from 1st January to 18th Nov. 1876.	Total from 1st January to 17th Nov. 1877.	Total Increase in 1877.	Total Decrease in 1877.
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
22nd Dec. 1877	East Indian, Main ...	7,21,387	7,98,673	2,76,11,233	3,46,61,465	70,50,232	...
22nd ditto ...	Ditto, Jabalpur	92,052	56,022	19,84,807	40,92,132	21,07,325	...
22nd ditto ...	Eastern Bengal ...	66,661	74,579	28,91,347	38,50,342	9,58,995	...
15th ditto ...	Oudh and Rohilkhand	69,326	82,715	29,11,500	37,08,001	7,96,501	...
8th ditto ...	Sind, Punjab & Delhi	1,66,094	1,84,447	68,97,565	86,28,398	17,30,833	...
8th ditto ...	Madras ...	1,74,152	1,68,947	59,16,094	89,44,571	30,28,477	...
1st ditto ...	South Indian ...	41,547	52,798	17,08,863	28,42,840	11,33,977	...
22nd ditto ...	Great Indian Peninsula	7,37,309	5,83,600	1,99,81,288	2,86,59,573	86,78,285	...
15th ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	1,47,250	1,75,587	58,05,120	65,33,861	7,28,741	...
	TOTAL ...	22,16,078	21,77,368	7,57,07,817	10,19,21,183	2,62,13,366	...
	State.						
22nd Dec. 1877	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	1,866	2,187	86,424	1,01,679	15,255	...
22nd ditto ...	Nalhati ...	1,166	1,394	65,332	78,873	13,541	...
15th ditto ...	Rajputana ...	33,523	55,478	19,57,354	22,98,749	3,41,395	...
22nd ditto ...	Holkar ...	8,205	7,292	3,39,733	3,40,571	838	...
1st ditto ...	Khamgaon ...	...	475	(a)31,067	(b)45,555	14,488	...
1st ditto ...	Amraoti ...	2,285	1,237	59,549	63,666	4,117	...
1st ditto ...	Wardha Valley ...	...	1,723	(c)16,730	60,611	43,881	...
1st ditto ...	Nizam's ...	20,536	27,405	4,57,461	7,10,078	2,52,617	...
8th ditto ...	Tirhut ...	7,839	6,991	1,52,983	2,49,193	96,210	...
1st ditto ...	Punjab Northern ...	9,697	12,194	4,09,155	6,13,921	2,04,766	...
22nd ditto ...	Neemuch ...	1,116	1,963	(d)16,605	64,748	48,143	...
15th ditto ...	Northern Bengal ...	...	1,973	...	(e)17,597	17,597	...
8th ditto ...	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ...	...	17,546	...	(f)2,58,087	2,58,087	...
	TOTAL ...	86,233	1,37,858	35,91,798	49,03,328	13,11,535	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	23,02,311	23,15,226	7,92,99,610	10,68,24,511	2,75,24,901	...

(a)—Total receipts from 1st January to 15th July 1876, after which the line was closed.
(b)—Total receipts from 1st January to 31st August and from 16th to 17th November 1877.
(c)—Total receipts from 1st January to 3rd June 1876, after which the line was closed.
(d)—Total receipts from 3rd August to 18th November 1876.
(e)—Total receipts from 28th August to 17th November 1877.
(f)—Total receipts from 2nd May to 17th November 1877.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

WEEKLY CONDITION REPORT OF THE DISTRESSED DISTRICTS OF THE MYSORE PROVINCE.

PROVINCE OF MYSORE.

(No. 18).

Special Famine Report for the Week ending 5th January 1878.

Statement No. 48, regarding Famine Relief operations in the Province of Mysore for the Week ending the 5th January 1878.

The weather has been bright and clear, though the mornings were sometimes foggy. Agricultural prospects are unchanged. The dry crops in the Túmkúr District have yielded a poor return, but in other Districts the harvest has not been so decidedly unfavorable, and the Vaisak crops this year are likely to be exceptionally good. The Famine Commissioner, now in the north of Kolar, speaks well of the crops there and of the large area irrigated from streams and wells. A careful field-to-field inspection of 7 villages of the Túmkúr Taluk has shewn that there is only about ⅓rd of the usual produce per head of existing population likely to be got from the crops which have been sown, but the experiment has been too local to admit of any general conclusion being arrived at, and the Famine Commissioner has called for the results of similar investigations made by other officers.

2. Prices in the Bangalore, Kolar, Túmkúr, and Mysore Districts have slightly risen. Elsewhere they continued to fall. Imports by rail amounted to 1,582 tons, or 62 tons more than for the previous week. The Octroi officials return 690 tons, or 78 tons less than last week, as exported from Bangalore; but these figures are not very accurate.

3. The number of Civil Works has now been reduced to 16, with 5,069 persons employed on them, and next week's returns will shew a still further reduction in this description of relief.

4. The numbers under the Department Public Works exhibit a slight increase, amounting to 1,417, the daily average being 44,127 compared with 43,010 for the week before. The following is a list of the more important works :—

No.	District.	Name of Work.	Number employed	
			Previous week.	Present week.
1	Bangalore ...	State Railway	18,727	18,337
2	Do. ...	Bangalore Water Supply	1,748	2,085
3	Bangalore-Kolar ...	Bangalore-Bellary *viâ* Devanhalli Road	1,752	1,792
4	Bangalore ...	Mallappa Chetti's Tank	1,487	1,403
5	Do. ...	Bhadram Tank	1,961	2,173
6	Túmkúr ...	Bangalore-Túmkúr Road	2,661	2,797
7	Do. ...	Túmkúr-Shimoga Road	2,925	3,082
8	Túmkúr-Chitaldrug ...	Túmkúr-Bellary Road	2,464	2,770
9	Túmkúr ...	Túmkúr-Maddagiri Road	2,726	2,993
10	Do. ...	Kunigal-Yediyur Road	479	654
11	Mysore ...	Mysore Water Works	1,640	1,737
12	Do. ...	Ane Channel, Maddur	604	499
13	Hassan ...	Mandigere Channel	456	565
14	Chitaldrug ...	Timanhalli Tank	735	757
15	Do. ...	Chitaldrug-Chellakere Road	582	599
16	Do. ...	Chitaldrug-Harihar Road	516	549
		TOTAL ...	41,463	42,795

5. The numbers in the Relief Camps, of which there are now only 40, have declined to 6,980, of whom a large proportion are in Hospital. There were 1,301 new admissions during the week; 7,503 of the inmates were allowed to return to their homes, and 417 were sent to Relief Works. Particulars appear in the following statement:—

District.	Daily average number of persons relieved in Camps.				Cost per head.					
	Past Week.	Present Week.	Increase.	Decrease.	Past Week.			Present Week.		
Bangalore	1,585	642	...	943	0	14	2	1	7	2
Kolar	533	489	...	44	0	15	11	0	13	1
Túmkúr	2,171	2,044	...	127	1	8	11	1	5	11
Mysore	492	481	...	11	1	1	5	1	9	9
Hassan	940	815	...	125	1	1	0	1	1	1
Kadur	345	305	...	40	0	14	3	0	13	10
Shimoga	24	...	...	24	1	8	0		...	
Chitaldrug	1,159	960	...	199	1	0	3	1	1	8
Bangalore Municipality	1,195	1,004	...	191	1	0	6	0	15	0
Mysore Municipality	281	240	...	41	1	1	7	1	13	6
Total ...	8,725	6,980	...	1,745	...			...		

6. The number of persons getting relief by grain doles in their villages fell to 2,770; the need for this distribution of grain no longer exists.

By Order,
A. WINGATE,
Addl. Secretary.

Bangalore,
12th January 1878.

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 JANUARY 1878.

General Remarks.—In Madras the only rainfall reported during the week was in North Arcot; general prospects are fair; the total number on relief works is 158,643, and on gratuitous relief 210,896, a decrease of 10,030 and 22,446 on the figures of last week respectively. In Mysore there has been no rain; the harvesting of dry crops continues, with a generally poor outturn: the numbers on works for the week ending the 5th instant were 49,496 and on gratuitous relief 9,750, 1,060 more and 5,193 less than during the previous week. In Bombay there has been no rain except a shower in the Panch Mahâls and a fall in part of the Kurrachee district; in Sind the river is now falling, though still abnormally high: the crops have been injured there in some parts by frost, but in Kurrachee they have been improved by the rain and floods: cloudy weather has caused some blight in Khandesh and the Southern Mahratta Country. In the Central Provinces rain is reported only from Saugor, Seoni and Mandla, but it is generally cloudy: prospects are on the whole favourable. In Berar prospects are good. In Central India good rain has fallen at Sutna, and some in Malwa; prospects are favourable. In Rajputana there has been no rain: the crops are doing well. In Bengal rain has fallen throughout Behar and in parts of the Bhágalpur Division; the condition of the cold weather crops is now generally promising; the harvesting of the winter rice is all but finished. In Assam there has been no rain; prospects are good. No rain is reported from Burma, where the harvest is progressing with an excellent outturn. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh beneficial rain is reported from almost all parts of the province; prospects are good. In the Punjab no rain appears to have fallen: the crops promise well.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—		
Ganjam (Jan. 10th)	*Nil*	Rice 9·83, *raggi* 15·31, *cholum* 13·22, *cumboo* 14·92; average number daily fed at Berhampore, Aska and Purushottampur 199.
Vizagapatam („ 14th)	*Nil*	Rice 9·8, *cholum* 16·3, *raggi* 16, *cumboo* 17·3; crops withering in some parts from want of water.
Godavery („ „)	*Nil*	Rice 8·55, *cholum* 16·20, *raggi* 18·52, *cumboo* 20·32; crops generally good; harvest of *cholum* in progress, outturn ¼ to ¾; anicut planked up, but height of water 4 inches above ordinary stone crest.
Kistna („ 10th)	*Nil*	Rice 7·40, *cholum* 13·53, *raggi* 13·57, *cumboo* 13·63; on works 2,350; sick in relief hospitals 60; village relief 18; numbers not reported from Narsarowpett and Vinukonda taluks; *raggi* being planted under wells; later crops, such as *varagu*, pulses and castor, damaged to some extent by insects; wet paddy being harvested, outturn ½ to full.
Nellore („ 12th)	*Nil*	Rice 7·97, *cholum* 10·90, *raggi* 12·31, *cumboo* 11·77; on civil works 73; D. P. W. works 18,342; canal 17,070; children *nil*; camps about 4,042; village relief 1,478; crops fair, but suffering in parts from insects or blight.
Cuddapah („ 11th)	*Nil*	Rice 8·59, *cholum* 14·76, *raggi* 16·54, *cumboo* 16·05; on works 6,301; children 518; camps 2,133; village relief 3,323; *cholum*, *raggi* and paddy harvested in parts, outturn ¼.
Bellary („ 12th)	*Nil*	Rice 8·28, *cholum* 11·61, *raggi* 11·70, *cumboo* 11·43; on works 4,318; children 236; camps 2,367; village relief 8,174; harvesting of first crop paddy over, outturn generally good; sowing of second crop paddy in progress; standing crops, pulses, horse-gram, Bengal gram, oil-seeds, *korra*, cotton and white *cholum* progressing fairly; future prospects hopeful.
Kurnool („ „)	*Nil*	Rice 8·78, *cholum* 14·41, *raggi* 17·49, *cumboo* 12·72; on works 7,228; children 451; in camps 180; village relief 19,931; paddy being harvested, also *cholum* in some places.
North Arcot („ 11th)	1·2	Rice 8·6, *cholum* 11·3, *raggi* 10·8, *cumboo* 11·3, wheat 7·1; on works 39,900; children 3,999; camps and houses 12,356; village relief 13,807; crops affected with blight in two taluks, rest good; harvest, paddy, *raggi* and *cholum*, outturn poor.
South Arcot ...	*Nil*	Rice 9·22, *cholum* 17, *raggi* 15·23, *cumboo* 14·94; on works, Revenue Department, 1,438, professional 1,042; children none; camps 3,720; villages 32,995; crops generally good, slightly injured by insects; *cholum*, *raggi* and *varagu* harvested in parts, outturn tolerable.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—*continued.*		
Tanjore (Jan. 12th)	*Nil*	Rice 9·12, *cholum* 14·01, *raggi* 17·24, *cumboo* 15·85; on works none; children none; camps and houses none; village relief none; rivers below ¼; crops—wet, thriving, except in parts of Tritrapoondy, where they have suffered from flood and rain, dry, in good condition, except those in parts of Puttucottah damaged by excess of rain; harvest—wet, *pongal samba* and *vadam samba*, dry, *varagu*, outturn ½ to full.
Trichinopoly („ „)	*Nil*	Rice 8·86, *cholum* 28·0, *raggi* 15·55, *cumboo* 18·39; on works 4,291; children 794; in camp 356; village relief 3,983; standing crops good; damage by locusts continues slightly; early paddy, *cumboo*, *cholum* and *raggi* harvested in parts, outturn between a 6 and 12-anna crop.
Madura („ „)	*Nil*	Rice 9·02, *cholum* 11·34, *raggi* 17·87, *cumboo* 20·58; on works 3,674; children 1,387; in camps 2,505; village relief 10,298; *punjah* crops being harvested in all the taluks to some extent; yield below the average.
Tinnevelly („ „)	*Nil*	Rice 9·75, *cholum* 12·0, *raggi* 27·60, *cumboo* 30·30; camps and houses 27; village relief 608; standing crops generally good; harvest of *samai*, *cumboo*, *raggi* and *kadakanni* in parts, outturn fair.
Coimbatore („ „)	*Nil*	Rice 9·29, *cholum* 13·0, *raggi* 14·46, *cumboo* 21·58; on works 22,556; camps and houses 6,775; children 730; village relief 3,695; crops generally good; damages from insects in parts of 6 taluks; harvest of paddy, *cholum*, *raggi* and *cumboo* in 7 taluks, outturn paddy ¼ to full, dry grains ¾ and less in parts.
Nilgiris (Jan. 12th)	*Nil*	Rice 8·26, *cholum* 9·17, *raggi* 11·75, *cumboo* 13·86; relief works none; camps and houses none; village relief 4; harvest of potatoes, wheat and *ganjee*, outturn ¼.
Salem („ 14th)	*Nil*	Rice 8·09, *cumboo* 13·07, *cholum* 8·42; on works 22,300; camps 7,060; village relief 14,740; crops much injured by insects or blight in 5 taluks; *raggi* and paddy harvested, outturn ¾; prospects less promising.
South Canara(„ 12th)	*Nil*	Rice 12·57, *raggi* 13·74; second rice crop damaged by insects in some places.
Malabar („ „)	*Nil*	Rice 10·92, *raggi* 14·24; rain not needed; harvesting of second crop and *gingelly* begun; prospects good.
Chingleput („ „)	*Nil*	Rice 8·44, *raggi* 12·08, *cumboo* 10·56; on works 1,949; children 369; camps 2,280; village relief 38,286; crops generally good, but insects have caused some damage in Trivellore and Chingleput, and more in Ponneri; *kar*, *raggi*, *samba*, *cumboo* and *gingelly* harvested in parts, outturn from ½ to ¾, *raggi* full.
Madras („ 15th)	*Nil*	Rice 7·3, *raggi* 10·64, *cholum* 9·8. *General Remarks.*—General prospects generally fair; total number on works 158,643; total number gratuitously relieved 210,896; exports of grain by rail from Madras during the week ending the 12th January 1878, 2,859 tons.
Bombay—**(Jan. 16th).**		
Sind—		
Kurrachee ...	Good rain in Dadu taluka on 27th ultimo	River falling, 10 feet 2 inches on 12th, last year 3 feet 7 inches; flood down Gaj filling all tanks; much good to standing crops; measles in Malir taluka and Kurrachee; some cattle disease in talukas Kotri and Satta; standing crops in Kohistan destroyed by frost.
Hyderabad ...	...	Frost slightly injured *rabi* crops in Gúni taluka; cattle disease in three talukas.
Upper Sind Frontier ...	...	Weather milder; river fallen again; no further change in prospects; fever and colds prevailing in Jacobabad taluka.
Guzerat		
Ahmedabad ...	...	No change.
Panch Mahals ...	Sprinkle on 12th	Weather colder.
Surat ...	...	One death from cholera.
Broach ...	...	No change.
Khandesh and Násik.		
Khandesh ...	...	*Rabi* crops partially blighted.
Násik ...	...	No change.
Konkan.		
Tanna ...	...	*Rabi* crops good; fever continues; cholera in Salsette and Karjat talukas.
Colába (Jan. 14th)	...	Weather cold; public health good, except in Pen and Mángaon talukas, where slight fever prevails; sowing of *rabi* crops finished.
Ratnágiri („ 9th)	...	Sowing of *Wainguni* rice still continues; *kulith* and other crops in good condition.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*continued.*		
Deccan.		
Poona ...	...	No change.
Ahmednagar ...	*Nil*	
Sholapur ...	...	No change.
Satara ...	...	Crops generally good, but in some places partially damaged by insects; fever prevalent; weather warm.
Southern Mahratta Country.		
Belgaum ...	...	Weather cloudy, bad for crops.
Dharwar ...	...	Wheat and gram more or less injured by insects and blight; cotton and other late crops promising; no change in public health.
Kanara ...	...	Weather fine; 3 deaths from cholera.
Kaládgi ...	...	No change in weather and crops; slight cholera at Kaládgi.
Kattywar and Gaekwar's Territory.		
Rájkot ...	...	Weather cold; crops tolerably good; health generally good.
Wadhwán ...	...	Weather cold; health good; sparrows damage crops in 2 talukas.
Baroda ...	...	Public health good. *General Remarks.*—Crops improving in Kurrachee owing to showers and flood in river; partially blighted in Khandesh and parts of Southern Mahratta Country; no other change.
Bengal—**(Jan. 17th).**		
Chittagong ...	*Nil*	Weather cold and fine; the *amun* crop is ten annas; chillies, tobacco, *sakarkund*, &c., are doing well; people in the north are prosperous; prospects are good.
Noakholly	*Nil*	Weather very cold; the reaping of the *amun* crop continues; prospects are fair; public health is good.
Chittagong Hill Tracts...	0·7	Weather extremely cold after the rain on the 1st instant; the gathering of the cotton crop is nearly over, the outturn is said to be below the average; the prospects of both mustard and tobacco are good; cattle disease is reported as prevailing in Gurjania in Cox's Bazar Sub-division and Chingri Valley.
Hill Tipperah ...	*Nil*	Weather quite dry; no change in the prospects of the cold weather crops.
Backergunge ...	*Nil*	Weather cold; the reaping of *amun* rice has nearly been finished, and the average yield of the entire district is estimated at 14 annas of a full crop; the health of the people is remarkably good for the season of year; the cattle are extremely healthy everywhere.
Furreedpore ...	*Nil*	Weather clear and cold; the harvesting of the winter rice crop is being completed; the prospects of the spring crops are so far good, but rain is required; there are still many cases of fever remaining in different parts of the district, but no fresh outbreaks are reported.
Dacca ...	*Nil*	Weather cool and seasonable; state and prospects of the crops are favourable.
Mymensingh ...	*Nil*	Weather fine and cold; state and prospects of the crops are favourable.
Tipperah ...	*Nil*	Weather cold and bright; the prospects of rice and other crops are good.
24-Pergunnahs ...	*Nil*	Weather very cold in the first part of the week, latterly cloudy and warmer; state and prospects of the crops are good; cholera and fever are abating; cattle disease is reported from Kalaroa in Satkhira Sub-division.
Jessore ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; prospects of the winter crops are favourable; fever is abating.
Nuddea ...	*Nil*	Weather cold at the beginning of the week; prospects of the cold weather crops are reported good; cholera is said to be fast abating in Kooshtea, though it is still prevalent in Bongong Sub-division.
Moorshedabad ...	*Nil*	Weather cold; the prospects of the crops are the same as reported last week; the reaping of *amun* rice is nearly finished; rain would do good to the *rabi* and *boro dhan*; fever and cholera are on the decrease, except in Burwa and Bhurutpore.
Pubna ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonably cool; the harvesting of *amun dhan* is not yet over; *mutter*, *khesari*, *mussoor*, *cheena*, and *masina* promise a good outturn; the harvesting of *huldi* and sugarcane has commenced; fever and cholera have abated.
Rajshahye ...	*Nil*	The weather has been cold, but is now warmer; some slight rain fell in parts of the district on the 11th instant; the winter rice crop is still being harvested; the *rabi* prospects are good; cholera has abated; fever is still prevalent.
Bogra ...	*Nil*	Weather very cold; clouds gathered on the 12th instant; nearly ¾ of the *amun* have been gathered with very fair results; the reaping of *kalai* and mustard has commenced.
Dinagepore ...	*Nil*	Weather cold with slight mists; the *amun* crop is cut in most places; the outturn is good; rice is selling at from 20 to 25 seers the rupee.
Rungpore ...	Return not received	Weather seasonable; the rice harvest is completed; other crops are favourable; cholera here and there.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*continued.*		
Cooch Behar ...	*Nil*	Weather very cold and chilly, with heavy fogs in the morning; for many years the weather was not so cold as it has been during the last week; the gathering of the *haimanti dhan* is almost finished; the price of new rice has risen from Rs. 2-6 to Rs. 2-12 per maund; the prospects of tobacco, mustard-seeds and other winter crops are satisfactory; a little rain would do them good; in some places the west winds which blew on the 1st January partially injured the leaves of tobacco; fever is still prevalent in many parts of the State.
Jalpáiguri ...	Return not received.	Weather seasonable; the harvesting of the winter rice is nearly completed; the outturn of the crop is good; the prospects of other crops are satisfactory; health of the town of Jalpáiguri has improved; fever has almost disappeared.
Darjeeling ...	0·37	Very chilly, misty weather; the winter rice crop has yielded a good return; the minor crops of *kalai* and the millets are doing well.
Midnapore ...	*Nil*	Particulars not given.
Howrah ...	*Nil*	There are signs of rain; the *amun* harvest is nearly complete; *boro dhan* is being planted; the late rain facilitated this; general health has improved.
Hooghly ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; the late rice harvest is very nearly over; the *rabi* crops in the ground are doing well; sugarcane is being pressed; no change in the state of public health since last week.
Burdwan ...	*Nil*	The reaping of the *amun* crop is over; fever is very prevalent in the Jehanabad and Bood-Bood Sub-divisions; cholera has broken out in the interior of the Culna and Cutwa Sub-divisions and in the sadar station of Burdwan.
Bankoora ...	*Nil*	Weather cold, and during the latter half of the week sky leaden and heavy in the morning as if rain were about to fall; all the growing crops continue to promise well.
Beerbhoom ...	0·06	The sky has been cloudy during the greater part of the week; no change to report in the state and prospects of the crops.
Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	0·20	Weather very clear and cold in the early part of the week; sudden change on the 10th, resulting in some rain; no change in the state and prospects of the crops since last report.
Bhagálpur ...	0·10	Weather clear and very cold during the first part of the week; slight rain on the night of the 10th instant, cloudy since; prospects are much the same as in the last week; rain is still wanted for the *rabi* crops, especially in the north of the district; prices continue high, with brisk export by rail; general health is very good.
Monghyr ...	0·09	Weather cloudy, with east wind and slight rain; the prospects of the crops have been much improved by the late rain and the present weather.
Purneah ...	*Nil*	Weather very cold and frosty in the early part of the week; the prospects continue fair, though the tobacco is said to have been injured by frost.
Maldah ...	*Nil*	Weather fair and very cold; thermometer registered 43°; 11th and 12th were cloudy and threatening rain; state and prospects of the crops continue to be satisfactory; one case of cholera has been reported, and fever is still very prevalent and fatal.
Durbhanga ...	0·16	Weather very cold; prospects of the *rabi* crops are favourable; mustard is looking well; *rahur* has suffered a little from this week's excessive cold.
Mozufferpore ...	0·22	Weather very cold; cloudy at the end of the week; white frost for two or three mornings in Sadar Sub-division; *rahur* and peas have been a little injured; other *rabi* crops are doing well; in Hajeepore Sub-division tobacco crop has suffered to a certain extent by the frost; no report received from Seetamurhee; the prices of food-grains are stationary.
Sarun ...	0·24	Weather very cold; at the commencement of the week, the thermometer going down to 41° at night; the weather changed on the afternoon of the 10th instant, when about a quarter of an inch of rain fell; the wind is now blowing from the east, and more rain may be hoped for; the prospects of the *rabi* crops have been greatly improved by the timely rain; wheat, barley, &c., are in ear; the sowings of poppy have been completed in all parts of the district, and the young plants are looking healthy; prices are stationary; public health is good.
Chumparun ...	0·20	Weather very cold, with occasional fogs; cloudy; no change in the prospects of the crops; the condition of the *rabi* crops is promising.
Patna ...	0·76	Weather seasonably cold; the harvesting of rice has nearly been finished; prospects of the *rabi* crops have much improved owing to the rainfall on the night of the 10th instant; health is good.
Gya ...	0·20	A spell of rainy weather seems to have begun; maximum thermometer in the shade 73·5°; the prospects of crops on the ground are good; in Jehanabad the probable *kharif* outturn is reported to be an average of 8 annas; no report from Aurungabad yet; there was rain and stormy weather in Jehanabad on the 11th instant, but no figures are given; the returns from other sub-divisions are dated the 10th.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*concluded.*		
Shahabad ...	1·38	Weather warmer and damper since the rain; the excessive cold during the early part of the week is said to have damaged the *rabi* crops in Buxar; the rain which fell in the past week materially benefited the crops in other parts of the district, and the recent rain will have had a similar beneficial effect.
Hazáribágh ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; very cold; the *rabi* crops have improved by the late rain; more is still wanted; the poppy cultivation is very backward; sugarcane is very good; the area of land under *rabi* is below the average owing to want of rain in the latter end of 1877.
Lohardugga ...	Traces of rain	No rain fell in the head-quarters division during the week, except a light shower in the extreme west, but the crops of wheat, *arhur*, gram, and mustard now in the ground hardly require more rain; the prospects are tolerable; from Palamow 1·08 of rain is reported under date the 8th instant, and the prospects are said to be good on the whole; public health is good.
Manbhoom ...	*Nil*	Weather very cold; heavy clouds at the latter part of the week; in the sadar station there is nothing new to report about the crops; no reports have been received from Govindpur.
Singbhoom ...	*Nil*	Weather cloudy; nothing to report on about the crops.
Balasore ...	*Nil*	Weather cloudy and warmer than last week; the winter crops are doing well; public health is on the whole good.
Cuttack ...	0·12	Weather less cold than last week and cloudy at times; there was slight rain on the 8th; the *sarad* and *rabi* crops are being reaped; the sowings of *dalua* rice have commenced; public health is fairly good.
Pooree ...	*Nil*	Weather warm for the season, but cloudy in the morning; the *sarad* rice crop is still being harvested; sugarcane is being cut; the miscellaneous crops of *moong*, *arhur*, *kalai*, *&c.*, are promising; the prospects of the *dalua* paddy crop are fair; exportation still continues to the Madras Presidency; *mandia* crop in the salt tracts is failing for want of rain; public health is good.
		General Remarks.—Rain has fallen in nearly all the districts of Behar and in a few other districts; the condition of the cold weather crops is now generally promising, but some are said to have suffered from the late excessive cold in Shahabad, Durbhungah, Mozufferpore and Purneah; the harvesting of the winter rice crop is very nearly finished; the sowings of spring rice have commenced; sugarcane is being cut and pressed; the state of public health seems to have improved, but in Maldah and Burdwan fever is still very prevalent, and in the latter cholera has broken out.
N. W. P. and Oudh—(Jan. 16th).		
Benares (Jan. 15th)	2·1	Prospects favourable.
Allahabad („ „)	Good rain throughout the district on 13th & 14th instant.	Prospects much improved.
Jhánsi („ 16th)	1·6 on 13th instant.	
Agra („ 15th)	·2 in Panáhat; slight sprinkle in Agra and four other Parganas.	Crops thriving; prices rising.
Meerut („ 16th)	Slight rain.	Weather cloudy; no change in prices.
Bareilly („ „)	·2 to 1·0 throughout the district on 13th instant.	*Rabi* promises well, but dry weather required.
Lucknow („ „)	1·9 on 13th and 14th instant.	Prospects good.
Sitapur („ „)	1·0 on 14th instant.	Prospects good.
Fyzabad („ „)	1·2 at Sadar; less but good rain elsewhere.	Prices rising.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
N. W. P. & Oudh— *continued.*		
Partabgarh (Jan. 12th)	·65 at Sadar.	Severe frost has considerably injured the *arhur*, peas, and gram.
		General Remarks.—Rain reported in most districts; prospects good, but prices still high.
Punjab—(Jan. 15th) ...	...	Crops are doing well generally in the three districts of the Hissar Division; cattle are still suffering from scarcity of fodder, and it is estimated that thirty-four thousand have died in the Hissar District during the last six months; no rain fell in the Hissar District during the week; from other districts agricultural prospects are still reported favourable, and general health good.
Central Provinces—(Jan. 16th).		
Upper Godávari (Jan. 12th)	...	Fair; close; *rabi* being cut; health good; prices stationary.
Sambalpur ...	...	Cool; cloudy; prospects of crops favourable; health good.
Biláspur ...	...	Clear; *rabi* doing well; fever prevalent; prices steady.
Raipur (Jan. 13th)	...	Rice threshing continues; *rabi* healthy, but continuous cloudy weather has injured pulses and linseed; health good; prices unchanged.
Bálaghát ...	...	Cloudy; prospects of *rabi* favourable; fever continues; prices stationary.
Chhindwára ...	...	Clear; cloudy; prospects favourable; fever prevalent; prices steady.
Chánda (Jan. 13th)	...	Cloudy; *rabi* damaged by insects, except wheat; health good.
Betúl („ 14th)	...	Cloudy; close; wheat favourable; gram, *tur*, *dal* and sugarcane outturn below average; prices risen; fever prevalent.
Nágpur („ 16th)	...	Cloudy; *kharif* crops being threshed; *rabi* crops sustained some damage by insects, except wheat; health good; prices stationary.
Nimár ...	...	Cloudy; cool; wheat still suffering from blight; gram and *masur* affected by insects; small-pox prevailing.
Narsinghpur ...	...	Cloudy; pulses injured by frost; prices rising; health good.
Hoshangabad ...	...	Cloudy; crops damaged by frost.
Jubbulpore ...	...	Cloudy; cool; prospects favourable; pulses damaged by frost; prices steady; health good.
Saugor ...	·10	Cloudy; crops injured by frost; prices rising; health good.
Seoni ...	·65	Cloudy; *rabi* doing well; fever prevalent; prices risen.
Damoh ...	...	Prospects favourable; pulses blighted by frost; prices steady; health good.
Mandla ...	·56	Cloudy; cool; prospects good; pulses blighted by frost; prices stationary.
Wardha (Jan. 16th)	...	Prospects of *rabi* favourable.
		General Remarks.—Damage has been done by frost in some parts, and in others by cloudy weather; the wheat crops still promise well.
British Burma—(Jan. 16th)		
Arrakan Division. ... *Pegu Division.*		Public health good; reaping progresses favourably; outturn good everywhere.
Rangoon ...	...	Reaping progressing; crops continue gradually to come into market; no change reported in prices of grain in district; price in Rangoon is from Rs. 85 to 87 per 100 baskets; public health good; health of cattle fair.
Thonkwa ...	...	Health good; crops excellent; reaping continues.
Bassein ...	...	Slight cholera; harvest nearly finished.
Henzada ...	...	Health good; crops excellent; reaping progressing.
Prome ...	...	Nineteen deaths from cholera in Prome, 16 in Shwedoung.
Thayetmyo ...	...	Two deaths from sporadic cholera in Thayetmyo town, otherwise public health good.
Tenasserim Division ...		Agricultural prospects favourable; reaping progressing; slight cholera in Tounghoo and Shwegyeen districts, otherwise public health fair.
Assam—		
Gauháti (Jan. 16th)	*Nil*	Weather settled, dry and cold; reaping and gathering of *sali* almost all finished, outturn reported likely to be ten-sixteenths; prospects of other crops favourable.
Sylhet („ „)	*Nil*	Rice harvested; outturn good; cold weather crops doing well.
Mysore and Coorg—(Jan. 16th)	...	Harvesting dry crops continues, but outturn poor in general; weather cool; fever still unusually severe; for week ending 5th January—on civil relief works 5,069; on professional department works 44,427; and gratuitously relieved 9,750.

mercial and agricultural classes. It will disturb the whole of that scheme if we legislate for the commercial classes only and leave the agricultural classes out. Also, as I pointed out, the necessity for imposing these rates in Northern India is justified on this ground, that we have already imposed this rate in Bengal, and unless we impose similar rates in other parts of India, there is really no justification for the measure already taken in Bengal; and it is desirable that we should apply the same general system, so far as one can do so equitably, in one Province as in another. I quite admit that if there were special reasons, as there are in the case of Madras and Bombay, for not imposing additional rates on land in Northern India, that would be a very good ground for acting differently. But I endeavoured to show the Council that there was certainly nothing in the condition of the agricultural classes in the North-Western Provinces to justify any exceptional treatment. I think that it is quite essential that, if our measures for taxing the commercial classes have to be gone on with, our measures for taxing the agricultural classes must be gone on with at the same time. For if the measure imposing taxation on land should not be accepted, then a reconsideration of the whole subject of the new taxation will in my opinion become imperative and we shall not have provided that insurance against famine which in the opinion of the Government it is necessary to provide.

"I will merely add now, with reference to the other remarks made by the Hon'ble Member and also to those of the hon'ble Mahárájá Jotíndrá Mohán Tagore, that I shall endeavour at some future opportunity to give as full information as may be in my power upon every point to which reference has been made."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

ADDITIONAL RATES (OUDH) BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR JOHN STRACHEY also moved that the Bill for the levy of Additional Rates on Land in Oudh be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Messrs. Stokes, Cockerell and Colvin, the Hon'ble Nawáb Faiz Alí Khán and the Hon'ble Mr. Morgan and the Mover.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

ADDITIONAL RATES (PANJÁB) BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR JOHN STRACHEY also moved that the Bill for the levy of Additional Rates on Land in the Panjáb be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Messrs. Stokes, Cockerell and Colvin, the Hon'ble Nawáb Faiz Alí Khán and the Hon'ble Mr. Morgan and the Mover.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

ADDITIONAL RATES (CENTRAL PROVINCES) BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR JOHN STRACHEY then moved that the Bill for the levy of Additional Rates on Land in the Central Provinces be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Messrs. Stokes, Cockerell and Colvin, the Hon'ble Nawáb Faiz Alí Khán and the Hon'ble Mr. Morgan and the Mover.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

HUSAINÁBÁD ENDOWMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES introduced the Bill to make better provision for the management of the Husainábád endowment at Lucknow and moved that it be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Sir E. C. Bayley, the Hon'ble Mr. Colvin, the Hon'ble Nawáb Faiz Alí Khán and the Mover.

He said that this Bill was necessary in order to provide for the due administration of the Husainábád endowment at Lucknow. He had, when moving for leave to introduce the Bill, related the history of that endowment. He had now only to state the manner in which the Bill would provide for the

management of the endowment and the settlement of a scheme for the payment of the pensions and the application of the surplus-income.

The Bill first provided for the appointment of trustees, from time to time, by the Local Government, upon the nomination of the pensioners and such of the descendants of the founder of the endowment as might for the time being reside at Lucknow; such trustees would be not less than three in number and not more than five, and the present Superintendent, Mumtáz-ud-Daola, would be one of them.

Sections 2 and 3 provided for the appointment of trustees in the place of deceased, retiring or incapable trustees, and for the vesting of the property of the endowment in the trustees for the time being.

The Bill then committed the management of the endowment entirely to the trustees.

Sections 5, 6 and 7 provided for the transaction of business by the trustees at their meetings; and section 8 authorized the appointment of some person, not of their own body, as paid Secretary to the trustees.

By section 11 the Local Government might call for such accounts and information respecting the endowment as it should think fit.

Section 12 empowered the Secretary of State in Council to sue in the Allahabad High Court for the settlement of a scheme for the endowment, or to compel the restitution of any property belonging to the endowment. An appeal was allowed as in cases decided by that Court in its extraordinary civil jurisdiction, and the plaint in any suit under section 12 was exempted from court-fees.

Lastly, the Bill indemnified all persons for anything done before the passing of the proposed Act, which would have been valid if the appointments of the Superintendents and Agent, after the mutiny, had been valid, and saved such persons from suits or proceedings in respect of such acts.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES also moved that the Bill be published in the *Gazette of India* in English, and in the *Government Gazette, North-Western Provinces and Oudh*, in English and in such other languages as the Local Government thinks fit.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

DISTRESSED SEAMEN'S EXPENSES RECOVERY BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES asked leave to postpone the presentation of the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to provide for the recovery in British India of wages due to, and expenses incurred in respect of, certain seamen and apprentices.

Leave was granted.

TREASURE-TROVE BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR EDWARD BAYLEY asked leave to postpone the presentation of the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the law relating to Treasure-trove.

Leave was granted.

ASSIMILATION OF POWERS (NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH) BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR EDWARD BAYLEY also moved for leave to introduce a Bill to assimilate certain powers of the Local Governments of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. He said that this Bill was of a purely technical nature, and was the result of the amalgamation of the Governments of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. In those Provinces the Lieutenant-Governor and the Chief Commissioner had formerly a different status. Certain powers which had been confided to the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces had in the case of the Chief Commissioner of Oudh

been reserved by the Governor General in Council to himself. But as the functions of the two offices were now discharged by the same person, it was manifestly absurd to suppose that he was qualified to exercise the higher powers on the right bank of the Ganges, and disqualified to exercise them on the left bank of the same river, and in practice it was found extremely inconvenient that this distinction should continue. It was therefore proposed to assimilate the powers of the Lieutenant-Governor in Oudh to those which he possessed in the North-Western Provinces.

The Bill would be a short one and would be confined to assimilating certain enactments under which the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces and the Chief Commissioner of Oudh now took powers, and care would be taken that, in assimilating differences which were merely technical between the laws of Oudh and those of the North-Western Provinces, this Bill should not affect any personal rights or privileges, or any peculiar customs, which now existed in Oudh.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Wednesday, the 23rd January 1878.

CALCUTTA;
The 16th January 1878.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Department.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

(TELEGRAPH.)

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN TRAFFIC FOR THE MONTH OF AUGUST 1877.

CLASS OF MESSAGES.	ROUTE.														TOTAL.	
	WEST.								EAST.							
	VIA TEHERAN.		VIA TURKEY.		PERSIAN GULF.		VIA SUEZ.		VIA AMUR.		VIA MADRAS.		NATIVE BURMA.			
	No	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.
INDIAN.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.
Sent ...	252	1,930 6	288	1,385 [illegible]	54	246 4	3,595	20,849 3	...	...	703	2,800 6	204	376 5	5,096	27,588 7
Received ...	218	1,411 9	144	73[illegible] 0	50	294 9	3,285	13,208 0	...	...	677	2,358 10	136	251 2	4,510	18,257 14
TOTAL ...	470	3,341 15	432	2,119 15	104	540 13	6,880	34,057 3	...	...	1,380	5,159 0	340	627 7	9,606	45,846 5
TRANSIT.																
From East to West ...	13	62 0	...	...	8	36 10	2,805	14,675 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,826	14,774 7
From West to East ...	65	300 6	26	76 14	6	30 6	...	...	...	...	2,492	12,325 12	...	...	2,589	12,733 6
From West to West ...	...	...	...	...	1	4 6	3	19 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	23 8
From East to East ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	78	362 6	26	76 14	15	71 6	2,808	14,694 15	...	...	2,492	12,325 12	...	...	5,419	27,531 5
														GRAND TOTAL ...	15,025	73,377 10

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN TRAFFIC WITH INDIA BY THE INDO-EUROPEAN AND RED SEA ROUTES FOR THE MONTH OF AUGUST 1877,

ROUTE.			NUMBER OF MESSAGES BY EACH ROUTE (EXCLUSIVE OF TRANSIT).			PERCENTAGE OF NUMBER.		
			To India.	From India.	TOTAL.	To India.	From India.	TOTAL.
INDO-EUROPEAN	*Vid* Teheran		218	252	470	5·89	6·01	5·96
	„ Turkey...		144	288	432	3·91	6·88	5·48
	Persian Gulf *Vid* Karachi ...		50	54	104	1·35	1·29	1·32
RED SEA ...	*Vid* SUEZ		3,285	3,595	6,880	88·85	85·82	87·24
	TOTAL ...		3,697	4,189	7,886	100·00	100·00	100·00

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. XLVII OF 1877.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending 25th Nov. 1876.	For week ending 24th Nov. 1877.	Total from 1st January to 25th Nov. 1876.	Total from 1st January to 24th Nov. 1877.	Total Increase in 1877.	Total Decrease in 1877.
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Last 9 days of Dec. 1877.	East Indian, Main ...	7,63,488	8,27,076	2,83,74,721	3,54,88,541	71,13,820	...
Ditto ...	Ditto, Jabalpur ..	1,02,203	63,475	20,87,010	41,55,607	20,68,597	...
29th Dec. 1877	Eastern Bengal ...	62,133	84,141	29,53,180	39,34,183	9,81,003	...
22nd ditto ...	Oudh and Rohilkhand	71,779	91,808	29,83,279	37,99,809	8,16,530	...
29th ditto ...	Sind, Punjab & Delhi	1,71,526	1,64,964	70,69,091	87,93,362	17,24,271	...
15th ditto ...	Madras ...	1,61,681	1,83,257	60,77,775	91,27,829	30,50,054	...
8th ditto ...	South Indian ...	37,172	62,154	17,46,035	29,06,110	11,60,075	...
Last 9 days of Dec. 1877.	Great Indian Peninsula	7,03,586	5,38,123	2,06,84,874	2,91,97,996	85,13,122	...
29th Dec. 1877	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	1,35,962	1,71,628	59,41,082	67,52,607	8,11,525	...
	TOTAL ...	22,09,530	21,80,926	7,79,17,347	10,41,56,314	2,62,38,997	...
	State.						
22nd Dec. 1877	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	1,813	2,233	88,237	1,03,912	15,675	...
First 5 days of Jan. 1878.	Nalhati ...	1,188	1,662	66,520	80,333	13,813	...
22nd Dec 1877	Rajputana ...	41,060	50,032	19,98,414	23,48,781	3,50,367	...
Last 9 days of Dec. 1877.	Holkar ...	6,582	8,296	3,46,315	3,48,867	2,552	...
8th Dec. 1877	Khamgaon ...	...	1,107	31,067(*a*)	46,662(*b*)	15,595	...
8th ditto ...	Amraoti ...	1,361	1,457	60,910	65,123	4,213	...
8th ditto ...	Wardha Valley ...	...	2,184	16,730(*c*)	62,795	46,065	...
8th ditto ...	Nizam's ...	18,639	20,837	4,76,100	7,30,915	2,54,815	...
22nd ditto ...	Tirhut ...	1,581	7,241	1,53,964	2,56,434	1,02,470	...
1st ditto ...	Punjab Northern ...	10,682	13,086	4,19,837	6,27,007	2,07,170	...
Last 9 days of Dec. 1877.	Neemuch ...	1,024	2,650	17,629(*d*)	67,898	49,769	...
15th ditto ...	Northern Bengal ...	...	2,498	...	20,095(*e*)	20,095	...
15th ditto ...	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ...	...	16,953	...	2,75,040(*f*)	2,75,040	...
	TOTAL ...	83,930	1,30,236	36,75,723	50,33,362	13,57,639	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	22,93,460	23,20,162	8,15,93,070	10,91,89,706	2,75,96,636	...

(*a*)—Total receipts from 1st January to 15th July 1876, after which the line was closed.
(*b*)—Total receipts from 1st January to 31st August and from 15th to 24th November 1877.
(*c*)—Total receipts from 1st January to 3rd June 1876, after which the line was closed.
(*d*)—Total receipts from 3rd August to 25th November 1876.
(*e*)—Total receipts from 28th August to 24th November 1877.
(*f*)—Total receipts from 2nd May to 24th November 1877.

No. XLVIII OF 1877.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending 2nd Dec. 1876.	For week ending 1st Dec. 1877.	Total from 1st January to 2nd Dec. 1876.	Total from 1st January to 1st Dec. 1877.	Total Increase in 1877.	Total Decrease in 1877.
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Last 9 days of Dec. 1877.	East Indian, Main ...	7,48,385	8,52,365	2,91,23,106	3,63,40,906	72,17,800	...
Ditto ...	Ditto, Jabalpur	1,06,319	1,09,442	21,93,359	42,65,049	20,71,690	...
29th Dec. 1877	Eastern Bengal ...	63,982	98,394	30,17,462	40,32,877	10,15,415	...
22nd ditto ...	Oudh and Rohilkhand	72,127	88,323	30,55,406	38,88,132	8,32,726	...
29th ditto ...	Sind, Punjab & Delhi	1,37,427	1,69,000	72,06,518	89,62,362	17,55,844	...
15th ditto ...	Madras ...	1,65,758	1,77,132	62,43,533	93,04,961	30,61,428	...
8th ditto ...	South Indian ...	35,328	56,952	17,81,363	29,63,062	11,81,699	...
Last 9 days of Dec. 1877.	Great Indian Peninsula	6,81,374	5,93,753	2,13,66,248	2,97,91,749	84,25,501	...
29th Dec. 1877	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	1,43,000	1,70,053	60,84,082	69,22,660	8,38,578	...
	TOTAL ...	21,53,730	23,15,414	8,00,71,077	10,64,71,758	2,64,00,681	...
	State.						
22nd Dec. 1877	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	2,056	4,122	90,293	1,08,334	18,041	...
First 5 days of Jan. 1878.	Nalhati ...	1,308	1,739	67,828	82,072	14,244	...
22nd Dec. 1877	Rajputana ...	40,010	52,072	20,38,424	24,00,853	3,62,429	...
Last 9 days of Dec. 1877.	Holkar ...	5,139	7,391	3,51,454	3,56,258	4,804	...
8th Dec. 1877	Khamgaon ...	...	791	31,067(*a*)	47,453(*b*)	16,386	...
8th ditto ...	Amraoti ...	2,026	1,338	62,936	66,461	3,525	...
8th ditto ...	Wardha Valley ...	...	3,197	16,730(*c*)	65,992	49,262	...
8th ditto ...	Nizam's ...	23,348	19,401	4,99,448	7,50,316	2,50,868	...
22nd ditto ...	Tirhut ...	1,808	6,553	1,55,772	2,62,987	1,07,215	...
1st ditto ...	Punjab Northern ...	13,813	10,876	4,33,650	6,37,883	2,04,233	...
Last 9 days of Dec. 1877.	Neemuch ...	975	1,053	18,604(*d*)	69,351	50,747	...
15th Dec. 1877	Northern Bengal ...	...	6,476	...	26,571(*e*)	26,571	...
15th ditto ...	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ...	...	13,775	...	2,88,815(*f*)	2,88,815	...
	TOTAL ...	90,483	1,29,984	37,66,206	51,63,346	13,97,140	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	22,44,213	24,45,398	8,38,37,283	11,16,35,104	2,77,97,821	...

(*a*)—Total receipts from 1st January to 15th July 1876, after which the line was closed.
(*b*)—Total receipts from 1st January to 31st August and from 15th November to 1st December 1877.
(*c*)—Total receipts from 1st January to 3rd June 1876, after which the line was closed.
(*d*)—Total receipts from 3rd August to 2nd December 1876.
(*e*)—Total receipts from 28th August to 1st December 1877.
(*f*)—Total receipts from 2nd May to 1st December 1877.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL RABBI IN THE PUNJAB UP TO 30th NOVEMBER 1877.

Canal Divisions.	Water distributed during November 1877. Depth in Canal at regulating Gauge. Full supply.	Actual throughout.	Gross Consumption, cubic feet per second. Estimated full supply.	Actual average throughout.	Navigation return, canal. Principal items of Traffic. Up.	Down.	Land irrigated (approximate). Zila.	Acres.	Area in acres.	Chief crops (approximate). Name.	Rainfall. During month.	Average.	Remarks.
Bari Doab Canal. 1st Division	4·90	3·30	3,073·60	181·32	...	...	Gurdáspur ...	8,174	71,170	Wheat ...	2·04	...	The increase as compared with corresponding period of last year amounts to 70,888 acres, which is due to failure of rain at the sowing season.
2nd Division, Main Branch, Lower	4·60	3·58		1,123·39	...	...	Amritsar ...	43,853	1,175	Barley ...	...	...	
2nd do., Lahore Branch ...	3·00	2·84		551·30	...	...	Lahore ...	58,964	6,174	Mixed grains ...	...	...	
Total Bari Doab Canal ...	...	...	3,073·60	...	...	...	.....	110,991	32,472	Miscellaneous ...	...	...	
Corresponding period of last year ...	...	...	3,073·60	...	...	...	.....	110,991	.....	.....	...	...	
Western Jumna Canals. Karnál Division ...	4·33	3·63	2,546·00	564·08	...	14,601 iron, and loss, &c., 1024 and mds. of fire-wood.	Umballa ...	1,130	60,165	Wheat ...	...	...	There is an increase of 31,435 acres on the Western Jumna Canal as compared with the corresponding period of last year, which is due to failure of rain.
Delhi do. ...	5·15	4·02		539·24	...		Karnál ...	14,602	1,308	Barley ...	0·42	...	
Hánsi do. ...	8·80	7·60		803·00	...		Delhi ...	17,045	9,624	Mixed grains ...	...	...	
Do. Bulla Head ...	8·00	7·70		252·00	...		Rohtak ...	20,103	5,704	Miscellaneous ...	0·3	...	
							Hissár ...	12,726			...	...	
							Jind ...	10,959			...	...	
							Bikaner ...	...			...	...	
							Kalsia State ...	236			...	...	
Total Western Jumna Canals ...	...	...	2,546·00	...	...	14,601	.....	76,801	76,801	.....	...	...	
Corresponding period of last year ...	...	...	2,546·00	...	...	58,465	.....	45,366	45,366	.....	...	...	
Inundation Canals. Upper Sutlej Division ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lahore ...	9,000	...	Detail not available for want of establishment.	...	...	
Lower Sutlej and Chenab ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Montgomery ...	21,000	...		...	...	
Indus Canals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Moolan ...	163,900	...		...	...	
							Dera Ghazi Khan ...	10,000	...		...	...	
Total Inundation Canals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	203,900	203,900	.....	...	...	
Corresponding period of last year ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	85,000	85,000	.....	...	...	
Delhi and Gurgáon Works ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Delhi ...	142	14	Wheat ...	...	...	Total increase on the Perennial Canals amounts to 102,323 acres.
							Gurgáon ...	...	126	Barley ...	...	...	
							Rohtak ...	...	2	Mixed grains ...	...	...	
Total Delhi and Gurgaon Works ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	142	142	Miscellaneous ...	...	...	
Corresponding period of last year ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	6,750	6,750	.....	...	...	
Perennial Canals Grand Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	187,792	187,792	.....	...	...	
Do., corresponding period of last year	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	85,469	85,469	.....	...	...	

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 2nd half of December 1877.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowari, *Holcus sorghum*). Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowari, *Holcus sorghum*). Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowari, *Holcus sorghum*). Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Bumrah Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bumrah Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata*. Past fortnight.	Bumrah Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata*. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Marnwa, Nuglee), *Panicum miliaceum*, &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Marnwa, Nuglee), *Panicum miliaceum*, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Marnwa, Nuglee), *Panicum miliaceum*, &c. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Average wages per month. Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer.	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.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Madras.	Ganjam	10 3	10 3	10 3	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 5	8 9	8 7	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 6	14 6	17 6	16 6	16 6	13 3	323 7	323 7	388 8	12 4	12 4	13 8	3 0 0	7 0 0	8 0 0	
	Vizagapatam	17 5	10 0	11 0	...	...	...	5 6	5 6	9 0	6 8	6 8	9 6	15 1	11 9	14 0	14 8	12 9	15 8	14 6	12 1	13 1	15 2	14 0	14 0	136 1	136 1	133 6	14 0	14 0	14 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	9 12 0	
	Godavery	7 2	7 2	8 1	...	...	...	6 9	6 9	8 7	8 5	8 5	9 2	14 4	14 4	11 4	...	...	...	14 6	14 6	11 4	12 6	12 6	11 5	243 0	243 0	243 0	17 7	17 7	17 7	5 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0	
	Kistna	4 4	3 9	7 3	...	...	...	7 6	7 6	7 7	8 1	8 1	8 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 7	12 7	...	13 7	13 7	12 5	129 3	129 3	129 3	13 1	17 5	17 5	7 8 0	7 0 0	11 14 0	
	Nellore	7 2	7 2	5 4	...	...	...	5 4	5 4	5 7	8 0	7 7	6 5	9 6	8 6	7 0	9 6	8 0	...	10 9	9 1	6 8	8 6	6 6	7 7	291 6	291 6	243 0	18 0	18 0	17 1	6 0 0	6 0 0	12 10 0	
	Cuddapah	9 5	11 4	5 9	...	...	...	5 4	5 4	5 8	10 0	10 0	6 2	9 5	9 5	7 1	14 5	12 3	7 2	15 0	12 6	8 4	11 6	12 6	8 4	97 2	97 2	97 2	14 9	14 9	16 1	6 0 0	6 0 0	13 10 0	
	Bellary	9 1	9 6	6 7	...	...	...	5 3	5 9	6 9	6 5	6 5	7 6	8 2	8 2	8 2	11 3	12 2	8 0	14 2	14 2	7 7	9 0	9 0	7 1	175 5	175 4	194 4	13 9	13 9	13 6	5 0 0	6 0 0	10 0 0	
	Kurnool	5 1	5 1	6 3	...	...	...	4 6	4 6	5 7	5 0	5 0	6 1	10 3	9 6	7 2	11 2	11 2	7 5	10 8	10 6	7 2	10 0	10 0	8 8	57 7	57 7	108 7	11 7	17 5	18 6	5 8 0	6 0 0	11 4 0	
	Madras	7 7	7 7	6 6	...	...	...	7 3	7 2	5 6	8 3	8 2	6 2	11 2	11 2	8 6	10 2	10 2	10 2	11 0	11 0	8 2	9 7	9 7	8 8	97 2	97 2	145 8	13 2	17 8	18 6	4 0 0	6 0 0	13 10 8	
	Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 1	9 1	7 2	...	...	...	7 9	...	...	9 4	9 4	9 3	9 4	9 4	7 3	186 6	186 6	187 1	15 4	15 4	16 4	5 0 0	8 0 0	15 0 0	
	North Arcot	7 6	7 6	...	...	...	...	6 5	6 9	5 0	9 8	8 5	5 6	9 1	9 1	...	9 9	9 1	6 6	13 1	10 7	8 7	10 1	10 1	9 6	226 0	226 0	233 3	16 6	19 8	18 9	...	...	...	
	South Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 3	7 8	7 0	8 7	8 3	7 9	...	...	...	12 3	11 2	8 5	15 8	12 1	10 6	11 4	9 6	9 6	194 4	194 4	194 4	14 7	14 7	17 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	14 3 4	
	Tanjore	4 8	4 4	4 4	...	...	...	6 6	6 2	6 6	10 0	8 8	7 9	12 7	12 3	11 1	13 0	11 6	10 1	13 4	11 8	9 2	9 2	10 0	10 0	145 8	145 8	157 9	13 4	14 6	16 2	...	6 8 0	11 10 8	
	Trichinopoly	6 3	5 3	5 3	...	...	...	6 1	5 8	6 1	8 7	6 2	6 5	...	...	...	14 0	12 7	8 3	15 5	13 2	10 6	11 4	9 6	9 6	194 4	194 4	194 4	14 7	14 7	17 0	5 0 0	7 8 0	22 8 0	
	Madura	...	4 3	5 5	...	...	...	7 6	7 8	6 3	8 9	8 4	7 2	11 3	10 5	8 5	15 4	13 2	10 3	15 5	15 4	9 4	9 4	10 9	9 6	66 6	66 6	66 6	15 5	15 5	15 5	6 4 0	6 0 0	14 6 0	
	Tinnevelly	4 6	4 6	5 3	...	...	...	5 6	5 6	6 0	7 9	9 1	7 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 6	14 8	9 6	10 6	10 6	10 0	121 5	121 5	136 1	12 7	12 7	11 7	...	...	...	
	Coimbatore	5 3	5 3	4 9	...	...	...	7 0	7 2	6 3	9 0	9 0	6 4	8 5	9 2	7 7	7 0	7 7	9 1	8 6	8 6	7 9	11 4	9 6	9 6	121 5	121 5	121 5	9 2	9 2	7 4	8 0 0	8 0 0	27 8 0	
	Nilgiris	5 7	5 7	5 7	...	...	...	6 0	6 4	5 6	6 8	7 2	7 5	9 5	9 5	7 6	10 1	8 7	9 1	10 6	10 6	8 6	8 5	9 6	8 6	151 6	151 6	151 6	13 7	14 6	14 6	2 8 0	5 4 0	16 14 0	
	Salem	5 2	4 4	4 4	...	...	...	7 4	7 1	5 8	8 0	7 5	7 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 3	13 2	10 6	10 1	9 3	9 6	80 2	78 7	85 0	11 5*	16 1	16 1	7 8 0	7 0 0	19 13 4	* Bombay Salt. † Goa Salt.
	South Canara	7 7	7 7	9 0	...	...	...	9 2	8 0	7 8	10 8	9 3	9 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 1	13 1	10 9	10 1	8 4	8 8	121 5	121 5	121 5	11 5†	15 4	15 4				
	Malabar	8 6	7 9	7 2	...	...	...	10 1	9 7	8 1	10 7	10 7	8 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 4	14 4	14 4	...	...	...	
Bombay.	Bombay	6 13	6 12	9 12	15 7	14 14	16 0	5 5	5 10	6 12	7 15	8 12	9 9	9 13	9 7	12 15	10 1	9 10	12 3	10 2	10 2	10 5	12 12	12 10	13 13	68 4	68 4	68 4	14 2	14 2	14 2	9 8 0	11 0 0	27-8 to 45-0	
	Ahmedabad	7 0	7 0	13 10	8 0	8 0	...	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	5 11	10 0	10 0	10 0	16 13	9 2	8 14	13 15	...	...	...	9 0	10 0	10 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	14 8	18 0	18 0	7 0 0	8 0 0	22 8 0	
	Kaira	5 15	7 2	11 7	8 0	5 0	20 0	5 0	5 5	5 5	6 11	6 2	7 9	11 0	11 6	11 0	9 4	9 4	11 0	...	...	...	9 6	9 6	15 4	80 0	80 0	80 0	16 13	16 13	17 5	4 11 0	10 0 0	9-6 to 15-0	
	Surat	8 0	8 11	11 0	6 11	6 11	13 6	5 5	5 5	5 5	6 11	6 2	7 10	7 10	6½	10 0	11 6½	13 5½	14½	...	...	...	9 6½	8 14½	13 0	106 0	106 0	106 0	12 5	16 0	16 0	11 4 0	8 0 0	15 0 0	
	Broach	8 6½	8 6½	13 5½	...	...	...	6 6½	6 10½	8 0	7 10	7 10	11 6½	10 0	11 6½	13 5½	8 14½	8 14½	13 5½	...	...	...	10 15	10 15	10 15	80 0	80 0	80 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	16-0 to 20-0		
	Tanna	7 4	7 6	9 6	8 4	8 4	12 6	6 15	6 15	6 15	8 9	8 3	9 6	8 1	7 11	13 9	9 8	5 8	5 10	18 14	10 15	10 15	12 8	12 8	8 0	150 0	150 0	150 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	7 8 0	10 0 0	20-0 to 25-0	
	Kolába	9 0	9 0	8 0	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	9 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 5	10 5	112 0	112 0	131 0	14 0	13 12	13 12	7 8 0	10 0 0	20 0 0	
	Khandesh (Dhulia)	9 10	9 0½	12 12	...	...	...	5 11	5 7	7 5	7 0	7 11	10 9	14 11	13 15	15 9	11 13	11 9½	14 4	14 6	12 15	15 2	12 12	11 14	14 6	160 0	160 0	160 0	13 1	14 14	15 9	7 0 0	10 0 0	15 0 0	
	Násik	8 9	8 9	13 5	...	...	...	5 15	5 15	7 7	7 7	7 7	9 10	15 6	15 2	16 12	10 9	10 6	12 11	...	...	...	9 10	9 10	9 10	160 0	160 0	160 0	13 12	13 12	14 1	6 0 0	8 0 0	15-0 to 22-0	
	Ahmednagar	7 2½	7 2½	12 11	...	...	...	6 7	6 7	7 7	8 11	11 12	11 12	13 9	12 2	12 2	2 13	2 13	2 13	...	...	...	9 10	9 10	10 10	75 5	75 5	106 10½	13 12	13 12	14 1	6 0 0	8 0 0	15-0 to 19-0	
	Poona	6 14	6 14	9 12	...	...	...	6 2	6 2	7 6	7 6	7 6	8 9	10 14	10 14	10 14	9 3	9 3	11 8	...	...	...	13 13	12 10	13 13	55 0	55 0	76 0	13 6	12 4	14 6	7 0 0	10 0 0	12-0 to 20-0	
	Sholápur	8 10	8 10	9 15	...	...	...	7 2	7 2	8 2	7 9	8 0	9 7	9 15	8 10	9 8	8 12	14 12	14 11	...	...	...	10 15	10 15	10 15	67 29	71 2	98 1	12 0	13 8	12 0	8 0 0	9 0 0	15-0 to 20-0	
	Kaládgi	5 13	4 12	7 1	...	...	...	7 1	5 6	5 13	7 5	6 4	6 7	16 0	12 0	9 5	8 5	8 5	10 8	...	...	...	7 2	5 1	9 3	106 0	106 0	150 0	10 5	10 5	11 2	5 0 0	7 0 0	15 0 0	
	Satara	8 1	7 6	9 6	...	...	...	8 3	8 3	8 4	10 0	9 6	9 5	14 5	12 0	10 10	14 4	12 15	10 6	...	...	...	10 8	10 6	10 9	145 10	129 7	167 3	13 2	13 2	14 9	4-0 to 8-0	8-0 to 10-0	8-0 to 15-0	
	Belgaum	8 0	7 11	9 7	...	...	...	9 0	9 2	7 8	9 8	9 10	8 7	15 11	16 9	10 12	15 2	14 9	10 10	17 4	17 9	12 3	10 0	10 0	10 5	150 0	150 0	170 5	17 11	18 12	15 11	7 12 0		15-8 to 22-8	
	Dharwar	5 10	6 6	8 3	...	...	...	6 12	6 4	6 2	9 12	10 10	8 0	18 14	16 2	10 0	18 8	16 8	11 2	21 8	16 12	11 14	9 6	9 4	10 3	100 0	100 0	100 0	17 2	17 8	16 4	5 0 0	7 0 0	12-0 to 13-0	
	Ratnágiri	7 2	7 12	9 1	...	...	...	7 3	7 3	7 3	10 1	10 1	8 0	10 0	11 4	9 1	1 5	13 11	1 1	15 9	15 9	13 10	10 15	10 15	10 15	8 Bdls.	8 Bdls.	12 Bdls.	13 0	18 4	18 4	7 0 0	10 0 0	15 0 0	
	Kanara (Karwar)	8 0	9 0	11 0	...	...	...	6 0	5 4	8 0	10 0	10 0	11 8	14 0	14 0	12 0	0 ...	...	10 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	213 0	213 0	213 0	11 0	16 0	13 0	7 8 0	10 0 0	18 12 0	
	Panch Máhals (Godhra)	7 1	6 10	9 0	...	...	...	5 11	5 11	10 0	6 2	6 2	13 0	9 10	8 14	22 8	7 4	7 4	16 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	9 5	9 5	9 5	65 5	65 5	65 5	32 0	32 0	32 0	5 10 0	7 0 0	22 8 0	
	Aden	7 0	7 0	7 0	...	...	...	5 1	5 1	7 0	5 9	5 9	11 8	15 8	14 8	18 0	13 0	13 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	10 0	14 0	13 0	13 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	...	10 0 0	30-0 to 37-0	
	Asirgarh	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 8	11 0	8 0	9 0	11 7	9 10	4½	20 9	8 4½	8 7	14 11	...	...	...	8 12	9 12	9 12	22 0	150 0	150 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	7 8 0	7 0 0	15 0 0	
	Baroda	8 9	8 6	10 4	7 7	7 7	18 4	5 9	5 7	8 0	6 13½	6 12	11 7	10 9	10 8	10 3	29 0	10 4	10 4	24 8	24 8	9 0	10 8	10 8	10 3	29 0	10 4	10 4	24 8	22 8 0	7 0 0	22 8 0	
	Disa	8 0	7 13	16 4	...	...	...	4 8	4 8	6 8	5 12	5 12	9 0	10 0	...	15 0	21 0	...	...	11 8	11 8	5 8	10 0	...	15 0	21 8	...	160 0	140 0	...	17 5	25 0	5 10 0	6 0 0	9 6 0	
	Nimach	...	...	...	15 0	21 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	15 0	11 0	10 0	10 2	10 0	28 0	10 11	11 0	...	11 0	15 0	7 0 0	6-0 to 9-0	10-0 to 15-0	
	Nasirabad	13 4½	12 15½	23 8	15 6	15 7½	36 0	6 0	6 0	8 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 4	11 0	19 0	8 4	11 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	40 0	40 0	60 0	50 0	47 8	64 0	8 0 0		22-8 to 25-0	
	Rájkot	7 8	7 8	11 8	...	...	...	4 8	4 8	6 0	6 0	6 0	9 0	8 4	11 0	19 0	8 4	8 4	11 0	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	26 0	25 0	32 0	...	...	...	
	Upper Sind Frontier	13 4	13 12	20 8	15 0	15 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	120 0	26 0	25 0	32 0	...	...	...	
	Karachi	10 0	11 2	13 10	14 0	14 8	18 0	6 8	6 8	8 0	8 0	10 0	9 8	10 0	13 0	14 0	18 0	10 0	10 0	15 0	13 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	112 0	112 0	116 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	61 0	10-0 to 12-0	8-0 to 12-0	20-0 to 25-0	
	Haidarabad	No return received.			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Shikarpur	12 4	13 0	17 8	16 0	16 0	21 4	8 0	8 0	10 0	11 0	11 12	16 0	13 5	13 12	20 0	14 8	17 12	24 6	27 0	27 0	27 0	13 5	13 5	21 4	240 0	240 0	240 0	20 0	22 8	36 0	10 0 0	8 0 0	25 0 0	
	Thar and Parkar	9 8	9 3	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	7 4	6 7	8 4	...	...	30 0	10 0	10 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	106 12	106 12	120 0	21 5	19 6	24 0	...	...	...	
Bengal.	*Western Districts.* Burdwan	12 0a	13 0	14 0	25 0	25 0	20 0	15 8	21 0	15 12	16 0	23 0	16 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 8	16 0	13 4	140 0	140 0	160 0	9 0	9 3	9 0	6 8 0	5 8 0	10-4 to 12-0	
	Bancoorah	13 8b	13 8	15 0	24 0	24 0	23 0	15 0	15 0	20 0	18 12	18 12	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 12	14 12	16 0	14 12	14 12	16 0	440 0	440 0	480 0	8 8	8 8	8 12	...	...	...	
	Beerbhoom	13 0c	13 8	16 8	20 0	20 0	...	12 0	11 4	15 0	16 0	17 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	5 0 0	5 0 0	8 0 0	
	Midnapore	13 0	13 0	17 0	...	...	...	13 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	15 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	200 0	200 0	260 0	8 8	9 0	9 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	6-0 to 7-0	
	Hooghly	13 0	13 0	19 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	13 0 to 13 8	13 0 to 13 8	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0 to 14 0	13 0 to 14 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	7-8 to 12-0	
	Howrah	13 0	13 0	18 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	11 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 4	16 0	18 0	15 4	16 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 8	9 8	9 8	8 0 0	7 0 0	13 0 0	
	Central Districts. Calcutta	12 4	12 4	13 8	20 0	18 0	22 5	7 8	7 8	9 8	11 12	12 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	23 0	...	...	...	18 0	17 8	16 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	110 0	110 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	
	24-Pergunnahs	...d	...	...	...	...	...	7 4	7 4	8 0	13 4	10 0	13 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 8	20 0	13 4	15 8	20 0	13 4	100 0	100 0	90 0	9 0	9 0	8 12	6 0 0	6 0 0	16 0 0	
	Nuddea	13 15	14 8	16 0	32 0	30 8	...	12 5	12 5	13 4	13 5	13 5	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 4	17 4	20 0	17 4	17 4	20 0	100 0	100 0	110 0	9 2½	9 6	9 2½	6 0 0	6 0 0	7-0 to 10-0	
	Jessore	11 0e	11 0	18 8	...	...	...	9 12	9 8	13 5	14 0	14 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	22 0	16 0	16 0	22 0	110 0	110 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	7 8 0	6 0 0	15 0 0	
	Moorshedabad	14 0f to 15 0	16 0	19 0 to 20 0	37 8	40 0	35 0	10 0 to 14 0	10 0 to 14 0	17 0	14 0 to 16 0	14 0 to 17 0	19 0 to 20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0¢	20 0 to 22 13	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	130 0	7 0 to 9 0	7 0 to 9 0	4 0 to 9 0	3-12 to 4-11	4-0 to 5-0	7 8 0	

* New 13-8 to 16-8 seers.
† New 15 to 17 seers.
‡ Also Rs. 1-10 to 1-14 per maund.
a In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 15 seers, best rice 12-8 to 17-8 seers, common rice 14-8 to 18-8 seers, and gram 13 to 22 seers.
b In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 14 seers, barley 20 to 36 seers, best rice 14-8 to 19 seers, common rice 16 to 21 seers, maize or Indian corn 20 to 32 seers, and gram 15 to 16-4 seers.
c In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 16-8 seers, best rice 13 to 19 seers, common rice 15 to 20 seers, and gram 14-8 to 24 seers.
d In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 10-8 to 11 seers, barley 16 to 23-8 seers, best rice 6-8 to 7-4 seers, common rice 13 to 16 seers, and gram 16 seers.
e In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 8 to 13-5 seers, best rice 10 to 14 seers, common rice 14 to 16 seers, and gram 11-4 to 16-4 seers.
f In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 14 to 16 seers, barley 30 to 38 seers, best rice 10 to 15-8 seers, common rice 15 to 21 seers, and gram 16-8 to 21-8 seers.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 2nd half of December 1877 —continued.

PROVINCES.	DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS. Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	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 1876.	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 1876.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Naglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Naglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Naglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH. Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer.	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.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.		
BENGAL—*continued.*	*Central Districts*—contd.																														
	Dinagepore ...	12 12*g*	12 14	17 8	11 6	11 8	22 8	18 3	20 0	19 4	22 12	22 0	25 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	14 6	20 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	8 0	8 0	8 4	4-0 to 5-0	5-0 to 6-0	7-0 to 8-0	
	Rajshahye ...	*h* 16 12	13 8 to 15 8	15 0	26 12	48 12	32 0	9 4	7 8 to 9 12	12 0 to 16 8	16 0 to 17 4	16 11 to 17 13	16 8 to 18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	13 8 to 18 12	19 3½	240 0	240 0	320 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	4 5 6	4-8 to 5-0	6-0 to 10-0	
	Rungpore ...	15 13*i*	15 0	29 14	...	...	...	11 5½	12 6	15 0	22 8	22 8	23 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8½	15 0	18 0	107 0	107 0	107 0	8 1	8 1	7 8	6 0 0	6 0 0	8-0 to 12-0	
	Bogra ...	12 0	12 0	20 4	...	...	...	13 8	10 8	16 12	22 8	21 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	24 0	67 8	67 8	67 8	7 14	7 14	7 12	5 0 0	6 0 0	10-0 to 12-0	
	Pubna ...	13 0*j* to 16 0	15 0	21 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	12 0	16 0	16 8	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0 to 18 12	12 0 to 18 12	26 4	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	6-0 to 7-8	5-0 to 6-0	10-0 to 15-0	
	Darjeeling ...	8 0*k*	7 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	5 0	5 0	12 0	12 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	10 0	9 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	200 0	5 0	5 0	4 8	7 0 0	8 0 0	15 0 0	
	Jalpáiguri ...	9 5*l*	10 6	12 0	...	...	...	13 0	11 7	15 0	19 0	13 8	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 5	12 2	16 0	80 0	80 0	160 0	7 4	7 4	7 2	5-0 to 6-0	6-0 to 10-0	10-0 to 20-0	
	Eastern Districts.																														
	Dacca ...	11 7	12 4	14 8	32 0	32 0	37 8	11 7 to 15 4	14 4	13 8 to 15 0	17 10	17 10	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 4	12 4	16 0	80 0	80 0	100 0	9 0	9 0	8 14	5-0 to 6-0	5-0 to 6-0	7-0 to 15-0	
	Furreedpore ...	14 0*m*	14 0	24 0	...	...	30 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	15 0	16 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	17 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	
	Backergunge ...	... *n*	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	15 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	20 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	7 8 0	6 0 0	8-0 to 15-0	
	Mymensingh ...	10 0*o*	10 0	14 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	20 0	15 12	16 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	17 8	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 8	7 8 0	6 0 0	10-0 to 25-0	
	Tipperah ...	11 0	11 0	12 8	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	18 8	21 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	11 8	17 0	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	8 12	...	...	...	
	Chittagong ...	9 0*p*	9 0	10 0	...	...	...	12 0	9 8	11 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	5 8	14 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	7-8 to 9-0	6-0 to 7-8	9-0 to 15-0	
	Noakhally ...	... *q*	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	14 0	18 0	19 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	13 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	...	...	...	
	Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 6	10 0	11 6	13 5	11 6	13 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	320 0	320 0	200 0	7 4	7 4	6 10	...	...	...	
	Hill Tipperah ...	9 5	8 0	12 0	...	...	...	15 0	17 0	18 0	20 0	23 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	9 5	10 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	6 0 0	5 8 0	10 0 0	
	Behar.																														
	Patna ...	17 0	17 0	21 0	22 0	23 0	35 0	10 8	11 8	14 0	17 0	16 8	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	25 0	150 0	150 0	140 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	3-0 to 4-0	4-0 to 5-0	5-10 to 7-8	
	Gya ...	17 8*r*	18 0	21 8	24 0	27 8	30 0	11 8	11 0 to 11 8	12 0	14 8	12 8 to 13 0	23 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	23 8	23 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	
	Shahabad ...	14 0*s*	14 8 to 15 8	20 0	20 0	19 0	26 0	11 0	11 0 to 11 8	16 0	12 8	12 8 to 13 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 8	18 8 to 19 8	25 0	160 0	160 0	180 0	8 8	9 0	9 0	3-0 to 3-8	4-0 to 5-0	7-0 to 12-0	
	Durbhunga ...	16 8*t*	16 8	25 4	23 0	38 8	10 4	10 0	13 0	14 4	13 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	25 0	37 4	17 8	17 8	24 0	176 0	176 0	198 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	2-13 to 3-12	3-0 to 5-0	2-0 to 4-0	
	Mozufferpore ...	14 0*u*	14 0	16 0	...	...	...	9 0	10 0	11 0	13 0	13 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	17 0	23 0	160 0	160 0	140 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	...	...	...	
	Sarun ...	13 0	13 0	18 0	19 0	20 8	33 0	7 8	7 12	11 0	11 0	11 0	19 0	18 0	18 8	34 0	...	...	...	...	20 8	20 8	33 0	17 8	18 0	21 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 4	8 8	2-8 to 3-12	4-0 to 4-8	6-0 to 10-0	
	Chumparun ...	14 0*v*	14 0	19 0	21 0	21 0	...	9 0	8 0	8 8	12 8	12 8	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Monghyr ...	15 7*w*	14 7	19 9	21 0	22 0	36 7	9 4	9 4	12 6	13 6	12 6	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 8	18 9	22 0	126 0	126 0	147 0	8 4	8 4	8 4	3 0 0	3 0 0	5-10 to 7-8	
	Bhaugulpore ...	13 14*x*	13 14	15 2	20 3	23 0	16 6	12 10	14 8	16 6	13 14	15 2	17 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 8	21 7	17 11	151 9	165 8	151 8	8 8	8 13	8 13	3-0 to 4-0	4-0 to 5-0	6-0 to 10-0	
	Purneah ...	16 0*y* to 18 0	14 0 to 20 0	18 0 to 19 0	...	...	...	16 0	14 0 to 20 0	20 0	19 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0 to 18 0	14 0	26 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	
	Maldah ...	15 0	16 0	16 0	35 0	35 0	40 0	16 0	17 0	21 0	17 0	18 0	24 0	...	...	...	22 0	23 0	24 0	...	16 0	16 0	24 0	110 0	120 0	130 0	6 4	8 4	8 4	...	...	...	
	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	...	...	15 0	...	...	...	12 0	14 0	16 0	15 0	16 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	20 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	3 12 0†	5 0 0	7 8 0	
	Orissa.																														
	Cuttack ...	14 7	14 7	17 1	...	...	...	9 3	9 3	17 1	14 7*	14 7	19 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	21 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	5 10 0	4 0 0	7-8 to 10-0	
	Pooree ...	14 7	14 7	17 1	...	...	...	7 14	7 14	13 2	11 13	15 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 12	15 12	18 6	105 0	105 0	190 0	10 8	10 8	13 2	...	...	...	
	Balasore ...	11 0	11 0	16 0	...	...	...	12 0	11 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	10 8	13 0	80 0	100 0	90 0	8 0	7 8	9 4	3 9 0	6 0 0	7 8 0	
	Chota Nagpore—South-Western Frontier Agency.																														
	Hazáribágh ...	15, 8*z*	16 0	19 0	22 0	...	24 0	10 0	11 0	13 8	17 0	16 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	...	39 0	20 0	21 0	22 4	240 0	240 0	240 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	4 0 0	5 0 0	8 0 0	
	Lohardugga ...	12 0*a1*	14 0	20 0	18 0	17 0	...	14 0	16 0	28 0	17 0	21 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30 0	36 0	50 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	180 0	7 0	7 0	7 8	3 0 0‡	3-0 to 5-0	5-0 to 10§	
	Singbhoom ...	18 0	20 0	26 0	26 0	36 0	32 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	26 0	30 0	40 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 0	26 0	24 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	6 8	6 8	6 0	3 0 0	4-8 to 5-0	5-0 to 10-0	
	Maunbhoom ...	13 0*a2*	14 0	18 0	22 0	32 0	32 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	21 0	28 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	64 0	64 0	64 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	3 12 0	5 0 0	7 8 0	
ASSAM.	Sylhet																														
	Cachar																														
	Goálpárá																														
	Gáro Hills																														
	Kámrúp																														
	Darrang	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nowgong																														
	Sibságar																														
	Lakhimpur																														
	Khási & Jaintiá Hills																														
	Nága Hills																														
N.-W. PROVINCES.	Debra Dún ...	12 8	12 8	21 0	15 8	16 0	26 0	8 0	8 0	15 0	8 8	8 8	18 0	12 0	12 0	24 0	12 0	12 0	26 0	15 0	15 8	28 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 8	...	...	...	
	Saháranpur ...	13 6	13 15	24 13	16 0	16 2	32 5	8 4	8 4	12 15	9 9	9 9	17 4	12 14	13 0	24 0	12 14	12 14	30 3	16 4	16 2	33 6	172 0	150 8	129 0	8 12	8 13	8 4	...	...	...	
	Muzaffarnagar ...	14 4	14 0	27 1	15 6	15 6	35 3	8 13	8 13	6 1	9 14	9 14	18 10	15 6	15 6	29 11	12 2	12 2	28 10	16 8	16 8	33 0	132 0	176 0	132 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Meerut ...	13 12	14 0	26 0	16 8	16 0	36 0	6 8	6 8	9 0	9 0	9 0	18 8	14 0	14 0	33 0	11 8	11 8	30 0	15 8	15 8	35 0	120 0	120 0	105 0	9 8	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	
	Bulandshahr ...	13 8	13 8	26 0	16 8	16 0	40 0	6 0	6 0	9 0	8 12	8 0	17 0	14 8	14 0	38 0	12 0	11 0	35 0	15 8	15 0	41 0	160 0	160 0	140 0	9 12	9 8	9 12	...	...	...	
	Aligarh ...	13 4	13 8	26 8	15 8	15 0	36 0	6 0	6 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	21 0	15 0	14 0	37 0	13 0	13 0	31 0	15 8	15 0	36 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	9 12	10 4	...	...	...	
	Kumaon ...	10 4	10 4	14 8	12 0	12 0	18 0	7 0	7 0	10 0	9 0	9 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	...	...	...	

* In the interior the price ranges from 16 to 29 seers.
† With one meal a day Rs. 2-3-0 to Rs. 2-11-0, with two meals a day Re. 1-0-0 to Re. 1-4-0.
‡ 2 annas a day for each ticca cooly.
§ 2½ to 5 annas a day for ticca one.
g At Boygunge the prices are—Wheat 13 seers, best rice 18 seers, common rice 21 seers, and gram 16 seers.
h At Nattore the prices are—Wheat 23-8 seers, best rice 8-10 seers, common rice 15 seers, and gram 15-12 seers.
i In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 15 to 20 seers, best rice 11-4 to 18 seers, common rice 18 to 24-4 seers, and gram 8 to 15 seers.
j At Serajgunge the prices are—Wheat 10 seers, best rice 8 seers, common rice 17 seers, and gram 12 seers.
k In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 5 to 6 seers, best rice 6 to 13 seers, common rice 10 to 20 seers, lesser millets 13 to 40 seers, maize or Indian-corn 16 seers, and gram 9-8 to 10 seers.
l In the interior the prices range as follow :—Best rice 6 to 13 seers, common rice 11 to 20 seers, and gram 8 to 13 seers.
m In the interior the prices range as follow :—Best rice 10 to 14 seers, common rice 14 to 16 seers, and gram 13 to 16 seers.
n In the interior the prices range as follow :—Best rice 11 to 17 seers, common rice 15 to 18 seers, and gram 12 to 13 seers.
o In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 13 to 16 seers, best rice 9 to 20 seers, common rice 14 to 23 seers, and gram 11 to 16 seers.
p In the interior the prices range as follow :—Best rice (at Cox's Bazar) 14 seers, and common rice 16 to 18 seers.
q In the interior the prices range as follow :—Best rice 13 to 21 seers, and common rice 17 to 23 seers.
r In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 17 to 18 seers, barley 22 to 25 seers, common rice 11 to 15 seers, and gram 17 to 20 seers.
s In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 11-8 to 13 seers, barley 16 to 17 seers, best rice 8 to 8-8 seers, common rice 10-8 to 11-8 seers, and gram 16 seers.
t In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 17 to 19 seers, best rice 10 to 14 seers, common rice 14 to 15 seers, lesser millets 25 to 27 seers, maize or Indian-corn 21-8 to 27 seers, and gram 19 seers.
u In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 15 to 23-8 seers, best rice 11-8 to 17-8 seers, common rice 12 to 18-12 seers, lesser millets 20 to 25 seers, maize or Indian-corn 19 to 27-8 seers, and gram 16 to 26-4 seers.
v In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 13-4 to 26 seers, barley 20-8 to 30 seers, best rice 8 to 13 seers, common rice 12 to 23 seers, lesser millets 21 to 25 seers, maize or Indian-corn 17 to 24 seers, and gram 16-8 to 25 seers.
w At Jamui the prices are—Wheat 16-8 seers, barley 22 seers, best rice 13-8 seers, common rice 14-8 seers. great millet 20 seers, lesser millets 24 seers, maize or Indian-corn 20 seers, and gram 19 seers.
x In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 17 to 23 seers, best rice 19 to 20 seers, common rice 21 to 27 seers, and gram 15 to 19 seers.
y In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 13 to 20 seers, best rice 16 to 20 seers, common rice 18 to 22 seers, and gram 14 to 18 seers.
z In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 14 to 18 seers, barley 21 to 22-8 seers, best rice (at Chuttra) 12 seers, common rice 15 seers, lesser millets 30 to 45 seers, maize or Indian-corn 21-8 to 25 seers, and gram 15 to 25 seers.
a1 At Daltonguuge the prices on the 27th December were—Wheat 16·37 seers, best rice 14 seers, common rice 16·31 seers.
a2 In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 13 to 16 seers, best rice 16 to 18 seers, common rice 17 to 22 seers, and gram 16 to 17 seers.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 2nd half of December 1877 —continued.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

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 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	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 8	9 8	17 8	11 0	11 4	22 0	6 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bijnor	11 15	12 4	21 6	16 14	18 0	27 10	7 14	7 14	15 12	9 0	9 0	19 11	14 1	13 8	30 15	7 14	7 14	26 7
	Moradabad	11 14	11 14	24 6	16 4	15 10	35 0	7 3	6 14	11 14	8 2	7 8	21 4	13 12	13 12	35 0	12 13	12 13	30 10
	Budaun	11 6	11 8	21 14	14 6	13 3	33 9½	8 6	7 8	12 0	9 0	8 6	19 3	12 9½	12 9½	30 0	13 3	12 9½	22 9½
	Bareilly	11 4	11 4	20 0	13 2	14 6	30 0	6 14	6 4	6 14	7 13	7 13	20 0	12 8	15 0	31 4	12 8	12 8	30 0
	Sháhjahánpur	11 6	11 10	23 12	14 2	13 12	39 8	6 2	6 2	8 8	9 0	9 0	21 4	12 0	...	34 0	13 0	...	33 4
	Tarái Pergunnahs	11 4	11 4	22 8	13 12	15 0	25 0	7 8	7 8	11 4	8 2	8 2	20 10	12 8	13 12	35 0	12 8	13 12	30 0
	Muttra	12 8	13 0	25 0	14 0	14 8	35 8	7 8	7 8	10 0	9 8	9 8	18 0	12 0	12 0	37 0	12 0	12 0	29 0
	Agra	12 0	12 4	23 0½	14 0	14 0	34 0	4 0	4 0	6 8	9 0	9 0	14 0	13 8	13 8	32 10	11 8	12 0	28 0
	Farukhabad	11 4	11 0	22 8	11 3	12 1	37 8	5 12	5 12	8 0	7 0	7 2	18 8	12 12	12 6	36 0	12 6	12 10	35 0
	Mainpuri	11 12	11 4	23 12	12 4	12 0	31 8	6 8	6 0	9 0	7 8	9 0	16 0	13 8	13 8	30 0	12 8	12 0	29 0
	Etáwah	12 0	12 0	22 0	13 0	13 0	33 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	9 0	10 0	18 8	14 0	14 0	33 0	14 0	13 0	29 8
	Etah	12 8	12 4	26 0	13 4	13 4	34 0	7 0	5 12	8 0	9 0	8 12	16 0	13 0	13 8	30 0	...	...	29 0
	Jalaun	15 0	14 0	28 0	15 0	15 0	32 0	7 0	7 0	10 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	37 8	15 0	15 0	32 0
	Jhánsi	13 10	13 6	23 5	13 6	14 7	32 8	6 8	6 8	9 0	8 0	8 0	17 0	15 8	15 8	32 3	13 6	14 8	29 12
	Lalitpur	15 8	15 0	24 10	16 0	16 0	32 0	8 0	7 0	11 0	9 0	8 0	18 0	18 8	18 0	30 4	16 0	16 0	24 0
	Cawnpore	12 0	12 4	20 0	14 8	15 8	38 0	7 8	7 8	11 0	9 8	9 8	17 0	13 8	15 8	33 0	13 0	14 8	32 0
	Fatehpur	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bánda	15 4	15 0	24 12	16 12	17 8	31 8	7 8	7 8	16 0	9 0	9 0	25 0	17 12	19 0	43 0	16 8	16 4	35 0
	Allahabad	11 12	11 8	19 14	15 4	16 4	33 0	8 4	8 0	10 8	10 10	9 0	23 0	15 8	17 12	33 12	14 10	15 0	32 8
	Hamírpur	14 15	14 9	28 3	16 5	15 3	28 2	8 4	7 14	14 2	8 7	8 2	19 2	15 15	18 0	39 6	15 8	15 12	34 14
	Jaunpur	12 0	12 0	22 9	14 13	14 13	31 1	7 1	7 1	8 7	9 14	9 14	21 3	13 6	...	31 1	11 4	12 11	28 4
	Gorakhpur	10 15	10 15	21 0	12 4	12 4	28 0	9 3	8 5	18 6	10 15	10 8	21 14	14 0	18 9	31 8	...	...	...
	Basti	11 9	11 9	23 12	...	11 7	35 0	9 1	9 1	15 0	10 0	9 6	20 0	14 3	18 2	...	...	...	...
	Azamgarh	11 9	10 12	20 10	14 6	14 6	26 9	7 6	7 6	11 13	11 7	10 5	20 10	14 6	15 0	32 7	...	...	...
	Mirzapur	12 0	12 0	19 0	16 0	17 0	24 0	7 8	8 0	10 0	11 0	12 0	19 0	15 0	17 0	32 0	14 0	14 0	31 0
	Benares	12 8	13 14	19 15	14 2	15 12	28 4	8 11	8 11	13 1	11 15½	11 6½	21 12	14 2	16 5	30 7	13 1	15 12	26 1½
	Ghazipur	12 4	12 4	21 4	15 7	15 7	27 0½	7 11½	7 11½	8 6	9 10½	9 10½	19 5	16 1½	16 1½	33 7	13 8	13 8	28 5
Panjab.	Delhi	13 8	13 12	27 0	17 0	16 8	37 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	16 0	15 8	15 0	32 0	14 8	14 8	33 0
	Gurgáon	13 0	13 4	20 0	14 8	14 12	31 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	11 0	14 0	15 0	32 0	12 8	13 0	25 0
	Karnál	13 0	12 8	25 0	14 0	14 0	37 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	16 0	15 0	16 0	35 0	10 0	10 0	26 0
	Hissár	13 8	13 0	22 0	20 8	18 8	46 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	20 0	18 0	48 0	17 8	15 0	39 0
	Rohtak	12 0	12 8	26 0	16 0	15 0	36 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	14 0	14 6	15 0	38 0	15 0	14 0	33 0
	Sirsa	17 0	15 8	28 0	25 8	22 12	60 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	18 0	23 0	21 8	60 0	20 0	18 0	43 0
	Umballa	15 0	14 8	24 8	18 0	18 0	40 0	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	16 8	16 8	16 8	42 0	13 0	13 0	28 0
	Ludhiána	15 4	15 8	27 8	22 8	21 0	47 0	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	12 8	19 8	18 8	44 0	13 8	15 0	34 0
	Simlá	13 8	12 12	17 0	14 0	15 0	30 0	...	...	...	9 0	8 0	13 0	...	15 0	29 0	14 0	14 0	24 0
	Jullundur	16 0	15 8	27 0	16 0	18 0	34 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 0	24 0	24 0	36 0	19 0	19 0	26 0
	Hushiárpúr	15 0	15 0	26 0	20 0	20 0	40 0	...	...	...	10 0	8 0	10 8	19 0	19 0	33 0	16 0	16 0	25 0
	Kángra	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	25 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Amritsar	15 0	15 0	29 0	17 8	13 0	50 0	...	...	...	8 12	9 12	16 0	19 8	19 8	52 0	14 0	14 0	29 0
	Siálkot	13 8	15 4	28 0	16 0	16 0	48 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	17 0	16 0	19 0	41 0	16 0	16 0	34 0
	Gurdáspúr	14 8	15 0	25 0	14 0	13 0	30 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	16 0	17 0	16 0	30 0	16 0	16 0	20 0
	Lahore	15 0	15 0	30 0	18 0	20 0	55 0	...	...	...	9 8	10 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	52 0	14 0	14 0	36 0
	Ferozepore	16 0	16 8	32 0	26 0	26 0	62 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	13 0	22 0	...	48 0	16 0	23 8	44 0
	Gujránwála	14 12	16 0	28 0	16 4	19 0	45 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 8	18 0	19 0	20 0	38 0	14 0	14 0	30 0
	Ráwalpindi	17 0	18 8	36 0	21 0	24 0	47 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	7 0	23 0	25 0	46 0	19 0	20 0	48 0
	Jhelum	16 0	18 8	34 0	18 0	18 0	42 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	19 0	19 0	37 0	17 0	...	41 0
	Gujrát	14 6	15 7	31 0	17 0	18 0	52 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	12 0	18 0	17 0	45 0	17 8	17 8	45 8
	Shahpúr	20 0	20 0	33 0	20 0	20 0	42 0	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	11 8	23 0	22 0	36 0	21 0	21 0	37 0
	Mooltan	14 0	14 0	22 0	24 0	24 0	28 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	20 0	23 0	27 0	16 0	17 0	25 0
	Jhang	17 0	17 0	29 0	26 0	26 0	50 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	22 0	22 0	35 0	18 0	19 0	32 0
	Montgomery	17 0	16 0	31 0	26 0	26 0	40 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Muzaffargarh	16 0	16 0	21 8	24 0	26 0	32 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	20 0	21 0	28 0	24 0	24 0	27 0
	Dera Ismail Khán	18 12	20 0	33 12	27 8	26 4	43 12	...	...	...	6 9	6 9	6 14	22 8	25 0	42 8	20 0	20 0	37 8
	Dera Ghazi Khán	15 10	15 15	22 3	18 12	18 12	28 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	10 0	20 5	21 4	33 12	17 8	17 8	30 10
	Bannú	25 0	25 0	50 0	25 0	30 0	68 12	...	...	...	9 6	10 0	10 0	30 0	30 0	68 12	20 0	20 0	50 0
	Peshâwar	19 0	18 0	26 2	40 0	37 8	41 4	...	...	...	12 8	12 0	12 8	28 14	28 0	29 8	17 8	19 4	30 0
	Kohát	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hazárá	14 0	14 0	35 0	21 0	21 0	70 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	18 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	55 0
Oudh.	Lucknow	11 8	10 15	22 10	13 4	13 0	34 0	5 0	5 0	7 0	8 4	8 4	19 12	14 0	14 4	34 0	12 8	12 8	31 0
	Unáo	12 0	12 0	22 8	13 0	14 0	36 8	6 8	6 8	8 0	9 0	9 0	21 0	13 0	15 0	42 0	13 0	13 0	32 0
	Bára Banki	11 0	11 0	22 8	15 0	14 0	30 0	6 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	17 0	14 8	14 12	38 0	11 0	11 0	34 0
	Sitápur	12 12	11 12	25 3	15 8	13 8	48 5	5 8	5 8	9 0	9 0	9 0	17 1	16 12	15 4	45 12	13 8	13 12	37 8
	Hardui	11 1	10 10	22 8	13 2	12 12	37 8	5 10	5 10	7 8	7 8	7 8	20 10	13 2	...	41 4	13 2	...	34 11
	Kheri	13 8	12 0	26 8	16 0	16 0	38 0	6 0	7 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	22 8	18 0	18 0	47 0	16 0	14 0	36 0
	Fyzabad	11 10½	11 14	21 8	14 0	13 14½	32 0	7 8	7 8	12 0	8 9½	9 1½	19 8	14 1½	14 13	38 8	...	...	28 0
	Bharaich	12 8	12 8	26 0	18 0	18 0	36 0	7 0	7 0	11 0	8 12	8 0	24 0	18 0	18 0	52 0	12 0	11 0	24 0
	Gonda	12 14	12 12	23 8	15 0	14 14	38 0	9 10	9 4	21 0	10 2	9 12	21 12	15 10	16 3	44 0	12 4	13 4	30 6
	Rái Barelí	11 8	11 2	23 0	13 0	12 12	35 0	7 0	8 0	20 0	7 8	8 4	21 4	13 0	15 0	36 0	12 8	12 0	34 0
	Sultánpur	12 0	12 0	24 8	14 8	14 0	36 0	7 8	7 8	10 0	10 8	10 8	25 0	13 8	14 0	34 0	13 0	13 0	28 0
	Pratábgarh	12 11	12 10	24 8	14 15	15 8	37 6	8 4	7 8	14 8	10 0	9 0	23 8	14 10	15 8	39 0	13 14	14 4	35 12

Districts.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c.			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH.			REMARKS.
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer.	Syce or Horse-keeper.	Common Mason, Carpentar, or Blacksmith.	
	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.	
Garhwál	...	...	...	9 0	10 0	10 0	200 0	200 0	280 0	6 4	5 8	...	...	...	...	
Bijnor	...	...	...	14 3	14 10	28 11	180 0	180 0	113 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Moradabad	...	...	...	14 3½	14 1	33 2	125 0	125 0	112 8	10 5	...	10 5	...	...	...	
Budaun	...	...	...	12 12	13 3	30 0	192 0	192 0	192 0	9 0	8 13½	9 9½	...	...	...	
Bareilly	...	...	...	12 13	13 12	28 7	150 0	150 0	150 0	9 6	9 6	10 0	...	...	...	
Sháhjahánpur	...	...	...	13 8	13 4	32 0	180 0	180 0	155 0	8 12	9 0	9 4	...	...	...	
Tarái Pergunnahs	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	26 9	150 0	150 0	150 0	8 12	8 12	8 12	...	...	...	
Muttra	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	36 0	120 0	140 0	80 0	10 8	10 8	10 0	...	...	...	
Agra	...	...	...	13 8	14 0	33 0½	110 0	110 0	90 0	9 0	9 0	9 8	...	...	...	
Farukhabad	...	...	...	13 5	13 1½	31 4	180 0	180 0	170 0	8 10	8 10	8 14	...	...	...	
Mainpuri	...	...	...	13 12	13 12	28 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	9 0	...	...	...	
Etáwah	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	30 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	...	...	...	
Etah	...	...	...	12 12	12 12	31 8	140 0	140 0	140 0	9 8	9 0	10 0	...	...	...	
Jalaun	...	...	...	16 0	15 0	36 0	140 0	120 0	120 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Jhánsi	...	...	...	15 0	15 3	31 12	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 12	8 12	10 0	...	...	...	
Lalitpur	...	...	...	18 0	17 8	29 8	320 0	320 0	240 0	7 4	7 0	7 8	...	...	...	
Cawnpore	...	...	...	14 0	15 8	28 0	150 0	150 0	140 0	9 0	9 0	9 12	...	...	...	
Fatehpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Bánda	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	37 8	160 0	170 0	160 0	...	...	11 0	...	...	...	
Allahabad	...	...	...	15 12	16 10	29 8	160 0	140 0	145 0	8 8	8 0	9 0	...	...	...	
Hamírpur	...	...	...	16 3	16 8	33 8	140 0	140 0	140 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Jaunpur	...	...	...	15 8	15 8	29 10	197 12	197 12	197 12	8 6	8 6	8 1	...	...	...	
Gorakhpur	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	28 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	
Basti	...	...	...	14 4	13 8	30 10	180 0	180 0	200 0	7 0	7 0	7 13	...	...	...	
Azamgarh	...	...	...	15 8	15 8	29 8	177 0	177 0	177 0	7 4	7 4	7 4	...	...	...	
Mirzapur	...	...	...	16 0	15 8	26 0	120 0	120 0	130 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	...	...	...	
Benares	...	...	...	15 12	16 5	25 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	...	...	6 4	...	...	...	
Ghazipur	...	...	...	17 6	17 6	24 7½	180 0	180 0	154 8	7 6	7 6	7 6	...	...	...	
Delhi	...	...	...	15 8	15 8	39 0	100 0	100 0	70 0	8 12	8 12	8 8	5 0 0	6 0 0	11 4 0	
Gurgáon	...	...	...	15 8	14 12	31 0	180 0	180 0	120 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	5 10 0	5 0 0	9 6 0	
Karnál	...	...	...	18 0	16 8	37 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 4	8 4	8 4	4 11 0	4 8 0	11 4 0	
Hissár	...	...	...	21 0	18 8	43 0	160 0	160 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	3 12 0	5 0 0	7 8 0	
Rohtak	...	...	...	17 0	16 0	41 0	200 0	200 0	120 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	9 0 0	
Sirsa	...	...	...	25 0	23 8	55 0	240 0	240 0	160 0	40 0	32 0	40 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	10 0 0a	a Salt falling.
Umballa	...	...	...	18 0	17 8	39 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 6	9 6	9 4	7 8 0	5 0 0	11 4 0	
Ludhiána	...	...	...	18 8	18 4	47 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	9 8	9 8	9 12	5 0 0	5 0 0	10 0 0	
Simlá	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	25 12	80 0	80 0	80 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	10 0 0	
Jullundur	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	40 0	100 0	100 0	80 0	9 8	9 12	9 12	4 0 0	5 0 0	9 0 0	
Hushiárpúr	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	38 0	100 0	100 0	90 0	9 4	9 4	9 12	5 0 0	5 0 0	8 0 0	
Kángra	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	22 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	4 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0	
Amritsar	...	...	...	19 8	19 8	51 0	110 0	110 0	105 0	9 10	10 4	10 10	6 0 0	6 0 0	14 0 0	
Siálkot	...	...	...	19 0	18 0	38 0	140 0	180 0	120 0	9 12	10 4	10 4	6 0 0	6 0 0	12 0 0b	b Firewood falling.
Gurdáspúr	...	...	...	17 8	19 0	42 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 4	9 8	9 0	4 0 0	5 0 0	8 0 0	
Lahore	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	52 0	100 0	105 0	80 0	9 12	10 0	10 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	14 0 0	
Ferozepore	...	...	...	22 0	23 0	53 0	100 0	120 0	100 0	8 12	9 12	10 0	4 11 0	5 0 0	15 0 0c	c Bájra and firewood rising.
Gujránwála	...	...	...	17 4	19 0	48 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 8	10 4	3 4 0	5 0 0	11 0 0	
Ráwalpindi	...	...	...	15 8	16 8	35 8	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 4	11 4	6 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0	
Jhelum	...	...	...	17 0	18 0	34 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	3 0 0	5 0 0	10 0 0	
Gujrát	...	...	...	17 0	17 12	46 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 12	10 12	10 12	4 0 0	5 0 0	10 0 0	
Shahpúr	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	42 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	11 8	11 8	11 8	4 8 0	5 8 0	13 8 0	
Mooltan	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	32 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 12	10 12	10 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	17 0 0	
Jhang	...	...	...	26 0	28 8	44 0	200 0	200 0	240 0	10 12	10 8	10 12	6 0 0	5 0 0	12 0 0	
Montgomery	...	...	...	23 8	23 8	46 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0	
Muzaffargarh	...	...	...	16 0	17 0	28 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0	
Dera Ismail Khán	...	...	...	21 14	22 8	51 4	125 0	125 0	100 0	65 0	65 0	57 8	5 10 0	6 0 0	15 0 0	
Dera Ghazi Khán	...	...	...	15 4	16 4	32 8	150 0	150 0	150 0	33 12	33 12	32 8	4 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0	
Bannú	...	...	...	17 3	21 4	25 12	100 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	5 10 0	6 0 0	15 0 0d	d Barley rising.
Peshâwar	...	...	...	15 0	12 14	22 13	68 0	69 0	99 0	45 0	44 0	37 8	5 0 0	5 0 0	15 0 0	
Kohát	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Hazárá	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	32 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0	
Lucknow	14 0*	14 8	38 0	14 2	13 4	30 12	130 0	130 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	...	...	...	*Juár, large.
Unáo	14 0†	14 0	37 0	14 0	14 0	31 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	†Choti Juár.
Bára Banki	18 0‡	18 0	42 0	13 0	13 0	30 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	‡Kodo.
Sitápur	18 8§	...	...	14 0	12 13	37 8	160 0	160 0	180 0	8 4	8 4	9 0	...	...	...	§Makai.
Hardui	...	...	...	13 2	12 7	33 10	225 0	225 0	192 0	8 7	8 7	8 4	...	...	...	
Kheri	19 0‡	19 0	60 0	12 8	12 8	36 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 8	8 0	8 8	...	...	...	
Fyzabad	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	30 8	140 0	140 0	140 0	8 0	8 0	8 2	...	...	...	
Bharaich	28 0‡	28 0	72 0	14 0	13 8	37 0	200 0	200 0	240 0	7 8	7 8	8 0	...	...	...	
Gonda	16 12‡	16 14	51 1	15 10	14 12	34 6	200 0	200 0	170 0	8 0	8 0	8 2	...	...	...	
Rái Barelí	...	...	...	12 8	13 4	32 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	7 12	7 8	8 8	...	...	...	
Sultánpur	16 0‖	17 0	50 0	14 8	14 8	35 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 4	9 0	...	...	...	‖ Sáwán.
Pratábgarh	15 5¶	15 6	40 8	15 2	15 2	34 4	185 0	170 0	193 0	7 7	8 0	7 12	...	...	...	¶ Arhar, mas, and peas.

C

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 2nd half of December 1877—continued.

PROVINCE.	DISTRICTS.		QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.																						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, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer.	Syce or Horse-keeper.	Common Mason, Carpenter, or Blacksmith.	
			Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.				
			S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	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	Retail	17 8	18 8	19 8	...	...	...	9 8	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 8	15 0	22 0	22 8	23 8	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	140 0	9 0	10 0	10 4	4 0 0	5 0 0	15 0 0	
		Wholesale	18 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 8	...	11 8	12 8	...	22 8	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
	BHANDARA	Retail	18 8	19 0	25 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	14 0	15 0	18 0	22 8	22 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 8	9 0	9 8	4 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0	
		Wholesale	18 12	20 0	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	15 0	16 0	...	23 12	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 8	...	...	...	...			
	CHANDA	Retail	17 9	17 9	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	10 5	14 4	19 6	19 6	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
		Wholesale	18 2	18 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 8	...	19 6	19 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
	WARDHA	Retail	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
		Wholesale																														
	BALAGHAT	Retail	19 0	20 0	22 0	...	...	...	12 8	13 0	15 0	19 0	20 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
		Wholesale	22 4	22 4	...	...	...	...	16 11	16 11	...	22 4	23 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
	JUBBULPORE	Retail	17 0	17 8	23 0	14 0	15 0	18 0	8 0	8 8	14 0	10 0	11 0	17 0	21 0	22 0	27 0	14 0	15 0	21 0	25 0	26 0	40 0	19 0	19 0	26 0	300 0	300 0	480 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	2 0 0	5 0 0	7 0 0	
		Wholesale	18 0	18 8	...	...	...	...	8 8	9 0	...	11 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	SAUGOR	Retail	18 0	17 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	7 8	7 8	16 0	21 0	21 0	32 8	...	...	...	22 4	22 4	...	21 0	21 0	...	240 0	240 0	200 0	6 8	6 8	7 0	2 8 0	5 0 0	8 0 0	
		Wholesale	18 0	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8	8 0	...	21 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	DAMOH	Retail	19 0	18 12	26 4	...	...	...	8 8	9 8	20 0	9 0	10 0	22 8	22 0	22 0	32 0	20 0	21 4	33 12	25 0	...	50 0	21 0	22 8	33 12	240 0	240 0	240 0	8 0	8 4	8 4	4 0 0	6 0 0	9 0 0	
		Wholesale	19 4	19 0	...	...	...	...	8 12	9 12	...	9 4	10 4	...	22 8	22 8	...	20 8	21 12	...	26 0	...	...	21 8	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	SEONI	Retail	22 0	22 8	25 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 8	25 8	26 0	320 0	320 0	280 0	8 8	9 0	9 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	13 0 0	
		Wholesale	22 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	16 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 0	26 0	...	360 0	360 0	...	9 0	9 4	...	...	...	...	
	MANDLA	Retail	21 & 22	20 & 21	29 & 30	...	...	...	10 & 11	11 0	16 & 20	12 & 13	12 & 14	28 & 30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 & 30	27 & 30	45 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	7-7&8	7-8&8	8 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0	
		Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	BETUL	Retail	13 8	15 0	17 0	...	...	...	7 0	8 8	12 0	8 0	9 0	13 0	21 0	21 0	26 0	...	...	...	15 8	15 8	19 0	18 8	16 0	21 0	280 0	280 0	280 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	4 0 0	5 0 0	15 0 0	
		Wholesale	14 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	7 8	9 0	...	8 8	9 8	...	22 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	16 8	16 8	...	14 0	16 8	...	...	...	...	8 14	8 14	...	...	...	...	
	CHHINDWARA	Retail	20 0	20 0	21 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	13 0	12 0	24 0	25 0	36 0	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	20 0	22 0	22 0	25 0	200 0	200 0	240 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	4 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0	
		Wholesale	21 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	...	13 0	13 0	...	25 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	...	23 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	HOSHANGABAD	Retail	16 0	14 6	17 0	...	...	...	5 1	4 8	11 4	5 10	5 1	12 8	18 4	16 8	21 0	14 6	16 8	19 0	...	...	...	19 6	18 0	22 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	6 0 0	5 0 0	12-0 to 15-0	
		Wholesale	17 8	15 12	17 8	...	...	...	5 10	5 1	12 8	6 3	5 10	13 0	19 6	18 0	22 8	16 0	18 0	20 0	...	...	...	20 8	19 2	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	NARSINGHPUR	Retail	17 0	17 0	21 0	...	...	...	9 0	8 0	14 0	10 0	9 0	16 0	18 0	19 0	23 0	14 0	13 0	21 0	34 0	34 0	35 0	18 0	19 0	22 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	5 0 0	6 0 0	12 0 0	
		Wholesale	17 8	17 8	...	...	...	...	9 8	8 8	...	10 8	9 8	...	18 8	19 8	...	14 8	13 8	...	27 8	27 8	...	18 8	19 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	NIMAR	Retail	13 8	13 12	12 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 2	14 0	16 10	16 0	19 6	12 0	12 0	17 0	...	...	...	15 0	13 9	16 10	160 6	160 0	120 0	11 10	12 4	12 4	6 0 0	8 0 0	20 0 0	
		Wholesale	13 8	13 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 2	...	16 10	16 0	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 4	12 4	...	...	...	...	
	RAIPUR	Retail	32 0	32 0	56 0	...	...	...	20 0	19 0	20 0	26 0	26 0	40 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	34 0	34 0	48 0	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	100 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	4 0 0	6 0 0	5-0 to 15-0	
		Wholesale	33 0	33 0	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	27 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35 0	35 0	...	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	...	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	
	SAMBALPUR	Retail	19 0	18 0	28 0	...	...	...	14 0	18 0	23 8	17 8	20 0	24 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 8	27 8	...	27 0	27 0	34 0	320 0	310 0	240 0	10 0	9 8	10 8	3 0 0	5 0 0	9 0 0	
		Wholesale	20 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	15 0	19 0	...	18 6	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30 0	31 0	...	330 0	330 0	...	11 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	
	BILASPUR	Retail	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Wholesale																																		
	UPPER GODAVARI.	Retail	10 0	10 0	13 0	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	9 8	9 8	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	20 0	960 0	960 0	960 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0	
		Wholesale	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	...	8 4	8 6	...	10 8	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	12 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	
HYDERABAD ASSIGNED DISTRICTS.	Secunderabad	Wholesale	No return received																																	
		Retail																																		
	Bolarum																																			
	Chaddenghat																																			
	Commercee	Wholesale																																		
		Retail																																		
	Akola	Wholesale																																		
		Retail																																		
	Ellichpur	Wholesale																																		
		Retail																																		
	Buldana	Wholesale																																		
		Retail																																		
	Woon	Wholesale																																		
		Retail																																		
	Basim	Wholesale																																		
		Retail																																		
MYSORE AND COORG.	BANGALORE	Wholesale	10 5	10 7	6 7	12 0	12 0	7 0	6 7	7 0	6 5	7 7	8 0	6 7	10 7	11 0	7 2	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	8 7	8 0	7 5	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	13 5	...	...	...	
		Retail	10 0	10 2	6 2	11 5	11 5	6 5	6 5	6 7	6 0	7 5	7 7	6 2	10 2	10 7	7 0	...	...	...	9 5	9 5	7 5	8 2	7 5	7 0	72 0	72 0	84 0	13 2	13 3	13 0	...	...	...	
	KOLAR	Wholesale	9 1	6 7	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	6 8	6 8	6 7	8 6	8 9	6 5	9 7	9 2	7 6	12 2	13 4	9 5	9 5	7 7	6 9	5 7	9 4	...	...	...	14 6	14 6	14 3	...	...	...	
		Retail	8 2	6 4	...	...	...	5 0	8 3	8 6	6 3	8 4	8 6	6 2	9 5	8 2	7 3	12 0	12 0	9 0	9 2	9 2	7 4	6 8	5 6	9 1	172 4	172 4	172 4	14 8	14 8	14 1	...	...	...	
	TUMKUR	Wholesale	11 0	10 0	6 5	6 0	5 5	5 7	7 0	6 5	6 0	7 2	7 5	6 0	9 8	10 0	6 5	...	...	...	8 2	8 2	7 2	9 0	7 0	6 5	140 0	150 0	120 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	
		Retail	10 0	9 5	6 0	5 5	5 0	5 5	6 5	6 0	5 5	7 0	7 0	5 7	9 0	9 5	6 0	...	...	...	7 7	7 7	7 0	8 0	6 5	6 0	130 0	140 0	100 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	
	MYSORE	Wholesale	5 4	5 6	5 6	...	...	...	4 4	4 5	6 6	5 4	6 4	6 2	8 7	10 4	8 7	...	...	...	8 5	8 5	7 6	8 7	8 5	8 3	75 0	75 0	78 0	8 5	7 5	8 7	...	...	...	
		Retail	5 2	5 5	5 4	...	...	...	4 3	4 4	5 4	5 2	6 3	6 0	8 5	7 10	8 5	...	...	...	8 8	9 0	8 5	8 3	7 6	7 5	72 0	72 0	72 0	8 3	7 3	8 5	...	...	...	
	HASSAN	Wholesale	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Retail	6 2	6 5	5 7	6 7	6 0	6 0	6 2	6 5	6 9	6 7	7 0	6 7	7 7	7 7	7 0	...	...	...	7 7	7 6	8 0	10 0	8 0	6 0	130 0	125 0	150 0	8 5	8 5	8 0	...	...	...	
	SHIMOGA	Wholesale	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Retail	3 5	3 2	4 7	4 5	4 2	...	...	...	5 2	6 5	7 5	7 0	12 5	14 7	8 5	...	...	...	11 2	14 2	8 5	6 2	4 2	7 5	480 0	480 0	480 0	8 5	7 7	8 5	...	...	...	
	KADUR	Wholesale	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Retail	7 0	7 0	7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 5	8 0	8 0	10 0	6 0	6 0	60 0	60 0	60 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	
	CHITALDROOG	Wholesale	7 0	8 0	5 0	...	...	...	8 5	6 0	6 0	10 0	7 0	7 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	8 0	6 0	6 5	6 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 0	7 0	9 0	...	...	...	
		Retail	6 0	7 0	4 5	6 0	5 0	5 5	5 5	5 5	5 0	6 2	7 5	14 0	14 0	14 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	17 0	14 0	14 0	8 0	6 0	6 0	5 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 0	7 0	8 0	...	...	...	
	COORG	Wholesale	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Retail	6 2	5 9	6 4	5 3	4 3	6 3	5 9	5 5	5 9	7 6	6 9	7 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 2	10 1	9 9	7 8	6 0	7 4	110 0	110 0	110 0	8 6	7 7	8 9	...	...	...	

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 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
RAJPOOTANA.	Jaipur ...	11 7	11 3	...	13 10	13 9	...	5 14	5 13	...	6 13	6 13	...	12 10	12 9	...	12 3	11 2	...
	Kishengurh ...	13 8	13 8	...	17 0	17 0	...	7 8	7 8	...	8 8	8 8	...	15 8	15 8	...	11 8	11 8	...
	Alwar ...	11 12	12 0	26 0	13 8	13 4	36 0	7 8	8 0	9 8	10 0	10 0	12 0	13 12	13 0	39 0	11 0	12 0	35 0
	Bhurtpur (City) ...	11 14	12 0	25 0	13 6	14 8	33 0	8 0	7 11	8 0	8 7	8 7	13 0	13 0	13 3	31 0	11 4	12 3	26 0
	Kerowli (City) ...	9 10	10 8	25 0	10 0	12 8	31 4	7 3	7 3	14 10	7 8	7 8	16 4	11 4	13 12	31 4	8 12	9 6	27 8
	Ajmir ...	12 0	11 8	21 8	15 0	14 8	34 0	4 0	4 0	5 0	7 0	7 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	34 0	10 0	9 8	28 0
	Deolie Cantonment ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Erinpura ...	11 12	12 4	20 0	15 8	15 8	37 0	...	...	...	5 8	5 0	9 8	12 0	12 0	31 0	11 0	11 0	28 0
	Sirohi ...	11 4	11 12	21 0	17 8	17 8	40 0	4 12	4 12	6 8	5 8	5 8	10 0	14 0	14 0	40 0	12 8	13 0	31 0
	Aboo ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar ...	10 0	9 0	16 8	10 0	11 0	22 0	...	...	...	5 8	5 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Meywar ...	10 8¾	10 8¾	16 13	13 10½	14 7¼	23 7	5 1¼	5 14	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Banswarra (Meywar Agency)	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Partabgarh („)																		
	Marwar ...	12 5	12 4	16 12	17 2	17 2	25 0	6 4	6 4	5 10	7 2	6 6	8 8	17 4	17 2	31 4	15 0	14 10	25 0
	Bikaneer ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bundi ...	16 0	16 0	19 4	18 0	17 0	40 0	6 12	6 8	9 0	9 0	9 0	13 0	17 8	17 8	47 0	...	...	10 0
	Kota ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tonk ...	13 0	13 8	29 11	17 0	17 8	39 15	4 8	4 0	7 9	6 0	6 0	12 1	15 0	15 0	46 0	...	...	31 7
	Jhallawar ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shahpoora ...	12 12	11 12	22 4	14 0	13 8	34 0	6 8	6 0	13 0	7 8	7 8	16 0	13 0	12 0	30 0	10 0	10 0	23 0
CENTRAL INDIA.	Indore ...	15 0	13 5	13 11	...	...	...	7 4	7 4	10 14	7 8	8 0	11 6	19 8	18 7	18 7	13 5	13 2	17 2
	Gwalior ...	10 5	10 7	18 0	7 13	10 1	24 4	6 6	6 6	7 13	7 5	6 14	10 1	11 7	10 15	25 13	8 4	10 1	23 12
	Goona ...	16 0	17 2	20 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	6 0	7 8	13 0	7 0	8 0	15 0	19 0	21 12	27 0	12 0	16 0	24 0
	Rutlam ...	13 0	13 0	13 2	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	10 0	7 0	7 0	13 12	16 8	16 0	17 12	12 0	11 12	15 0
	Baghelkhund (Sutna) ...	18 0	18 8	25 8	22 0	22 0	...	6 8	6 8	11 0	12 0	12 8	19 0	21 0	22 0	40 0	18 0	18 0	30 0

India for the 2nd half of December 1877—concluded.

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.												AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH.			REMARKS.
Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee,) *Panicum, Miliaceum, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.						
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Able-bodied Agricultural Laborer.	Syee or Horse-keeper.	Common Mason, Carpenter or Blacksmith.	
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.	
...	...	...	12 10	13 9	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	...	4 0 0	5-0-0 to 6-0-0	8-0-0 to 10-0-0	
...	...	...	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	41 0	41 0	...	4 0 0	5-0-0 to 6-0-0	8-0 0 to 10-0-0	
...	...	...	14 0	13 0	39 0	...	...	...	28 0	28 0	27 8	...	...	...	
13 8	14 2	26 0	13 12	13 8	34 4	120 0	200 0	160 0	28 0	28 4	24 0	3 0 0	4 0 0	3-8-0 to 10-0-0	
11 4	12 8	27 8	10 4	10 12	37 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	26 14	26 14	33 12	2 0 0	5 8 0	4-8-0 to 7-8-0	
...	...	...	15 8	15 8	48 0	80 0	90 0	80 0	35 0	35 0	42 0	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	16 8	16 12	38 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	40 0	35 0	40 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	12 0 0	
...	...	...	18 0	18 0	29 0	160 0	160 0	240 0	40 0	35 0	43 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	12 0 0	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	11 0	10 0	25 0	10 pie*	8 pie*	6 pie*	10 0	10 0	12 0	...	...	...	
...	...	...	13 10¾	15 4	21 14	200 0	200 0	200 0	16 6½	16 6½	25 0	...	...	...	* Per man's load.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	17 8	17 2	27 8	70 0	70 0	70 0	50 0	50 0	62 8	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	17 0	18 0	30 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	37 8	36 8	32 8	5 10 0	...	7-8-0 to 11-4-0	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	35 11	125 0	125 0	130 0	35 0	35 0	49 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	7 8 0	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	14 0	14 3	33 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	30 0	29 0	42 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	9-6-0 to 11-11-6	
...	...	...	16 8	16 14	17 7	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	9 13	10 14	6 0 0	6 0 0	12-0-0 to 15-0-0	
...	...	...	11 7	11 9	25 0	91 4	91 4	91 4	10 15	10 15	14 3	4 0 0	5 0 0	12 0 0	
...	...	...	18 0	20 12	27 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	15 0	15 0	20 0	4-0-0 to 5-0-0	4-0-0 to 5-0-0	10 0 0	
...	...	...	14 12	14 12	21 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 4	10 0	10 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	12 0 0	
...	...	...	20 0	20 0	28 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 2	9 2	8 8	4 8 0	5 8 0	9 8 0	

G. H. M. BATTEN,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES-CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 1st HALF OF DECEMBER 1877, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 62, 63, 70, AND 71 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 12TH JANUARY 1878.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Districts.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice. Common.			Rice. Best sort.			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.*			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.*			Lesser Millets, Easl. &c. (Kavaru, Varagoo, Sawee, Cheena, Cumboo, Marhwa, Nuglee, &c.), *Panicum Miliaceum, Eleusine Coracan, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.		
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.
	S. C. S.	S. C. S.	S. C. S.	S. C. S.	S. C. S.	S. C. S.	S. C. S.	S. C. S.	S. C. S.	S. C. S.	S. C. S.	S. C. S.	S. C. S.	S. C. S.	S. C. S.	S. C. S.	S. C. S.	S. C. S.	S. C. S.	S. C. S.	S. C. S.	S. C. S.	S. C. S.	S. C. S.	S. C. S.	S. C. S.	S. C. S.	S. C. S.	S. C. S.	S. C. S.
Nellore	7 2 7	6 4 6	6 3 5	5 2 5	5 4 5	4 6 2	7 2 7	7 0 9	6 5 6	6 4 5	5 6 5	4 6 3	8 2 5	8 6 8	6 4 6	7 0 8	8 6 8	6 4 6	9 1 8	8 13 8	5 14 9	... ...	... ...	... ...	97 2 86	66 6 66	5 121 5	17 0 17	15 5 15	7 12 7
Tennevelly	4 6 4	5 4 6	3 5 3	3 4 5	3 5 4	2 6 2	5 2 5	5 1 5	4 2 3	4 3 4	4 6 4	3 6 3	7 2 7	7 1 7	5 2 5	7 0 8	7 1 7	5 2 5	6 8 6	7 13 7	5 14 9	... ...	... ...	... ...	66 6 66	66 6 66	5 121 5	15 5 15	15 5 15	1 12 1
Coimbatore	5 3 5	4 3 5	3 4 3	4 3 4	3 5 3	2 6 2	4 2 4	4 1 4	3 2 3	3 3 3	3 6 3	2 6 2	5 2 5	5 1 5	3 2 3	5 1 5	5 2 5	3 2 3	4 10 4	4 13 4	3 14 4	... ...	... ...	... ...	66 6 66	66 6 66	5 121 5	15 5 15	15 5 15	1 12 1
Banswara	11 14 13	12 18 12	8 12 8	9 12 9	8 13 8	6 12 6	9 12 9	9 12 9	6 12 6	7 12 7	6 12 6	4 12 4	12 12 12	12 12 12	8 12 8	12 12 12	12 12 12	8 12 8	12 12 12	12 12 12	8 12 8	9 12 9	9 12 9	6 12 6	121 121 121	121 121 121	86 86 86	12 12 12	12 12 12	8 8 8
Partabgarh	12 3 12	8 3 12	6 2 6	6 2 6	4 3 4	3 3 3	6 2 6	6 2 6	4 2 4	4 2 4	4 3 4	3 3 3	8 2 8	8 2 8	6 2 6	8 2 8	8 2 8	6 2 6	8 2 8	8 2 8	6 2 6	6 2 6	6 2 6	4 2 4	97 97 97	66 66 66	66 66 66	17 17 17	17 17 17	12 12 12

Districts.	Remarks.
Nellore	
Tennevelly	
Coimbatore	
Banswara	
Partabgarh	

G. H. M. BATTEN,
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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 JANUARY 1878.

GENERAL REMARKS.—In Madras slight showers are reported from many of the southern districts and Ganjam; general prospects are said to be less hopeful owing to the indifferent outturn of the harvest in many districts: this remark would seem to apply chiefly to the Godavery, North Arcot, Madura, Tanjore, Coimbatore and Chingleput districts; prices show a slight but general tendency to rise. The total number on relief works is 144,849, and on gratuitous relief 191,641, a decrease of 13,794 and 19,255 on last week respectively. No rain has fallen in Mysore; the outturn of dry crops is poorer than was anticipated; the number on relief works for the week ending the 12th instant was 46,479 and on gratuitous relief 7,558, a decrease of 3,017 and 2,192 on last week. No rain is reported from Bombay; the *rabi* crop in Násik is said to be in poor condition; elsewhere (except in Sind) prospects appear to be fair. In the Central Provinces copious rain has fallen in part of Saugor, elsewhere none; the wheat is in good condition, but other *rabi* crops have been in some districts injured by frost, insects and blight. In Berar the prospects of the *rabi* are favourable. No raid is reported from Central India or Rajputana; prospects are generally good. In Bengal there has been slight rain in the Rajshahi division, in Sarun and Gya, and in parts of Chota Nagpore: the cold weather crops are generally in good condition; the winter rice harvest is now all but over. In Assam there has been no rain; prospects are good. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh there is said to have been partial rain; prospects are generally favourable. No rain has fallen in the Punjab: it is needed in Hissar, but the crops generally promise well.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—		
Ganjam (Jan. 17th)	Small shower of rain at Ganjam.	Rice 10·49, *raggi* 15·46, *cumboo* 14·92, *cholum* 13·22; average number daily fed at Berhampore, Purushottampur and Aska 213.
Vizagapatam („ 21st)	*Nil*	Rice 10, *cholum* 16·2, *raggi* 15·7, *cumboo* 16·9; pasture decreasing; in some places crops suffering from want of water.
Godavery („ „)	*Nil*	Rice 9·5, *cholum* 18·39, *raggi* 18·8, *cumboo* 20·8; crops generally good, though slightly suffering from blight; harvest of *cumboo* and *cholum* in progress, outturn ½ to ¾; anicut planked up, water up to stone crest.
Kistna („ 17th)	*Nil*	Rice 7·50, *cholum* 13·71, *raggi* 13·71, *cumboo* 13·56; on works 2,396; sick in relief hospitals 59; village relief 287; later dry crops still suffering from insects, which are dying in Repalli and Narasarowpet taluks; wet, paddy (early sown), *varagu* and castor being harvested.
Nellore („ 19th)	*Nil*	Rice 7·60, *cholum* 11·60, *raggi* 12·58, *cumboo* 11·53; on civil works 70; on D. P. W. works 12,899; canal 16,089; in camps about 3,400; village relief 1,026; crops fair, but injured by blight and insects.
Cuddapah („ 18th)	...	Rice 8·15, *cholum* 14·38, *raggi* 15·98, *cumboo* 15·60; on works 5,011, children 305; camps 2,180; village relief 3,628; *cholum*, paddy and *raggi* harvested in parts, outturn full.
Bellary („ 19th)	*Nil*	Rice 8·22, *cholum* 11·62, *raggi* 11·94, *cumboo* 11·54; on works 4,202; children 63; camps 1,862; village relief 6,189; sowing in some places, and the transplanting in others, of second crop paddy in progress; standing crops, pulses, horse-gram, Bengal gram, oil-seeds, *korra*, cotton and white *cholum* progressing fairly in a few places, latter attacked with disease; future prospects hopeful.
Kurnool („ „)	*Nil*	Rice 8·72, *cholum* 14·31, *raggi* 17·02, *cumboo* 12·72; on works 4,641; children 458; in camps 202; village relief 16,918; paddy being harvested, also *cholum* in some places.
North Arcot („ 18th)	*Nil*	Rice 7·9, *cholum* 10·7, *raggi* 10·7, *cumboo* 11·2, wheat 7·2; on works 32,633; children 3,004; camps and houses 10,431; village relief 11,443; crops affected with blight and insects in some places; harvest of paddy, *raggi* and *cholum*, outturn poor.
South Arcot ...	Slight drizzling along coast.	Rice 9·22, *cholum* 16·72, *raggi* 14·87, *cumboo* 15·32; on works, Revenue Department, 403; professional 1,174; camps 2,567; villages 23,651; crops generally good; *cumboo*, *raggi* and *varagu* harvested, outturn tolerable.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—*continued.*		
Tanjore (Jan. 19th)	0·64	Rice 9·18, *cholum* 14·35, *raggi* 17·19, *cumboo* 14·78; wet crops thriving, except some in Tritrapundi taluk damaged by flood; dry crops in good condition, except those in parts of Puttoocottai damaged by excess of rain; harvest wet, *pongal-samba* and *vadam-samba*, dry, *varagu*, outturn half to full.
Trichinopoly („ „)	0·36	Rice 9·09, *cholum* 28·0, available in Museri taluk only, *raggi* 15·74, *cumboo* 18·73; on works 4,054; children 632; in camps 296; village relief 3,880; harvests continue; standing crops good; damage by locusts slight.
Madura („ „)	0·27	Rice 9·14, *cholum* 11·34, *raggi* 17·98, *cumboo* 21·22; on works 3,863; children 1,002; in camps 2,547; village relief 9,861; paddy, *cholum* and *raggi* harvested in several parts, yield generally below the average; crops injured by disease to some extent.
Tinnevelly („ „)	...	Rice 10·05, *raggi* 25·95, *cumboo* 27·15; camps and houses 21; village relief 396; private charity 68; standing crops generally good; harvest of dry crops in parts, outturn fair.
Coimbatore („ „)	0·06	Rice 9·19, *cholum* 12·10, *raggi* 14·63, *cumboo* 21·69; on works 26,130; camps and houses 6,264; children 875; village relief 3,884; crops generally good; damages from insects in parts of 6 taluks; harvest of paddy, *cholum*, *raggi*, and *cumboo* in 8 taluks, outturn of paddy, ½ to full, dry grains $\frac{1}{16}$ to ¾ in parts.
Nilgiris („ „)	0·41	Rice 7·78, *cholum* 9·24, *raggi* 12·32, *cumboo* 12·23; harvest of wheat *ganjee* and potatoes, outturn ½, poppy ¾, onions and garlic ¼.
Salem („ 21st)	*Nil*	Rice 7·89, *raggi* 10·96, *cumboo* 12·67, *cholum* 9·40; on works 22,580; camps 6,440; village relief 15,210; harvest of paddy and *raggi*, outturn ¾.
South Canara („ 19th)	*Nil*	Rice 12·47, *raggi* 13·21; second rice crop ripening.
Malabar („ „)	0·15	Rice 10·88, *raggi* 15·18; rain not needed for crops; harvesting of second crop in progress in almost all taluks, outturn above average; prospects good.
Chingleput („ „)	*Nil*, except slight showers in Saidapet.	Rice 8·07, *raggi* 11·98, *cumboo* 10·56 on works 2,086; children 377; camps 1,842; village relief 43,570; crops generally good, except in 3 taluks, where more or less injury has been done by insects; *kar*, *samba*, *raggi*, *cumboo* and *gingelly* harvested in 4 taluks, outturn from ½ to ¾, *raggi* full.
Madras („ 22nd)	0·01	Rice 7·3, *raggi* 10·64, *cholum* 9·8. *General Remarks.*—General prospects less hopeful owing to indifferent harvests in parts; prices shew slight, but rather general, tendency upwards; total number on works 144,849; total number gratuitously relieved 191,641; export of grain by rail from Madras 1,276½ tons.
Bombay—(Jan. 23rd).		
Sind—		
Kurrachee ...	*Nil*	Total rainfall during 1877 in Kurrachee 2·90, in Manora 2·35, in Kotri 4·83, in Bula Khán 6·10, in Sehwan 4·36, in Dádú 3·54, in Johi 4·78, in Mánjhand 9·16, in Tatta 9·40, in Jerruck 4·90, in Sakro 4·27, in Kotri in Ghorabári taluka 6·2, in Keti 4·81, in Mirpur Batoro 5·25, in Belo 6·24, in Mugalbhin 8·50 and in Sháhbandar 8·29 inches; river on 18th 8¾ feet, last year 3·5 feet; small-pox in Bacha brought from Sakkar.
Upper Sind Frontier ...	*Nil*	Weather mild; prospects poor; no fresh cases of small-pox.
Guzerat—		
Ahmedabad ...	...	Crops well; cholera in Gogo.
Pánch Mahál ...	...	No change; weather getting warm.
Kaira ...	...	*Rabi* crops thriving; 6 cases of cholera in Kapadwanj, 2 fatal.
Surat ...	...	Fourteen deaths from cholera at Surat.
Broach ...	...	Public health good; crops being harvested.
Khandesh and Násik.		
Khandesh ...	...	No change.
Násik ...	...	Fever and cold continue; *rabi* crops generally in very poor condition; water scarce in Sinnar and Chándor.
Konkan.		
Colába (Jan. 21st)	...	Weather cold; public health good, except in Pen, Roha and Mángaon talukas, where slight fever prevails; sowing of *rabi* crops finished.
Ratnágiri („ 16th)	...	*Kadvi* and other crops affected by cloudy weather; 3 deaths from cholera in Khed taluka.
Deccan.		
Poona ...	...	No change.
Ahmednagar ...	*Nil*	
Satara ...	...	No change.
Southern Mahratta Country.		
Belgaum ...	...	No change.
Dharwar ...	...	No change in crops and health.
Kanara ...	...	Weather fair; 8 deaths from cholera; fever prevails on the coast and above Ghâts.
Kaládgi ...	...	No change in weather and crops; slight cholera at Kaládgi continues.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*continued.* *Kattywar and Gaekwar's Territory.*		
Rájkot ...	...	Small-pox in Sorath; water scarce in Rájkot.
Wadhwán ...	...	Weather cold; 8 cases of cholera, 3 fatal; crops good; sparrows continue damaging crops in 2 talukas.
Baroda ...	...	Public health good; outturn of cotton and *rabi* crops expected to be under average this season. *General Remarks.*—No particular change from last report; *rabi* crop in Násik reported to be generally poor.
Bengal—(Jan. 22nd).		
Chittagong ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable, with cloudy intervals; rain is wanted for the winter crops.
Noakholly	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; the reaping of the *amun* crop is completed; pulses, chillies, &c., are progressing favourably; public health is good.
Chittagong Hill Tracts...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; heavy fogs up to 9 A. M.; the prospects of mustard are bad, almost the whole crop being destroyed by small insects; cattle disease is still prevalent in Garjania and Chingri Valley.
Hill Tipperah ...	*Nil*	Weather cloudy on some days of the week; mustard is being reaped; other crops are doing well; prices continue high as compared with the last year's prices; health is good.
Backergunge ...	*Nil*	All is well.
Furreedpore ...	*Nil*	Weather cloudy for some days, but now clear again; the *amun* rice has been reaped; the outturn is below the average, but better than was expected; rain is wanted for the spring crops; there are many fever cases still remaining.
Dacca ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable, rather cloudy; state and prospects of the crops are favourable.
Mymensingh ...	*Nil*	Weather fine and cold; state and prospects of the crops are favourable.
Tipperah ...	*Nil*	Weather fine; *amun dhan* has been reaped and has yielded a good outturn; the pulse crops promise well.
24-Pergunnahs ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; state and prospects of the crops are satisfactory; cholera and fever are abating.
Jessore ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; prospects of the crops are fairly good; they would have been better if a little more rain had fallen; fever is abating.
Nuddea ...	*Nil*	Weather cloudy at the beginning of the week, warm for the time of year; the *rabi* crops are progressing well in all the sub-divisions; the harvest has been commenced in Chooadangah.
Moorshedabad ...	0·09	Weather cold and damp; the *rabi* and other standing crops are generally well reported on; fever and cholera are on the decrease, except in Bharatpur; a few cases of small-pox are reported from Kándi.
Pubna ..	0·10	Weather seasonably cool; *mutter*, *khesari*, *musoor*, *cheena*, and *musina* promise a good outturn; the harvesting of *huldi* and sugarcane is going on; fever and cholera have abated.
Rajshahye ...	0·10 on the night of the 14th instant.	The weather has been much warmer for the last week; the sky is now clear; the crop reports are good; cholera is abating; fever is still prevalent.
Bogra ...	*Nil*	The sky was cloudy during the first part of the week, latterly the weather was seasonably cool; no change to report in the state and prospects of the crops; rice is selling in the Bogra Bazar at 26 seers per rupee; this is a very high price for the season of the year, especially as the *amun* harvest has been so abundant; cholera has again broken out in the jurisdiction of Panchabibi and Adamdighi stations.
Dinagepore ...	*Nil*	Weather moist, threatening rain; the cold-weather crops are doing fairly near the station.
Rungpore ...	*Nil* Previous week *Nil.*	Weather cold and fine; the tobacco and other crops on the ground are doing well.
Cooch Behar ...	*Nil*	Weather very cold, with dense fogs in the mornings; west wind is prevailing; the state and prospects of the crops are the same as reported last week; the reaping of the *amun* rice is now practically over; mustard is in seed, and the other cold-weather crops are doing well; fever is abating, and the public health is improving.
Jalpáiguri ...	*Nil* Previous week *Nil.*	Weather seasonable; the harvesting of the winter rice is almost completed; the prospect of the dry season crops is good; health of the district is at present good; fever has almost disappeared from the town of Jalpáiguri.
Darjeeling ...	*Nil*	Weather very cold; snow has fallen on the adjacent hills; the winter rice crop has been nearly all gathered in, yielding a good return; the minor crops are progressing favourably.
Midnapore ...	*Nil*	Weather cold and seasonable; prospects of the crops are fair.
Howrah ...	*Nil*	The signs of rain have gone, and the weather is colder again; nothing new to report; the *amun* harvest is nearly complete; sugarcane looks well.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*continued.*		
Hooghly ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable, cloudy at intervals; all the *amun* rice, excepting that on the extreme low lands, has been reaped; the *rabi* crops are doing well; there has been a change for the better in the state of public health; no fresh cases of fever have been reported during the week.
Burdwan ...	0·4	The prospect of the *rabi* crops is good; fever is prevalent in the Jehanabad sub-division; cholera has also broken out in Jehanabad, and still continues in the Cutwa and Culna sub-divisions.
Bankoora ...	Few drops on 16th.	Weather cold, and during the middle of the week cloudy; the crops on the ground are flourishing.
Beerbhoom ...	0·05	Weather seasonable; the cold weather crops are fair.
Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	0·17	A little rain fell in the early part of the week; the latter part was cold and clear; no change in the state and prospects of the crops since last report.
Bhágalpur ...	*Nil*	Weather generally clear and seasonably cold; more rain is wanted for the *rabi* crops, especially in the north of the district; the price of rice is still rising, owing to the increasing demand from outside; the export of grain by rail continues as before; general health is excellent.
Monghyr ...	*Nil*	Weather clear, with cold nights; the prospects of the crops are much the same as reported last week; some damage from frost has been reported in Begoosarai.
Purneah ...	*Nil*	Weather cloudy and cool with westerly wind; the *aghani* crop has been reaped, the outturn averaged from 12 to 16 annas; rain is wanted for the *rabi* crops.
Maldah ...	*Nil*	Weather fair, occasionally cloudy; the state of the crops continues favourable, but rain is required for the *rabi*; public health is good.
Durbhunga ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; with the late rains the prospects of the *rabi* crops have been more improved, and are very favourable; heavy exportation has raised the price of rice considerably.
Mozufferpore ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable and cold; the prospects of the *rabi* crops are good throughout the district; the prices of food-grains are stationary.
Sarun ...	0·36	Weather seasonably cool; the mornings are generally foggy, and there have been occasional gatherings of clouds; slight rain has fallen in most parts of the district; the state and prospects of the *rabi* crops continue fair; in some villages within the jurisdiction of the Gopálganj Sub-division great damage has been done by hail and frost; prices have greatly risen; public health is good.
Chumparun ...	*Nil*	Weather cold, with occasional fogs in the mornings; the prospects of the *rabi* crop have improved during the last week in consequence of the late rain; public health is good.
Patna ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonably cold; the harvesting of the rice crop will be finished in a week; the prospects of the *rabi* crops have much brightened after the rainfall; health is good.
Gya ...	0·63	The sky was cloudy at the beginning of the week; maximum thermometer in the shade 74·6°; the prospect of the *rabi* crop is promising; the recent rain is reported to have been quite sufficient in Jehanabad; from Nowáda it is reported that the crop will be a full one; no report from Aurungabad has been received.
Shahabad ...	*Nil*	Weather warmer, since rain clear and fine; the *rabi* crops everywhere have been extremely benefited by the rain; prices have a tendency to fall; the cattle are badly off for want of fodder in Bhubooah.
Hazáribágh ...	0·03	Weather seasonable; nothing fresh to report about the state and prospects of the crops.
Lohardugga ...	·08 at Palamow; there has been slight rain in four out of thirteen police station circles in west centre of the head-quarters division.	The prospects of the *rabi* in Palamow are good; in the head-quarters division there is never much *rabi;* this year it is as good as usual; public health is good.
Manbhoom ...	0·14	Weather cloudy and close; there is no change in the prospects of the crops.
Singbhoom ...	0·13	Weather clear and seasonable; nothing to report about the crops.
Balasore ...	*Nil*	Weather fair; the harvesting of the main rice crop is completed; fever is bad in Jellasore, and is causing much mortality; an extra native doctor with medicines has been posted at the locality; a few cases of cholera have been reported.
Cuttack ...	*Nil*	Weather rather warm for the season; the cutting of the *saradh* crop has nearly been finished; the *rabi* crops are being reaped; the *dalua* rice is being sown; public health is generally good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*continued.*		
Pooree ...	*Nil*	Weather warm for the season; the *saradh* rice crop is still being harvested; sugarcane and *arhur* are being cut, mustard is being reaped, and *moong* and *kalai* promise well; the *dalua* rice plants are progressing favourably; the exports to the Madras Presidency continue; the *mandia* crop in the salt tracts is dying for want of water, but elsewhere it is in ear; cattle disease is reported from parts of the district. *General Remarks.*—The cold-weather and other standing crops are generally well reported of, but rain is still wanted in Chittagong, Bhágalpur, Purneah and Maldah; the winter rice harvest is now practically over in all places save in the extreme low lands; the prospects of mustard in the hill tracts of Chittagong and of *mandia* in the salt tracts of Pooree are bad; the former is said to have been almost wholly destroyed by insects, and the latter is dying for want of rain; the price of rice continues to rise in several districts owing to exportation; public health is on the whole good, although cholera is prevalent in parts of the Burdwan and Bogra districts, and fever is causing much mortality in Jellasore.
N. W. P. and Oudh—(Jan. 23rd).		
Benares (Jan. 23rd)	...	Prospects good.
Allahabad („ „)		
Lucknow („ „)		
Jhánsi („ „)	...	No change.
Agra („ 22nd)	*Nil*	*Rabi* prospects good; frost injured *arhar* and *sarsoo* in some parganas.
Meerut („ 23rd)	*Nil*	Weather cloudy; slight rise in prices.
Bareilly („ „)	...	No change; prospects good.
Kumaun („ 21st)	...	Humid during first part of week, but now dry and frosty and very seasonable.
Sitapur („ 23rd)	...	Prospects very good; dry weather required.
Partabgarh („ 22nd)	1·5	Rain which fell on 13th and 14th instant has much benefited the crops.
Fyzabad („ 23rd)	*Nil*	No change. *eneral Remarks.*—Partial rain; prospects generally good.
Punjab—(Jan. 22nd)—		
Delhi ...	*Nil*	Agricultural prospects good; small-pox decreasing.
Hissar ...	*Nil*	Weather cold and cloudy; agricultural prospects good, but rain needed; fodder still scarce; health generally good; small-pox on decline.
Jullundur ...	*Nil*	Agricultural prospects and general health good.
Amritsar ...		
Lahore ...		
Ráwalpindi ...		
Mooltan ...		
Pesháwar ...		
		General Remarks.—With the exception of the scarcity in the Hissar Division, state of the province and agricultural prospects good.
Central Provinces—(Jan. 23rd).		
Upper Godávari (Jan. 19th)	...	*Kharif* cutting completed; health good; prices stationary.
Sambalpur ...	...	Clear; cool; harvest completed; health good.
Biláspur ...	...	Clear; *rabi* favourable; fever continues; prices steady.
Raipur ...	...	Clear; cool; *rabi* favourable; health good; prices unchanged.
Bálaghát ...	...	Cloudy; prospects favourable; fever decreasing; prices rising.
Chhindwára ...	...	Clear; *rabi* favourable; fever continues; prices steady.
Chánda (Jan. 20th)	...	Clear; cool; threshing of *jowar* nearly completed; *rabi* fair; cattle disease continues; health good; prices stationary.
Betúl („ 21st)	...	Clear and cool; except wheat other *rabi* crops injured to some extent; fever continues; prices stationary.
Bhándara („ 22nd)	...	Cloudy; *kharif* gathered; wheat good; other *rabi* crops injured; fever continues; prices rising.
Núgpur („ 23rd)	...	*Kharif* threshing continues; except wheat, other *rabi* crops damaged more or less by frost and insects; health good; prices stationary.
Nimár ...	...	Clear; cool; *rabi* favourable in places; small-pox and cattle disease continue; prices steady.
Jubbulpore ...	...	Clear; cool; *rabi* slightly damaged by frost; health good; prices rising.
Saugor ...	Copious rain in Kurai tahsil.	Prospects of *rabi* good; prices rising.
Seoni ...	...	Clear; *kharif* gathered; *rabi* thriving; prices risen.
Damoh ...	...	Prospects of *rabi* good; prices slightly risen.
Mandla ...	...	*Rabi* good; prices risen. *General Remarks.*—The prospects of wheat continue favourable; other crops have been damaged by blight, insects and frost.
British Burma ...	...	No report received.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Assam—		
Gauháti (Jan. 23rd)	*Nil*	Weather settled and cold; state of crops same as before; public health good.
Sylhet („ „)	*Nil*	Cold weather crops doing well.
Mysore and Coorg—(Jan. 23rd)	...	Outturn of dry crops is poorer than was anticipated; fever still prevalent; for week ending 12th instant, on civil relief works 4,409, on professional department work 42,070, and gratuitously relieved 7,558.
Hyderabad Assigned Districts—		
Amráoti (Jan. 23rd)	...	Prospects of *rabi* favourable.
Central India—(Jan. 23rd)		
Indore ...	*Nil*	Weather warm; prospects good, though water in wells and rivers shallow.
Gwalior ...		
Sutna ...		
Rutlam ...		
Neemuch ...		
Rajputana—		
Harowtee (Jan. 20th)	*Nil*	Health good; prospects favourable.
Jodhpore („ 23rd)	*Nil*	Partially cloudy; prospects of harvest good; fever prevalent.
Jeypore („ „)	*Nil*	Agricultural prospects continue favourable; health good.
Ajmere („ „)	...	Condition of crops good; want of irrigation felt.
Ulwur („ „)	...	Prospects favourable, but rain needed; prices steady; health good.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

ABSTRACT SHEWING THE RESULT OF EMIGRATION FROM THE PORT OF CALCUTTA DURING THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER 1877.

No. 1.—As to age and sex.

	Demerara.			Jamaica.			Mauritius.			Total.		Grand Total.	Remarks.
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.		
Under 2 years ...	54	41	95	20	15	35	19	21	40	93	77	170	No emigration took place to Trinidad, Natal, Surinam, and the French West India Colonies during this month.
From 2 to 10 years	118	83	201	47	37	84	31	17	48	196	137	333	
„ 10 to 20 „	113	50	163	64	33	97	54	31	85	231	114	345	
„ 20 to 30 „	348	188	536	197	80	277	134	55	189	679	323	1,002	
„ 30 to 40 „	51	8	59	21	9	30	96	25	121	168	42	210	
„ 40 to 50 „	3	...	3	1	1	2	6	6	12	10	7	17	
Above 50 years ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	
Grand Total ...	687	370	1,057	350	175	525	340	156	496	1,377	701	2,078	

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

Orissa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No emigration took place to Trinidad, Natal, Surinam and the French West India Colonies during this month.
Western Bengal ...	1	1	2	...	...	...	4	4	8	5	5	10	
Central „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	8	12	4	8	12	
Eastern „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6	6	...	*6	
Behar ...	29	15	44	15	5	20	131	67	198	175	87	262	
N.-W. Provinces ...	386	223	609	150	67	217	175	69	244	711	359	1,070	
Oudh ...	187	92	279	178	99	277	19	7	26	384	198	582	
Central India ...	7	9	16	5	4	9	...	...	...	12	13	25	
Punjab ...	6	...	6	2	...	2	...	...	...	8	...	8	
Nepaul ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Misc., Madras and Bombay, &c. ...	71	30	101	...	...	...	1	1	2	72	31	103	
Grand Total ...	687	370	1,057	350	175	525	340	156	496	1,377	701	2,078	

No. 3.—As to caste and religion.

Brahmins, high caste	69	26	95	57	28	85	58	23	81	184	77	261	No emigration took place to Trinidad, Natal, Surinam, and the French West India Colonies during this month.
Hindoos—Agriculturists	127	56	183	123	38	161	84	30	114	334	124	458	
Hindoos—Artisans ...	17	8	25	7	...	7	14	1	15	38	9	47	
Hindoos—Low castes ...	411	253	664	134	88	222	123	74	197	668	415	1,083	
Mussulmans ...	63	27	90	29	21	50	61	28	89	153	76	229	
Christians ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Grand Total ...	687	370	1,057	350	175	525	340	156	496	1,377	701	2,078	

Memo.	M.	F.	Total.
1. Hindus ...	1,224	625	1,849
2. Mussulmans ...	153	76	229
3. Christians ...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,377	701	2,078

The 24th January 1878.

G. H. M. BATTEN,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

CORRESPONDENCE WITH THE SECRETARY OF STATE CONTAINING FURTHER ACCOUNT OF THE FAMINE-STRICKEN PROVINCES IN INDIA AND OF THOSE THREATENED WITH FAMINE.

No. 39, dated Simla, 30th October 1877.

From—The Government of India.

To—The Secretary of State for India.

In our letter No. 38 (Famine), dated 11th October, we had the pleasure of reporting to Your Lordship the very favourable change caused in the prospects of the season by the rainfall in Northern, Western and Central India, during the second week of the present month.

2. Since the date of that letter matters have gone on satisfactorily. Taking the several provinces in order, we have to report as follows:—

MADRAS.

Favourable rain has fallen regularly throughout the Presidency of Madras gauging, on an average, about two inches a week up to the 22nd October. The north-east monsoon (or latter rains), on which the crops in the districts of the Coromandel Coast and the Carnatic greatly depend, did not burst with its usual vigour. But the change of wind from S. W. to E. set in on the 16th; and since then partial but heavy storms have fallen in most parts of the Presidency. Up to the 26th the monsoon was unsteady and variable; the latest telegram, dated 30th October states that the—

"monsoon burst in Kistna, Nellore, Kurnool, Bellary, Cuddapah, Madras, Chingleput, South Arcot, Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Madura, Tinnevelly. Not yet reported burst in Coimbatore, Salem, North Arcot; failed at present in Ganjam, where crops withering; in Vizagapatam and Godavery bursting doubtful."*

Successive weekly reports have shewn that the early crops which suffered much from the drought during August, had revived greatly from the September rain, and have yielded an out-turn averaging more than half of a full harvest. The winter crop is almost everywhere in good condition; cultivation and sowings for the spring crops are making satisfactory progress.

3. Prices have fallen steadily both at Madras and in the interior; at Bellary and Kurnool in the north, and at Tinnevelly and Madura in the south, the quotations of the cheaper food-grains range from 19 lbs. to 20 lbs. per rupee. Importations of grain by sea and by railway have decreased considerably; the despatches of rice from Bengal and Burmah to Madras ports averaged during last week 1,095 tons daily, as compared with 5,454 tons daily during the corresponding week of September. Consignments to the Madras districts by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway have fallen to about 350 tons a day; this decrease is due, not to any failnre in the railway working, but to the backwardness of consignors. There are in Madras town accumulations of grain, which are estimated by the Local Government to suffice for six weeks. Despatches of grain from Madras into the interior now average about 1,100 tons a day; dealers at Bellary and Bangalore are stopping their consignments; and the Madras Government report that holders are speculating on the failure of the north-east monsoon. For the present there is no fear as to the sufficiency of the supply of grain.

4. We reported to Your Lordship, in our letter quoted above, the substance of telegrams which had passed regarding the cessation of the preference shown by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway to grain consignments to the famine districts of Madras. We explained that, though we were most anxious to meet the wishes of the Bombay merchants who urged a withdrawal of the preference, yet we considered that the requirements of the famine districts were of paramount importance. The Governor of Madras telegraphed on the 24th October that—

"the preference given failed to bring at present any large quantity, that the traffic was very small, and that the Madras Government therefore, although prices were still high and imports needed, did not see any objection to the Bombay order for preference being now held in abeyance."

We accordingly (on the 25th October) informed the Bombay Government by telegraph that the preference, granted on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway in favour of grain consignments to the famine district, might cease for the present; and we at the same time explained that the north-east monsoon had not yet burst at Madras, and that therefore the withdrawal of the preference could not, as yet, be final and permanent.

* A later telegram received since this letter was struck off reported that the monsoon had burst well everywhere except in Ganjam.

5. The combined result of the revised relief rules,* and of the favourable change of the season, has been to reduce considerably the numbers in receipt of State relief in the Madras Presidency. The numbers have been—

* See paragraph 6 of our letter No. 38 above quoted.

For the week ending	On relief works.	On gratuitous relief.	Total.
29th September ...	628,259	1,603,721	2,231,980
6th October ...	587,228	1,531,255	2,118,483
13th „ ...	550,299	1,283,966	1,834,265
20th „ ...	484,365	1,060,034	1,544,399

The reduction during the last three weeks has thus been 687,589, or about 30 per cent. So far as we have learnt, the people, who have thus ceased to be recipents of relief, have gone back to their homes and their fields, to the great advantage of themselves and of the country, as well as to the benefit of the public treasury. The shortening of the administrative chain in famine matters has certainly conduced to efficiency and economy in relief operations; and, so far, the arrangements made by the Viceroy and the Governor of Madras on the 31st August are working well, though there was at the first some delay in giving effect to those arrangements. Subsidiary instructions have been issued by the Government of Madras on minor points and local details outside the scope of the revised relief rules; these instructions all tend to prevent waste of public money and demoralization of the people on the one hand, while on the other they provide that people in real distress shall not be left to starve. A copy of one of the more recent of these instructions, with our letter approving its principles will be found in enclosure No. 1 to this letter.

6. Throughout the Bombay Presidency there has been sufficient rain, and

BOMBAY.

Sir Richard Temple telegraphed (on the 21st October) that "a new form of anxiety is arising from excessive rain in parts of Sholapore, Sattara, Kaladgi, Belgaum and Dharwar, where fine weather is much needed, as damage is caused by wet to autumn and winter crops." Later telegrams, dated the 28th and 30th, say that excessive rain continues to retard harvest and threatens to reduce the yield, and that "no favourable change has occurred in the weather save in Sattara and Sholapore," where it is now dry.

On the whole, the prospects of the autumn and winter crops throughout the Bombay Presidency continue to be good. Prices are falling, and they now range from 24 lbs. in Khandesh to 13 and 16 lbs. per rupee in Dharwar, Belgaum and Kaladgi. The numbers in receipt of State relief were—

For the week ending on the	On relief works.	On gratuitous relief.	Total.
29th September ...	219,734	163,008	382,742
6th October ...	183,613	162,348	345,961
13th „ ...	119,881	152,055	271,936
20th „ ...	98,773	139,594	238,367
27th „ ...	70,617	128,307	198,924

So that during the last four weeks the reduction in the number of relief recipients has been 187,818, or about 48 per cent. The Bombay Government has from time to time issued orders providing that, while all who can leave the relief works should be encouraged to do so, destitute persons and wanderers who are unable to labour or who cannot get employment should be carefully looked after and relieved. We are satisfied that relief is not being withheld from any who are really in want.

7. In Mysore there has been moderate rain throughout the fortnight. The

MYSORE.

condition of the winter crops is good, and the prospects of the spring crops are most favourable. Prices have fallen, and are now quoted at 20 lbs. per rupee in Bangalore. Markets are everywhere sufficiently supplied; new grain is being brought for sale; and dealers are reducing their importations from Madras and the seaboard.

8. Detailed instructions for the administration of relief of all kinds have been drawn up, on the basis of the orders issued by the Viceroy at Bangalore on the 8th September. These instructions have been thrown into the shape of a Famine Code for Mysore, copy* of which will be found as enclosure No. 2 to this letter. The Code has been drawn up by Mr. C. A. Elliott, the Famine Commissioner, under the orders of the Chief Commissioner. It is an excellent compendium of instructions suited to the present state of affairs in Mysore; many of its provisions, founded on the orders of the Government of India, will be found applicable to famine relief administration elsewhere. In our Secretary's letter (see enclosure No. 2) acknowledging the Code, we expressed our special satis-

* Other copies will be sent hereafter; only one is available now.

faction with the clauses, which carefully provide for the humane treatment of those who are unable to do a full day's work, or who are in need of medical care and special food.

9. During the past month 25 relief officers (five of whom were native officers of the Bengal Army), 20 engineers of different grades, and 34 medical subordinates have been sent to Mysore. Much has been done to systematise and improve the arrangements at relief works and relief camps, to secure the proper treatment of the suffering poor, and to prevent peculation and mismanagement.

10. Up to the latest report, deaths, mainly due to famine, are still occurring in and near Bangalore, whither had congregated tens of thousands, for whom adequate relief was not available in their villages. The poor creatures,—who thus wander in search of charity, grow weaker and weaker, and at last die during the cold rainy nights,—mostly come from the distressed tracts in the centre and north of the province; and they are said often to pass by relief works and relief houses, where they could at once obtain relief. A special organisation has been arranged by finding these wanderers, before they are past recovery, and bringing them forcibly into relief hospitals and relief camps. The reported famine deaths in and round the town and cantonment of Bangalore were—

during August	20	per day.
during 1st to 10th September	41	„
during 11th to 30th „	35	„
during 1st to 13th October	26	„
during 14th to 17th „	23	„
during 18th to 20th „	16	„

The deaths in relief camps and relief hospitals were—

during August	84	per day.
during 1st to 10th September	95	„
during 11th to 30th „	70	„
during 1st to 13th October	55	„

The numbers fed in the relief camps in and around Bangalore from the 1st August up to the 10th September were about 36,000, of whom barely one-sixth were permanent inmates of the camps. From the 11th September to the 30th October the average number of persons relieved in the camps was about 20,000, of whom from one-half to three-quarters were permanent inmates. The good done by the changes in the relief system, and by the improvement in the season, is apparent from the reduced mortality in Bangalore town and cantonments generally. The number of deaths, exclusive of reported famine deaths and of the deaths in relief hospitals, is returned at—

in Bangalore town and cantonment ...	884	for the month of	July.
	1,185	ditto	August.
	225	ditto	September.

11. We have not yet received detailed reports, but we learn that the Famine Commissioner fears that the mortality from famine in the Tumkur district and other parts of Central Mysore has been very large. A recent telegram from the Famine Commissioner, who is still journeying through the distressed districts, informs us that the condition of the people in the north-western districts of the province is better than he had expected, and that additional relief operations there are not now needed. At enclosure No. 3 will be found the relief reports of the province for the last three weeks. The changes in the numbers in receipt of relief has been as follows:—

During the week ending	On relief works.	On gratuitous relief.
15th September	53,745	208,683
22nd „	56,551	161,892
29th „	58,693	126,204
6th October	62,506	103,750
13th „	73,202	88,757
20th „	78,478	72,858

It is satisfactory that the numbers on relief works now form a much larger proportion of the total numbers in receipt of relief. The reports state that the paupers gain much in health and spirits, within a few days of their being drafted from gratuitous relief at camps or kitchens, to relief works.

12. Major Moncrieff, the Acting Chief Engineer of Mysore, has returned from a journey to the district of Coorg. He reports that at the present season there is no need for extensive relief works, as the coffee gardens now, and for the next three months, will furnish ample labour. His detailed report has not yet been received, but we gather that there was ground for the representations made to the Viceroy on his visit to Mysore regarding the need for relief operations in Coorg during the summer and early autumn months.

13. There has been a heavy fall of rain in the Hyderabad country; the crops are in good condition; prices are cheaper; and relief operations are being closed. In Berar the prospects of the crops are excellent.

HYDERABAD.

14. In the Central Provinces there has been some loss of the rice crop in the districts of Saugor, Damoh and Sumbulpore, owing to the shortness of the September rainfall. But, for the rest, the prospects of the winter crops, and the progress of the spring crop sowings, are everywhere good. Immigration into Saugor from the Central India States has now ceased; and the immigrants have begun slowly to return. As yet they return in parties of only 50 to 200 a day; and many thousands are still in Saugor and Damoh, for some of whom relief employment has to be provided.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

15. Though the condition of affairs in Rajputana was very greatly improved by the rainfall reported in our letter of the 11th October, yet there were tracts where no autumn crop had been saved, and where spring crops never grow. These tracts were situated principally in Marwar and the desert States north and west of the Aravelli hills. Emigrants from these parts were reported to be still thronging Ajmere; and therefore, while postponing the preparation of railway work beyond the Sendra pass towards Erinpoorah, we have directed that our sanction to the prosecution of railway work in the pass shall hold good in order that relief employment may be provided for destitute immigrants. In Central India, though the prospects of the Malwa crops is good, and though there has been further rain in Gwalior, yet there is not sufficient agricultural employment for the many thousands of immigrants who have come into the country between Neemuch and Indore. On the representation of the Agent, Sir Henry Daly, we have directed that the earth-work on the Neemuch and Rutlam Section of the Central India Railway shall be commenced at both ends. In this way employment will be provided for immigrants into the Western States of Central India. But in the south-eastern States also there is need for relief to the immigrant poor, who were flocking down the great road from Agra to Indore. Though the emigrants are beginining to return home northwards, yet all have not the means of supporting themselves on their homeward journey, and deaths among them from cholera, and even from hunger, are reported. Goona is the only place where British Officers are quartered on the whole length of road from Gwalior to Indore. The officers there have, partly from private subscriptions and partly with the help of a grant from the Madras Relief Fund, opened relief houses, and have given food and clothing to many thousands of destitute wayfarers. The Maharaja Scindiah has engaged to maintain, and indeed has maintained, relief houses as far as Seepree on the Indore road; and arrangements are being made for opening relief places between Seepree and Goona. The recipients of relief are subjects of Native States, and the relief houses will be in Native territory. The cost of these operations ought not properly to be a charge on the British Indian tax-payer. But the relief is being given, and if the money for its cost cannot be had elsewhere, the British treasury will have to bear the charge. Effort will be made, however, to procure the necessary funds from the Native States interested. For those immigrants who require relief employment near Goona, work is being commenced on a cross road from Goona to Oojein, for which funds are available in the Central India Agency budget of the current year.

RAJPUTANA AND CENTRAL INDIA STATES.

16. There has been no further appreciable rain in the North-West Provinces, but there has been a good fall of rain at Rawul Pindee in the Punjab, which had not shared in the rain of the second week of October. Over the whole of the North-West Provinces, the Punjab and Oudh, preparations for the spring crop are making good progress; an unusually broad area is being sown with spring grains and prices have fallen somewhat. We have not yet heard whether all the proposed relief works can at once be foregone. But the schemes for extensive relief works in the North-West Provinces have been laid aside, while in the Punjab no need for special relief works had been represented by the local Government.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES AND THE PUNJAB.

17. The crop prospects are now good over Bengal and Assam. In the Bassein and Henzada districts of British Burmah, serious floods destroyed (see enclosure No. 4) large breadths of the young rice crop. But most of the flooded lands have been, or will be, replanted. The latest advices from Rangoon and Moulmein show that merchants expect a very large rice crop in Burmah, and their estimate is that the exportable surplus will reach 800,000 tons.

BENGAL. ASSAM. BURMAH.

18. At paragraph 3 of your despatch No. 53, dated 26th July, it was mentioned that a further report from Dr. Lewis and Dr. D. D. Cunningham, respecting the fevers recently prevalent in Bombay and Madras, would be awaited. We have now the honor to forward (enclosure No. 5) a short report in which these officers state their opinion that the fevers, prevalent in Bombay during the earlier part of the year 1876, were of the ordinary "intermittent" and "continued" types, and were not famine fevers. They state also that, in the Madras Presidency, fevers, "so far from being exceptionally severe during the early months of 1876, were decidedly in abeyance." The mortality returns of the Madras distressed districts for the six months, November 1876 to April 1877, show that cholera and small-pox were the most prevalent diseases from December to March.

19. In enclosure No. 6 will be found copy of a telegram despatched to Your Lordship on the 16th current regarding the death-rates of the Madras Presidency; also a table showing the reported deaths in each of the distressed districts during the six months, November 1876 to April 1877. The net result is that, in these districts containing a population of 13¾ millions, the reported deaths of the half-year were 373,993 (or 27 per thousand), 227,123 (or 16½ per thousand) above the reported deaths of previous years for the same area and the same period, and 188,945 (or 13 per thousand) above what is believed to be the normal death-rate of an Indian population: 182,114 deaths from cholera were reported during the six months; this latter number is nearly equal to the excess of the reported deaths above the supposed normal death-rate. It is not possible to say how many of the excess deaths were due to famine. The Madras Government have been asked to furnish tables of the reported deaths in districts which are not distressed for the same six months, and also to send tables for subsequent months as soon as they are ready. The results which these tables may show will be reported to Your Lordship. The rural registration of deaths is not, as yet, very complete or trustworthy anywhere, so far as our Sanitary Commissioner is able to judge (see page 107-8 of his annual report for 1875); and the latest report of the Sanitary Commissioner for Madras (page 53 et seq.) would show that the registration of deaths in that Presidency is still capable of improvement. Accordingly we have preferred not to trust to the returns of births and deaths alone; but we have proposed a partial counting of the people in the distressed districts as soon as the famine is over, so that we may ascertain approximately what the loss of population may have been. At enclosure No. 6 will be found a circular letter in which we have issued instructions for a census of selected tracts in the famine-stricken country of Southern India.

No. 98 Rev., dated India Office, London, 27th December 1877.

From—The Secretary of State for India,
To—The Government of India.

The despatch of Your Excellency in Council, dated 30th October, No. 39 of 1877, giving a further account of the condition and prospects of the provinces in India which have suffered from or have been threatened by famine, has been considered by me in Council.

2. The statements submitted in the despatch are generally favourable. In Madras the north-east monsoon has broken in all the districts except Coimbatore, Salem, North Arcot, Ganjam, Vizagapatam and Godavery. The early crops have greatly revived, and a yield to the extent of more than half a full harvest is expected. The winter crops are in good condition, and cultivation and sowings for the spring crops are making satisfactory progress. Prices have fallen, and the numbers gratuitously fed and employed on relief works have decreased during the month of October, from 2,231,980 to 1,544,399, a fall of 30 per cent. Efficiency and economy have been secured by the shortening of the chain of administration, and the arrangements made by Your Lordship, in consultation with the Governor of Madras at the end of August, have been attended with success.

3. In Bombay a sufficiency of rain has fallen, but in Sholapore, Sattara, Kaladgi, Belgaum and Dharwar more than a sufficiency, which has caused some damage to the autumn and winter crops. At the date of the despatch improvement had been manifested in Sattara and Sholapore, and the general prospects of the crops continued to be good. Prices had fallen, and the numbers on relief works and on gratuitous relief had decreased in October from 382,742 to 198,924, a decrease of 48 per cent.

4. In Mysore moderate rain had fallen; the condition of the winter crops was good and the prospects of the spring crops favourable. Prices had fallen, and the markets were sufficiently supplied. The Famine Code, drawn up by Mr. C. A. Elliot, is a compendium of instructions which will be of permanent value.

5. The statement of the mortality in and around Bangalore is a very melancholy record, but it is satisfactory to notice that the improvement in the season and the changes in the relief system had led to a large diminution in the number of deaths during the past month. The numbers gratuitously fed had fallen from 208,683 to 72,838, while the constant drafting from this class to that on the relief works had increased, the latter from 53,745 in the middle of September, to 78,478 on the 20th of October.

6. In Hyderabad the crops were in good condition, prices cheaper, and the relief operations closed.

7. In the Central Provinces there had been some loss of rice crop in Saugor, Dumah and Sambulpore on account of the deficient supply of rain in September. In the other districts the prospects of winter crops were good, and the preparations for the spring crops were in satisfactory progress.

8. In Rajputana and the Central Indian States the general situation was greatly improved by the rainfall in the middle of October. But there were parts, principally in Marwar, in which the autumn crops had not been saved and where spring crops never grow; for the relief of emigrants from these parts into Ajmere, railway work had been provided. Similar relief employment had been arranged for immigrants into the Western States of Central India. I note with pleasure that His Highness the Maharajah Scindiah had opened relief houses on the Indore road as far as Seepree.

9. In the North-West Provinces, the Punjab and Oude, preparations for the spring crops were in active progress and prices had fallen. In the Punjab no necessity for special relief works had been suggested, and in the North-West Provinces all schemes for extensive works had been abandoned. In Bengal, Assam and British Burmah the crop prospects were very favourable.

10. I am glad to understand that, in the opinion of Doctors Lewis and Cunningham, the fevers prevalent in Bombay in 1876 were of the ordinary "intermittent" and "continued" types, and were not "famine" fevers, and that during the same period in Madras, fever, far from being exceptionally severe was decidedly in abeyance.

11. I approve, in conclusion, of the resolution of Your Excellency in Council to have a partial counting of the people in the distressed districts of Madras as soon as the famine is over, in order approximately to ascertain what the loss of the population may have been.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

WEEKLY CONDITION REPORT OF THE DISTRESSED DISTRICTS OF THE MYSORE PROVINCE.

PROVINCE OF MYSORE.
(No. 49).

Special Famine Report for the Week ending 12th January 1878.

Statement No. 49, regarding Famine Relief operations in the Province of Mysore for the Week ending the 12th January 1878.

The reports which have been received during the past week shew that the outturn of the crops which have been harvested or are in process of being harvested has not been equal to the expectations which were formed from the appearance of the fields earlier in the season. In North Kolar, where the Famine Commissioner has been lately on tour, the dry crops have been almost a total failure; in East Kolar, the return has not exceeded one-third of an average yield from the area sown, while in the Bangalore District, excepting the south-west portion, where prospects are fairly good, the estimate is only one-fourth. The area cultivated is also a good deal below the average. For the Túmkúr and Chitaldrug Districts, an estimate cannot yet be framed with so much certainty, but the accounts received warrant the conclusion that there too a serious deficiency may be expected. The irrigated area, which is larger than usual this year, will do something to supplement deficiencies, but its total produce is not a very large factor in the calculation. Under these circumstances, the Famine Commissioner has considered it necessary to call for statistical returns from each taluk, shewing the area and estimated or ascertained yield of the present harvest, and to ask the opinions of the District Officers regarding the sufficiency of the food supply and the probability of distress, or famine, having again to be met. As a precautionary measure, pending replies to these inquiries, the Chief Engineer is considering a scheme of useful public works which can be immediately opened in case relief be required. Were this an ordinary year, probably the circumstances of the season are such as could be dealt with by a liberal treatment of the revenue demand and an extension of the ordinary public works; but preceded as this year has been by a period of severe famine, the partial loss of the early harvest calls for the utmost watchfulness, since the strain the Province has passed through makes it hardly possible that people so recently dependent upon Government for the means of livelihood will be able to live under prolonged high prices without that aid.

2. The unfavorable turn in prices, noticed in last report, has become more marked and general this week. Rice has fallen, taking the Province generally, by about half a seer, an ragi by rather more, and there is no country ragi in the market. The imports by rail againd increased and amounted to 1,743 tons, or 161 tons more than in the preceding week. The quantity exported, by the octroi returns, was 690 tons, or the same as last week, the largest export being to the Túmkúr District.

3. The number of Civil Relief Works has been reduced to seven, employing 4,409 laborers, a decrease of 660, accounted for by the exclusion of the Kadur and Shimoga Districts from relief operations. More than half these laborers are on one road in Túmkúr, and here the numbers have increased.

4. Under the Department Public Works, 42,070 laborers were employed, or 2,357 less than in the week previous. The decrease is due to persons leaving the State Railway, partly because task work is more rigidly exacted, partly because the portion of the line near Bangalore is almost completed, and persons who live in the town, and will not leave their houses to follow the work as it is pushed on further, are dropping off. So far the decrease is not to be regretted. On the other hand, numbers are increasing in the Túmkúr District. The following is a list of the more important works :—

No.	District.	Name of Work.	Number employed	
			Previous Week.	Present Week.
1	Bangalore ...	State Railway	18,337	15,997
2	Do.	Bangalore Water Supply	2,085	1,955
3	Bangalore-Kolar ...	Bangalore-Bellary *viâ* Devanhalli Road	1,792	1,764
4	Bangalore ...	Mallappa Chetti's Tank	1,403	1,397
5	Do. ...	Bhadram Tank	2,173	2,173
6	Túmkúr ...	Bangalore-Túmkúr Road	2,797	2,599
7	Do. ...	Túmkúr-Shimoga Road	3,082	3,288
8	Túmkúr-Chitaldrug ...	Túmkúr-Bellary Road	2,770	2,948
9	Túmkúr ...	Túmkúr-Maddagiri Road	2,996	3,340
10	Do. ...	Kunigal-Yediyur Road	654	672
11	Mysore ...	Mysore Water Works	1,737	1,518
12	Hassan ...	Mandigere Channel	565	488
13	Kadur ...	Devankere sante Channel	493	507
14	Chitaldrug ...	Timanhalli Tank	757	759
15	Do. ...	Chitaldrug-Chellakere Road	599	582
16	Do. ...	Chitaldrug-Haribar Road	549	544
		Total ...	42,789	40,531

5. Thirty-four relief camps were kept open, and in these 5,856 infirm and sick were fed, giving a decrease of 1,124. There were 1,125 new admissions : 3,264 were allowed to return to their homes, with a grant of money to start them in life, and 195 were drafted to relief works. The following statement shews the daily average number relieved in each district and the cost per head :—

District.	Daily Average Number of Persons relieved in Camps.				Cost per head.					
	Past Week.	Present Week.	Increase.	Decrease.	Past Week.			Present Week.		
					Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Bangalore	642	348	...	294	1	7	2	1	2	1
Kolar	489	412	...	77	0	13	1	0	14	10
Túmkúr	2,044	1,891	...	153	1	5	11	1	5	6
Mysore	481	393	...	88	1	9	9	1	0	2
Hassan	815	647	...	168	1	1	1	1	2	8
Kadur	305	283	...	22	0	13	10	1	1	8
Shimoga	...	...	...	...	...			...		
Chitaldrug	960	695	...	265	1	1	8	1	1	9
Bangalore Municipality	1,004	978	...	26	0	15	0	0	12	11
Mysore Municipality	240	209	...	31	1	3	6	2	0	4
Total ...	6,980	5,856	...	1,124	...			...		

6. The number of persons getting relief by a grain-dole in their villages was reduced to 1,702.

By Order,

A. WINGATE,
Addl. Secretary.

BANGALORE,
19th January 1878.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

VALUATION STATEMENT OF CROPS RAISED BY IRRIGATION FROM THE CANALS OF THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES IN THE FINANCIAL YEAR 1875-76.

THE AREAS ARE TAKEN FROM THE GENERAL CROP STATEMENT PRINTED AT PAGE XXV OF THE APPENDICES TO NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES IRRIGATION REVENUE REPORT FOR 1875-76.

Description of Crops.	*Meerut Division.* Acres.	Total produce (in maunds).	Total value including proportion for Bhusa.	*Aligarh Division.* Acres.	Total produce (in maunds).	Total value including proportion for Bhusa.
			Rs.			Rs.
Gardens and Orchards, including watermelons	1,464	...	96,624	3,859	...	2,54,694
Sugarcane	26,963	647,112	21,57,040	2,451	39,216	1,12,046
Cereals : Wheat ...	51,746	672,672	13,09,804	68,231	751,201	18,39,268
Barley ...	6,415	73,772½	1,03,540	37,998	493,974	6,58,632
Maruá ...	...	...	...	164	1,148	1,639
Rice ...	9,781	117,372	3,10,690	1,149	12,639	35,619
Maize ...	670	8,040	10,579	2,048	20,480	26,947
Jowár ...	2,647	17,205	35,520	1,467	14,670	27,614
Cáfila ...	19	228	228	456	3,648	3,648
Miscellaneous ...	916	...	7,410	2,290	...	70,758
Pulses : Grain ...	2,260	27,120	45,200	3,167	34,837	49,767
Pea ...	...	...	...	100	1,000	1,273
Miscellaneous ...	48	...	372	94	...	1,013
Fodder crops ...	182	14,560	2,647	9	720	131
Fibres : Cotton ...	3,463	6,926	1,15,433	3,612	5,418	90,300
Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	20	...	200
Dyes : Indigo ...	2,438	236,456	47,297	48,538	3,009,356	6,68,746
Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	9	...	103
Drugs : Opium ...	...	...	...	65	8,30	1,690
Tobacco ...	...	...	...	365	2,738	7,300
Miscellaneous ...	42	...	798	...	...	...
Tea ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oil seeds (Mustard, Linseed, &c.) ...	...	...	...	18	...	117
Totals ...	109,054	1,921,493½	43,03,189	163,165	4,391,053½	38,61,505

Description of Crops.	*Northern Division.* Acres.	Total produce (in maunds).	Total value including proportion for Bhusa.
			Rs.
Gardens and Orchards, including watermelons	569	...	87,486
Sugarcane	12,355	296,520	9,12,360
Cereals : Wheat ...	23,388	256,718	5,68,320
Barley ...	...	...	...
Maruá ...	...	...	...
Rice ...	15,315	183,780	4,86,476
Maize ...	...	...	...
Jowár ...	...	...	...
Cáfila ...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous ...	833	...	6,996
Pulses : Grain ...	...	...	...
Pea ...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous ...	705	...	5,911
Fodder crops ...	165	10,080	1,383
Fibres : Cotton ...	337	...	5,055
Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...
Dyes : Indigo ...	10	...	114
Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...
Drugs : Opium ...	...	...	...
Tobacco ...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...
Tea ...	...	...	...
Oil seeds (Mustard, Linseed, &c.) ...	64	...	578
Totals ...	53,099	747,098	20,24,408

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
Description of Crops.	Acres.	Total produce (in maunds).	Total value including proportion for Bhusa	Acres.	Total produce (in maunds).	Total value including proportion for Bhusa.	Acres.	Total produce (in maunds).	Total value including proportion for Bhusa.
	Cawnpore Division.			*Etáwah Division.*			*Anúpshahr Division.*		
			Rs.			Rs.			Rs.
Gardens and Orchards, including water-nuts	2,109	...	1,39,194	2,415	...	1,59,390	...	...	...
Sugarcane	7,148	92,924	2,47,779	7,811	117,165	3,90,550	15,451	401,726	13,39,087
Cereals: Wheat	41,039	389,870½	9,55,131	71,015	60,362½	14,78,354	26,784	294,624	8,08,813
Barley	62,620	751,440	8,71,234	62,723	501,784	7,23,292	1,854	24,012	33,827
Marúa	585	4,095	5,850	2,322	18,576	17,691	...	...	...
Rice	554	8,864	19,390	1,391	18 083	45,207	1,388	16,656	44,090
Maize	235	1,880	2,474	966	9,177	12,075	...	...	...
Juár	97	485	914	594	3,564	6,336	...	...	...
China	451	3,608	3,608	825	6,600	6,600	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	6,611	...	51,236	4	...	31
Pulses: Gram	863	10,356	12,945	3,621	34,400	49,142	...	...	...
Peas	...	...	...	2,716	20,370	25,925	2,673	26,730	34,020
Miscellaneous	16	...	175	22	...	200	844	...	6,541
Fodder crops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fibres: Cotton	28	56	934	160	160	2,666	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	126	...	2,210	63	...	472	2,640	...	33,000
Dyes: Indigo	40,540	3,729,680	7,45,936	39,532	3,360,220	5,84,386	3,438	457,254	91,451
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	..	...	...	1,782	...	20,264
Drugs: Opium	5,410	916⅔	1,74,373	6,284	1,099½	2,00,292	...	...	...
Tobacco	85	935	4,675	105	735	3,675	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	3	...	56	...	...	...
Tea	...	...	...	...	...	....	...	...	...
Oil seeds (Mustard, Linseed, &c.) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals ...	161,906	4,995,140¼	31,86,822	209,179	4,152,296	37,57,545	56,858	1,221,002	24,11,224

	Bulandshahr Division.			*Total, Ganges Canal.*			*Agra Canal.*		
			Rs.			Rs.			Rs.
Gardens and Orchards, including water-nuts	1,826	...	1,20,516	12,241	...	8,07,906	657	...	43,362
Sugarcane	4,467	107,208	2,85,888	76,646	1,701,871	54,44,750	403	9,672	38,688
Cereals: Wheat	46,973	751,568	11,68,271	329,186	3,177,016	81,87,861	9,905	138,670	2,71.521
Barley	7,331	117,296	1,73,772	178,941	1,962,278½	25,64,297	2,594	44,098	69,173
Marúa	...	...	...	3,071	23,819	25,180	2	16	23
Rice	243	4,374	8,748	29,821	361,768	9,50,220	48	528.	1,697
Maize	1,344	21,504	28,296	5,263	61,081	80,371	675	1,350	17,763
Juár	...	...	...	4,805	35,924	70,384	65	520	1,232
China	52	520	520	1,803	14,604	14,604	88	968	968
Miscellaneous	5,718	...	44,313	23,362	...	1,80,124	6,572	...	51,264
Pulses: Gram	4,577	73,232	1,10,958	14,488	179,945	2,68,012	1,926	21,186	83,102
Peas	1,540	24,640	31,360	7,029	72,740	92,578	2	24	24
Miscellaneous	359	...	2,893	2,146	...	17,105	...	...	...
Fodder crops	1,459	116,720	21,459	1,776	142,080	26,069	202	16,000	2,909
Fibres: Cotton	7,079	21,237	2,42,166	14,342	33,797	4,51,499	3,414	7,681½	87,623
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	3,186	...	40,937	2	...	17
Dyes: Indigo	27,820	1,335,360	2,96,747	162,306	12,128,356	24,34,563	524	91,700	22,925
Miscellaneous	408	...	4,663	2,209	...	25,244	7	...	80
Drugs: Opium	...	...	...	11,759	2,054½	3,76,355	...	...	...
Tobacco	173	1,384	5,536	728	5,792	21,186	84	714	3,570
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	45	...	854	...	...	...
Tea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oil seeds (Mustard, Linseed, &c.) ...	18	...	162	95	...	855	...	...	...
Totals ...	111,387	2,575,043	25,46,268	885,248	19,903,126	2,20,80,954	27,170	333,127½	6,45,941

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
Description of Crops.	Acres.	Total produce (in maunds).	Total value, including proportion for Bhusa.	Acres.	Total produce (in maunds).	Total value, including proportion for Bhusa.	Acres.	Total produce (in maunds.)	Total value, including proportion for Bhusa.
	Eastern Jumna Canal.			*Dún Canals.*			*Rohilkhund Canals.*		
			Rs.			Rs.			Rs.
Gardens and Orchards, including water-nuts	2,971	...	1,96,086	537	...	35,442	558	...	36,828
Sugarcane	27,448	466,616	13,82,566	454	17,252	57,507	3,302	82,550	2,44,592
Cereals: Wheat	97,223	1,555,568	26,25,021	3,606	27,045	88,433	29,616	222,120	5,69,560
Barley	1,617	32,340	50,729	621	4,657½	7,527	6,652	66,520	77,124
Marúa	95	760	1,086	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rice	36,427	728,540	12,38,518	5,328	63,936	1,79,820	8,991	67,433	2,09,209
Maize	6,349	88,886	93,564	...	...	...	...	...	...
Juár	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
China	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	484	...	6,470	878	...	12,581	5,831	...	45,191
Pulses: Gram	3,818	38,180	65,827	...	...	...	2,131	21,310	33,297
Peas	2,267	38,539	49,050	...	...	...	174	1,392	1,771
Miscellaneous	1,044	...	11,630	138	...	1,112	785	...	4,431
Fodder crops	2,509	200,720	36.890	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fibres: Cotton	7,427	12,997¼	2,16,621	...	...	...	1	1	17
Miscellaneous	7	...	122	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dyes: Indigo	3,035	166,925	33,385	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drugs: Opium	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tobacco	86	430	1,720	176	704	2,560	34	238	476
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tea	...	...	...	478	1,912	76,480	...	...	...
Oil seeds (Mustard, Linseed, &c.) ...	432	...	5,643	183	...	2,063	694	...	16,409
Totals ...	193,239	3,330,501¼	60,14,928	12,399	115,506½	4,63,525	58,769	461,564	12,38,905

	Bijnor Canals.			*Bundelkhand Lakes.*			*Grand Total.*		
			Rs.			Rs.			Rs.
Gardens and Orchards including water-nuts	...	...	...	21	...	1,386	16,985	...	11,21,010
Sugarcane	1,076	21,520	63,763	163	3,260	13,040	109,492	2,302,741	72,44,906
Cereals: Wheat	1,666	14,994	38,180	429	3,861	10,199	471,631	5,139,274	1,17,90,775
Barley	140	1,680	1,947	898	10,776	15,124	191,463	2,122,350	27,85,921
Marúa	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,168	24,595	26,289
Rice	93	1,302	3,084	36	504	1,260	80,744	1,224.011	25,93,808
Maize	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,287	151,317	1,91,698
Juár	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,870	36,444	71,616
China	...	...	...	16	96	96	1,907	15,668	15,668
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	37,127	...	2,95,630
Pulses: Gram	...	...	...	238	1,666	2,314	22,601	262,287	4,02,552
Peas	...	...	...	17	204	260	9,489	112,899	1,43,683
Miscellaneous	70	...	541	43	...	427	4,226	...	55,246
Fodder crops	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,487	358,800	65,868
Fibres: Cotton	...	...	...	18	18	300	25,202	54,494¾	7,56,060
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	4	...	50	3,199	...	41,126
Dyes: Indigo	...	...	...	...	...	...	165,865	12,386,981	24,90,873
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,216	...	25,324
Drugs: Opium	...	...	...	7	3/4	157	11,766	2,055¼	3,76,512
Tobacco	...	...	...	1	9	36	1,109	7,887	29,548
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	...	854
Tea	...	...	...	...	...	...	478	1,912	76,480
Oil-seeds (Mustard, Linseed, &c.) ...	...	...	...	1	...	23	1,405	...	24,993
Total ...	3,045	39,496	1,07,515	1,892	20,394¾	44,672	1,181,762	24,203,716	3,05,96,440

ABSTRACT.

VALUE OF PRODUCE IRRIGATED BY CANALS IN THE N.-W. PROVINCES DURING THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1875-76.

Crops.		Ganges Canal.	Eastern Jumna.	Agra.	Dún.	Bundelkhand.	Rohilkhand.	Bijnor.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Gardens and orchards including waternuts	...	8,07,906	1,96,086	43,362	35,442	1,386	36,828	...	11,21,010
Sugarcane	...	54,44,750	13,82,566	38,688	57,507	13,040	2,44,592	63,763	72,44,906
Cereals: Wheat	...	81,87,861	26,25,021	2,71,521	88,433	10,199	5,69,560	38,180	1,17,90,775
Barley	...	25,64,297	50,729	69,173	7,527	15,124	77,124	1,947	27,85,921
Marua	...	25,180	1,086	23	...	...	...	...	26,289
Rice	...	9,50,220	12,38,518	1,697	1,79,820	1,260	2,09,209	3,084	25,93,808
Maize	...	80,371	93,564	17,763	...	...	...	...	1,91,698
Juár	...	70,384	...	1,232	...	...	...	...	71,616
Chína	...	14,604	...	968	...	96	...	...	15,668
Miscellaneous ...	...	1,80,124	6,470	51,264	12,581	...	45,191	...	2,95,630
Pulses: Gram	...	2,68,012	65,827	33,102	...	2,314	33,297	...	4,02,552
Peas	...	92,578	49,050	24	...	260	1,771	...	1,43,683
Miscellaneous ...	...	17,105	11,630	...	1,112	427	4,431	541	35,246
Fodder crops:	...	26,069	36,890	2,909	...	...	...	...	65,868
Fibres: Cotton	...	4,51,499	2,16,621	87,623	...	300	17	...	7,56,060
Miscellaneous ...	...	40,937	122	17	...	50	...	...	41,126
Dyes: Indigo	...	24,34,563	33,385	22,925	...	...	...	...	24,90,873
Miscellaneous ...	...	25,244	...	80	...	...	...	...	25,324
Drugs: Opium	...	3,76,355	...	...	...	157	...	...	3,76,512
Tobacco	...	21,186	1,720	3,570	2,560	36	476	...	29,548
Miscellaneous ...	...	854	...	...	...	...	...	...	854
Tea	...	...	...	...	76,480	...	...	...	76,480
Oil-seeds (mustard, linseed, &c.) ...	...	855	5,643	...	2,063	23	16,409	...	24,993
TOTAL ...	...	2,20,80,954	60,14,928	6,45,941	4,63,525	44,672	12,38,905	1,07,515	3,05,96,440

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION BRANCH.

KHURREEF SEASON, 1877, COMMENCING ON THE 1st JUNE 1877.

Irrigation Operations of Lower Bengal during the month of October 1877.

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 1877.	Rice Irrigation: Area leased subsequent to the 1st June 1877 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.	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	
Orissa.	Cuttack ...	Kendraparah ...	1,269	791·89	848	18,444	2,707	21,999	104	1	105	22,104	12,355				
		Pattamoondee ...	...	...	...	39	469	508	3	...	3	511	292				
		High Level Section I ...	675	306·83	2,414	7,048	487	9,949	13	...	13	9,962	8,007	2·22	26·79	52·40	
		Toldundah ...	1,300	456	1,250	4,750	536	6,536	74	1	75	6,611	2,315				
		Matchgong ...	650	Notknown	1,221	7,418	3,744	12,383	52	...	52	12,435	2,195				
	Total of the month ...		...	...	5,733	37,699	7,943	51,375	246	2	248	51,623(a)	25,164	...	...	...	
	Total of the corresponding month of previous year ...		...	...	14,293	9,736	856	24,885	271	8	279	25,164	...	...	...	...	
South-Western.	Midnapore ...	Midnapore ...	875	412	...	3,278	5,089	8,367	...	...	...	8,367	28,254	2·58	36·36	8 years. 44·75	
	Howrah ...	Panchkoorah ...	300	112	...	2,273	390	2,663	...	...	...	2,663	3,906	0·36	47·87	7 years 47·77	
	Total of the month ...		...	...	...	5,551	5,479	11,030	...	...	...	11,030	32,160	...	...	...	
	Total of the corresponding month of previous year ...		...	...	4,918	27,242	...	32,160	...	...	...	32,160	...	...	...	...	
Sone.	Shahabad ...	Main Western ...	4,342	2679·32	...	12,176	3,736	15,912	724	251	975	16,887	...	3·92	14·57	41·78	
	Gya and Patna ...	Arrah ...	1,660	2679·32	735	59,855	7,373	67,963	4,568	35	4,603	72,566	4,562	2·70	17·95	38·49	
		Patna ...	1,466	1,143	Free	irrigation	...	...	...	...	...	...		5·10	20·20	37·59*	
	Total of the month ...		...	...	735	72,031	11,109	83,875	5,292	286	5,578	89,453(b)	4,562	...	...	...	
	Total of the corresponding month of previous year ...		...	...	...	1,970	2,592	4,562	...	...	...	4,562	...	...	...	...	
	Grand Total of the month ...		...	...	6,468	115,281	24,531	146,280	5,538	288	5,826	152,106	61,886	...	...	...	
	Grand Total of the corresponding month of previous year ...		...	...	19,211	38,948	3,448	61,607	271	8	279	61,886	...	...	...	...	

(a) The details of column 13 are—

	Acres.
Khurreef at Rs. 1-8 each	51,297
Ditto at „ 3 „	76
Ditto at „ 6 „	2
Total	51,375
Perennial—	Acres.
Sugarcane	146
Garden produce	60
Huldi	3
Brinjals	18
Plantains...	6
Nut (supari)	2
Betel (pan)	11
Inker	1
Saru	1
	248
Grand Total ...	51,623

* Average of last 7 years only.

(b) The details are—

	Acres.
Rice and Indian-corn at Re. 1 per acre	83,100
Indigo at Rs. 5 per acre	748
Onion at „ 2-8 „	3
Cheena at „ 2-8 „	26
Sugarcane at Rs. 5 per acre	5,570
Garden produce at Rs. 5 per acre	6
Total	89,453

The 4th January 1878.

F. T. HAIG, *Colonel, R. E.,*
Joint Secretary to the Government of Bengal, in the Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION BRANCH.

KHURREEF SEASON 1877, COMMENCING ON THE 1st JUNE 1877.

Irrigation Operations of Lower Bengal during the month of November 1877.

Circle.	District.	Canal.	Supply of water in the Canals: Estimated daily discharge in cubic feet per second.	Supply of water in the Canals: Average discharge in cubic feet per second throughout the month.	Supply of water in the Canals: Area to which water was supplied during the month.	Rainfall: Number of days during which rain fell.	Rainfall: Total fall during the month.	Rainfall: Total fall since 1st January.	Rainfall: Average number of days on which rain fell during the month for the last seven years.	Rainfall: Average fall during the month for the last seven years.	Irrigation: Area irrigated during the month.	Irrigation: Area irrigated up to the end of the month.	Irrigation: Total area irrigated up to the end of the month (total of columns 9 & 10).	Irrigation: Area irrigated during the month.	Irrigation: Area irrigated up to the 1st of the month.	Irrigation: Total area irrigated up to the end of the month (total of columns 12 & 13).	Irrigation: Area irrigated during the month.	Irrigation: Area irrigated up to the 1st of the month.	Irrigation: Total area irrigated up to the end of the month (total of columns 15 & 16).	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Orissa	Cuttack	Kendrapara Pattamundai, &c.	1,260	625·33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Hijili Tidal	675	279·01	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Matchigeng	1,260	713·33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total of the month	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total of the corresponding month of previous year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
South-Western	Midnapore	Midnapore	...	876	876	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Howrah	Panchkoorah	...	800	800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total of the month	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total of the corresponding month of previous year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sone	Shahabad	Main Western	4,342	1,647	1,647	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Arrah	Arrah	1,060	1,060	1,060	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Gya and Patna	Patna	1,060	1,060	1,060	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total of the month	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total of the corresponding month of previous year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Grand Total of the month	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Grand Total of the corresponding month of previous year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

REMARKS.

(a) The details are—
Kendrapara ... 1·5 each
Hijili ... 1·5 ,,
Pattamundai ... 1·5 ,,
Dhilo ... 1·5 ,,

(b) Perennial—
Sugarcane
Garden produce
Betelnuts
Betelvine
Nut (supari)
Hetel (pan)
Betel
Sarta

(c) The details are—
Leased for five years
Lease for one year only

Average of last seven years only at Bimpore.
Rice of Indian corn at Re. 1 per acre
Bodiga at Rs. 3 per acre
Cheena at ,, ,,
Cheena at ,, ,,
Cheena at ,, ,, per acre
Garden produce at Rs. 5 per acre

Total Area.
Acres.
Kendrapara ... 1,647
Hijili ... 1,647
Dhilo ... 1,647
Total ... 4,941

Total Area.
Acres.
Main Western ... 1,647
Arrah ... 1,060
Patna ... 1,060
Total ... 3,767

Total Area.
Acres.
Midnapore ... 876
Panchkoorah ... 800
Total ... 1,676

Total Area.
Acres.
Bimpore ... 69,944
Cheena ... 18
Cheena ... 2
Cheena ... 1
Total ... 69,965

Total Area.
Acres.
Bimpore ... 67,197
Cheena ... 18
Cheena ... 2
Cheena ... 1
Total ... 67,218

Total Area.
Acres.
Bimpore ... 17,764
Cheena ... 18
Cheena ... 2
Cheena ... 1
Total ... 17,785

Total Area.
Acres.
Bimpore ... 17,422
Cheena ... 18
Cheena ... 2
Cheena ... 1
Total ... 17,442

Total Area.
Acres.
Bimpore ... 85,749
Cheena ... 707
Cheena ... 25
Cheena ... 6,184
Total ... 92,965

Total Area.
Acres.
Bimpore ... 67,197
Cheena ... 18
Cheena ... 2
Cheena ... 1
Total ... 67,218

Total Area.
Acres.
Bimpore ... 17,764
Cheena ... 18
Cheena ... 2
Cheena ... 1
Total ... 17,785

Total Area.
Acres.
Bimpore ... 17,422
Cheena ... 18
Cheena ... 2
Cheena ... 1
Total ... 17,442

Total Area.
Acres.
Bimpore ... 85,749
Cheena ... 707
Cheena ... 25
Cheena ... 6,184
Total ... 92,965

F. T. HAIG, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Joint Secretary to the Government of Bengal, in the Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch.

The 15th January 1878.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL STATISTICS OF STATE RAILWAYS FOR THE YEAR 1876.

Province or Administration.	Railways.	I. Length of line open to traffic on the 31st December 1876.	II. Mean length of line open during 1876.	III. Length of line under construction on 31st December 1876.	IV. Length of line under survey on 31st December 1876.	V. Total Capital expenditure on open lines up to end of 1876, including cost of general charges attributable thereto.	VI. Total Capital Outlay to end of 1876: a. On works, including actual payments for land.	VI. b. On Stores in stock.	VI. c. On other suspense accounts.	VI. d. Total of a, b and c.	VI. e. Deduct Receipts on Capital Account.	VI. f. Total Capital Outlay.	VII. Traffic Earnings brought to account in the accounts of 1876.	VIII. Working Expenses for 1876.	IX. Receipts for 1876: a. Net Receipts as per Abstract No. XVIII B attached to form of half-yearly Revenue Accounts for State Railways.	IX. b. Value of land restored to Government.	IX. c. Total of a and b.	X. Charges for 1876: a. Interest on Capital Outlay at 4½ per cent.	X. b. Abatement of land revenue capitalized.	X. c. Total of a and b.	XI. Net charge to the State for the year 1876.	XII. Receipts from the commencement of operations to end of 1876: a. Net Receipts as per Abstract No. XVIII B attached to form of half-yearly Revenue Accounts for State Railways.	XII. b. Value of land restored to Government.	XII. c. Total of a and b.	XIII. Charges from commencement of operations to end of 1876: a. Interest on Capital Outlay at 4½ per cent.	XIII. b. Abatement of land revenue capitalized.	XIII. c. Total of a and b.	XIV. Net charge to the State from the commencement of operations to end of 1876.
		Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Central System of State Railways.	RAJPUTANA ...	396·30	394·5	1	...	2,38,16,235	2,38,16,235	14,03,613	1,83,242	2,54,33,090	24,065	2,54,09,025	23,29,592	15,23,622	8,25,279	...	8,25,279	11,15,221	...	11,15,221	2,89,942	16,89,261	...	16,89,261	33,72,359	51,589	34,23,948	17,34,687
	HOLKAR ...	70	62·36	16	...	81,77,686	1,10,58,303	7,34,031	17,502	1,18,09,929	34,946	1,17,74,983	3,78,531	3,57,971	—336	...	—336	5,03,307	...	5,03,307	5,03,643	80,012	...	80,012	13,10,566	1,278	13,11,844	12,31,832
	NEEMUCH ...	37	37	48·75	85·25	26,10,150	50,67,947	18,30,099	71,528	69,69,574	7,666	69,61,908	22,569	14,520	8,315	...	8,315	2,81,362	...	2,81,362	2,73,047	8,315	...	8,315	6,24,222	...	6,24,223	6,15,908
	SINDIA ...	...	...	41	...	...	8,09,280	7,26,330	3,27,295	18,62,905	2,001	18,60,904	...	...	...	...	...	53,065	...	53,065	53,065	...	...	...	70,721	...	70,721	70,721
	WESTERN RAJPUTANA ...	...	...	...	298	...	5,35,863	...	10,159	5,46,022	298	5,45,724	...	...	...	...	...	22,264	...	22,264	22,264	...	...	...	52,077	...	52,077	52,077
Western System of State Railways.	PUNJAB NORTHERN ...	163†	90·72	...	161†	1,78,88,476	2,02,89,185	25,70,110	1,77,649	2,30,36,574	72,931	2,32,73,645	4,75,945	3,67,778	94,600	...	94,600	9,59,931	351	9,60,288	8,65,688	1,51,591	...	1,51,591	36,78,072	31,576	37,12,648	35,61,057
	INDUS VALLEY ...	...	...	198	91	...	2,83,68,649	46,97,833	7,61,221	3,38,30,713	55,665	3,37,75,048	...	...	...	...	...	13,04,491	11,019	13,15,510	13,15,510	...	...	...	29,76,963	1,01,125	30,78,388	30,78,388
North-Eastern System of State Railways.	NORTHERN BENGAL ...	...	...	2·9	32	...	83,79,713	15,99,777	1,37,026	1,01,16,516	26,022	1,00,90,494	...	...	...	...	...	3,81,558	...	3,81,558	3,81,558	...	...	...	6,71,113	...	6,71,113	6,71,113
	TIRHOOT ...	46·25	45·375	32	505	23,33,401	31,75,088	2,77,128	2,61,136	37,14,252	2,846	37,11,406	1,79,415	1,23,196	77,246	...	77,246	1,33,893	...	1,33,893	56,647	57,998	...	57,998	1,88,857	...	1,88,857	1,30,859
	CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN ...	28	28	...	...	69,01,157	69,08,009	...	...	69,08,009	6,852	69,01,157	98,313	1,06,827	—51,914	...	—51,914	3,10,763	...	3,10,763	3,62,677	—1,51,253	...	—1,51,253	29,16,399	...	29,16,399	30,70,652
	NULHATTEE ...	27·25	27·25	...	...	2,71,690	2,71,690	...	...	2,71,690	...	2,71,690	75,290	83,583	—14,769	...	—14,769	12,225	...	12,225	26,994	79,200	...	79,200	60,694	...	60,694	—18,506
Bombay	HUBLI AND CARWAR ...	...	...	...	...	5,53,462	5,53,462	...	...	5,53,462	...	5,53,462	...	...	...	...	...	24,892	...	24,892	24,892	...	...	...	1,25,557	...	1,25,557	1,25,557
	DHOND AND MANMAR ...	...	...	...	...	51,037	51,037	...	...	51,037	...	51,037	...	...	...	...	...	1,868	...	1,868	1,868	...	...	...	11,493	...	11,493	11,493
Central Provinces	WARDHA VALLEY	18	18	29·5	96	12,66,152	41,81,245	1,58,550	16,217	43,56,012	3,998	43,52,014	21,837	25,537	—3,700	...	—3,700	1,80,933	...	1,80,933	1,84,633	—6,699	...	—6,699	4,38,151	...	4,38,151	4,44,850
	NAGPORE AND CHATTISGHUR ...	...	...	...	121·5	...	1,25,938	204	2,595	1,28,737	200	1,28,537	...	...	...	...	...	4,721	...	4,721	4,721	...	...	...	15,790	...	15,790	15,790
British Burmah.	RANGOON AND IRRAWADDY VALLEY ...	...	...	163	42	...	5,680,812	8,35,874	2,15,787	67,32,503	6,156	67,26,347	...	...	...	...	...	2,42,264	...	2,42,264	2,42,264	...	...	...	3,07,633	...	3,07,633	3,07,633
	TOTAL ...	725·80	709·205	1038·25	1434·75	6,32,94,957	11,93,03,476	1,48,12,882	21,84,667	13,66,31,025	2,83,646	13,63,87,379	35,81,432	26,03,031	9,34,721	...	9,34,721	55,35,761	11,373	55,47,134	46,12,413	19,05,425	...	19,05,425	1,68,20,668	1,88,868	1,70,09,536	1,51,04,111
	NATIVE STATES.																											
Mysore ...	MYSORE ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,11,455	...	...	1,11,455	...	1,11,455	...	...	...	...	...	5,015	...	5,015	5,015	...	...	...	28,963	...	28,963	28,963
Hyderabad.	NIZAM'S ...	121	121	...	...	1,15,88,741	1,12,94,569	3,35,820	2,952	1,16,33,341	44,400	1,15,88,741	4,86,057	4,75,066	10,991	...	10,991	5,16,502	...	5,16,502	5,05,511	—1,12,192	...	—1,12,192	18,33,169	...	18,33,169	19,45,361
	KHAMGAON ...	8	8	...	...	4,85,054	4,85,298	...	...	4,85,298	244	4,85,054	35,239	23,815	11,394	...	11,394	21,827	...	21,827	10,433	37,402	...	37,402	1,48,022	367	1,48,389	1,10,987
	OOMRAOTTEE ...	6	6	...	...	4,37,278	4,37,278	...	...	4,37,278	...	4,37,278	60,134	45,691	14,443	...	14,443	19,678	...	19,678	5,235	33,033	...	33,033	1,16,266	2,337	1,18,603	85,570
	TOTAL ...	135	135	...	...	1,25,11,073	1,23,28,800	3,35,820	2,952	1,26,67,172	44,644	1,26,22,528	5,81,430	5,44,602	36,828	...	36,828	5,63,022	...	5,63,022	5,26,194	—41,757	...	—41,757	21,26,420	2,704	21,29,124	21,70,881

• 103 miles of broad gauge line are under construction, but not entered, as being the same Railway and work as the [illegible] open for traffic. † Section between Jhelum and Rawal Pindi, 67 miles, survey completed. Project awaiting the orders of Government.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

WEEKLY CONDITION REPORT OF THE DISTRESSED DISTRICTS OF THE MYSORE PROVINCES.

PROVINCE OF MYSORE.

(No. 50.)

Special Famine Report for the Week ending 19th January 1878.

Statement No. 50, regarding Famine Relief Operations in the Province of Mysore, for the Week ending the 19th January 1878.

There has been no change in prospects since the date of last Report. The tur and ballar are in flower again, and though again attacked by caterpillars, it is to a less degree than formerly. The harvesting of the dry crops is nearly completed, and the threshing of the ragi has commenced. The returns called for, as noted last week, will give a fairly correct idea of the out-turn, and the Census being over, officers are now more at liberty to move about their charges and report any change in the condition of the people. It will depend upon these returns and reports where and how soon Relief Works should be opened. Just at present there is a lull. Prices are very unsteady, but the tendency to rise is not so marked, and the threshing out of the ragi may produce a slight change for the better. Field labor is still in demand. The pressure upon Government Relief is consequently less, and, except for the pauper classes, there need be no apprehension that assistance will be needed for some little time. The desire of people in Relief Camps and on Works to re-visit their villages has been very strong, and the Mansion House Money has enabled them in many cases to effect their wish and to ascertain for themselves what their means of livelihood are likely to be: but recent reports go to shew that the villages will not be able to support these people for any length of time, and that the hope of winding up the Famine must be deferred. The difficulty of appreciating the real state of the Districts is increased by the great ravages of fever. Throughout the cold season, the prevalency of fever has been noticed, and that the Relief Officers had themselves severely suffered. The mortality from this cause in some parts is now reported to be alarming, and to be more severe than even cholera. Crops lie unharvested and lands unploughed, because whole families are prostrated by this epidemic.

2. Imports of grain by rail amounted to 1,628 tons, or 115 tons less than for the week previous. The Octroyi returns shew 470 tons, or 220 tons less, exported from Bangalore to points in the interior.

3. The number of laborers employed on the seven Civil Relief Works still open was 4,147, or a decrease of 262. The decrease has been in Chitaldrug, where some works have been closed and one Civil gang transferred to the Public Works Department: in the Hassan and Túmkúr Districts, the number again slightly increased.

4. Under the Department Public Works, 38,050 were employed, or 4,020 less than in the previous week. The falling off has been general throughout the Province except in the Túmkúr District, where the numbers have kept nearly stationary. The decrease of wage, the insistence upon a better out-turn of work, the rumour of a distribution of charitable funds in the villages, and the easier circumstances following upon the reaping of such crops as have been got, have all helped to produce this result. Hitherto this decline has been matter of congratulation, but under the somewhat changed prospects, the people would probably shew a wiser discretion were they to remain on the works.

The following is a list of the more important works:—

No	District.	Name of Work.	Number employed.	
			Previous Week.	Present Week.
1	Bangalore ...	State Railway	15,997	14,036
2	Do. ...	Bangalore Water Supply	1,955	1,909
3	Bangalore-Kolar ...	Bangalore-Bellary (*viâ* Devanhalli) Road	1,764	1,653
4	Bangalore ...	Mallappa Chetti's Tank	1,397	901
5	Do. ...	Bhadram Tank	2,173	1,943
6	Túmkúr ...	Bangalore Túmkúr Road	2,599	2,364
7	Do. ...	Túmkúr-Shimoga Road	3,288	3,276
8	Túmkúr-Chitaldrug ...	Túmkúr-Bellary Road	2,948	2,786
9	Túmkúr ...	Kunigal Yediyur Road	672	*672
10	Do. ...	Túmkúr-Maddagiri Road	3,340	3,365
11	Mysore ...	Mysore Water Works	1,518	1,437
12	Chitaldrug ...	Timmanhalli Tank	759	645
13	Do. ...	Chitaldrug-Chellakere Road	582	523
		Total ...	38,992	35,510

* Return not received.

5. Thirty-two Relief Camps were open in the Province, with 4,612 inmates, or a decrease of 1,244. There were 1,094 new admissions; 2,231 returned to their homes, and 759 were drafted to Relief Works. The following statement gives the daily average number relieved in each District and the cost per head:—

District.	Daily average number of persons relieved in Camps.				Cost per head.					
	Past Week.	Present Week.	Increase.	Decrease.	Past Week.			Present Week.		
					Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Bangalore	348	246	...	102	1	2	1	1	3	11
Kolar	412	294	...	118	0	14	10	0	14	3
Túmkúr	1,891	1,625	...	266	1	5	6	2	1	4
Mysore	393	148	...	245	1	0	2	1	10	10
Hassan	647	495	...	152	1	2	8	1	1	0
Kadur	283	161	...	122	1	1	8	0	15	5
Shimoga	...	...	...	...		...			...	
Chitaldrug	695	637	...	58	1	1	9	1	2	4
Bangalore Municipality	978	632	...	346	0	12	11	1	2	8
Mysore Municipality	209	374	165	...	2	0	4	0	13	9
Total ...	5,856	4,612	165	1,409	1	2	6	1	7	2

Bangalore,
26th January 1878.

By Order,
A. WINGATE,
Addl. Secretary.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

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

FOR THE MONTHS OF APRIL TO DECEMBER.

YEAR.	Bengal.		Inland Customs.		Madras.			British Burma.		Sind.			Bombay.			Total.		
	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.		Quantity.*	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.		Quantity.	Duty.		Quantity.	Duty.	
	Maunds.	Rs.	Maunds.	Rs.	Maunds.	Rs.		Maunds.	Rs.	Maunds.	Rs.		Maunds.	Rs.		Maunds.	Rs.	
1873-74 ...	6,164,803	2,00,35,610	3,880,729	1,14,65,810	4,469,775	81,05,381		524,594	1,09,912	119,662	64,767		1,875,964	33,42,975		17,035,527	4,31,24,455	
1874-75 ...	6,265,332	2,01,48,281	3,943,855	1,12,72,391	4,451,539	81,04,227		509,653	98,292	103,537	55,472		1,700,643	30,33,123		16,974,559	4,27,11,766	
1875-76 ...	6,069,387	1,95,68,366	3,981,304	1,13,38,406	4,650,271	84,94,475		785,989	1,26,201	142,375	71,798		1,874,722	33,52,970		17,504,048	4,29,52,216	
1876-77 ...	6,272,727	2,02,61,427	4,272,400	1,21,32,762	4,514,688	82,53,935		632,762	1,10,587	131,039	66,153		2,121,086	38,03,212		17,944,762	4,46,28,076	
1877-78 ...	6,360,109	2,04,83,630	4,080,890	1,15,18,891	4,922,845	89,66,771		494,505	91,501	195,916	98,690		2,190,294	37,99,745		18,244,559	4,49,59,228	
Average ...	6,226,472	2,00,99,463	4,031,847	1,15,45,652	4,601,824	83,84,958		589,500	1,07,298	138,506	71,376		1,952,542	34,66,405		17,540,691	4,36,75,152	

* The quantity on which Excise duty was collected is not included.

G. H. M. BATTEN,
Officiating Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPT. OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE,
(STATISTICAL BRANCH);
Calcutta, 1st February 1878.

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 JANUARY 1878.

General Remarks.—In Madras rain is reported from South Arcot, Chingleput, Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Madura, Coimbatore, and the Nilgiris: the harvest is progressing in most districts with a moderate outturn. The total number on works is 145,693, and on gratuitous relief 181,060: the former is 844 more and the latter 10,581 less than last week. In Mysore there has been no rain: the harvesting of dry crops continues, with an indifferent outturn in the eastern districts; prospects are not so good as was anticipated. The number on works for the week ending the 26th January was 42,197, and on gratuitous relief 6,408, a decrease of 4,282 and 1,150 on the figures of the previous week. In Bombay slight showers are reported from Sind and Broach: the reaping of the *rabi* is progressing. In the Central Provinces there has been no rain: it is however cloudy in many districts; prospects are good. In Berar the *rabi* is progressing favourably. Slight rain has fallen in Central India, where prospects are good. In Rajputana rain is reported from Jodhpore, Ajmere, Jeypore and Ulwar: the crops promise well. In Bengal rain has fallen in most districts of Behar, parts of the Bhágalpur division, Dinagepore, Jalpaiguri, and parts of Orissa; the *rabi* generally promises well. In Assam there has been a little rain: prospects are good. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh rain has fallen in almost all districts: the *rabi* is generally thriving, but fine weather is now required. More or less rain is also reported from every district in the Punjab, and prospects throughout the province are good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—		
Ganjam (Jan. 24th)	*Nil*	Rice 10·38, *raggi* 15·39, *cholum* 13·22, *cumboo* 14·92; average number daily fed at Berhampur and Aska 215.
Vizagapatam („ 28th)	...	Rice 10·1, *cholum* 16·1, *raggi* 15·8, *cumboo* 16·9; pasture and drinking water diminishing; crop of chillies good; sugarcane failed.
Godavery („ „)	*Nil*	Rice 8·79, *cholum* 18·18, *raggi* 17·93, *cumboo* 19·50; crops generally good, though slightly suffering from blight in some places; harvest of *cholum* and *cumboo* in progress, outturn ½ to ¾; anicut planked up, water two inches above stone crest.
Kistna („ 24th)	*Nil*	Rice 7·43, *cholum* 13·72, *raggi* 14·36, *cumboo* 13·93; on works 2,054; sick in relief hospitals 59; village relief 321; later dry crops, especially pulses, still suffering from insects; wet crops, paddy, *varagu*, castor and chillies, being harvested.
Nellore („ 26th)	*Nil*	Rice 7·53, *cholum* 11·26, *raggi* 12·61, *cumboo* 11·33; on D. P. W. works 12,860; canal 18,099; camps about 3,012; village relief 1,561; crops fair, but damaged by blight and insects; *varagu*, *aruga*, *raggi* and paddy being cut in parts.
Cuddapah („ 25th)	...	Rice 7·22, *cholum* 14·38, *raggi* 15·14, *cumboo* 15·06; on works 4,319, children 312, camps 2,181, village relief 4,586; paddy and *raggi* harvested in parts, outturn ¾.
Bellary („ 26th)	*Nil*	Rice 8·15, *cholum* 12·17, *raggi* 11·82, *cumboo* 11·21; on works 3,151; camps 1,770; village relief 5,445; sowing of second-crop paddy and dry crops in progress; standing crops, pulses, horse-gram, Bengal gram, oil-seeds, white *cholum* and cotton, generally promising and reaped in some places, though damaged by insects in others; future prospects good.
Kurnool („ „)	*Nil*	Rice 9·13, *cholum* 14·03, *raggi* 16·64, *cumboo* 12·94; on works 2,365; children 213; in camps 226; village relief 14,250; paddy being harvested, also *cholum* in some places.
North Arcot („ 25th)	*Nil*	Rice 8·21, *cholum* 10·3, *raggi* 10·3, *cumboo* 11·1, wheat 7·7; on works 28,171; children 2,453; camps and houses 11,469; village relief 13,195; crops affected with blight and insects in some places; harvest paddy, *raggi* and *cholum*, outturn poor.
South Arcot ...	Nearly 2·0 at Chellumbrum; slight at Cuddalore; none elsewhere.	Rice 9·86, *cholum* 14·70, *raggi* 14·42, *cumboo* 14·68; on works, Revenue Department 891, professional 1,415; camps 2,892; villages 15,516; cholera less; crops generally good; *cholum*, *raggi* and *varagu* harvested, outturn tolerable.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—*continued.*		
Tanjore (Jan. 26th)	2·96	Rice 9·35, *cholum* 14·62, *raggi* 17·92, *cumboo* 15·30; rivers below ¼; crops wet thriving, except some in Tritrapundi taluk damaged by flood; dry in good condition; harvest, wet, *pongal samba* and *samba*; dry, *varagu* and *raggi*; outturn, wet ¾ to full, dry ½ to ⅝.
Trichinopoly („ 26th)	1·24 (average of district.)	Rice 9·07, *cholum* 2·00, available in Museri taluk only, *raggi* 1·60, *cumboo* 18·71; on works 3,754; children 624; in camps 272; village relief 3,689; standing crops good; damage by locusts; slight harvests continue with outturn between a 9 and 12 anna crop.
Madura („ „)	·47 (average of district.)	Rice 9·82, *raggi* 18·21, *cumboo* 22·66; on works 4,251; children 651; in camps 2,262; village relief 7,126; paddy harvested in several parts.
Tinnevelly („ „)	...	Rice 10·20, *raggi* 24·75, *cumboo* 31·05; camps and houses 9; village relief 90; standing crops generally good; harvest of dry crops in parts, outturn fair.
Coimbatore („ „)	·01	Rice 9·07, *cholum* 12·33, *raggi* 14·29, *cumboo* 20·82; on works 26,463; camps and houses 7,063; children 719; village relief 5,072; crops generally good; damages from insects in parts; harvest of paddy, *cholum*, *raggi* and *cumboo* in 8 taluks, outturn, paddy ¼ to full, dry grains $\frac{1}{16}$ to ½ in parts.
Nilgiris („ „)	·68	Rice 7·93, *cholum* 8·17, *raggi* 11·67, *cumboo* 13·86.
Salem („ 28th)	*Nil*	Rice 8·03, *raggi* 11·08, *cumboo* 12·33, *cholum* 9·21; on works 28,100, camps 6,480; village relief 15,710; harvest of paddy and *raggi*; outturn ¾.
South Canara(„ 26th)	*Nil*	Rice 12·32, *raggi* 13·21; second rice crop harvesting commenced in parts.
Malabar („ „)	*Nil*	Rice 10·77, *raggi* 13·46; rain not needed; harvesting of second crop progressing in almost all taluks, outturn about average; prospects good.
Chingleput („ „)	1·5 (average in 3 taluks); *nil* in the other 3 taluks.	Rice 8·01, *raggi* 11·71, *cumboo* 10·56, *cholum* 12·67; on works 3,131; children 672; camps 1,707; village relief 43,298; crops generally good, except where injury has been done by insects; *kar*, *samba*, *raggi*, *cumboo* and gingelly harvested in parts in 4 taluks, outturn from ½ to ¾, *raggi* full.
Madras („ 29th)	·06	Rice 7·3, *raggi* 10·64, *cholum* 9·8. *General Remarks.*—General prospects unchanged; prices fluctuating; total number on works 145,693; total number gratuitously relieved 181,060; export of grain by rail from Madras during the week ending the 26th January 1,636 tons.
Bombay—(Jan. 30th).		
Sind—		
Kurrachee ...	Slight rain in Kurrachee; ·03 in Sehwan.	River on 25th 7 feet 11 inches, last year 4 feet 2 inches; small-pox in 1 and measles in 2 talukas.
Hyderabad ...	...	Small-pox in Mohbat Dero taluka, 1 death; small-pox continues in Moro and Mirpur.
Upper Sind Frontier ...	Rain in Kashmor for 3 days.	Weather cold; health fair.
Guzerat—		
Ahmedabad ...	...	*Rabi* crops slightly injured by insects and blight.
Surat ...	...	Thirty-one deaths from cholera at Surat.
Broach ...	·02 in Amod.	Public health good, but cholera in Ankleswar; harvesting progressing
Khandesh and Násik.		
Khandesh ...	...	Reaping of *rabi* progressing.
Násik ...	...	Reaping of wheat and gram commenced.
Konkan.		
Tanna ...	...	*Rabi* crops good; cholera in Karjat.
Colába (Jan. 28th)	...	Weather cold; public health good except in Pen, Roha and Mánguon talukas, where slight fever prevails; *rabi* crop healthy.
Ratnágiri („ 23rd)	...	State of *waingani* crops good; 2 deaths from cholera in Khed taluka; cattle disease in a few villages in Dápoli taluka.
Deccan.		
Poona ...	...	No change.
Ahmednagar ...	*Nil*	
Satara ...	...	Fever prevalent in some talukas.
Southern Mahratta Country.		
Belgaum ...	...	Weather fine; crops improving.
Dharwar ...	...	Wheat, gram and late *jowari* not promising; other crops promising; no improvement in public health; cattle disease in Bankápur taluka.
Kanara ...	...	Second crop cultivation progressing; fever continues; one death from cholera.
Kaládgi ...	...	*Rabi* generally good and ripening, except slight injury to cotton, wheat and gram from blight in four talukas.
Kattywar and Gaekwar's Territory.		
Rájkot ...	...	Weather very cold; small-pox in Nawánagar and Sorath.
Baroda ...	...	No change in crops; small-pox has appeared in the northern division. *General Remarks.*—Slight showers in parts of Sind; reaping of *rabi* progressing generally; weather generally very cold.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—		
Chittagong ...	*Nil*	Weather cool and fine; state and prospects of the crops are good; 67,850 maunds of rice and 12,305 maunds of paddy have been imported, mostly for re-export; prices range from 13 to 25 seers per rupee.
Noakholly ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; the cold-weather crops are progressing favourably; public health is good.
Chittagong Hill Tracts...	*Nil*	Weather very cold throughout the week; the hill people have begun to cut jungles for their *jooms;* the prospects of the mustard which are not destroyed by insects are fair.
Hill Tipperah ...	*Nil*	Weather warmer than usual at this time of the year; nothing new to report about the crops this week.
Backergunge ...	*Nil*	All is well.
Furreedpore ...	*Nil*	Weather cool; the state and prospects of the winter crops are fair.
Dacca ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable, but warmer than last week; state and prospects of the crops are favourable.
Mymensingh ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; there is nothing unfavourable to report about the crops.
Tipperah ...	*Nil*	Weather fair, a little cloudy in the west; about half the mustard crop has been gathered; most of the *boro dhan* and about half the chillies have been transplanted; part of the sugarcane crop has been cut; the state of the cold-weather crop is flourishing; average price of rice is about Rs. 2-6 per maund.
24-Pergunnahs ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; the reaping of the *amun* crop is over; fever has much abated, but cholera still prevails in some places.
Jessore ...	*Nil*	Weather a little warmer than last week; state and prospects of the winter crops are favourable; ploughing for the spring crops is beginning.
Nuddea ...	*Nil*	Weather generally fair and cool; prospects are fair; the cold-weather crops are said to be coming on well; fever and cholera are reported from Bongong; the reports from Kooshtea are favourable.
Moorshedabad ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; the reaping of the *amun dhan* is finished; the prospects of the *rabi* and other standing crops continue to be favourable; fever and cholera are on the decrease, except in Bharatpur, Burwa, and Hariharpára.
Pubna ...	*Nil*	Weather cool; the harvesting of *huldee* and sugarcane is still going on; the prospects of the *rabi* crops continue good; fever has not as yet quite disappeared from the Pubna town.
Rajshahye ...	*Nil*	Weather cold and clear; the *amun* harvest is nearly finished; the crop has yielded an outturn a little over the average; the seedlings of the *boro* rice have germinated freely and are looking well.
Rogra ...	*Nil*	Weather clear and seasonable; north-west wind prevailing; nothing to report about the crops; prices are stationary; cholera is on the decrease in Adamdighi, and has entirely disappeared from Pánchbibi.
Dinagepore ...	0·59	Weather fair, getting warm; the harvest of rice is 14 annas.
Rungpore ...	*Nil*	Weather cold and fine; the crops are generally good; the tobacco crop is not so forward as in last year.
Cooch Behar ...	*Nil*	Weather very cold in the first part of the week, but is now warmer; the reaping of the *amun* crop is over, and the outturn is good; the new rice is selling at Rs. 3 per maund; the prospects of the cold-weather crops on the ground are so far good, but rain is required; fever is abating, and the general health has improved.
Jalpáiguri ...	0·13	The last few days the weather has got decidedly warmer; prospects of tobacco and other cold-weather crops are good.
Darjeeling ...	0·30	Weather very changeable, sometimes bright sunshine, and again very misty; the rice crop has turned out well; ground is being prepared for sowing seed; the young wheat, barley, and buckwheat in the hills are doing well.
Midnapore ...	*Nil*	Weather getting rapidly warmer; prospects of the crops are fair as before.
Howrah ...	*Nil*	Weather rather agreeable, neither too cold nor too hot; for the last few days the southern breeze has commenced blowing; the reaping of the *amun* crop is almost complete; sugarcane has grown in abundance, and the general state of the crop can be pronounced good.
Hooghly ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; the late rice harvest is over; the result is an average crop; the *rabi* crops on the ground are doing well; there has been a change for the better in the state of public health.
Burdwan ...	*Nil*	The prospects of the *rabi* crops are favourable; cholera has broken out in the Bood-Bood sub-division, and still continues at Culna; fever is also prevalent in the Bood-Bood sub-division.
Bankoora ...	*Nil*	Weather gradually getting warmer, foggy on the morning of the 26th; the state and prospects of the crops are the same as reported last week.
Beerbhoom ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable, cloudy on the 26th; no change to report in the state and prospects of the crops.
Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	*Nil*	Weather fine, getting warm; no change in the state and prospects of the crops since last report; exportation of rice is active.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*continued.*		
Bhágalpur ...	1·20	Weather clear and cold; the prospects of the *rabi* crops are good, but more rain is wanted, especially in the Soopole sub-division; prices of food-grains are still rising, owing to large exportations up-country by rail; general health is good.
Monghyr ...	0·54	Weather seasonable; estate and prospects of the crops are good.
Purneah ...	0·99	Weather clear and cool; the prospects of the *rabi* crops still continue good, but more rain would be beneficial, particularly to the south of the district; *toorá* is being plucked.
Maldah ...	*Nil*	Weather fair; the *boro* paddy plants are being transplanted, and in some places irrigated; the *haimanti* paddy and *rabi* crops are being reaped; fever of the malarious type is raging fearfully in some places.
Durbhunga ...	0·77	Weather clear and sometimes cloudy; the prospects of the *rabi* crops are fair; prices are still rising owing to exportation; public health is good.
Mozufferpore ...	1·27	Weather seasonable and cold; the *rabi* crops are doing well; prices of food-grains are stationary.
Sarun ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; west wind prevailing; the prospects of the *rabi* crops continue fair; no more rain is wanted; mustard is in seed; poppy is in flower; prices have fallen; public health is good.
Chumparun ...	0·58	Weather seasonable; the prospects of the crops continue favourable; importation of *makai* from Tirhoot continues; prices are stationary; public health is good.
Patna ...	0·35	Weather seasonably cold; the harvesting of the rice crop is almost completed; prospects of the *rabi* crops continue good; health is good.
Gya ...	*Nil*	Sky clear and weather cool; maximum thermometer in the shade 78·2°; peas and mustard are being reaped generally; in Jehanabad the *rabi* requires no more rain; in Nowáda the crops are everywhere excellent; but in Aurungabad it is reported that the linseed, pulse, and peas have suffered damage from the late heavy rains.
Shahabad ...	0·60	Weather clear, and cloudy occasionally; the *rabi* crops continue promising owing to the late rains; peas and gram are ripening; prices have risen.
Hazáribágh ...	*Nil*	Weather warmer than in the preceding week; state and prospects of the crops remain unchanged.
Lohardugga ...	*Nil*, except a shower in one police circle in the extreme south.	The prospects of the *rabi* crops are good; public health is good.
Manbhoom ...	*Nil*	Weather very warm, and all signs of rain have disappeared; the prospects of the *mohwa* crop depend upon rain now, and more a month hence; if rain does not fall, a failure of the crop is apprehended, and consequent distress amongst the labouring classes and the poorer agriculturists in parts of the district; cholera is reported to have made its appearance in Ráipur in the south of the district.
Singbhoom ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; nothing to report about the crops; the district is healthy.
Balasore ...	*Nil*	Weather warm for the season; the *rabi* crops are doing well, and in some places being reaped; fever is still prevalent in the north; otherwise the public health is good.
Cuttack ...	A heavy shower at Jajpore on the 22nd.	Mornings cloudy; weather hot in the day time; no change about the crops and public health since last report.
Pooree ...	*Nil* Khorda 0·07	Weather warm for the season; *sárad* rice is being harvested; the crop is deficient; mustard, *urhur* and sugarcane are being cut; *moong* and *kaldi* promise well; the tobacco crop is likely to be a good one; the *dalua* rice plants are looking well in low lands, but on the uplands are suffering for want of rain; the *mandia* crop in the salt tracts is suffering severely for the same reason; the loss of the *sárad* rice crop on the sea coast tracts to the north-east of Pooree has been considerable; common rice is selling from 13½ to 21 seers per rupee; export by the Chilka Lake and by road to the Madras Presidency has increased; there is shipping waiting in the port of Pooree for rice; cholera is reported from some places.
		General Remarks.—Rain has fallen in most districts of Behar and in Dinagepore, Darjeeling, and Jalpáiguri; there has been a heavy shower at Jajpore and a slight one at Khorda, and also in the extreme south of Lohardugga; the general prospects of the cold-weather and other standing crops are favourable, but rain is wanted for the upland *dalua* rice and *mandia* crop in Pooree and for the *mohwa* crop in Manbhoom; some of the cold-weather crops in the Aurungabad sub-division of Gya are said to have been damaged by the late rains, and the *sárad* rice harvest in Pooree is deficient; prices have risen and are still rising in several districts owing to exportation; the public health seems to have improved everywhere except in parts of Burdwan and Moorshedabad; in Maldah, malarious fever is prevalent in some places.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
N. W. P. and Oudh—(Jan. 30th).		
Benares (Jan. 29th)	·4 (average of district).	Rain has done good; prospects continue favourable.
Allahabad („ „)	...	Prospects good.
Jhánsi („ 30th)	A slight shower on 26th instant.	Prospects good.
Agra („ 29th)	·1 to ·5 in five pergunnahs; slight sprinkling in three others.	Crops thriving.
Meerut („ 30th)	Rain at Meerut and in districts.	Prices unaltered; prospects good.
Bareilly („ „)	Rain on 26th and 27th instant.	No damage if fine weather continues now.
Kumaun („ 28th)	45 hours continuous rain from morning of 26th instant.	Weather still unsettled; rain injurious to wheat crop.
Lucknow („ 30th)	·7	*Rabi* prospects good.
Sitapur („ „)	·6	Dry weather requried.
Partabgarh („ 28th)	·6	Prospects good.
Fyzabad („ 30th)	·3	No change.
		General Remarks.—Rain has fallen during the week in most districts; fine weather now wanted; the *rabi* generally is doing well and prospects are good.
Punjab—(Jan. 29th)—		
Delhi ...	1·0	Prospects improved; general health good; small-pox decreasing in the city, but extending in district.
Hissar ...	0·7	Weather still cold and cloudy; crops now thriving; health generally good.
Umballa ...	2·0	In these four districts health and agricultural prospects good.
Jullundur ...	0·5	
Amritsar ...	1·7	
Lahore ...	0·1	
Ráwalpindi ...	1·0	Some injury to crops has been caused by this rain; public health good.
Mooltan ...	A drizzling rain.	Crops and health good.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	0·2	Agricultural prospects fair; health good.
Peshávar ...	2·0	
		General Remarks.—With the further improvement reported from the southern districts, the agricultural prospects throughout the province may be considered generally good.
Central Provinces—(Jan. 30th).		
Upper Godávari (Jan. 26th)	...	*Kharif* threshing continues; health good; prices steady.
Sambalpur ...	...	Clear; harvest completed; health good.
Raipur ...	...	Clear; cool; *kharif* threshing continues; prospects of *rabi* good; prices unchanged.
Biláspur ...	...	Clear; *kharif* threshing continues; *rabi* good; fever continues; prices steady.
Bálaghát ...	...	Cloudy; hot; prospects of superior kind of *rabi* favourable; fever decreasing; prices rising.
Chhindwára ...	...	Clear; frost and insects injured linseed and pulses; wheat good; fever continues; prices rising.
Chánda (Jan. 27th)	...	Clear; cool; rice threshing continues; *rabi* injured by insects; wheat favourable; cattle disease continues; prices stationary.
Betúl („ 28th)	...	Days hot; nights cool; prospects of wheat excellent; fever continues prices stationary.
Bhandára („ 29th)	...	Clear and cloudy alternately; *rabi*, except wheat, injured by insects and continuous cloudy weather; fever continues; prices rising.
Nágpur („ 30th)	...	Cool; *kharif* threshing continues; *rabi* good, except linseed and pulses, which have been injured by insects; small-pox prevalent.
Nimár ...	...	Cool; prospects good; small-pox and cattle disease continue; price srisen.
Hoshangabad ...	...	Cloudy; warm; *rabi* crops partially damaged.
Narsinghpur ...	...	Prospects of *rabi* fair; prices rising.
Jubbulpore ...	...	Clear; cool; *rabi* favourable; health good; prices rising.
Saugor ...	...	*Rabi* crops, save those affected by frost, doing well; health good; prices rising.
Seoni ...	...	Clear; *rabi* favourable; fever decreasing; prices rising.
Damoh ...	...	*Rabi* pulses injured by blight; wheat good; prices rising.
Mandla ...	...	Cool and pleasant; *kharif* threshing continues; *rabi* good; fever prevalent; prices rising.
		General Remarks.—Prices rising; prospects of wheat still favourable; cloudy weather continues in several districts.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
British Burma ...	...	No report received.
Assam—		
Gauháti (Jan. 30th)	·19; slight showers on 23rd and 28th.	Weather unsettled; prospects of crops favourable.
Sylhet („ „)	*Nil*	Cold-weather crops doing well.
Mysore and Coorg— (Jan. 30th)	...	Harvesting of dry crops continues, and the outturn being indifferent in eastern districts, prospects not quite so good as first anticipated; prices stationary or slightly easier, but still very high; for week ending 26th,—on Civil Relief Works 4,147, on Professional Department works 38,050, and gratuitously relieved 6,408.
Hyderabad Assigned Districts—		
Amráoti (Jan. 30th)	...	*Rabi* crops are progressing favourably.
Central India— (Jan. 30th)		
Gwalior ...	Slight rain.	Weather cold; prospects good, though water-supply scarce in wells and rivers.
Sutna ...		
Ruttam ...		
Rajputana—		
Jodhpore (Jan. 30th)	Slight rain on Saturday.	Latter part of week cloudy; good fall of rain would benefit crops greatly; fever prevalent.
Deoli („ 28th)	*Nil*	Health good; prospects unchanged.
Kotah („ „)		
Tonk („ „)		
Ajmere („ 30th)	Partial rain in portion of district.	Slight damage from frost anticipated; prospects still favourable.
Jeypore („ „)	·25	Agricultural prospects favourable; public health good.
Ulwur („ „)	·55 on 26th; (average of 8 pergunnahs.)	Some damage done by hailstones in one pergunnah.

ERRATA.—On page 156 of the Supplement to the *Gazette of India* of the 26th ultimo, opposite Kurrachee, for "in Mánjhand 9·16, in Tatta 9·40" read "in Mánjhand 8·16, in Tatta 8·40."

G. H. M. BATTEN,
Offg. 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. 6. } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1878. { Register No. 33.

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.

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 Wednesday, the 23rd January 1878.

The Council adjourned to Thursday, the 31st January 1878.

CALCUTTA; *The 23rd January 1878.*

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Department.

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 Thursday, the 31st January 1878.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, G.M.S.I., *presiding.*
His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, C.S.I.
His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, G.C.B.
The Hon'ble Sir E. C. Bayley, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Sir A. J. Arbuthnot, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Sir J. Strachey, K.C.S.I.
Lieutenant-General the Hon'ble Sir E. B. Johnson, K.C.B.
The Hon'ble Whitley Stokes, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble F. R. Cockerell.
The Hon'ble B. W. Colvin.
The Hon'ble Mahárájá Jotíndra Mohan Tagore.
The Hon'ble T. C. Hope, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Sir Shamsherparkásh the Rájá of Sirmur, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mumtáz-ud-Daula Nawáb Sir Muhammad Faiz Alí Khán, Bahádur, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble T. H. Thornton, D.C.L., C.S.I.
The Hon'ble E. C. Morgan.

NEW MEMBER.

The Hon'ble T. H. THORNTON took his seat as an Additional Member.

TREASURE-TROVE BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR EDWARD BAYLEY presented the report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the law relating to Treasure-trove. He said the

report of the Committee would, he thought, explain itself. It would be observed that they had received a very large number of communications on this Bill, and its provisions had been, considering its importance, the subject of a very unusual amount of criticism. The result had been that considerable changes had been made. It would be seen that no substantial change had been made in the policy of the Bill, but the wording of it had been very considerably altered, with the effect, he hoped, of making it a practical working measure. There being no real change in the policy of the Bill or in any of its substantial provisions, the Committee did not think it necessary to recommend that it should be republished, and he therefore now presented the report, and hoped that it would be shortly taken into consideration by the Council.

ASSIMILATION OF POWERS (NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH) BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR EDWARD BAYLEY also introduced the Bill to assimilate certain powers of the Local Governments of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and moved that it be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Messrs. Stokes and Colvin, the Hon'ble Sir Shamsherparkásh the Rájá of Sirmur and the Mover. He had before explained to the Council that this Bill was really little more than a technical measure. It affected altogether four Acts, the Oudh Rent Act, the Oudh Land Revenue Act, the Oudh Laws Act and the Prisons' Act. The Oudh Rent Act was affected in four of its sections. By section 29 of that Act, the Chief Commissioner of Oudh was allowed to make rules for the guidance of Settlement-officers with the sanction of the Governor General in Council. As Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces, he could make such rules without the sanction of the Governor General in Council. By section 85 of the same Act, the Chief Commissioner of Oudh was empowered to declare to which of the first three grades of Courts the Court of any Assistant Commissioner shall belong, and to invest any tahsíldár with the powers of any of the same grades of Courts, but this also only with the sanction of the Governor General in Council. By section 87, he was empowered, subject to the orders of the Governor General in Council, to invest any officer who was making or revising settlements with the powers of a Collector, or of a Deputy Collector, or of an Assistant Collector, and so on. And by section 91, whenever the state of public business required it, the Chief Commissioner might vest a Deputy Collector with the powers of a Collector for the trial and determination of suits under the Act, but this also only with the authority of the Governor General in Council.

Under the Oudh Revenue Act, similarly, by section 4, the appointment of Commissioners was to be subject to the rules which the Governor General in Council might prescribe. By sections 7 and 9 of the same Act, there were similar limitations as to the powers which the Chief Commissioner might confer on Assistant Commissioners in charge of districts, and also to certain other powers which he might confer on certain persons either by name or by official classes or by official titles; and in section 14 and following sections of chapter III of the same Act, as well as in sections 183, 212 and 222, there were a number of similar limitations to the powers of the Chief Commissioner in Oudh; and in section 43 of the same Act, to the power given to the Chief Commissioner to confirm finally certain minor settlements made from time to time of small portions of the land-revenue.

Again, under the Oudh Laws Act, section 39, the Chief Commissioner was empowered to make subsidiary rules as to the discipline and remuneration of the Village and Road Police, the disposal of unclaimed property, public health and conservancy at fairs and other public assemblies, and for imposing municipal taxes for those purposes; as to the manner of keeping records, the appointment and dismissal of ministerial officers other than those employed in the Civil Courts, and the extent of land in respect of which a proprietor or under-proprietor was to be held to be a tenant with a right of occupancy. All these powers were subject to limitations by which they could only be exercised under the orders or subject to the control of the Governor General in Council.

In all these cases similar powers were exercised by the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces without such limitations, and the limitations moreover had been found to create delay and inconvenience in the working of the administration.

Similarly, in the Prisons' Act, which was a general Act, not confined to the Province of Oudh, power had been taken for the Chief Commissioner himself to appoint an Inspector General of Prisons without sanction from the Government of India, and the Chief Commissioner was declared to be a Local Government within the definition of the Act.

This explanation would show to the Council the correctness of what he had said on a former occasion, namely, that the alterations to be effected by the Bill were purely technical and for the purpose of facilitating the administration, and would in no respect interfere with any peculiar custom or substantive law now in force in Oudh, but would merely give the Lieutenant-Governor in Oudh precisely the same powers in regard to the ordinary duties of administration as he possessed in the North-Western Provinces.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR EDWARD BAYLEY then moved that the Bill be published in the *Government Gazette, North-Western Provinces and Oudh*, in English and in such other languages as the Local Government thinks fit.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

DISTRESSED SEAMEN'S EXPENSES RECOVERY BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES presented the report of the Select Committee on the Bill to provide for the recovery in British India of wages due to, and expenses incurred in respect of, certain seamen and apprentices.

NORTHERN INDIA LICENSE BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR JOHN STRACHEY presented the report of the Select Committee on the Bill for the licensing of trades and dealings in the Panjáb, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

ADDITIONAL RATES (NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES) BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR JOHN STRACHEY also presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill for the levy of Additional Rates on Land in the North-Western Provinces.

ADDITIONAL RATES (OUDH) BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR JOHN STRACHEY also presented the report of the Select Committee on the Bill for the levy of Additional Rates on Land in Oudh.

ADDITIONAL RATES (PANJÁB) BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR JOHN STRACHEY also presented the report of the Select Committee on the Bill for the levy of Additional Rates on Land in the Panjáb.

ADDITIONAL RATES (CENTRAL PROVINCES) BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR JOHN STRACHEY then asked leave to postpone the presentation of the report of the Select Committee on the Bill for the levy of Additional Rates on Land in the Central Provinces, which the Committee had not yet been able to dispose of. As there was no motion now before the Council, it would be irregular if he were to make any remarks on the subject of these Bills. But with His Excellency the President's permission, he might be allowed to say that he hoped, at the meeting of the Council next week, to be permitted to move that the reports of the Select Committee on these Bills be taken into consideration, and then also to move that the Bills be finally disposed of.

Leave was granted.

STAMPS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. COCKERELL moved that the Hon'ble Mr. Morgan be added to the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Stamps and Court-fees.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Wednesday, the 6th February 1878.

CALCUTTA;
The 31st January, 1878.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Department.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. XLIX OF 1877.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending 9th Dec. 1876.	For week ending 8th Dec. 1877.	Total from 1st January to 9th Dec. 1876.	Total from 1st January to 8th Dec. 1877.	Total Increase in 1877.	Total Decrease in 1877.
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
First 12 days of Jan. 1878.	East Indian, Main ...	8,30,327	7,53,564	2,99,53,433	3,70,94,470	71,41,037	...
Ditto ...	Ditto, Jabalpur ..	1,08,260	83,347	23,01,619	43,48,396	20,46,777	...
12th Jan. 1878	Eastern Bengal ...	62,857	74,882	30,80,319	41,07,759	10,27,440	...
Ditto ...	Oudh and Rohilkhand	80,215	83,804	31,35,621	39,71,936	8,36,315	...
Ditto ...	Sind, Punjab & Delhi	1,85,160	1,56,656	73,91,678	90,87,785	16,96,107	...
5th ditto ...	Madras ...	1,85,576	1,33,161	64,29,109	94,38,755	30,09,646	...
29th Dec. 1877	South Indian ...	39,595	48,739	18,20,958	30,11,528	12,10,570	...
19th Jan. 1878	Great Indian Peninsula	8,34,206	6,25,416	2,22,00,454	3,04,17,165	82,16,711	...
Ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	1,35,218	1,58,815	62,19,300	70,81,475	8,62,175	...
	TOTAL ...	24,61,414	21,18,684	8,25,32,491	10,85,59,269	2,60,26,778	...
	State.						
Ditto ...	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	1,945	2,092	92,238	1,10,426	18,188	...
Ditto ...	Nalhati ...	1,322	1,522	69,150	83,594	14,444	...
12th ditto ...	Rajputana ...	41,009	48,904	20,79,433	24,49,757	3,70,324	...
19th ditto ...	Holkar ...	6,568	6,584	3,58,022	3,62,842	4,820	...
22nd Dec. 1877	Khamgaon ...	...	681	(*a*)31,067	(*b*)48,134	17,067	...
Ditto ...	Amraoti ...	1,706	1,870	64,642	68,331	3,689	...
Ditto ...	Wardha Valley ...	1,244	3,058	(*c*)17,974	69,050	51,076	...
Ditto ...	Nizam's ...	26,287	17,098	5,25,735	7,67,414	2,41,679	...
First 5 days of Jan. 1878.	Tirhut ...	2,120	7,625	1,57,892	2,70,612	1,12,720	...
22nd Dec. 1877	Punjab Northern ...	9,541	13,615	4,43,191	6,51,498	2,08,307	...
19th Jan. 1878	Neemuch ...	898	1,921	(*d*)19,502	71,272	51,770	...
Last 9 days of Dec. 1877.	Northern Bengal ...	...	7,948	...	(*e*)34,519	34,519	...
29th Dec. 1877	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ...	...	11,747	...	(*f*)3,00,562	3,00,562	...
	TOTAL ...	92,640	1,24,665	38,58,846	52,88,011	14,29,165	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	25,54,054	22,43,349	8,63,91,337	11,38,47,280	2,74,55,943	...

(*a*)—Total receipts from 1st January to 15th July 1876, after which the line was closed.
(*b*)—Total receipts from 1st January to 31st August, and from 15th November to 8th December 1877.
(*c*)—Total receipts from 1st January to 3rd June, and from 5th to 9th December 1876.
(*d*)—Total receipts from 3rd August to 9th December 1876.
(*e*)—Total receipts from 28th August to 8th December 1877.
(*f*)—Total receipts from 2nd May to 8th December 1877.

No. L OF 1877.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending 16th Dec. 1876.	For week ending 15th Dec. 1877.	Total from 1st January to 16th Dec. 1876.	Total from 1st January to 15th Dec. 1877.	Total Increase in 1877.	Total Decrease in 1877.
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
First 12 days of Jany. 1878.	East Indian, Main ...	8,68,909	7,02,383	3,08,22,342	3,77,96,853	69,74,511	...
Ditto ...	Ditto, Jabalpur	1,27,230	64,060	24,28,849	44,12,456	19,83,607	...
12th Jany. 1878	Eastern Bengal ...	66,780	71,640	31,47,099	41,79,399	10,32,300	...
12th ditto ...	Oudh and Rohilkhand	77,829	71,781	32,13,450	40,43,717	8,30,267	...
12th ditto ...	Sind, Punjab & Delhi	1,78,444	1,57,095	75,70,122	92,44,880	16,74,758	...
5th ditto ...	Madras ...	1,95,513	1,35,527	66,24,622	95,74,282	29,49,660	...
29th Dec. 1877	South Indian ...	44,733	43,336	18,65,691	30,54,864	11,89,173	...
19th Jany. 1878	Great Indian Peninsula	7,03,692	5,48,192	2,29,04,146	3,09,65,357	80,61,211	...
19th ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	1,48,876	1,69,149	63,68,176	72,50,624	8,82,448	...
	TOTAL ...	24,12,006	19,63,163	8,49,44,497	11,05,22,432	2,55,77,935	...
	State.						
19th Jany. 1878	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	1,756	1,894	93,094	1,12,320	18,326	...
19th ditto ...	Nalhati ...	2,239	1,689	71,389	85,283	13,894	...
12th ditto ...	Rajputana ...	61,346	55,108	21,40,779	25,04,865	3,64,086	...
19th ditto ...	Holkar ...	5,861	7,582	3,68,883	3,70,424	6,541	...
22nd Dec. 1877	Khamgaon ...	...	830	(*a*)31,067	(*b*)48,964	17,897	...
22nd ditto ...	Amraoti ...	1,383	1,453	66,025	69,784	3,759	...
22nd ditto ...	Wardha Valley ...	909	2,117	(*c*)18,883	71,167	52,284	...
22nd ditto ...	Nizam's ...	15,287	16,632	5,41,022	7,84,046	2,43,024	...
First 5 days of Jan. 1878.	Tirhut ...	2,390	7,934	1,60,282	2,78,546	1,18,264	...
22nd Dec. 1877	Punjab Northern ...	9,666	12,976	4,52,857	6,64,474	2,11,617	...
19th Jan. 1878.	Neemuch ...	973	2,023	(*d*)20,475	73,295	52,820	...
Last 9 days of Dec. 1877.	Northern Bengal ...	...	1,915	...	(*e*)36,434	36,434	...
29th Dec. 1877	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ...	...	12,182	...	(*f*)3,12,744	3,12,744	...
	TOTAL ...	1,01,810	1,24,335	39,60,656	54,12,346	14,51,690	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	25,13,816	20,87,498	8,89,05,153	11,59,34,778	2,70,29,625	...

(*a*)—Total receipts from 1st January to 15th July 1876, after which the line was closed.
(*b*)—Total receipts from 1st January to 31st August, and from 15th November to 15th December 1877.
(*c*)—Total receipts from 1st January to 3rd June, and from 5th to 16th December 1876.
(*d*)—Total receipts from 3rd August to 16th December 1876.
(*e*)—Total receipts from 28th August to 15th December 1877.
(*f*)—Total receipts from 2nd May to 15th December 1877.

No. LI OF 1877.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending 23rd Dec. 1876.	For week ending 22nd Dec. 1877.	Total from 1st January to 23rd Dec. 1876.	Total from 1st January to 22nd Dec. 1877.	Total Increase in 1877.	Total Decrease in 1877.
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
First 12 days of Jan. 1878.	East Indian, Main ...	9,27,582	7,82,657	3,17,49,924	3,85,79,510	68,29,586	...
Ditto	Ditto, Jabalpur	98,713	73,521	25,27,562	44,85,977	19,58,415	...
12th Jan. 1878	Eastern Bengal ...	62,286	68,233	32,09,385	42,47,632	10,38,247	...
Ditto ...	Oudh and Rohilkhand	82,731	78,436	32,96,181	41,22,153	8,25,972	...
Ditto ...	Sind, Punjab & Delhi	2,19,003	2,04,149	77,89,125	94,49,029	16,59,904	...
5th ditto ...	Madras ...	2,13,798	1,47,849	68,38,420	97,22,131	28,83,711	...
29th Dec. 1877	South Indian ...	42,950	55,585	19,08,641	31,10,449	12,01,808	...
19th Jan. 1878	Great Indian Peninsula	6,71,228	6,06,841	2,35,75,374	3,15,72,198	79,96,824	...
Ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	1,61,189	1,89,570	65,29,365	74,40,194	9,10,829	...
	TOTAL ...	24,79,480	22,06,841	8,74,23,977	11,27,29,273	2,53,05,296	...
	State.						
19th Jan. 1878	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	1,799	3,316	95,793	1,15,636	19,843	...
Ditto ...	Nalhati ...	1,776	1,647	73,165	86,930	13,765	...
12th ditto ...	Rajputana ...	58,448	47,250	21,99,227	25,52,115	3,52,888	...
19th ditto ...	Holkar ...	7,010	8,888	3,70,893	3,79,312	8,419	...
22nd Dec. 1877	Khamgaon ...	588	827	(*a*)31,655	(*b*)49,791	18,136	...
Ditto ...	Amraoti ...	1,752	1,487	67,777	71,271	3,494	...
Ditto ...	Wardha Valley ...	1,075	3,249	(*c*)19,958	74,416	54,458	...
Ditto ...	Nizam's	15,600	17,343	5,56,622	8,01,389	2,44,767	...
First 5 days of Jan. 1878.	Tirhut ...	1,986	8,004	1,62,268	2,86,550	1,24,282	...
22nd Dec. 1877	Punjab Northern ...	11,093	11,898	4,63,950	6,76,372	2,12,422	...
19th Jan. 1878	Neemuch ...	906	2,150	(*d*)21,381	75,445	54,064	...
Last 9 days of Dec. 1877.	Northern Bengal ...	...	2,092	...	(*e*)38,526	38,526	...
29th Dec. 1877	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ...	...	13,629	...	(*f*)3,26,373	3,26,373	...
	TOTAL ...	1,02,033	1,21,780	40,62,689	55,34,126	14,71,437	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	25,81,513	23,28,621	9,14,86,666	11,82,63,399	2,67,76,733	...

(*a*)—Total receipts from 1st January to 15th July, and from 15th to 23rd December 1876.
(*b*)—Total receipts from 1st January to 31st August, and from 15th November to 22nd December 1877.
(*c*)—Total receipts from 1st January to 3rd June, and from 4th to 23rd December 1876.
(*d*)—Total receipts from 3rd August to 23rd December 1876.
(*e*)—Total receipts from 28th August to 22nd December 1877.
(*f*)—Total receipts from 22nd May to 22nd December 1877.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

WILD HERBS, &c., USED AS FOOD IN THE KALADGI DISTRICT OF THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY DURING THE FAMINE.

Descriptive notes by Mr. James MacNabb Campbell, of the Bombay Civil Service, and remarks thereon by Dr. Wellington Gray, Professor of Botany, Grant Medical College, Bombay.

CLASS. I.

EATEN IN ALL SEASONS.

No. 1.

* (*S.*) ***Bahudugdhi.*** (*M.*) ***Jati.***
(*K.*) ***Háli.*** (*H.*) ***Háli.***

A climbing creeper, with white flowers. A favourite vegetable in all seasons, and said to be perfectly wholesome.

Remark by Mr. W. Gray.—No. 1 appears to be the leaf of an *Asclepiad*, possibly of *Cosmostigma acuminatum*. Its identity is, however, too doubtful to admit of my venturing any remarks as to the properties or uses of the specimen.

No. 2.

(*S.*) *Chágeri.* (*M.*) *Mábli.*
(*K.*) *Mábli, Nyábali.* (*H.*) *Nyábali.*

A plant about two feet high, with a white flower and small round fruit. Is used, in ordinary years, both as a vegetable and as a medicine. As a vegetable, the leaves are boiled and mixed with pulse. As a medicine, in cases of fever the juice is poured into the ear. It is not eaten by animals. As a vegetable, if taken in large quantities, this plant is said to cause diarrhœa.

* *S.* stands for Sanskrit, *M.* for Maráthi, *K* for Kanarese, and *H.* for Hindustani.

Remark by Mr. Gray.—No. 2 is a leaf of *Gynandropsis pentaphylla*, a plant of the natural order *Capparideæ;* it is a common annual weed, and no doubt possesses, like many other species of the same order, antiscorbutic properties. The leaves are eaten as a vegetable, and bruised when fresh are applied as a counter-irritant in inflammations. The seeds are used as a substitute for mustard. As regards Mr. Campbell's statement, that the vegetable when eaten in large quantities causes diarrhœa, I cannot speak with any degree of certainty.

No. 3.

(*S.*) *Jarjeri.* (*M.*) *Kurdu.*
(*K.*) *Gorji.* (*H.*) *Gorji.*

A plant, about six inches high, with a white flower. The leaves are at all times a favourite vegetable. It is not used as a medicine, and is eaten by cattle. Though in common use as a vegetable, this plant is said to be unsafe, except in small quantities, bringing on diarrhœa.

Remark by Mr. Gray.—No. 3 is *Amblogyna polygonoides*, belonging to the natural order *Amarantaceæ*, and a very common weed in cultivated ground. It is much used as a pot-herb, and reckoned exceedingly wholesome. So far as I am aware, it does not bring on diarrhœa.

No. 4.

(*S.*) *Kaunti.* (*M.*) *Negli.*
(*K.*) *Negli.* (*H.*) *Negli.*

A low-growing plant, with a small yellow flower and round thorny fruit. Is used, in ordinary years, both as a vegetable and as a medicine. As a vegetable, the young leaves are eaten with salt, chillies and other condiments. As a medicine, the fruit is used as a tonic in cases of fever. The older stems and leaves are gathered as fodder for cattle. As a vegetable, this plant is said to be pleasant to the taste and perfectly wholesome.

Remark by Mr. Gray.—No. 4 is *Polygala chinensis*—natural order *Polygaleæ*. It grows in most parts of the Deccan. Mr. Campbell's remarks as regards its uses are, as far as I know, correct.

No. 5.

(*S.*) *Madhuvrita.* (*M.*) *Bárik Ghol.*
(*K.*) *Nuchgoli.* (*H.*) *Nuch Ghol.*

A small plant, with a light-coloured flower. Is, in ordinary years, eaten by people of all classes. As a vegetable, the leaves are boiled and eaten with condiments. It is not used as a medicine, nor as fodder for cattle. As a vegetable, it is said to be bitter to the taste, but safe and wholesome.

Remark by Mr. Gray.—No. 5 is *Portulaca quadrifida*, of the natural order *Portulacaceæ*, and a common annual weed in many parts of the Bombay Presidency. It is ordinarily used as a vegetable.

No. 6.

(*S.*) *Madhuvrita.* (*M.*) *Moti Ghol.*
(*K.*) *Dod Goli.* (*H.*) *Badi Ghol.*

A low-growing plant, with white flowers, whose young leaves are at all times a favourite vegetable. It is not used as a medicine, nor as fodder for cattle. As a vegetable, though wholesome in moderation, if taken in large quantities this plant is said to cause diarrhœa.

Remark by Mr. Gray.—No. 6 is *Portulaca oleracea*, better known perhaps as Purslane, a widely-distributed plant. It is cultivated in Western India as a pot-herb, and possesses antiscorbutic properties.

No. 7.

(*S.*) *Moshiki.* (*M.*)
(*K.*) *Ilikivi.* (*H.*) *Chivikikán.*

A creeper, with a green-coloured flower. A favourite vegetable, used at all times, and said to be perfectly wholesome.

Remark by Mr. Gray.—No. 7 is probably *Tylophora mollissima*, of the natural order *Asclepiadeæ*. Its identity is also doubtful.

No. 8.

(*S.*) *Pithári.* (*M.*) *Pitpápada.*
(*K.*) *Kalsabasgi.* (*H.*) *Fafarsoi.*

A low-growing plant, with rose-coloured flowers. The leaf is eaten, in ordinary years, as a vegetable. In medicine, it is used as a remedy for fever. Cattle do not eat it. As a vegetable, it is said to be perfectly wholesome.

Remark by Mr. Gray.—No. 8 is a leaf of *Glossocardia boswellia*, a small annual plant of the natural order *Compositæ*, and a rather common weed in dry ground. With regard to its use as a vegetable, I am unable to speak from personal experience. It is said to be employed medicinally in certain diseases of women.

No. 9.

(*S.*) *Tashta.* (*M.*) *Tákla.*
(*K.*) *Takkarsoni.* (*H.*) *Tarota.*

A small bush, growing to about two feet high, with yellow flowers and pods. The young leaves are at all times a favourite vegetable. It is not used as a medicine, or as fodder for cattle. The seed yields a blue dye. As a vegetable, it is said to be pleasant to the taste and wholesome.

Remark by Mr. Gray.—No. 9 is the leaf of a leguminous plant—*Cassia Tora*. This is an exceedingly abundant annual in grass lands throughout the Deccan. Mr. Campbell's remarks on the plant are correct.

No. 10.

(*S.*) *Shatávari.* (*M.*)
(*K.*) *Dágadi.* (*H.*) *Dágadi.*

A creeper, with no marked flower or fruit. The leaves are, in ordinary seasons, eaten by the poor. It is not used as a medicine, and is given to milch cows, to increase their yield of milk. As a vegetable, this plant is said to be perfectly wholesome.

Remark by Mr. Gray.—No. 10 is *Cocculus villosus*, a slender climbing plant, found in nearly every part of Western India, and belonging to the natural order *Menispermaceæ*. A decoction of the fresh root is given as an alterative in cases of rheumatism and syphilis. The leaves, rubbed up with water, form a jelly, which is also taken for the same diseases. I am not aware that the plant is used simply as a vegetable, but the leaves are eaten as such by persons who are undergoing a course of the root decoction. Goats and cattle feed on it.

Class II.

EATEN IN TIMES OF FAMINE.

No. 1.

(*S.*) *Aml.* (*M.*) *Chinch.*
(*K.*) *Hunchi.* (*H.*) *Amli.*

The leaf of the tamarind tree, in ordinary years, is not eaten as a vegetable, or used as a medicine. Cattle eat it. At present it is used as a vegetable. But it is said to be unwholesome, and, even when taken in small quantities, to have a weakening effect.

Remark by Mr. Gray.—No. 1 is a leaf of the tamarind. The pounded seeds of this tree are commonly eaten in seasons of scarcity, and were largely consumed by the people during the late famine. It is highly probable that the leaves produce the effects mentioned by Mr. Campbell.

No. 2.

(*S.*) *Jillika.* (*M.*) *Gokaru.*
(*K.*) *Valamuchyaka.* (*H.*) *Bada Gokaru.*

A low-growing plant, with yellow flowers, not eaten as a vegetable in ordinary years. As a medicine, it is used in cases of colic; and its juice is said to be strong enough to stupify a scorpion. Cattle eat it. The leaves are at present used as a vegetable by the poorer classes. They are said to be unwholesome, and, if taken in any large quantities, to cause diarrhœa.

Remark by Mr. Gray.—No. 2 is *Tribulus terrestris*, a small creeping plant of the natural order *Zygophylleæ*. It is abundant in all Deccan pasture lands. As a medicine, it is said to be aperient and diuretic. Except in times of scarcity, it is seldom eaten as a vegetable. Judging from its harsh nature, I should imagine it to be very difficult of digestion.

No. 3.

(*S.*) *Kaunti.* (*M.*)
(*K.*) *Tondasi.* (*H.*)

A hill shrub, with no marked flower or fruit. In ordinary years, though not eaten as a vegetable, its juice, mixed with whey, is a common remedy in cases of diarrhœa. Cattle do not feed on it. At present the leaves are eaten by the poorer classes. They are said to have no unwholesome qualities.

Remark by Mr. Gray.—No. 3 is a leaf of *Corchorus trilocularis*, an annual plant of the natural order *Tiliaceæ*, and found in parts of the Deccan. I see no reason why this plant should not be used as a vegetable in ordinary as well as in famine seasons; it resembles in properties another species, *C. olitorius*, the well-known jute, which is much eaten in Western India as a pot-herb. Medicinally, it is, like the other members of the genus, possessed of demulcent properties.

No. 4.

(*S.*) *Trin Gharmu.* (*M.*) *Gavat.*
(*K.*) *Hitgoni.* (*H.*) *Hitgovi.*

A somewhat broad fleshy-leaved grass, growing in clusters; is not, in ordinary years, used either as a vegetable or as a medicine. Cattle feed on it. During the past two months (June and July 1877), in places where the supply of wild herbs is scanty, this grass has formed a very common article of food. Used in this way, it is said to be unwholesome, causing dropsy and diarrhœa.

Remark by Mr. Gray.—No. 4 is *Commelyna communis*, of the natural order *Commelynaceæ*. It is a spreading weed—not a "grass," as Mr. Campbell states—growing abundantly in moist grass lands in the Deccan. Cattle eat it. The dropsy and diarrhœa, said to result from its use as an article of food, may, with greater probability, be attributed to the previous reduced and scorbutic condition of the consumer. The same observation will apply to other unusual articles of diet, which are asserted to produce disease: these are not resorted to, as a means of sustaining life, till the people are already suffering from the results of chronic starvation and scurvy. The phenomena of such a condition of body are at once laid to the door of the strange diet, to which the people have hitherto been unaccustomed. No doubt, this food is sometimes more or less difficult of digestion, thus giving rise to diarrhœa and other bowel disorders. It cannot be doubted, however, that, in a large majority of cases, disease attributed to an unusual kind of food is, in reality, the result of starvation and the use of inferior kinds of ordinary food.

No. 5.

(*S.*) *Vrindi.* (*M.*) *Bhui Tavavad.*
(*K.*) *Nalavari.* (*H.*) *Tarota.*

A small creeping plant, with white flowers and fruit. In ordinary seasons its only use is as a cattle medicine in cases of colic. At present the leaves are eaten as a vegetable. It is very bitter to the taste, and is said to be unwholesome.

Remark by Mr. Gray.—No. 5 is the leaf of a species of *Indigofera*, probably *I. trifoliata*, of the natural order *Leguminosæ*. Its identity is doubtful however, and I am consequently unable to offer any decided opinion on Mr. Campbell's remarks. Many species of *Indigofera* are indigenous to Western India. Cattle eat *I. enneaphylia* greedily, and the seeds of *I. glandulosa*, the commonest species of all, are eaten, as pulse, by the people in seasons of scarcity.

GENERAL REMARKS BY MR. GRAY.

I may take this opportunity of mentioning that, besides the plants noted above, there are numerous other indigenous species—herbs, shrubs, and trees—which afford sustenance to the poorer classes during periods of famine. About the end of last rainy season, Mr. Richey, the Collector of Dharwar, forwarded to me the dried fragments of between twenty and thirty kinds of herbaceous plants, which were said to have been used as food by the famine immigrants into his districts. These specimens are, however, so imperfect, and in many cases immature, that I have been unable to determine the botanical names of more than a few. Some are identical with Mr. Campbell's specimens; amongst the others there are several species of *Amarantaceæ*, an order which furnishes a considerable number of the pot-herbs which are ordinarily eaten by the people of this country. I also observe in Mr. Richey's collection *Oxalis corniculata*, a very common creeping plant; the leaf of an *Alœcasiæ*, together with some examples of the natural orders *Leguminosæ*, *Compositæ*, and *Urticaceæ*.

I trust it will not be thought out of place if I here suggest the advisability of causing a complete collection to be formed of all the indigenous plants which were used as exceptional articles of diet by the lower classes who inhabit the districts affected by the late famine. When the plant is small and of convenient size, the dried specimen should consist of the entire leaf or shrub, with its flower and fruit. If large, a flowering branch, together with some of the fruit and seed, would be sufficient. Each should be accompanied by its native names; its area of distribution should, as far as possible, be ascertained; information should be given as to what districts it is most used in; the parts of the plant which are eaten; the classes who eat it; the effects it is said to produce; and whether it is ever employed medicinally. In fact, the full history of the plant and its uses should be furnished. The complete specimens carefully gathered and dried can, then, be easily identified botanically, and any particulars of scientific interest they may possess added. With their histories detailed as above suggested, the entire collection would form a standard famine herbarium for present or future reference; and the value of such a collection it would be difficult to over-estimate.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL KHARIF IN THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES UP TO 30th SEPTEMBER 1877.

Canal Divisions.	Water distributed during September 1877. Depth in canal at regulating gauge in feet. Full supply.	Actual average through out.	Gross consumption cubic feet per second. Allotted discharge.	Actual average through out.	Total area of irrigation during current fasl.	Total area for the corresponding period of last year.	Land irrigated (approximate). Nature of traffic.	Navigation returns, Ganges Canal. Principal items of traffic. Up. Mds.	No.	Down. Mds.	No.	Total Up. Down. Mds.	No.	Rain fall. Total from 1st April to 30th September 1877.	Average of ten previous years for the same period.	Remarks.	Zila.
(Ganges Canal.) Northern	10·00	10·00	740	519	31,898	25,479	*Grains.* Wheat	500	...	2,263	...	2,763	...	11·6	31·1	Ganges Canal.—Volume of water passing through Sc.	Saharanpur
Meerut	8·30	8·12	969	1,152	63,068	45,814	Gram	95	...	665	...	760	...	6·0	28·6	lani aqueduct ... Cub. ft. per sec.	Muzaffarnagar, Meerut
Andpshahr...	6·80	...	700	694	38,346	26,466	Rice	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·0	25·8	6,103	Bulandshahr
Bulandshahr	7·35	6·84	972	825	79,357	40,611	Paddy or Dhan..	630	...	1,400	...	2,030	...	4·2	26·3		Aligarh
Aligarh ...	6·50	4·83	994	1,358	97,621	63,228	Bajra (or mixed grain).	475	...	375	...	850	...	8·1	23·6	Volumes discharged:—	Muttra
Etawah ...	4·80	2·6	771	774	85,020	49,738	Bajra	...	...	1,063	...	1,063	...	1·1	28·0		Agra
Cawnpore ..	6·20	3·1	958	581	77,348	51,300	Maize (or Indian corn).	...	...	460	...	460	...	1·1	28·4	Etawah Division, Tail 0	Etah
							Total ...	1,720	...	6,236	...	7,956	...	...	...	Ditto ditto, Escapes 0	Mainpuri
							Cotton.	...	...	426	...	426	...	4·2	24·3	Cawnpore Division, Tail ... 222	Fatehgarh
Total, Ganges Canal.	...	...	6,104	5,853	4,73,673	2,97,515	Cotton	...	...	514	...	514	...	6·3	35·7		Etawah
							Oil-seeds	...	...	772	...	772	...	1·9	31·4	Ditto ditto Escapes 30	Cawnpore
							Salts	16,600	...	256	...	16,856	...	6·6	32·7		Delhi
							Metals	10,460	...	1,650	...	12,100	...	1·7	7·2	Volume expended ... 5,883	Gurgaon
							Building mate- rials.	...	...	13,650	...	13,650	...	7·2	29·8		Dehra Dún
Eastern Jamna Canal.	5·20	4·99	1,350	1,413	88,041	73,836	Firewood	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·7	25·4	Kharif sowings in the Meerut division are reported to have continued till the 20th instant to meet the great demand for sugarcane from the 20th to the end of the month. In Cawnpore division the demand was very great throughout the month for sugarcane, rice, indigo (for seed), juar, &c. Water was also freely taken for pahee for rabi wherever available. The supply was generally short at head and quite insufficient to meet all demands.	Bijnor
							Bamboos	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·9	22·8		Tarái
							Timber	1,073	...	2,461	...	3,534	...	6·1	27·5		Bareilly
Agra Canal	...	...	...	948	46,121	14,742	Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·8	28·4		Jhánsi
							Live-stock	...	...	...	...	...	...	11·6	40·7		Hamirpur
Dún Canals	...	...	...	...	4,979	5,709	Grand Total	29,845	...	32,715	...	62,560	...	10·5	31·5		
Rohilkhind	...	...	...	213	26,821	28,089	Total during corresponding period of last year.	4,485	66	5,670	...	10,155	4,118	8·6	33·9		Total ...
Bijnor	...	...	...	...	648	2,716											
Bandelkhand Irrigation Works.	...	...	...	...	314	210	Increase	25,338	...	27,046	...	53,403	4,661	...	...	Total for the same period last year.	
							Decrease	...	66	...	...	...	...	...	...	Increase	...
Grand Total ...	...	...	...	...	640,497	422,796											

Traffic.—The grain traffic has been almost *nil* this month, caused chiefly by the want of good covered boats for the protection of perishable cargoes during this season of the year. The risk of sending grain in open boats is considered too great even with a full supply and fair weather.

The raising of sleepers for the State Railways has commenced this year earlier than usual, owing to the large supply of water which has been run for irrigation purposes.

Tonnage in September, 1875-76 ...	21,187	Value of goods in September, 1875-76 ...	378
Ditto ditto, 1876-77 ...	2,45,113	Ditto ditto, 1876-77 ...	2,317
Ton mileage ditto, 1875-76	0	Number of passengers ditto, 1875-76 ...	67,800
Ditto ditto, 1876-77	0	Ditto ditto, 1876-77 ...	405,475

G. H. D. WALKER,
Asst. Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P., P. W. D., I. B.

ALLAHABAD,
The 4th December 1877.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 1st half of January 1878.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowari, *Holcus sorgnum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowari, *Holcus sorgnum*. Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowari, *Holcus sorgnum*. Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	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 1877.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coratoo, Murnwa, Nuglee), *Panicum miliaceum*, &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coratoo, Murnwa, Nuglee), *Panicum miliaceum*, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coratoo, Murnwa, Nuglee), *Panicum miliaceum*, &c. Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	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	11 8	10 3	11 8	...	...	...	8 8	8 0	11 3	9 8	8 9	14 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 6	14 6	17 6	20 0	16 6	16 3	323 7	323 7	466 6	10 3	12 4	13 8	Ganjam	Madras.	
	Vizagapatam	15 0	15 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	5 6	9 0	9 0	6 8	9 6	15 1	15 1·15	1 14	8 14	5 12	4	...	...	...	14 1	14 6	15 1	18 7	15 2	15 2	136 1	136 1	136 1	11 7	14 0	14 0	Vizagapatam		
	Godavery	7 2	7 2	9 0	...	...	...	6 9	6 9	8 9	9 0	8 9	9 8	11 8	14 4	12 4	...	...	...	16 0	14 6	14 6	12 6	12 6	12 6	12 0	13 7	12 5	243 0	243 0	243 0	12 5	17 7	17 7	Godavery		
	Kistna	4 4	4 4	7 3	...	...	...	7 6	7 6	7 7	8 1	8 1	8 1	13 5	...	...	...	...	...	15 7	14 7	...	12 6	12 6	12 5	129 3	129 3	129 3	12 8	13 1	17 5	Kistna		
	Nellore	8 1	7 2	5 4	...	...	...	5 9	5 4	5 7	8 0	8 0	7 0	...	9 6	7 7	...	9 6	...	10 9	10 9	7 3	11 5	7 3	8 4	93 6	97 2	129 6	13 5	17 0	17 0	Nellore		
	Cuddapah	8 8	9 5	7 3	...	...	...	5 4	5 4	6 2	9 1	10 0	6 6	13 4	14 2	7 9	14 5	14 5	7 2	13 5	15 0	8 2	6 9	8 6	7 7	291 6	291 6	291 6	18 0	18 0	17 1	Cuddapah		
	Bellary	8 6	9 1	7 7	...	...	...	4 8	5 3	6 4	5 9	6 5	7 0	8 2	8 2	8 0	10 3	11 3	8 0	11 1	11 6	8 5	9 8	11 4	5	97 2	97 2	97 2	13 1	14 9	16 1	Bellary		
	Kurnool	4 8	5 1	6 7	...	...	...	4 6	4 6	6 0	5 0	5 0	6 4	12 0	10 3	7 5	10 9	11 2	6 9	14 2	14 2	7 7	9 0	9 0	8 6	175 5	175 5	194 4	12 1	13 9	14 0	Kurnool		
	Madras	6 7	6 7	6 3	...	...	...	6 7	7 3	5 6	7 8	8 3	6 6	11 2	11 2	8 9	10 2	10 2	10 2	10 6	10 8	8 5	9 7	10 0	8 6	85 0	85 0	110 6	12 4	11 7	18 6	Madras		
	Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 9	9 1	7 9	...	...	...	9 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	8 9	9 7	9 7	9 0	97 2	97 2	145 8	12 4	13 2	19 0	Chingleput		
	North Arcot	8 5	7 6	4 2	...	...	...	5 9	6 5	5 6	7 5	9 8	6 0	10 9	9 1	...	11 5	9 9	6 9	9 4	9 4	7 2	9 8	8 9	7 9	186 6	186 6	187 1	11 3	15 4	16 4	North Arcot		
	South Arcot	...	...	4 3	...	...	...	8 3	8 3	7 8	9 2	8 7	8 7	...	...	...	12 3	12 3	9 6	14 8	13 1	9 9	10 5	10 1	11 9	226 0	226 0	223 3	14 8	16 6	19 8	South Arcot		
	Tanjore	4 8	4 8	4 2	...	...	...	7 9	6 6	7 5	11 7	10 0	9 2	14 3	12 7	11 9	17 4	13 0	10 9	16 6	15 8	9 8	12 2	11 4	11 4	194 4	194 4	194 4	12 0	14 7	16 6	Tanjore		
	Trichinopoly	6 3	6 3	5 3	...	...	...	9 4	6 1	7 2	9 8	8 7	7 6	...	...	...	20 3	14 0	10 5	15 7	13 4	10 8	12 3	9 2	12 3	145 8	145 8	157 9	10 5	13 4	16 2	Trichinopoly		
	Madura	3 9	...	5 1	...	...	...	9 2	7 6	7 1	10 1	8 9	8 0	12 1	11 3	8 9	20 6	15 4	10 3	17 8	15 5	10 1	12 5	12 5	12 5	66 6	66 6	66 6	13 9	15 5	15 5	Madura		
	Tinnevelly	4 6	4 6	6 6	...	...	...	6 0	5 6	6 0	9 4	7 9	7 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 6	9 4	12 5	66 6	66 6	66 6	13 9	15 5	15 5	Tinnevelly		
	Coimbatore	5 3	5 3	4 9	...	...	...	8 1	7 2	6 7	9 0	9 0	7 2	18 9	15 7	10 4	22 3	22 3	11 1	14 8	15 6	9 8	14 2	...	11 4	131 2	121 5	145 8	12 7	12 7	11 7	Coimbatore		
	Nilgiris	6 0	5 7	5 7	...	...	...	6 4	6 0	5 6	7 2	6 8	6 4	9 2	8 5	8 5	8 5	9 8	7 0	9 4	8 6	7 9	8 3	6 6	8 3	121 5	121 5	121 5	7 4	9 2	7 4	Nilgiris		
	Salem	5 2	5 2	5 2	...	...	...	7 1	7 4	6 6	7 5	8 0	7 5	8 7	9 5	9 5	8 7	10 1	8 7	12 0	10 5	9 0	9 1	7 7	9 1	151 6	151 6	151 6	11 0	13 7	15 5	Salem		
	South Canara	9 0	8 6	8 6	...	...	...	9 0	9 2	7 8	11 3	10 8	8 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 3	12 3	10 6	12 1	10 1	12 1	81 6	80 2	85 0	11 5*	11 5	16 1	South Canara		* Bombay Salt.
	Malabar	10 1	8 6	7 2	...	...	...	10 1	10 1	10 1	10 7	10 7	10 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 7	13 1	10 9	10 9	10 1	10 9	121 5	121 5	121 5	11 5†	11 5	15 4			† Goa Salt.
																													10 8	14 4	14 4	Malabar		
Bombay	Bombay	6 13	6 13	9 12	15 7	15 7	16 0	5 2	5 5	6 14	7 9	7 15	9 14	9 11	9 13	13 12	9 7	10 1	12 13	10 2	10 2	10 15	12 9	12 12	13 0	68 4	68 4	68 4	14 2	14 2	14 2	Bombay	Bombay.	
	Ahmedabad	7 0	7 0	13 8	...	8 0	...	5 0	5 0	8 0	6 0	6 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	9 0	9 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	80 0	13 8	14 8	18 0	Ahmedabad		
	Kaira	6 15	6 15	11 7	13 5	8 0	20 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	5 11	5 11	10 0	10 0	10 0	16 13	8 7	9 2	13 15	9 11	9 6	15 4	80 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	13 5	16 13	17 5	Kaira		
	Surat	8 3	8 0	11 6	6 11	6 11	13 6	...	5 5	6 11	6 2	6 2	7 9	11 0	11 0	11 6	9 4	9 4	11 14	7 10	7 6	12 5	93 7	93 7	86 8	12 5	14 13	14 13	Surat		
	Broach	8 6½	8 6½	12 12½	...	...	...	6 6½	6 6½	8 6½	7 10	7 10	11 7	10 0	10 0	10 5½	8 14½	8 14½	13 5½	9 6½	9 6½	13 5½	106 0	106 0	106 0	106 0	106 0	106 0	12 5½	12 5	16 0	Broach		
	Tanna	7 4	7 4	9 6	8 4	8 4	12 6	6 7	6 15	6 15	8 3	8 9	9 6	8 8	8 1	13 9	8 5	8 5	13 5½	18 14	...	...	10 15	10 15	12 8	80 0	80 0	80 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	Tanna		
	Kolába (Alibág)	9 0	9 0	8 0	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	7 0	8 0	9 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	11 0	150 0	150 0	130 0	10 0	15 0	15 0	Kolába (Alibág)		
	Khandesh (Dhulia)	9 10½	9 10	13 10½	...	...	...	5 14	5 11	8 2	7 11	7 0	10 9	14 9½	14 14	15 9	12 0½	11 13	14 10	10 12	11 7	10 9	10 12	11 13	14 6	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 6	13 1	15 9	Khandesh (Dhulia)		
	Násik	7 14	8 9	12 6	...	...	...	5 15	5 15	5 15	7 7	7 7	9 10	14 0	15 6	15 6	9 9	14 10	9 12	11 6	11 6	9 10	11 1	11 1½	9 10	14 14	80 5	75 5	106 10½	13 6	13 12	14 4	Násik		
	Ahmednagar	8 14	7 2½	13 0	...	...	...	7 6	6 7	8 2	8 3½	7 7	9 1	12 10	11 12	13 12	12 8	12 2	13 2	13 13	13 13	13 13	13 13	13 13	13 13	55 0	55 0	76 0	10 0	13 6	15 0	Ahmednagar		
	Poona	6 14	6 14	9 12	...	...	...	6 2	6 2	7 6	7 6	8 9	10 14	10 14	10 14	14 9	3 9	3 11	8	9 2	10 15	10 15	67 6	...	98 1	12 0	12 0	13 8	Poona		
	Sholápur	8 3	8 10	9 15	...	...	...	7 1	7 2	8 2	7 10	7 9	9 7	8 10	9 15	9 8	10 12	12 14	11 0	7 1	7 2	9 4	106 0	106 0	150 0	8 10	10 5	13 11	Sholápur		
	Kaládgi	6 5	5 13	7 9	...	...	...	7 0	7 1	...	7 5	7 5	6 7	16 10	9 5	7 11	...	...	...	10 8	10 6	10 6	10 6	145 10	145 10	167 3	13 2	13 2	14 9	Kaládgi		
														21 0	16 0	...	19 4	16 4	...												Satara		
	Satara	8 1	8 1	9 6	...	...	...	6 13	8 3	8 3	8 9	10 0	9 5	13 5	13 5	10 10	14 4	14 4	10 6	16 8	17 4	12 11	10 0	10 0	10 5	150 0	150 0	175 0	12 8	17 11	16 13	Belgaum		
	Belgaum	8 0	8 0	9 13	...	...	...	8 8	9 0	9 0	9 8	8 8	15 15	15 11	10 8	14 6	15 2	10 11	23 8	21 8	11 8	10 6	9 6	10 0	10 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	14 12	17 2	18 0	Dharwar		
	Dharwar	5 12	5 10	8 0	...	...	...	7 8	6 12	6 6	10 6	9 12	7 12	19 0	18 14	9 4	16 12	18 8	9 12	13 10	15 9	14 5	10 15	10 15	10 15	9 Bdls.	8 Bdls.	12 Bdls.	13 1	13 0	18 4	Ratnágiri		
	Ratnágiri	7 2	7 2	9 1	...	...	...	5 12	7 3	7 3	8 10	10 1	10 12	10 0	12 8	11 4	9 1	9 1	11 11	...	16 0	12 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	213 0	213 0	213 0	11 0	13 0	13 0	Kanara (Karwar)		
	Kanara (Karwar)	8 0	8 0	10● 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	7 0	11 0	10 0	10 8	14 8	14 0	12 0	11 0	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	30 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	22 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	13 5	13 5	14 0	Panch Máhál (Godhra)		
	Panch Máháls (Godhra)	7 4	7 1	9 0	...	...	...	5 11	5 11	10 0	6 2	6 2	13 0	10 0	9 10	22 8	7 4	7 4	16 0	9 5	9 5	9 5	9 5	9 5	9 5	65 5	65 5	65 5	32 0	32 0	32 0	Aden		
	Aden	7 0	7 0	7 0	...	...	...	5 1	5 1	7 0	5 9	5 9	7 7	12 7	12 7	12 7	9 5	9 5	12 7	...	...	...	14 0	16 0	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	...	13 0	13 0	Asirgarh		
	Asirgarh	...	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	7 0	11 0	...	8 0	11 8	...	15 8	17 0	...	13 0	16 0	8 13	8 11½	17 7	91 7	91 7	91 8	12 9	15 7	16 0	Baroda		
	Baroda	8 11½	8 9	10 4	8 9	7 7	18 4	5 5	5 9	8 9	6 15½	6 13½	11 7	10 1	10 9	20 2	8 4	8 4½	14 4	9 12	9 12	9 12	22 0	150 0	150 0	150 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	Disa		
	Disa	7 12	8 0	15 5	...	...	...	4 8	4 8	6 8	5 12	5 12	9 0	10 8	10 8	29 0	10 4	10 4	25 0	13 6	14 4	21 8	120 0	140 0	140 0	17 0	17 0	25 0	Nimach		
	Nimach	13 6	13 8	15 0	13 4	15 0	21 8	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	10 0	17 0	17 0	22 0	10 2	11 0	16 0	15 14½	16 3½	40 11½	100 0	100 0	100 0	45 0	45 0	50 0	Nasirabad		
	Nasirabad	12 15½	13 4	23 15½	14 15	15 6	36 15	6 0	6 0	8 0	7 0	7 0	10 0	12 0	10 2	30 0	11 0	11 0	27 11	7 8	8 0	17 4	40 0	40 0	40 0	60 0	55 0	50 0	64 0	Rájkot		
	Rájkot	7 0	7 8	11 8	...	...	...	4 8	4 8	6 0	6 0	6 0	9 0	8 0	8 4	20 0	7 8	8 8	20 1	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	120 0	24 0	26 0	32 0	Upper Sind Frontier		
	Upper Sind Frontier	12 4	13 4	21 8	14 0	15 0	23 13	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	13 0	16 0	26 10	13 0	16 0	27 0	5 0	5 8	9 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	114 0	112 0	112 0	14 0	16 0	61 0	Karachi		
	Karachi	10 2½	10 0	14 0	15 0	14 0	19 0	6 0	6 8	8 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	12 8	13 0	15 0	9 8	10 0	15 0										No return received			Haidarabad		
	Haidarabad																															Shikarpur		
	Shikarpur	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
	Thar and Parkar	9 13	9 8	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	7 4	7 4	8 4	...	...	30 0	9 4	10 0	28 0	...	...	106 12	106 12	120 0	19 8	21 5	24 0	Thar and Parkar			
	Western Districts.																															*Western Districts.*		
Bengal	Burdwan	12 8●	12 0	13 4	25 0	25 0	30 0	14 8	15 8	15 8	19 0	15 4	16 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	14 12	16 8	17 12	120 0	140 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Burdwan	Bengal.		
	Bancoorah	13 12●	13 8	15 0	24 0	24 0	28 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	20 0	18 0	18 12	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	14 12	16 0	440 0	440 0	480 0	8 8	8 8	8 12	Bancoorah			
	Beerbhoom	12 8●	13 0	15 0	20 0	20 0	...	12 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	19 8	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	18 0	18 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Beerbhoom			
	Midnapore	13 0	13 0	17 0	...	...	...	14 0	13 0	16 0	17 0	16 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	16 0	15 0	180 0	200 0	260 0	8 8	8 8	9 0	Midnapore			
	Hooghly	13 0	13 0	17 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0 13 0 to 11 0 13 8	13 0 to 13 8	16 0 to 17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0 to 14 0	13 0 to 14 0	16 0 to 17 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Hooghly			
	Howrah	12 8	13 0	15 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	16 0	14 0	13 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 4	22 8	115 0	120 0	120 0	9 8	9 8	10 0	Howrah			
	Central Districts.																															*Central Districts.*		
	Calcutta	12 0	12 4	14 0	18 0	20 0	25 0	7 0	7 8	9 0	12 0	11 12	14 0	18 0	18 0	25 0	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	19 0	110 0	110 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Calcutta			
	24-Pergunnahs	...d	...	...	...	...	...	7 4	7 4	8 0	12 4	13 4	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 4	15 8	16 0	100 0	100 0	90 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	24-Pergunnahs			
	Nuddea	13 5	13 15	15 4	...	32 0	...	12 5	12 5	13 4	12 13	13 5	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	17 4	22 14	100 0	100 0	120 0	8 14	9 2½	9 2½	Nuddea			
	Jessore	...e	11 0	18 0	...	...	...	10 0	9 12	15 0	14 0	14 0	21 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	22 12	110 0	110 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Jessore			
	Moorshedabad	14 0 to 15 0	14 0 to 15 0	17 0	27 0	35 0 to 37 8	35 0	10 0 to 14 0	10 0 to 14 0	16 0	15 0 to 15 8	14 0 to 16 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	7 0 to 9 0	7 0 to 9 0	4 0 to 9 0	Moorshedabad			

c In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 17 seers, best rice 13-4 to 19 seers, common rice 14-8 to 20 seers, and gram 14 to 21 seers.
d In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 11-8 to 12-4 seers, barley 18-4 to 18-12 seers, best rice 6-8 to 6-12 seers, common rice 8-8 to 15 seers, and gram 14-8 to 15-8 seers.
e In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 8 to 13-5 seers, best rice 10 to 14 seers, common rice 13 to 16 seers, and gram 10 to 16-8 seers.
f In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 10 to 11-8 seers, common rice 15 to 16 seers, and gram 17-4 to 21 seers.

a In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 13 to 14 seers, barley 32 to 40 seers, best rice 13-8 to 16-5 seers, common rice 13-4 to 17-3 seers; and gram 16 to 22 seers.
b In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 16 seers, barley 20 to 36 seers, best rice 13-8 to 19 seers, common rice 16 to 21 seers, maize or Indian-corn 20 to 39 seers, and gram 15 to 16-4 seers.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 1st half of January 1878—continued.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	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 1877.	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 1877.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Véragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murnwa, Nagiee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Véragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murnwa, Nagiee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Véragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murnwa, Nagiee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Districts.	Provinces.	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.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	*Central Districts*—contd.		
	Dinagepore ...	13 3*g*	12 12	16 0	11 4	11 6	12 4	15 0	18 3	19 0	19 0	22 12	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	180 0	180 0	180 0	7 8	8 0	8 0	Dinagepore ...		
	Rajshahye ...	16 8 to 18 0	16 12	15 0	26 12	26 12	30 0	9 12	9 4	15 0 to 18 0	13 8 to 15 12	16 0 to 17 4	20 10 to 22 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	240 0	240 0	320 0	8 10	9 0	9 0	Rajshahye ...		
	Rungpore ...	15 13*h*	15 13	26 12	...	...	...	11 5½	11 5½	15 0	22 8	22 8	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	107 0	107 0	107 0	...	8 1	7 8	Rungpore ...		
	Bogra ...	9 12	12 0	20 8	...	...	...	12 0	13 8	20 0	21 0	22 8	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	67 8	67 8	67 8	7 14	7 14	8 4	Bograh ...		
	Pubna ...	13 0 to 16 0	13 0 to 16 0	20 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 8	9 0	9 0	Pubna ...		
	Darjeeling ...	No re	turn re	ceived	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No re	turn re	ceived	Darjeeling ...		
	Jalpáiguri ...	9 1*j*	9 5	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	16 0	19 0	19 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	160 0	7 4	7 4	5 3	Jalpáiguri ...		
	Eastern Districts.																									*Eastern Districts.*		
	Dacca ...	12 4*k*	11 7	13 5	32 0	32 0	40 0	11 7 to 15 4	11 7 to 15 4	16 0	16 0	17 10	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	8 14	Dacca ...		
	Furreedpore ...	14 0*l*	14 0	24 0	...	...	30 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	15 0	15 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	Furreedpore ...		
	Backergunge ...	... *m*	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	17 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Backergunge ...		
	Mymensingh ...	10 0*n*	10 0	14 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	20 0	15 12	15 12	26 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 14	Mymensingh ...		
	Tipperah ...	11 0	11 0	13 0	...	...	...	13 8	13 0	14 0	17 8	18 8	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 12	8 [illegible]	Tipperah ...		
	Chittagong ...	9 0*o*	9 0	9 11	...	...	...	10 0	12 0	11 0	14 0	18 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	Chittagong ...		
	Noakhally ...	... *p*	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	11 0	17 0	18 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	Noakhally ...		
	Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 6	11 6	11 6	13 5	13 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	320 0	320 0	200 0	7 4	7 4	6 10	Chittagong Hill Tracts ...		
	Hill Tipperah ...	9 5	9 5	12 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	19 0	19 0	20 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Hill Tipperah ...		
	Behar.																									*Behar.*		
	Patna ...	18 0	17 0	21 0	23 0	22 0	34 0	10 8	10 8	15 0	17 0	17 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	24 0	150 0	150 0	60 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Patna ...		
	Gya ...	16 0*q*	17 8	21 0	23 0	24 0	31 0	10 0	11 8	12 8	14 8	14 8	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	28 0	...	40 0	20 0	21 0	19 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Gya ...		
	Shahabad ...	13 12*r*	14 0	17 8	20 4	20 0	27 0	11 0	11 0	17 0	12 8 to 13 0	12 8	19 0 to 20 0	18 0	18 0	32 0	...	...	...	19 0	19 4	20 0	18 0	18 8	32 0	160 0	160 0	180 0	9 0	8 8	9 0	Shahabad ...		
	Durbhunga ...	16 8*s*	16 8	17 8	25 4	25 4	38 8	10 0	10 4	16 8	13 8	14 4	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 0	24 0	38 8	17 8	17 8	24 0	176 0	176 0	198 0	8 0	8 0	8 6	Durbhunga ...		
	Mozufferpore ...	14 0*t*	14 0	15 0	...	...	...	8 0	9 0	11 0	12 0	13 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	16 0	22 0	160 0	160 0	140 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Mozufferpore ...		
	Sarun ...	11 8	13 0	19 0	18 0	19 0	31 0	7 8	7 8	11 0	11 0	11 0	19 0	16 0	18 0	32 0	...	...	...	19 0	20 0	24 0	16 0	17 8	24 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 4	Sarun ...		
	Chumparun ...	14 0*u*	14 0	19 0	21 0	21 0	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	12 8	12 8	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	25 0	...	...	...	7 0	8 0	8 0	Chumparun ...		
	Monghyr ...	14 7*v*	15 7	17 8	21 0	21 0	31 5	8 4	9 4	12 6	11 5	13 6	23 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 8	16 8	31 5	126 0	126 0	147 0	8 4	8 4	8 4	Monghyr ...		
	Bhaugulpore ...	13 14*w*	13 14	17 11	20 3	20 3	20 3	12 0	12 10	20 3	13 4	13 14	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 3	20 3	17 11	151 9	151 9	157 12	8 3	8 3	8 13	Bhaugulpore ...		
	Purneah ...	14 0*x* to 18 0	16 0 to 18 0	16 0 to 18 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	20 0	18 0 to 18 8	19 0 to 19 8	25 0 to 26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0 to 18 0	14 0 to 18 6	16 0 to 17 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Purneah ...		
	Maldah ...	14 0	15 0	15 0	32 0	35 0	40 0	17 0	16 0	21 8	18 0	17 0	25 0	...	...	...	18 0	22 0	23 0	16 0	16 0	24 0	140 0	110 0	120 0	8 0	8 4	8 4	Maldah ...		
	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	12 0	...	13 0	...	...	...	14 0	12 0	18 0	16 0	15 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	45 0	...	...	16 0	18 0	20 0	240 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...		
	Orissa.																									*Orissa.*		
	Cuttack ...	13 2	14 7	15 12	...	...	...	9 3	9 3	15 12	14 7*	14 7	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 6	17 0	21 0	18 6	17 0	19 1	200 0	200 0	200 0	10 0	12 0	13 0	Cuttack ...		
	Pooree ...	14 7	14 7	13 2	...	...	...	7 14	7 14	13 2	14 7	11 13	17 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 7	15 12	15 12	105 0	105 0	125 0	10 8	10 8	13 2	Pooree ...		
	Balasore ...	11 0	11 0	16 0	...	...	...	14 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	120 0	80 0	130 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	Balasore ...		
	Chota Nagpore—South-Western Frontier Agency.																									*Chota Nagpore—South-Western Frontier Agency.*		
	Hazáribagh ...	1 4 0	15 8	18 0	...	22 0	24 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	15 0	17 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	22 0	36 0	18 0	20 0	19 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Hazáribágh ...		
	Lohardugga ...	10 0*z*	12 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	...	14 0	14 0	24 0	17 0	17 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	33 0	30 0	46 0	18 0	20 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	180 0	7 0	7 0	7 8	Lohardugga ...		
	Singbhoom ...	18 0	18 0	26 0	36 0	36 0	32 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	22 0	26 0	40 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 0	26 0	24 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	Singbhoom ...		
	Maunbhoom ...	12 0*aa*	13 0	17 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	14 0	16 0	15 0	18 0	21 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	64 0	64 0	64 0	16 0	18 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Maunbhoom ...		
	Sylhet ...	8 0	8 0	16 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	17 8	20 0	20 0	24 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 4	12 0	20 0	108 0	108 0	107 0	8 14	8 12	8 12	Sylhet ...		
	Cachar ...	11 6	11 6	12 4	13 5	16 0	13 5	14 8	16 0	20 0	16 0	19 0	22 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 2	10 10	19 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	8 6	8 6	8 6	Cachar ...		
	Goálpará ...	13 0	13 0	26 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	17 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Goálpára ...		
	Gáro Hills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	5 5	5 5	5 5	Gáro Hills ...		
	Kámrúp ...	13 0	13 0	18 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	12 0	240 0	240 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Kámrúp ...		
	Darrang ...	5 8	5 8	8 0	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	8 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 5	6 5	6 13	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	Darrang ...		
	Nowgong ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	7 0	7 0	7 8	Nowgong ...		
	Sibságar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	10 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	6 0	6 0	6 8	Sibságar ...		
	Lakhimpur ...	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	5 12	5 12	6 9	11 0	11 6	11 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 5	8 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 0	6 10	6 0	Lakhimpur ...		
	Khási & Jaintia Hills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 8	10 0	10 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 10	6 10	9 8	120 0	120 0	80 0	5 5	5 5	5 5	Khási & Jaintiá Hills ...		
	Nága Hills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	4 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	Nága Hills ...		
	Dehra Dún ...	12 0	12 8	20 8	14 8	15 8	25 0	8 0	8 0	15 0	8 8	8 8	16 0	12 0	12 0	24 0	11 0	12 0	26 0	14 0	15 0	28 0	160 0	160 0	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	Dehra Dún ...		
	Saháranpur ...	No re	turn re	ceived	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No re	turn re	ceived	Saháranpur ...		
	Muzaffarnagar ...	13 12	14 4	25 13	15 6	15 6	35 3	6 9	8 13	6 1	8 13	9 14	18 10	15 6	15 6	33 0	11 0	12 0	27 8	15 15	16 8	33 0	176 0	132 0	132 0	...	...	...	Muzaffarnagar ...		
	Meerut ...	13 4	13 12	26 0	17 0	16 8	36 0	6 8	6 8	9 0	8 8	9 0	18 8	14 4	14 0	32 0	11 8	11 8	30 0	15 12	15 8	35 0	120 0	120 0	105 0	9 8	9 8	9 8	Meerut ...		
	Bulandshahr ...	13 4	13 8	25 0	16 8	16 8	40 0	6 0	6 0	9 0	8 8	8 12	16 0	16 0	14 8	38 0	12 0	12 0	35 8	14 4	15 8	31 8	160 0	160 0	140 0	9 8	9 12	9 12	Bulandshahr ...		
	Aligarh ...	13 0	13 4	28 0	15 8	15 8	38 0	6 0	6 0	9 0	8 8	9 0	20 0	15 0	15 0	37 0	12 8	13 0	32 0	14 4	15 8	38 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0	10 8	Aligarh ...		
	Kumaun ...	10 8	10 0	14 4	12 0	12 0	18 0	9 0	9 0	12 0	10 0	9 8	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	16 0	170 0	160 0	160 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	Kumaun ...		

* In the interior the price ranges from 16 to 26 seers.
† In the interior the price ranges from 16 to 25 seers.
g At Raigunge the prices are—Wheat 12½ seers, best rice 16 seers, common rice 19 seers, and gram 15 seers.
h In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 18 to 20 seers, best rice 16 to 18 seers, common rice 18 to 24-4 seers, and gram 8 to 15 seers.
i At Serajgunge the prices are—Wheat 10-8 seers, best rice 9 seers, common rice 16 seers, and gram 13 seers.
j In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 8 to 16 seers, best rice 10-6 to 16 seers, common rice 14 to 20 seers, and gram 8 to 13-8 seers.
k In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 10 to 18 seers, common rice 13 to 19 seers, and gram 14-4 to 18 seers.
l In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice (at Madaripore) 13-8 seers, common rice 14 to 16 seers, and gram (at Bhanga) 12 seers.
m In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 16 seers, common rice 14-6 to 17 seers, and gram 12 to 13 seers.
n In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 13 to 14 seers, best rice 8 to 16 seers, common rice 14 to 20 seers, and gram 8 to 14 seers.
o In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 13 to 14 seers, common rice 14 to 16 seers.
p In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 13 to 19 seers, and common rice 16 to 21 seers.
q In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 14 to 17 seers, barley 20 to 24-8 seers, best rice (at Jehansbad) 9-4 seers, common rice 11-4 to 15 seers, maize or Indian-corn 21 to 23-8 seers, and gram 17 to 21-8 seers.
r In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 11-8 to 14 seers, barley 16 to 18 seers, best rice 8 to 10 seers, common rice 10-8 to 14 seers, bulrush millet (at Buxar) 16 seers, great millet 14 to 17 seers, lesser millet (at Sasseram) 20 seers, maize or Indian-corn 16 to 19 seers, and gram 16 to 18 seers.
s At Mudhoobunne the prices are—Wheat 18 seers, barley 25 seers, best rice 14 seers, common rice 15 seers, murwa 25 seers, maize or Indian-corn 25 seers, and gram 17 seers.
t In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 22-8 seers, barley 21 to 27 seers, best rice 7-8 to 16-8 seers, common rice 12 to 19-4 seers, lesser millets 20 to 25 seers, maize or Indian-corn 16-4 to 25 seers, and gram 15 to 26-4 seers.
u In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 13 to 16-8 seers, barley 20 to 30 seers, best rice 9-12 to 11-8 seers, common rice 12-8 to 14-8 seers, lesser millets 19 to 25 seers, maize or Indian-corn 17 to 25 seers, and gram 16 to 20 seers.
v In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 15-7 to 16 seers, barley 19 to 23-1 seers, best rice 9-9 to 13 seers, common rice 14 to 14-1 seers, great millets 19 to 19-9 seers, lesser millets 24 to 25-3 seers, maize or Indian-corn 19 to 21 seers, and gram 19 to 21 seers.
w In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 15 to 25 seers, best rice 15 to 22 seers, common rice 17 to 24 seers, murwa 30 to 40 seers, and gram 16 to 17-8 seers.
x In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 13 to 21 seers, best rice 16 to 19 seers, common rice 18 to 21 seers, and gram 13 to 18 seers.
y In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 14 to 16 seers, barley 20 to 22 seers, best rice (at Chuttra) 11 seers, common rice 15 to 18-8 seers, lesser millets 22 to 30 seers, maize or Indian-corn 20 to 21 seers, and gram 18 seers.
z At Daltongange the prices on the 12th instant were—Wheat 16·50 seers, best rice 3·50 seers, common rice 14 seers, and makai 22 seers. At Lohardagga the prices on the 9th were—Wheat 15 seers, best rice 14 seers, and common rice 17 seers.
aa In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 13 seers, best rice 16 to 20 seers, common rice 17 to 22 seers, and gram 12 to 15 seers.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 1st half of January 1878 —continued.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	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 1877.	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 1877.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagu, Sawee, Cheenn, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagu, Sawee, Cheenn, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagu, Sawee, Cheenn, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	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	11 4	10 8	17 8	11 0	11 0	22 0	6 4	6 0	9 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	...	...	...	6 12	7 14	27 0	...	...	...	6 4	6 4	...	Garhwál	N.-W. Provinces —*contd.*	
	Bijnor	11 12	11 15	22 8	17 7	16 14	28 2	7 14	7 14	15 3	8 7	9 0	18 9	13 8	14 1	27 0	6 12	8 12	13 28	12	...	...	...	...	...	Bijnor		
	Moradabad	11 9	11 14	23 12	15 0	16 4	35 0	7 3	7 3	11 14	8 2	8 2	21 4	13 12	13 12	34 6	12 8	12 13	28 12	...	...	...	10 5	10 5	10 5	Moradabad		
	Budaun	10 12½	11 6	22 3	13 0	14 6	33 9½	7 8	8 6	12 0	8 6	9 0	19 3	12 4½	12 9½	30 0	12 0	13 3	28 12½	9 0	9 4½	9 0	9 9½	Budaun		
	Bareilly	11 4	11 4	20 0	15 0	13 2	30 0	7 8	6 14	6 14	7 13	7 13	17 8	13 12	12 8	31 4	13 2	12 8	27 8	9 0	9 3½	9 6	10 0	Bareilly		
	Sháhjahánpur	11 6	11 6	23 0	14 12	14 2	40 0	6 2	6 2	8 8	9 0	9 0	20 4	12 8	12 0	34 8	13 0	13 0	32 12	12 13	12 13	28 2	8 12	8 12	9 12	Sháhjahánpur		
	Tarái Pergunnahs	11 4	11 4	20 0	15 0	13 12	25 0	7 8	7 8	11 ¾	8 2	8 2	20 0	13 12	12 8	31 4	13 2	12 8	28 12	12 12	13 8	32 0	8 12	8 12	8 12	Tarái Pergunnahs		
	Muttra	11 12	12 8	25 8	13 8	14 0	35 0	7 8	7 8	9 8	9 8	9 8	18 0	12 0	12 0	35 0	12 0	12 0	31 0	12 8	13 8	26 4	9 0	9 0	10 0	Muttra		
	Agra	11 0	12 0	23 4	13 8	14 0	34 7	4 0	4 0	6 8	8 0	9 0	14 0	12 8	13 8	33 0	11 0	11 8	28 0	12 12	13 8	34 14	9 0	9 0	9 8	Agra		
	Farukhabad	11 5	11 4	22 0	12 4	11 3	36 12	5 12	5 12	8 0	7 8	7 0	18 8	12 1	12 12	33 0	11 14	12 6	33 8	12 8	13 5	31 10	8 10	8 14	Farukhabad		
	Mainpuri	10 8	11 12	23 0	12 8	12 4	33 0	5 8	6 8	8 0	8 4	7 8	19 8	13 0	13 8	29 0	11 8	12 8	29 0	12 8	13 12	30 0	8 4	8 8	Mainpuri		
	Etáwah	10 8	12 0	22 8	13 0	13 0	33 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	8 0	9 0	8 8	13 0	14 0	32 0	13 0	14 0	31 0	12 8	14 0	30 8	8 0	8 8	Etáwah		
	Etah	12 6	12 8	24 0	13 12	13 4	33 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	16 0	12 8	13 0	30 0	11 8	...	28 0	12 8	12 4	33 0	8 12	8 12	Etah		
	Jalaun	14 8	15 0	28 0	15 0	15 0	32 0	7 0	7 0	10 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	37 8	15 0	15 0	32 0	15 1	15 0	31 1	7 4	7 4	Jalaun		
	Jhánsi	13 15	13 10	23 0	13 9	13 6	31 0	6 8	6 8	9 0	9 8	8 0	17 0	15 8	15 8	31 0	13 0	13 6	29 0	17 14	18 0	28 8	9 0	9 8	Jhánsi		
	Lalitpur	15 14	15 8	25 4	18 4	16 0	30 0	7 8	8 0	15 0	8 4	9 0	20 0	18 4	18 8	30 0	15 0	16 0	25 0	13 4	14 0	33 0	8 12	8 12	Lalitpur		
	Cawnpore	11 12	12 0	20 4	13 4	14 8	36 0	7 0	7 8	12 0	8 8	9 8	16 0	13 4	13 8	35 0	13 4	13 0	32 8	13 4	13 2	31 0	8 10	8 8	Cawnpore		
	Fatehpur	11 4	11 8	21 0	12 4	12 8	33 0	6 10	7 8	15 0	7 8	8 8	22 0	13 4	13 2	37 0	11 12	13 2	31 0	13 4	13 4	32 0	...	...	Fatehpur		
	Bánda	14 0	15 4	25 0	15 0	16 12	31 8	7 4	7 8	16 4	8 8	9 0	24 8	14 4	17 12	38 0	13 8	16 8	35 8	14 8	18 0	38 0	8 0	8 8	9 0	Bánda		
	Allahabad	10 12	11 12	19 14	13 12	15 4	33 0	7 0	8 4	10 8	9 14	10 10	22 0	13 8	15 8	35 12	12 8	14 10	32 0	13 8	15 12	29 8	...	...	Allahabad		
	Hamirpur	12 13	14 15	28 0	14 4	16 5	33 12	7 14	8 4	13 0	9 0	8 7	17 0	13 8	15 15	38 4	14 1	15 8	29 14	14 8	15 8	30 0	...	...	Hamirpur		
	Jaunpur	11 4	12 0	22 9	13 6	14 13	30 5	7 1	7 1	8 7	9 2	9 14	19 12	13 6	13 6	32 7	9 14	11 4	28 4	13 4	13 6	32 0	8 6	8 6	8 1	Jaunpur		
	Gorakhpur	12 4	10 15	20 2	12 4	28 0		8 12	9 3	17 8	10 8	10 15	21 0	14 0	14 0	28 0	...	...	...	13 6	14 0	27 2	7 8	7 8	7 8	Gorakhpur		
	Basti	10 10	11 9	21 9	...	...	...	9 1	9 1	15 0	9 11	10 0	20 0	12 0½	14 3	...	...	...	...	13 8	14 4	29 6	7 0	7 0	7 13	Basti		
	Azamgarh	11 7	11 9	20 0	14 6	14 6	26 9	7 6	7 6	10 5	11 9	11 7	19 3	14 6	14 6	29 8	...	...	...	14 12	15 8	28 0	7 4	7 4	7 4	Azamgarh		
	Mirzapur	12 0	12 0	18 0	14 0	16 0	26 0	8 0	7 8	9 0	10 0	11 0	20 0	14 0	15 0	30 0	13 0	14 0	27 0	14 0	16 0	26 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Mirzapur		
	Benares	11 15½	12 8	20 10½	14 2	14 2	28 13½	7 10	8 11	13 15	11 6½	11 15½	21 12	14 2	14 2	32 10	11 12½	13 1	28 4½	14 6	15 12	32 0	7 6	7 6	7 6	Benares		
	Ghazipur	12 4	12 4	24 7½	15 7	15 7	34 12	7 11½	7 11½	8 6	9 10½	9 10½	24 7½	15 7	16 1½	34 12	13 8	13 8	32 3	14 0	14 0	32 0	8 12	8 12	Ghazipur			
Panjab.	Delhi	12 12	13 8	26 8	16 0	17 0	36 0	...	...	...	8 8	10 0	16 0	15 0	15 8	36 0	13 0	14 8	33 0	15 0	15 8	39 0	9 0	8 12	8 8	Delhi	Panjab.	
	Gurgáon	12 8	13 0	21 0	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	10 0	14 0	14 0	33 0	12 0	12 8	25 0	15 0	15 8	29 8	7 8	7 8	Gurgáon		
	Karnál	13 4	13 0	25 0	18 0	14 0	34 0	...	...	...	8 0	10 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	36 0	10 0	10 0	26 0	16 4	18 0	37 0	8 8	8 4	8 0	Karnál		
	Hissár	13 0	13 8	24 0	20 0	20 8	50 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	50 0	16 0	17 8	40 0	19 8	21 0	45 0	9 8	8 8	8 0	Hissár		
	Rohtak	12 8	12 0	25 0	18 0	16 0	34 0	...	...	...	8 8	9 0	14 0	17 0	14 0	34 0	15 0	15 0	31 0	16 0	17 0	40 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Rohtak[a]		
	Sirsa	15 12	17 0	29 0	23 4	25 8	60 0	...	...	...	10 0	11 0	18 0	23 0	23 0	60 0	18 0	20 0	43 0	22 0	25 0	55 0	16 0	40 0	40 0	Sirsa[b]		
	Umballa	14 8	15 0	26 0	17 0	18 0	42 0	...	...	...	8 12	9 8	16 8	17 0	16 8	44 0	14 0	13 0	28 0	16 12	18 8	41 0	9 2	9 6	9 8	Umballa		
	Ludhiána	15 12	15 4	28 8	22 8	22 8	48 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 8	12 8	22 0	19 8	48 0	14 0	13 8	39 0	19 4	18 8	47 0	9 12	9 8	9 12	Ludhiána		
	Simlá	13 0	13 8	18 0	14 0	14 0	30 0	...	...	...	8 8	9 0	13 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	25 0	14 0	14 0	25 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Simlá[c]		
	Jullundur	15 4	16 0	27 8	18 0	16 0	34 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	13 0	20 0	24 0	36 0	15 0	19 0	36 0	18 0	18 0	42 0	9 10	9 8	9 12	Jullundur		
	Hushiárpúr	15 0	15 0	25 8	20 0	20 0	40 0	...	...	...	8 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	19 0	34 0	16 0	16 0	27 0	18 0	18 0	39 0	9 0	9 4	9 12	Hushiárpúr		
	Kángra	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	25 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	22 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Kángra		
	Amritsar	14 0	15 0	29 0	16 8	17 8	50 0	...	...	...	8 4	8 12	16 0	18 8	19 8	44 0	14 0	14 0	29 0	18 0	19 8	52 0	10 6	9 10	10 14	Amritsar		
	Siálkot	13 0	13 8	27 0	16 0	16 0	44 0	...	...	...	8 8	10 0	17 0	15 0	16 0	39 0	13 0	16 0	34 0	18 0	19 8	52 0	10 0	9 12	10 0	Siálkot		
	Gurdáspúr	14 8	14 8	26 0	15 0	14 0	28 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	16 0	17 8	17 0	30 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	16 4	19 0	40 0	9 4	9 4	9 0	Gurdáspúr		
	Lahore	14 0	15 0	29 0	19 0	18 0	55 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 8	17 0	18 0	20 0	52 0	14 0	14 0	36 0	17 0	17 8	40 0	9 12	9 12	10 0	Lahore		
	Ferozepore	16 0	16 0	31 0	25 0	26 0	66 0	...	...	...	9 0	10 0	14 0	20 0	22 0	50 0	...	16 0	49 0	18 0	20 0	53 0	10 0	9 8	8 12	Ferozepore		
	Gujránwála	13 8	14 12	27 4	16 4	16 4	55 0	...	...	...	9 0	10 0	18 0	17 0	19 0	37 0	14 0	14 0	38 0	22 0	22 0	63 0	10 0	9 0	10 4	Gujránwála		
	Ráwalpindi	15 0	17 0	36 8	21 8	21 0	43 0	...	...	...	6 0	7 0	7 0	18 0	23 0	46 0	17 0	19 0	47 0	17 0	17 8	42 0	10 0	9 0	11 0	Ráwalpindi[d]		
	Jhelum	13 8	16 0	34 0	17 0	18 0	40 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	14 0	18 0	19 0	36 0	16 0	17 0	39 0	13 4	15 8	37 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	Jhelum		
	Gujrát	13 12	14 6	32 0	16 10	17 0	50 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	12 0	17 0	18 0	45 0	17 8	17 8	44 0	14 8	17 0	45 0	11 0	10 8	11 12	Gujrát		
	Shahpúr	17 0	20 0	33 0	19 0	20 0	42 0	...	...	...	9 0	8 8	11 8	20 0	22 0	36 0	20 0	21 0	39 0	16 12	17 0	42 0	11 8	11 8	11 8	Shahpúr		
	Mooltan	14 0	14 0	24 0	22 0	24 0	28 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	20 0	20 0	28 0	16 0	16 0	27 0	19 0	21 0	42 0	10 12	10 12	10 0	Mooltan		
	Jhang	16 8	17 0	28 8	24 0	26 0	43 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 0	22 0	22 0	32 0	18 0	18 0	32 0	23 0	23 0	46 0	10 12	10 12	11 12	Jhang		
	Montgomery	16 0	17 0	31 0	26 0	26 0	40 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 0	20 0	...	30 0	...	...	...	28 0	26 0	42 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Montgomery		
	Muzaffargarh	15 0	16 0	21 8	26 0	24 0	26 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	20 0	20 0	28 0	21 0	24 0	32 0	23 8	23 8	47 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Muzaffargarh		
	Dera Ismail Khán	17 14	18 12	33 12	23 4	27 8	50 0	...	...	...	6 7	6 9	6 14	21 4	22 8	42 8	20 0	20 0	40 0	20 0	18 0	46 0	10 0	8 0	10 0	Dera Ismail Khán[a]		
	Dera Ghazi Khán	13 14	15 10	28 3	17 8	18 12	33 12	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	12 8	17 12	18 14	29 0	19 4	17 8	29 0	17 8	21 14	52 8	11 8	11 8	11 8	Dera Ghazi Khán		
	Bannú	21 14	25 0	48 12	46 4	25 0	75 0	...	...	...	9 6	9 6	10 0	25 0	30 0	70 0	20 0	20 0	50 0	14 6	15 4	33 12	10 0	10 0	10 0	Bannú[e]		
	Peshawar	16 0	19 0	24 8	34 0	40 0	42 0	...	...	...	11 5	12 8	12 8	27 12	28 14	29 0	19 4	17 8	29 0	17 8	17 8	61 4	100 0	100 0	100 0	Pesháwar[f]		
	Kohát	20 6	20 6	38 4	30 10	29 4	58 10	...	...	...	16 9	16 9	20 6	38 0	39 2	61 0	38 0	30 2	61 3	14 8	15 0	25 13	47 4	45 0	35 14	Kohát		
	Hazará	18 0	14 0	35 0	19 0	21 0	65 0	...	...	...	10 0	9 0	20 0	...	...	...	15 0	16 0	52 0	16 9	16 9	32 0	120 0	120 0	110 0	Hazará		
Oudh.	Lucknow	11 0	11 8	21 0	13 0	13 4	33 0	5 0	5 0	7 0	8 4	8 4	19 8	13 0	14 0	33 0	12 0	12 8	32 0	12 0	12 0	30 0	8 4	8 8	Lucknow	Oudh.		
	Unáo	11 8	12 0	21 4	13 0	13 0	36 0	7 0	6 8	8 0	8 0	9 0	21 0	13 0	12 0	42 8	12 8	13 0	32 0	13 0	13 0	32 0	8 8	8 8	Unáo			
	Bára Banki	10 8	11 0	21 0	14 0	15 0	32 0	6 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	20 0	13 0	14 8	39 0	11 0	11 0	31 0	13 0	14 0	32 0	8 8	8 8	Bára Banki			
	Sítápur	12 4	12 12	24 9	14 0	15 8	...	5 8	5 8	9 8	9 0	9 0	19 0	13 12	16 12	40 0	13 14	13 8	37 8	13 4	13 4	34 8	8 3	8 4	9 4	Sítápur		
	Hardui	11 1	11 1	22 0	13 12	13 2	37 8	5 10	5 10	7 8	8 0	8 0	22 0	12 7	13 2	38 0	13 2	13 2	34 11	12 11	13 2	32 13	8 11	8 7	8 0	Hardui		
	Kheri	11 8	13 8	26 0	15 0	16 0	40 0	7 0	6 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	22 8	13 0	18 0	47 0	13 8	16 0	36 0	12 4	12 8	36 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Kheri		
	Fyzabad	11 5½	11 10½	22 4	13 5½	14 0	35 8	7 8	7 0	11 0	9 0	8 9½	19 0	13 6	14 1½	39 8	11 13	...	31 8	14 0	14 0	30 12	8 0	7 8	8 0	Fyzabad		
	Bharaich	12 8	12 8	24 0	18 0	18 0	36 0	7 0	7 0	11 0	8 12	8 7½	21 0	14 11	15 10	42 4	12 1	12 1	27 14	15 8	15 10	32 14	8 0	8 0	8 0	Bharaich		
	Gonda	12 7	12 14	22 7	15 4	15 0	34 2	9 14	9 10	13 0	10 4	10 4	21 4	12 0	13 0	36 4	12 0	12 8	35 0	12 8	12 8	32 0	8 0	7 12	8 0	Gonda		
	Rái Bareli	11 2	11 8	22 8	12 8	13 0	35 0	7 0	7 8	13 0	8 0	7 8	21 4	12 8	13 8	31 0	12 2	13 0	25 0	13 0	13 0	32 0	8 0	8 4	8 0	Rái Bareli		
	Sultánpur	10 6	12 0	23 0	13 0	14 8	33 0	7 8	7 8	10 0	9 8	10 8	22 0	12 8	13 8	31 0	12 2	13 0	25 0	13 0	13 0	32 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Sultánpur		
	Pratábgarh	11 3	12 11	23 9	13 4	14 15	36 5	7 8	8 4	17 0	9 3	10 0	25 0	13 0	14 10	36 1	12 6	13 14	33 6	13 5	13 8	32 0	7 7	8 0	Pratábgarh			

Description of Lesser Millets.

* Juár, small.
† Choti Juár.
‡ Kodo.
§ Makka.

‖ Sáwán.
¶ Arhar, mash, and peas.

[a] Firewood rising.
[b] Salt and Firewood rising.
[c] Firewood falling.
[d] Jowar rising.
[e] Barley falling and jowar rising
[f] Barley rising and firewood falling.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 1st half of January 1878—continued.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar,) *Holcus Sorghum.*			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.*			Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c.			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1877.			
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	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	Wholesale	18 8	18 0	...	...	...	...	9 8	10 0	...	11 8	11 8	...	21 8	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nagpur	Central Provinces.	
		Retail	18 0	17 8	21 8	...	...	...	9 0	9 8	10 0	11 0	11 0	16 0	21 0	22 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	17 8	17 8	25 8	100 0	100 0	140 0	10 0	9 0	10 4			
	Bhandara	Wholesale	19 0	18 12	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 8	...	13 8	15 0	...	24 8	23 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 8	18 8	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	...	Bhandara		
		Retail	18 0	18 8	25 0	...	...	...	9 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	14 0	18 0	23 8	22 8	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	16 12	18 0	28 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 8	9 8			
	Chanda	Wholesale	16 2	18 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 8	10 0	...	20 8	19 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 8	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Chanda		
		Retail	15 9	17 9	19 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 5	9 8	13 7	19 6	19 6	27 5	...	...	...	...	...	17 5	18 8	21 8	400 0	400 0	447 0	9 5	8 0	10 0			
	Wardha	Wholesale	16 0	17 5	21 0	...	...	...	6 8	6 13	8 8	9 8	8 12	14 8	17 8	20 10	24 4	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	14 6	21 0	120 0	128 0	208 0	10 12	10 15	12 0	Wardha		
		Retail	15 0	16 13	20 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 5	8 0	9 0	8 4	14 0	17 0	19 10	23 11	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	13 14	20 0	88 0	120 0	200 0	10 0	10 7	11 0			
	Balaghat	Wholesale	18 3	22 4	...	...	...	...	13 5	16 11	...	18 3	22 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 3	22 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Balaghat		
		Retail	16 0	19 0	22 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 8	16 0	16 0	20 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	20 0	26 0	300 0	300 0	480 0	8 0	8 0	8 8			
	Jubbulpore	Wholesale	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Jubbulpore		
		Retail				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						
	Saugor	Wholesale	15 8	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	7 8	...	18 8	21 0	...	18 0	...	23 0	...	...	19 8	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Saugor		
		Retail	15 0	18 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	17 0	18 0	21 0	32 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	19 0	21 0	31 0	240 0	240 0	200 0	7 0	6 8	7 0			
	Damoh	Wholesale	18 12	19 4	...	...	...	...	7 12	8 12	...	8 4	9 4	...	21 8	22 8	...	20 8	20 8	...	...	...	19 8	21 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Damoh		
		Retail	18 8	19 0	26 4	...	...	...	7 8	8 8	20 0	8 0	9 0	21 8	21 0	22 0	30 0	20 0	20 0	32 8	26 0	26 0	...	25 8	32 8	240 0	240 0	240 0	8 4	8 0	8 4			
	Seoni	Wholesale	21 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	12 0	13 0	...	15 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 0	25 0	50 0	19 8	21 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Seoni		
		Retail	20 0	22 0	24 0	...	...	...	11 0	12 0	13 0	15 0	16 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	25 0	300 0	360 0	360 0	9 0	8 8	8 8			
	Mandla	Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 0	24 8	28 0	320 0	320 0	360 0	9 0	8 8	8 0			
		Retail	17 to 20	21 & 22	30 0	...	...	...	9 & 10	10 & 11	16 & 20	12 & 13	12 & 13	28 & 30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mandla		
	Betul	Wholesale	13 8	14 0	...	...	...	...	6 8	7 8	...	7 8	8 8	...	19 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	35 0	25 & 27	27 & 30	45 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	7 & 7-8	7 & 7-8	8 0			
		Retail	13 0	13 8	17 0	...	...	...	6 0	7 0	13 0	7 0	8 0	14 0	18 0	21 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	16 8	16 8	...	13 8	14 0	...	7 8	8 14	...	Betul		
	Chhindwara	Wholesale	21 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	...	13 0	13 0	...	25 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 8	15 8	19 0	13 0	13 8	19 0	280 0	280 0	280 0	7 0	8 8	8 0			
		Retail	20 0	20 0	22 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	24 0	24 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	...	13 0	13 8	...	...	...	...	Chhindwara		
	Hoshangabad	Wholesale	15 12	17 8	19 2	...	...	...	7 5	5 10	13 8	7 14	6 8	14 10	20 0	19 6	28 0	18 0	16 0	20 4	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	...	23 0	23 0	...	8 0	8 0	9 0			
		Retail	14 10	16 0	18 0	...	...	...	6 12	5 1	12 6	7 5	5 10	13 8	18 0	18 4	21 0	14 10	14 6	19 0	...	...	...	19 2	20 8	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	Hoshangabad		
	Narsinghpur	Wholesale	18 8	17 8	...	...	...	...	8 8	9 8	...	9 8	10 8	...	17 8	18 8	...	14 8	14 8	...	37 8	37 8	...	18 8	18 8	22 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	8 0			
		Retail	16 0	17 0	20 0	...	...	...	8 0	9 0	14 0	9 0	10 0	16 0	17 0	18 0	24 0	14 0	14 0	22 0	34 0	34 0	35 0	18 0	18 0	22 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Narsinghpur		
	Nimar	Wholesale	13 8	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	...	15 0	16 10	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	17 8	160 0	160 0	120 0	10 13	12 4	...	Nimar		
		Retail	13 7	13 8	12 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	14 0	15 0	16 10	17 8	12 0	12 0	16 14	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	17 8	160 0	160 0	120 0	10 2	11 10	12 8			
	Raipur	Wholesale	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Raipur		
		Retail				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						
	Sambalpur	Wholesale	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	...	18 0	18 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	330 0	330 0	...	11 0	11 0	...	Sambalpur		
		Retail	19 0	19 0	28 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	26 0	17 8	17 8	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	320 0	320 0	240 0	10 0	10 0	10 8			
	Bilaspur	Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bilaspur		
		Retail	40 0	40 0	48 0	...	...	...	24 0	26 0	30 0	32 0	34 0	36 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28 0	27 0	24 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	7 0	7 0	8 0			
	Upper Godavari	Wholesale	13 8	12 0	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	...	8 8	8 4	...	18 8	10 8	...	...	...	...	92 0	93 0	115 0	48 0	56 0	62 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	12 8	...	Upper Godavari		
		Retail	12 0	10 0	13 0	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	6 0	7 8	7 0	9 0	16 0	9 8	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 0	...	...	...	...	9 0	10 0	10 0			
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Secunderabad	Wholesale	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	20 0	960 0	960 0	960 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	Secunderabad	Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	
		Retail				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						
	Bolarum	...				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Bolarum		
	Chudderghat	...				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				Chudderghat		
	Oomraotee	Wholesale	13 0	13 0	15 5	9 0	9 0	12 0	6 5	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	20 0	20 0	22 0	13 0	12 0	15 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	12 0	Oomraotee		
		Retail	12 0	12 0	14 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	6 0	6 5	6 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	12 0	11 0	14 0	...	...	...	10 2	15 4	...	44 0	48 0	50 0	10 0	10 0	11 0			
	Akola	Wholesale	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	17 0	17 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	12 0	11 5	11 5	...	...	...	11 0	10 5	10 5	Akola		
		Retail	10 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	5 5	5 5	5 5	7 0	7 5	7 5	15 0	17 0	17 0	11 0	11 5	11 5	8 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	115 0	115 0	115 0	10 0	11 0	11 0			
	Ellichpur	Wholesale	11 0	11 0	15 0	7 0	7 0	8 5	7 0	7 0	8 5	8 0	8 0	12 5	16 0	15 0	21 0	10 5	12 0	16 5	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ellichpur		
		Retail	10 0	10 0	14 0	6 0	6 0	8 0	6 0	6 5	8 0	7 0	7 0	12 0	15 0	14 0	20 0	10 0	11 0	16 0	...	...	...	10 5	14 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	10 0	10 0	10 0			
	Buldana	Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	18 0	...	...	...	8 0	11 0	11 0	Buldana		
		Retail	10 0	10 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	17 0	18 0	21 0	14 0	14 0	17 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...			
	Woon	Wholesale	13 0	14 2	16 2	...	...	...	6 5	8 0	9 2	8 5	10 0	10 2	24 0	25 7	24 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	13 0	18 0	...	...	...	7 7	7 7	8 0	Woon		
		Retail	12 0	13 7	16 0	...	...	...	6 0	7 0	9 0	8 0	9 0	10 0	22 5	24 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	14 0	18 0	...	...	...	8 0	12 2	...			
	Bassim	Wholesale	10 9	13 6	...	...	...	...	6 0	7 3	...	8 0	9 8	...	19 2	23 6	...	...	...	...	8 0	9 1	...	8 0	13 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bassim		
		Retail	10 5	13 0	15 6	...	...	...	5 5	6 6	8 5	7 5	8 5	12 0	18 0	22 5	25 5	...	...	...	7 8	7 9	13 2	7 5	12 8	21 5	100 0	100 0	160 0	7 5	11 5	9 5			
Mysore and Coorg.	Bangalore	Wholesale	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Bangalore	Mysore and Coorg.	
		Retail				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						
	Kolar	Wholesale				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				Kolar		
		Retail				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						
	Túmkúr	Wholesale				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				Túmkúr		
		Retail				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						
	Mysore	Wholesale				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				Mysore		
		Retail				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						
	Hassan	Wholesale				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Hassan		
		Retail				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						
	Shimoga	Wholesale				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				Shimoga		
		Retail				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						
	Kadur	Wholesale				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				Kadur		
		Retail				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						
	Chitaldroog	Wholesale				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				Chitaldroog		
		Retail				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						
	Coorg	Wholesale				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				Coorg		
		Retail				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						

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 1877.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1877.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Rajpootana.	Jaipur ...	11 0	11 7	...	13 6	13 10	...	5 10	5 14	...	6 9	6 13	...	12 10	12 10	...	12 0	12 3	...
	Kishengurh ...	12 8	13 8	...	16 0	17 0	...	7 0	7 8	...	8 0	8 8	...	15 0	15 8	...	11 4	11 8	...
	Alwar ...	No return received.			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bhurtpur (City) ...	...	11 14	25 0	...	13 6	33 0	...	8 0	8 0	...	8 7	13 0	...	13 0	31 0	...	11 4	26 0
	Kerowli (City) ...	9 6	9 10	25 0	10 14	10 0	31 4	7 3	7 3	14 10	7 8	7 8	16 4	10 0	11 4	31 4	9 6	8 12	27 8
	Ajmir ...	11 8	12 0	21 8	14 8	15 0	34 0	4 0	4 0	4 8	7 0	7 0	8 0	11 0	12 0	35 0	11 0	10 0	27 0
	Deolie Cantonment ...	No return received.			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Erinpura ...	11 8	11 12	20 0	15 8	15 8	37 0	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	9 8	12 0	12 0	31 0	11 0	11 0	28 0
	Sirohi ...	10 12	11 4	21 0	16 8	17 8	40 0	5 0	4 12	6 8	6 12	5 8	10 0	14 0	14 0	40 0	12 0	12 8	33 0
	Aboo ...	No return received.			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar...	10 8	10 0	17 8	12 0	10 0	22 0	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Meywar ...	9 6	10 8½	16 6¼	12 2	13 10½	22 11	5 1¼	5 1¼	8 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Banswarra(MeywarAgency)	12 8	11 14	20 0	...	...	...	5 0	4 6	7 8	6 4	5 10	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Partabgarh (»)	No return received.			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Marwar ...	11 9	12 5	16 14	17 2	17 2	25 0	6 4	6 4	5 10	7 2	7 2	8 8	17 4	17 4	30 0	15 0	15 0	25 0
	Bikaneer ...	No return received.			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bundi ...																		
	Kota ...																		
	Tonk ...																		
	Jhallawar ...																		
	Shahpoora ...																		
Central India.	Indore ...	13 5	14 1	13 8	...	...	...	6 6	7 1	10 0	7 1	7 8	10 14	16 8	16 13	17 12	12 10	13 6	16 0
	Gwalior ...	10 9	10 5	18 0	9 2	7 13	23 12	6 2	6 6	7 13	6 14	7 5	10 1	12 0	11 7	24 10	9 13	8 4	24 0
	Goona ...	17 8	16 0	21 0	13 0	16 0	17 0	7 0	6 0	13 0	8 0	7 0	15 0	21 14	19 0	27 0	14 0	12 0	23 0
	Rutlam ...	13 0	13 0	13 2	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	10 0	6 4	7 0	13 12	16 8	16 8	18 12	12 4	12 0	13 12
	Baghelkhund (Sutna) ...	18 0	18 0	25 0	21 0	22 0	30 0	6 8	6 8	11 0	12 0	12 0	26 0	20 0	21 0	30 0	17 0	18 0	32 0

India for the 1st-half of January 1878—concluded.

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets, Ragi, (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coralon, Murhwa, Nuglee,) *Panicum, Miliaceum, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1877.			
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
...	...	...	13 4	12 10	...	...	...	...	18 0	19 0	...	Jaipur ...	Rajpootana.	
...	...	...	17 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	34 8	41 0	...	Kishengurh ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received.			Alwar ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28 0	24 0	Bhurtpur (City) ...		
...	13 8	33 10	...	13 12	34 4	...	240 0	160 0	...	26 14	33 12	Kerowli (City) ...		
11 4	11 4	33 12	10 4	10 4	37 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	27 8	35 0	42 0	Ajmir ...		
...	...	...	15 0	15 8	38 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	35 0	35 0	42 0	Deolie Cantonment ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received.			Erinpura ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40 0	40 0	40 0	Sirohi ...		
...	...	...	16 8	16 8	42 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	40 0	40 0	48 0	Aboo ...		
...	...	...	17 0	18 0	32 0	160 0	160 0	220 0	40 0	40 0	48 0	Hilly Tracts of Meywar...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received.			Meywar ...		
...	...	...	12 0	11 0	24 0	8 pie*	10 pie*	8 pie*	10 8	10 0	11 0	Banswarra(MeywarAgency)		
...	...	...	12 2	13 10½	21 14	200 0	200 0	200 0	18 12	16 6¼	25 0	Partabgarh (»)		
...	...	...	13 12	12 8	26 0	...	...	...	15 0	13 12	11 8	Marwar ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received.			Bikaneer ...		
...	...	...	17 8	17 8	30 0	70 0	70 0	70 0	45 0	50 0	56 4	Bundi ...		
												Kota ...		
												Tonk ...		
												Jhallawar ...		
												Shahpoora ...		
...	...	...	16 0	17 12	17 12	100 0	100 0	100 0	9 5	8 14	10 14	Indore ...	Central India.	
...	...	...	11 7	11 7	24 4	91 4	91 4	91 4	10 15	10 15	14 3	Gwalior ...		
...	...	...	19 8	18 0	27 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	15 4	15 0	21 0	Goona ...		
...	...	...	15 4	14 12	21 12	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 4	10 4	10 0	Rutlam ...		
...	...	...	20 0	20 0	28 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 8	9 2	8 12	Baghelkhund (Sutna) ...		

* Per man's load.

G. H. M. BATTEN,

Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES-CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 2ND HALF OF DECEMBER 1877, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 150, 151, 152, AND 153 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 12TH JANUARY 1878.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Divisions.	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 last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.
			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.	Secundrabad	Wholesale	8 6	8 9	10 9	...	...	...	4 2	4 5	6 2	6 1	6 1	7 6	9 4	9 4	11 1	9 4	10 4	11 7
		Retail ...	8 3	8 5	...	...	...	...	4 1	4 4	...	5 9	5 9	...	9 0	9 0	...	9 0	9 9	...
	Bolarum*	...	9 2	9 6	10 8	...	...	...	4 7	5 3	6 6	5 9	6 1	7 2	9 6	9 9	11 6	...	...	...
	Chudarghat*	...	7 2	7 0	8 5	...	...	...	4 0	4 5	6 2	6 2	5 5	6 7	8 7	8 7	10 5	10 5	10 0	10 5
	Amraoti ...	Wholesale	13 0	13 0	16 0	9 0	9 0	12 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	20 0	17 0	20 0	12 0	16 0	16 0
		Retail ...	12 0	12 0	15 0	8 0	8 5	11 0	6 5	6 5	6 0	8 0	7 0	8 0	18 0	16 0	18 0	11 0	15 0	15 0
	Akola ...	Wholesale	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	6 5	6 5	...	8 0	8 0	...	17 0	17 0	...	12 0	12 0	...
		Retail ...	12 0	12 0	14 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	7 0	8 0	7 0	8 0	17 0	16 0	18 0	11 5	11 0	16 0
	Ellichpur ...	Wholesale	11 0	11 0	14 5	8 5	8 5	6 5	7 0	6 5	8 5	8 0	8 0	8 0	15 0	15 0	21 0	12 0	12 5	14 0
		Retail ...	10 0	10 0	14 0	8 0	8 0	6 0	6 2	6 0	8 0	7 5	7 5	11 0	14 2	14 0	20 0	11 5	12 0	13 0
	Buldana ...	Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Retail ...	10 0	11 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	11 0	18 0	18 0	22 0	14 0	14 0	17 0
	Wun ...	Wholesale	14 2	14 5	15 5	...	...	...	8 0	9 5	9 5	10 0	13 0	10 5	25 7	24 0	24 5	...	...	...
		Retail ...	13 7	13 5	15 0	...	...	...	7 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	12 0	10 0	24 0	22 0	24 0	...	...	...
	Basim ...	Wholesale	13 6	13 6	...	...	...	...	7 3	7 3	...	9 8	9 8	...	23 6	23 6	...	...	...	...
		Retail ...	13 0	13 0	15 5	...	...	...	6 6	6 6	8 5	8 5	8 5	10 5	22 5	22 5	27 0	...	...	19 0
Mysore and Coorg.	Bangalore†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kolar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tumkur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hassan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shimoga	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kadur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chitaldroog	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Coorg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajputana.	Banswara	...	11 14	11 14	18 12	...	...	...	4 6	3 12	7 8	5 10	5 12	13 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Partabgarh (Mewar Agency).		12 8	12 3	14 6	...	...	...	4 6	4 6	8 12	5 10	5 0	10 10	...	...	...	...	...	...

Divisions.	Districts.		Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee, &c.) *Panicum Miliaceum, Eleusine Coracan, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH OF			Remarks.
			Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer.	Syce or Horse-keeper.	Common Mason, Carpenter, or Blacksmith.	
			S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Secundrabad	Wholesale	9 4	10 4	11 3	8 6	9 7	13 3	150 0	150 0	140 0	9 7	11 1	11 1	...	...	...	
		Retail ...	9 0	9 9	...	8 3	9 3	...	140 0	140 0	...	9 3	10 5	...	...	...	...	
	Bolarum*	...	...	...	...	9 3	10 1	2 7	112 9	112 9	112 9	10 5	10 8	10 0	...	...	...	* Wholesale rates not quoted, as wholesale transactions are conducted beyond limits of station.
	Chudarghat*	...	...	...	...	7 5	8 7	12 5	130 0	130 0	130 0	9 0	10 2	10 5	...	...	...	
	Amraoti ...	Wholesale	...	...	...	15 0	14 0	22 0	...	...	...	11 0	12 0	12 0	7 8 0	5 10 0	15 0 0	
		Retail ...	...	...	...	14 0	13 0	21 0	48 0	48 0	55 0	10 0	11 0	11 0				
	Akola ...	Wholesale	...	...	...	11 5	12 5	...	...	...	...	11 5	12 5	...	6 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0	
		Retail ...	8 0	7 0	...	11 0	12 0	22 0	115 0	115 0	104 0	11 0	11 5	11 0				
	Ellichpur ...	Wholesale	...	...	...	11 0	12 0	14 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0 0	7 0 0	15 0 0	
		Retail ...	...	...	...	10 5	11 0	14 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0				
	Buldana ...	Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 10 0	7 8 0	22 8 0	
		Retail ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0				
	Wun ...	Wholesale	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0 0	7 0 0	20 0 0	
		Retail ...	...	...	...	14 0	14 5	18 5	200 0	200 0	200 0	7 7	8 0	8 0				
	Basim ...	Wholesale	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	18 0	...	...	...	12 2	12 2	...	7 0 0	7 0 0	22 8 0	
		Retail ...	9 1	9 1	...	13 5	13 5	...	100 0	100 0	170 0	11 5	11 5	9 5				
Mysore and Coorg.	Bangalore†	...	7 9	7 9	13 0	12 8	12 8	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	4-0 to 8-0	5-0 to 7-0	13-2 to 22-8	† For an agricultural labourer, who keeps two bullocks and a plough, Rs. 15 to 22-8.
	Kolar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0 0	7 0 0	15 0 0	
	Tumkur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0	
	Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8 0	6 0 0	25 0 0	
	Hassan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 8 0	5 8 0	15 8 0	
	Shimoga	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 0 0	6 0 0	20 0 0	
	Kadur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7-8 to 8-0	7-8 to 8-0	20-0 to 30-0	
	Chitaldroog	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0 0	5-0 to 6-0	15-0 to 20-0	
	Coorg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8 0	8 0 0	22 8 0	
Rajputana.	Banswara	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	25 0	...	...	...	13 12	12 8	11 8	4 0 0	4 0 0	9-0 to 15-0	
	Partabgarh (Mewar Agency).		...	...	...	14 0	13 12	18 12	...	...	...	17 8	17 8	25 0	...	...	...	

G. H. M. BATTEN,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Famine.

APPOINTMENT OF A COMMISSION TO INVESTIGATE CERTAIN QUESTIONS CONNECTED WITH FAMINE RELIEF ADMINISTRATION.

No. 2 (Revenue), dated India Office, London, the 10th January 1878.

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

To—His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor General of India in Council.

MY LORD,

Para. 1. I have, on more than one occasion, expressed to your Excellency on behalf of Her Majesty's Government, their sense of the ability and devotion with which you and the officers serving under you have exerted yourselves to mitigate the calamities of the recent famine. The intensity of the visitation, the vast region which has been affected, the imperfect means of communication, the passive character of the population, the peculiarity of the languages, and the consequent loss of the services of many of the most competent and most trusted officers who, in the north of India, would have been available, have all contributed to impose a task of almost unexampled difficulty on the Governments whose duty it became to save the people from starvation. The energy and the unsparing labour with which, during so many months the Governors of the afflicted provinces, and the officers acting under their authority, devoted themselves to their arduous duties, are worthy of the highest commendation.

2. Your own personal interposition at the more critical period of the famine rendered assistance of the utmost value to the local authorities, not only of Madras, but still more of Mysore, in organizing an efficient and economical system of relief, and your exertions probably bore fruit in a great saving of human life.

3. It is not easy to ascertain with precision in what cases these praiseworthy efforts were rewarded with complete success, or how far they were defeated. The evidence which has been offered upon this subject is conflicting, and is evidently based more upon estimate than upon accurate knowledge. Scientific questions of much interest have been in issue in respect to the operations of relief, and have probably coloured some of the extreme views which have been expressed upon this point. The simultaneous appearance of epidemic diseases, especially of cholera in a visitation of unusual severity, has lent an additional and formidable element of uncertainty to the information we possess in respect to the famine mortality of the past year; for it appears that deaths from cholera and from want are often attended by symptoms sufficiently similar to mislead an untrained observer. At the same time the datum from which all calculations of increased mortality must proceed is in a great measure wanting. The registration of deaths in Southern India is of recent introduction; and a comparison of the alleged proportion of mortality to population during the last few years with the known mortality of healthier countries is sufficient to show that the registration has been very imperfect, and that the number of deaths in those years must have been seriously understated. Where the normal mortality is not certainly known, it is hopeless to attempt to calculate the amount of an abnormal increase; and as the organization for famine relief would cause a more careful observation of mortality, it cannot be assumed that the causes of error which have vitiated the statistics of ordinary years would operate with equal force on the year of famine.

4. I am not of opinion that any useful result would be obtained by instituting a special enquiry into this point, even if there were the slightest hope that trustworthy statistics could be collected as to the mortality due to famine alone. There seems to be little doubt that it was almost, if not entirely averted in Bombay, and that it has been terribly severe in Mysore. I have more than once joined with your Excellency in recognizing the wisdom of the principles on which the Bombay Government acted, and the vigour with which they were carried out; and I fear that my concurrence cannot be withheld from the

unfavourable notice taken by your Excellency of the management of some of the officers who were responsible in Mysore during the earlier period of the famine. The brunt of the calamity fell upon Madras, and in this Presidency the success of the efforts made to combat it must, from the causes to which I have adverted, remain in great uncertainty. But no uncertainty exists as to the unflagging and self-sacrificing energy with which the Duke of Buckingham and all the officers under his authority applied themselves to the discharge of their tremendous responsibilities. Nor were these exertions confined to those who belonged to the administration of the Presidency. I have already had occasion to record my acknowledgments, which I now gladly renew, of the conspicuous and enlightened services, rendered in dealing with the famine difficulties of Madras, during the earlier period by Sir Richard Temple, during the later period by Major-General Sir M. Kennedy.

5. There are other questions, however, which have been raised in connection with this famine which cannot properly be dismissed without further investigation. Some points in the actual administration of relief were during the past few months the subject of warm controversy, while some others, which have reference either to the prevention of future famines or to the mitigation of the sufferings they cause, are still anxiously debated. It is desirable that the opportunity should not be lost of investigating these by the light of the experience which has been recently acquired. It must be for some time doubtful how far the meteorological phenomena of the last twelve years are to be taken as a fair sample of the climate of India. But in any case it is evident that the protection of the people of India from the effects of the uncertainty of the seasons will constitute in the future no inconsiderable portion of the work of the Government. It is, therefore, a duty to collect with the utmost care all information which may assist future administrators in the task of limiting the range or mitigating the intensity of those calamities.

6. A Commission, constituted of three or five of the most competent persons your Excellency is able to select, will be the most suitable instrument for conducting this investigation. It should consist of men who have not taken any active part in the labours or controversies of the past year, and it is desirable that it should include at least one Native Commissioner. It should enter upon its labours as soon as the local authorities have been released by the return of normal conditions from the pressing duties of relief.

7. I will indicate some of the points upon which difference of opinion has arisen, and in respect to which, therefore, the collection of evidence, and the expression of an independent and authoritative opinion would be valuable. But in doing so, I must not be understood to be limiting the scope of any inquiries which the Commission under your instructions may think it desirable to pursue.

8. One of the earliest points upon which discussion arose was the size and class of relief works which it was expedient to encourage. At the outset of the famine Sir Philip Wodehouse came to the conclusion that a few large works, giving employment to considerabe numbers of men, and conducted under the officers of the Public Works Department, were preferable to a multitude of petty village works, conducted under the revenue officers of each district. In the first instance the Government of India, not having fully before it evidence of the aggravated character of the scarcity, declined to authorize the larger works to the extent which Sir Philip Wodehouse had desired. Shortly after this decision, your Excellency, on returning from the frontier, and Sir John Strachey, arriving from England, had the opportunity of conferring at Bombay with the Government of that Presidency, and the result of your inquiries was to lead you to accept substantially Sir P. Wodehouse's view, and to give your preference to the system of large works. In other parts of India during the remaining period of the famine you insisted upon this view, and one of the reasons which led you to visit the famine districts in Madras and Mysore was to supervise a stricter and more general

organization of the same policy. I have already fully approved of your Excellency's proceedings in this respect, and do not doubt that you exercised a wise discretion. It is desirable, however, that for guidance in future famines the experience obtained of the working of the two systems should be ascertained and recorded. The relative value of the work done for the same wage in each case, the effect of the larger works in discouraging peculation and the relief of applicants not in want, and the extent to which the distance of relief works can without undue hardship be used as a test of destitution, are the points upon which evidence is required.

There has been, at the same time, a danger against which it has been necessary to guard, and to which you have not been insensible. In works conducted under the superintendence of Public Works Officers, it is evident that a full day's work is more likely to be exacted in return for a day's wage, than in the petty village works, over which there is no skilled supervision, and which are devised rather as an excuse for relief than for the public advantages which, when finished, they will confer. But this more vigilant economy carries with it a corresponding peril in those cases,—likely, when a famine is much prolonged, to be numerous,—where the labourer is too much reduced by privation to perform a full day's work, but is not so completely enfeebled as to be fitted only for gratuitous relief. It will be a matter of much interest to learn how far the precautions taken by your Excellency and the Governor of Madras to avert this danger, have, in the result, been successful.

9. Your Excellency in Council from the first insisted that the task of distributing grain throughout the famine area should be left to the unrestricted operations of trade. Under the principle you prescribed, no grain was imported by Government, with the exception of that which had been purchased by the Madras Government during the earlist weeks of the distress. The energies of private trade were in no case unequal to the task that was thus laid upon them. The high price which the trader was able to charge for grain undoubtedly imposed a heavy outlay on the Government in the administration of relief. But the cost would have been far heavier if, by importations of its own, the Government had paralysed private trade, and assumed the duty of replacing it through the vast area affected by the drought. The course which you took appeared to me to be judicious at the time, and has been fully justified by the result. It would be desirable, however, for future guidance that the details of the process of supply should, as far as possible, be placed on record. The cause to which the extreme prices of some localities were due, how far they were produced by deficient transport, how far by retardation of supply at the port of importation, are questions deserving the attention of the Commissioners. The experience of famine relief hitherto obtained in India would seem to show that the rule observed by your Excellency is sound, under ordinary circumstances, but that there are contingencies under which it cannot be sustained, especially where communications are liable to sudden interruption by the weather. In the Madras famine it appears to have been highly successful; in the Bengal famine a considerable deviation from it was found to be necessary; and its too rigid observance in the Orissa famine led to a great calamity. A careful examination, therefore, into the circumstances of its application during the past distress will be of material utility.

10. Another question which occupied the anxious attention, both of your Government and that of Madras, during the earlier stages of the famine, was the amount and quality of food which is necessary to sustain a native of Southern India in a condition fit for labour. A warm controversy arose among the medical advisers of the three Governments, in which the question was argued to a great extent upon theoretic grounds, and upon analogies derived from the experience of soldiers and convicts. This method of investigation led to no satisfactory conclusion, though possibly at the time no other was fully available. The experience of the past year will, if sufficient breadth and variety of evidence be collected, render it possible to arrive at a definite conclusion upon this vital point.

11. I have no wish to confine the investigations of the Commissioners to those points in the experience of the past famine which I have indicated above. There may be other points in respect to which your Excellency's Government, after consultation with the Government of Madras, may think that inquiry would be desirable, and might produce useful results. But an inquiry into the best system of famine relief will not be the whole, or the most important part of their duty. It is of still more essential importance to ascertain how far it is possible for Government by its action to diminish the severity of famines, or to place the people in a better condition for enduring them.

12. Works of irrigation are naturally the most effective remedy for a deficiency of rainfall, and no doubt can be entertained of the benefit they confer wherever they can be had without excessive cost, and where there is a permanent and sufficient supply of water to sustain them. The Government of India has spent and is still spending very large sums in the construction of them. More than sixteen millions sterling have already been laid out, and the works which are in course of construction, or which have been sanctioned, will, before they are completed, have cost 6,373,000*l* more. The financial results of these undertakings have varied remarkably. The earlier works, especially those which have been constructed in the localities already selected for that purpose by the earlier rulers of the country, have been singularly profitable. According to estimates now before me, the Eastern Jumna Canal has yielded 36 per cent., and the Western Jumna 27 per cent., no account, however, being taken of the value of the work which had been done by former rulers, or of the cost which has still to be incurred before these undertakings are complete. The irrigation works in the low countries of the Madras Presidency have also produced large returns. The Cauvery Delta, one of the earliest English works, is stated to have yielded 86 per cent., the Godavery Delta, 21 per cent., and the Kistna Delta 15 per cent. But more recent undertakings have been very much less successful, and some in a financial point of view have completely failed. The Orissa Canal system, and the Madras Irrigation Company's Canal, stretching over a length of 749 miles and costing together more than 3,000,000*l*., have not only returned nothing for the money laid out upon them, but have not, up to this year, paid their working expenses. The aggregate amount of interest which has been paid by Government on account of the capital sunk on these two undertakings, has been 1,400,000*l*., making the total sum lost 4,400,000*l*. The greatest number of acres irrigated by the Orissa Canal in any one year up to the close of 1876-77 has been 94,777, by the Madras Company's Canal, 94,945. This unfortunate result is due, in some degree, to the refusal of the ryots in the vicinity of these canals to avail themselves of the water offered to them. The cause of their reluctance is imperfectly ascertained, but it probably arises from the fact that in ordinary years they enjoy sufficient rainfall to conduct their traditional methods of cultivation.

13. From the experience that has already been gained, and from the calculations furnished to you by your engineers, it is probable that the localities suited for profitable irrigation are very limited in area, and that the list of canals which the Government can undertake without loss cannot be largely extended. Great caution, therefore, in authorizing the commencement of new works will be necessary, and it will be prudent to scrutinize rigorously the grounds on which, in any instance, hopes of a remunerative yield are founded. In view, however, of the frequent famines of recent years, it must be admitted that the value of an irrigation project is not absolutely negatived by the proof that it will not yield full interest on its cost. The case is conceivable that a canal which paid little or no interest in ordinary years, might in a famine year protect so large a population as to repay to Government the cost of its construction by savings in relief expenditure. The essential matter is to ascertain how far irrigation works are practicable, which shall be capable of giving protection against famine in a degree at all corresponding to their cost.

14. Very much stress has been laid, from time to time, upon the financial and other advantages to be derived from expenditure on these works, and during the past autumn the construction of them in the Madras Presidency upon a vast scale has been strenuously urged. The fact that demands of this kind have recently been made by persons of authority would of itself suffice to make a searching investigation of the question highly expedient. If there is room by such undertakings materially to relieve the Madras people from so much suffering, and the Indian Treasury from an intolerable burden, the construction of the works ought to be commenced with the least possible delay. If, on the other hand, this resource is not, to any great extent, available, and any such undertaking, on the contemplated scale, would only impose fresh burdens on the taxpayers without effecting any notable diminution of the evil, it is of high importance that the evidence of that fact should be set forth with sufficient fulness and cogency to dissipate all illusion upon the subject. In the reports which your Excellency has forwarded me from time to time, I find much to lead me to believe that the very cause which produced the famine in many cases has made irrigation works wholly or partially ineffective. The same want of rain, which parched the fields, emptied the tanks and lessened the volume of the rivers. The absence of glaciers in the hills of Southern India would naturally render the irrigation canals far more liable to be affected by want of rain, than similar works in the valleys of the Ganges and the Indus. Sir R. Temple, in his Minute of the 15th of April, gives a description of the effect of the drought upon these channels even before the south-west monsoon had failed, which seems to indicate that want of water will probably be a fatal obstacle to any large extension of irrigation.

15. The drought in Madras, he says, "caused the Kistna and its affluents to roll down in such a diminished volume that the canal from the Toongabhadra near Kurnool, and the great irrigation works of the Masulipatam Delta, were stinted in their supply. It made the freshes and floods of the Penair descend in such shrunken proportions that the reservoir and channels of Nellore were nearly deprived of water. It stopped the supply of the Cauverypauk Lake near Arcot, and rendered the dam across the Palar inoperative. It rested for some time on the districts of South Arcot, Tanjor and Trichinopoli, and threatened them with evil; they were, however, saved, South Arcot mainly by some later rains, and Tanjor and Trichinopoli partly by the same rains, but chiefly by the canals. Though it failed to dry up the harvest of the rich tracts of Malabar and Travancore, or to prevent the Cauvery from filling the canals of the Tanjore delta, yet it rendered them powerless to send the succour that might otherwise have been expected."

Of the whole cultivated area in the famine districts "a small part (technically termed 'wet') is watered from artificial tanks, which often rise to the proportions of lakes; the remainder (technically called 'dry') is watered in some parts from wells, but for the most part from rainfall. The proportion of wet lands varies greatly in the several districts, being largest in Chingleput, where it exceeds one-half of the whole cultivation, and smallest in Bellary, where it is only one-twentieth. The failure was worst in the 'wet' lands. The tanks, having their catchment areas in undulating plains or low hills on which but little rain descended, were left almost dry. What are usually splendid sheets of water became scorched dusty plains, appearing as huge black patches, with cracked and fissured soil. The sluices, the distributing channels, and all the apparatus of irrigation lay useless."

16. It will be one of the most important tasks of the Commission to ascertain how far this failure extended; what was the condition, for the purposes of irrigation, during this drought, of the canals, the tanks, and the wells in the famine districts; to what extent they performed the function of protecting the population against famine; and to estimate, as far as possible, the amount of saving thus effected in the cost of Government relief. They should also report upon the measures which may, in their judgment, be practicable for extending a similar protection to portions of the population of

Madras or Bombay who do not now enjoy it, either by the improvement of existing works, or the construction of new works. In particular, it would be desirable that they should ascertain the feasibility, both in respect to physical and to financial conditions, of Sir R. Temple's suggestion that tanks should be made capable of containing, and retaining, a two years' supply of water.

17. The opinion has been expressed that the practical effect of the tenure which is most largely prevalent in the Madras Presidency is to disincline the tenant from expending his labour or his money on the excavation of wells. Any general inquiry into the merits or demerits of the ryotwari system would in itself be too onerous an extension of the labours of the Commission, and would be, to a great extent, superfluous, as the controversy which was conducted for so long a time upon that subject has furnished as ample materials for the formation of a judgment on the general question as are likely to be obtained. But it would be expedient to collect opinions upon the single point, whether there is, owing to the prevalent tenure, any such uncertainty in the mind of a ryot as to his immediate prospects, as to discourage him from digging or deepening wells where otherwise it would be his interest to do so.

18. There are grounds for believing that, in many cases, minor irrigation works depending upon the flow of small streams have been allowed to become ineffective, owing to the continued neglect of the inhabitants to keep the channels open. To a similar but more prolonged neglect is probably due the fact, often adverted to, that tanks provided in many parts of Southern India in the times of former rulers have been suffered to fall into decay. It will be a matter worthy of consideration, whether a legal power of imposing upon the inhabitants that duty should not be vested in the executive government.

19. It appears from the report of Mr. Boswell, the Collector of Ahmednagar in the year 1875, that three irrigation works, on which the Government had spent the sum of 62,729*l.*, in that district, had been practically useless, because the ryots had been too poor, too inextricably involved in debt, and apparently too hopeless of realizing any independent profit from irrigation, to be willing to prepare their land for the distribution of the water. It would be important to know whether, in any of the famine districts of Madras, the efficacy of the irrigation works which have been constructed by the Government has been materially hindered by any similar obstacle.

20. The value of railways as an assurance to the population against the worst sufferings of famine has been singularly illustrated during the past year. Without their aid, it would have been wholly impossible to convey sufficient grain to the inland districts. Their resources, however, were strained to the utmost, and at one time a serious apprehension was entertained that they would be overtasked. How far it will be possible, with a due regard for financial considerations, to bring a wider range of country within their immediate reach, is a question which will doubtless occupy your earnest attention at an early period. Much information bearing upon this question, and calculated to assist you in forming a decision upon it, will be collected in the course of the proposed inquiry. It will be of especial interest to estimate the enhancement of price due, in the more remote localities, to the necessity of long carriage by road, and the extent to which, if they had been more accessible by railway, the natural competition of trade would have diminished both the expense falling upon the Government, and the sufferings to which all classes were exposed from the dearness of provisions before the time had arrived when they were compelled to become applicants for Government relief.

21. I have indicated the principal matters in respect to which the proposed Commission may gather facts and make recommendations which will assist the Government in devising measures to protect the people from the calamities following upon excessive drought. But nothing that I have written must be held to preclude them from pursuing any inquiries which, in their judgment, are calculated to attain this object.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 1140, dated Calcutta, the 8th February 1878.

With the sanction of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India in Council, and under the instructions contained in paragraph 6 of his despatch No. 2, dated 10th January, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Major-General Richard Strachey, R. E., F. R. S., to be President of the Famine Commission, the other members of which will be appointed hereafter.

S. C. BAYLEY,
Addl. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

WEEKLY CONDITION REPORT OF THE DISTRESSED DISTRICTS OF THE MYSORE PROVINCES.

PROVINCE OF MYSORE.

(No. 51).

Special Famine Report for the Week ending 26th January 1878.

Statement No. 51, regarding Famine Relief Operations in the Province of Mysore, for the Week ending the 26th January 1878.

There is no material change to record. The weather has been favorable; harvesting the remaining standing crops and treading out the grain still give occupation: and there is some improvement in the public health.

2. Imports of grain by rail amounted to 766 tons, or 862 tons less than last week. The Octroi Returns shew 490 tons exported from Bangalore to the interior, or 20 tons more than in the previous week.

3. The number of laborers on Civil Relief Works was 4,664, being an increase of 517. The increase was in the Túmkúr, Hassan, and Chitaldrug Districts, where only Civil Relief Works are still kept open.

4. The Department Public Works employed 37,961 laborers, or 89 less than last week. The following is a list of the more important works:—

No.	District.	Name of Work.	Number employed. Previous Week.	Present Week.
1	Bangalore ...	State Railway	14,036	15,061
2	Do. ...	Bangalore Water Supply	1,909	820
3	Bangalore-Kolar ...	Bangalore-Bellary *viâ* Devanhalli Road	1,653	1,915
4	Bangalore ...	Mallappa Chetti's Tank	901	804
5	Do. ...	Bhadram Tank	1,943	2,248
6	Túmkúr ...	Bangalore-Túmkúr Road	2,364	2,084
7	Do. ...	Túmkúr-Shimoga Road	3,276	3,594
8	Túmkúr-Chitaldrug ...	Túmkúr-Bellary Road	2,786	3,208
9	Túmkúr ...	Túmkúr-Maddagiri Road	3,365	3,366
10	Mysore ...	Mysore Water Works	1,437	1,539
11	Chitaldrug ...	Timmanhalli Tank	645	619
12	Do. ...	Dodderi Feeder	397	522
		TOTAL ...	34,712	35,730

5. The number in the Relief Camps was 4,119, or 493 fewer than in the preceding week; 785 persons were admitted during the week and 873 were discharged. The following statement gives the daily average number relieved in each district and the cost per head:—

District.	Daily average number of persons relieved in Camps. Past Week.	Present Week.	Increase.	Decrease.	Cost per head. Past Week. Rs. A. P.	Present Week. Rs. A. P.
Bangalore	246	201	...	45	1 3 11	1 3 4
Kolar	294	164	...	130	0 14 3	0 14 3
Túmkúr	1,625	1,456	...	169	2 1 4	1 10 2
Mysore	148	150	2	...	1 10 10	1 3 0
Hassan	495	329	...	166	1 1 0	1 1 2
Kadur	161	143	...	18	0 15 5	1 5 7
Shimoga	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chitaldrug	637	569	...	68	1 2 4	1 2 3
Bangalore Municipality	632	741	109	...	1 2 8	1 2 3
Mysore Municipality	374	366	...	8	0 13 9	0 13 7
TOTAL ...	4,612	4,119	111	604	1 7 2	1 4 7

BANGALORE,
2nd February 1878.

By Order,
A. WINGATE,
Addl. Secretary.

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 FEBRUARY 1878.

GENERAL REMARKS.—No rain fell during the week in Madras, where prospects are unchanged; the price of rice is falling, and of dry grains rising; the number on works is 150,906, and on gratuitous relief 165,072, an increase of 5,213 and a decrease of 15,988 respectively on the figures for last week. In Mysore there has been no rain, and there is no change in prospects; the later sown crops are doing well. The number on relief works during the week ending the 26th ultimo was 42,625, and on gratuitous relief 4,128, an increase of 428 and a decrease of 2,280 compared with the figures of the previous week. In Bombay slight rain is reported from Sind, and a shower from Surat; the *rabi* is generally in good condition, except in Satara and Belgaum, where it is described as "middling." In the Central Provinces there has been rain in many districts, which, together with cloudy weather, has injured the *rabi* crops. No rain is reported from Berar, where the *rabi* is ready for cutting. In Central India rain is reported only from Satara; prospects are fair. In Rajputana there have been showers in Tonk, Ajmere and Ulwur; the crops generally promise well. In Bengal light rain is reported from all the districts of the Burdwan and Chota Nagpore Divisions, in most of the Central districts, and in Cuttack, Balasore, Maldah (heavy), Sarun and Gya; it is much wanted in Pooree; the *rabi* crops are generally good. In Assam there has been no rain: in the valley districts there are now no crops on the ground; in Sylhet the *rabi* is in good condition. In Burma there has been no rain; the harvest is over in most districts, and the outturn has been generally excellent. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh rain appears to have fallen in Jhánsi, Bareilly, and Partabgarh, and it is cloudy in several other districts: fine weather is now wanted to ripen the *rabi*. In the Punjab no rain has fallen; prospects are good throughout the Province, but in the tracts bordering on Kashmir there is some distress from high prices.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—		
Ganjam (Jan. 31st)	*Nil*	Rice 10·21, *raggi* 15·38, *cholum* 13·22; *cumboo* 14·92; average number daily fed at Berhampur, Aska, and Purushattapore 214.
Vizagapatam (Feb. 4th)	*Nil*	Rice 10·0, *cholum* 15·8, *raggi* 15·7, *cumboo* 16·8; pasture and drinking water diminishing.
Godavery („ „)	*Nil*	Rice 8·67, *cholum* 17·79, *raggi* 18·8, *cumboo* 18·25; crops generally good, though slightly suffering from blight in some places; harvest of *cholum* and *cumboo* almost completed; outturn ½ to ¾; anicut planked up, water 2 inches above stone crest.
Kistna (Jan. 31st)	*Nil*	Rice 7·43, *cholum* 13·41, *raggi* 14·75, *cumboo* 13·82; on works 1,605; sick in relief hospitals 48; village relief 339; some crops still suffering from insects; *varagu* harvested, outturn ½ to ¾; castor, chillies and gram being harvested.
Nellore (Feb. 2nd)	*Nil*	Rice 7·71, *cholum* 10·79, *raggi* 12·93, *cumboo* 11·22; on civil works nil; on D. P. W. works 11,340; canal 15,953; camps about 2,729; village relief 930; crops fair, but insects and blight doing damage.
Cuddapah („ 1st)	...	Rice 7·93, *cholum* 14·05, *raggi* 14·40, *cumboo* 14·71; on works 3,206; children 296; camps 2,156; village relief 5,297; *raggi* and paddy harvested in parts, outturn ½.
Bellary („ 2nd)	*Nil*	Rice 8·44, *cholum* 12·25, *raggi* 10·68, *cumboo* 11·30; on works 3,151; camps 1,180; village relief 4,064; sowing of second-crop paddy still in progress in some places; standing crops, pulses, horse-gram, Bengal gram, oil-seeds, *korra* and cotton generally promising, while *cholum* crop in some places has been damaged by insects; pulses, oil-seeds, horse-gram and *korra* being harvested in some places, but the outturn is less than was expected; future prospects good.
Kurnool („ „)	*Nil*	Rice 9·29, *cholum* 14·50, *raggi* 15·62, *cumboo* 12·67; on works 755; children 46; in camps 255; village relief 11,680; paddy being harvested, also *cholum* in some places.
North Arcot („ 1st)	*Nil*	Rice 9·0, *cholum* 10·1, *raggi* 10·5, *cumboo* 10·7, wheat 7·9; on works 37,576; children 3,166; camps and houses 11,521; village relief 14,274; crops affected with blight and insects in some places; harvest of paddy and *raggi*, outturn poor.
South Arcot ...	*Nil*	Rice 10·66, *cholum* 15·60, *raggi* 14·0, *cumboo* 15·0; on works, Revenue Dept., 1,091; professional 1,164; camps 2,436; villages 12,217; crops generally good, but want of rain is felt in Trinomalai and Trickalore taluks; *cholum*, *raggi*, *varagu*, ground-nut and paddy harvested, outturn tolerable.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—*continued.*		
Tanjore (Feb. 2nd)	*Nil*	Rice 10·0, *cholum* 14·29, *raggi* 17·12, *cumboo* 15·14; rivers low; crops—wet thriving, dry in good condition; harvest, wet, *samba*, dry, *varagu*, outturn ½ to full.
Trichinopoly („ „)	*Nil*	Rice 9·45, *cholum* 28·0 (available in Musiri taluk only), *raggi* 16·72, *cumboo* 18·65; on works 2,345; children 278; in camps 202; village relief 2,280; standing crops good; damages by locusts slight; paddy, *cholum*, *cumboo*, *raggi* and *varagu* harvested in parts, outturn from 6 to 12 anna crop.
Madura („ „)	*Nil*	Rice 10·82, *raggi* 18·26, *cumboo* 22·66; on works 4,106; children 5·78; in camps 1,903; village relief 3,988; paddy being harvested in all the taluks, yield between ¼ and ¾, also some *punjah* harvest here and there.
Tinnevelly („ „)	*Nil*	Rice 10·80, *raggi* 22·95, *cumboo* 28·35; camps and houses 10; village relief 90; standing crops in the northern distressed taluks much injured by an extraordinary attack of locusts, and in a few villages of Ambasamudram and Tenkasi damaged by flies; harvest of wet and dry crops in parts, outturn poor.
Coimbatore („ „)	*Nil*	Rice 9·52, *cholum* 13·32, *raggi* 14·80, *cumboo* 21·22; on works 30,446; in camps and houses 7,314; children 862; village relief 5,792; standing crops reported to be destroyed by insects in parts of seven taluks; harvest of paddy, *cholum*, *cumboo* in parts; outturn of paddy ¼ to ¾; dry grains very poor.
Nilgiris („ „)	*Nil*	Rice 8·08, *cholum* 10·72, *raggi* 11·67, *cumboo* 13·86.
Salem („ 4th)	*Nil*	Rice 8·05, *raggi* 11·08, *cumboo* 12·66, *cholum* 9·48; on works 30,440; in camps 6,250; village relief 15,630; harvest of paddy and *raggi*, outturn ¾.
South Canara („ 2nd)	*Nil*	Rice 12·56, *raggi* 13·07; second rice crop harvested in parts, outturn good.
Malabar („ „)	*Nil*	Rice 10·72, *raggi* 13·17; rain not needed; harvesting of second-crop almost over, outturn above average.
Chingleput („ „)	*Nil*	Rice 8·70, *raggi* 11·56, *cumboo* 10·56, *cholum* 12·67; on works 3,197; children 743; camps 1,707; village relief 38,628; crops generally good in all the taluks, except in places where injury has been done by insects; want of water to bring crops to maturity is being felt in two taluks; *kar*, *samba*, *raggi*, *cumboo*, and *gingelly* harvested in parts in 5 taluks, outturn from ½ to ¾, *raggi* full.
Madras („ 5th)	*Nil*	Rice 8·03, *raggi* 10·64, *cholum* 9·8. *General Remarks.*—Prospects unchanged; price of rice falling; prices of dry grain generally rising; total number on works 150,906; total number gratuitously relieved 165,072; export of grain by rail from Madras during the week ending 2nd February 1,286 tons.
Bombay—(Feb. 6th) ...		
Sind—		
Shikárpur ...	Slight drizzling on 3rd.	Two deaths from small-pox in Ubauro taluka; eight fresh cases in Shikárpur taluka and one death; no fresh cases in Larohama town; *rabi* crops well.
Hyderabad ...	...	Sky overcast since yesterday; rain expected.
Upper Sind Frontier ...	·02 on 4th.	Weather warm; prospects unchanged; small-pox in two villages of Jacobabad taluka.
Guzerat—		
Ahmedabad ...	...	Weather rather cloudy; crops well.
Panch Máhál ...	...	Weather warm and cloudy.
Surat ...	·06 in Mandvi.	Thirty deaths from cholera at Surat; cotton prospects unfavourable.
Broach ...	...	Crops and public health good.
Khandesh and Násik.		
Khandesh ...	...	No change.
Násik ...	...	Fever and cold decreasing.
Konkan.		
Tanna ...	...	*Rabi* crops thriving; fever prevailing.
Colába (Feb. 4th)	...	Weather cold; public health good, except in Pen, Roha, and Mángaon talukas, where slight fever prevails; *rabi* crops healthy.
Ratnágiri (Jan. 30th)	...	Condition of crops good; cloudy weather has injured some of them; three deaths from cholera in two talukas.
Deccan.		
Poona ...	...	No change.
Ahmednagar ...	*Nil*	
Sholapur ...	...	No change.
Satara ...	...	Fever generally prevailing; *kharif* crops nearly all reaped; *rabi* middling; reaping commenced in two talukas.
Southern Mahratta Country.		
Belgaum ...	...	Prospects of wheat and gram not very favourable.
Dharwar ...	...	No change in crops or health.
Kanara ...	...	One death from cholera; fever generally prevalent.
Kaládgi ...	...	No change in weather and crops; ague generally prevalent.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—continued.		
Kattywar and Gaekwar's Territory.		
Rájkot ...	...	Weather rather cloudy; small-pox and fever continue in Hállár.
Baroda ...	...	Health good; cotton picking continues.
		General Remarks.—Weather cloudy and warm in Hyderabad, Rájkot, Ahmedabad and Panch Máhál; cold less general; *rabi* prospects middling in Satara and Belgaum.
Bengal—		
Chittagong ...	*Nil*	Weather fine, hazy, getting warm; state and prospects of the crops are good; rice is getting dear; prices are generally from 10 to 13 seers per rupee, and in the south of the district from 16 to 18 seers; some dearth is anticipated.
Noakholly ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; the cold-weather crops are progressing favourably; public health is good.
Chittagong Hill Tracts...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; the hillmen have begun to cut jungle for *jooming*; mustard is being gathered; a poor outturn is anticipated.
Hill Tipperah ...	*Nil*	Weather rather warm for the season; no change in the state and prospects of the crops since last report.
Backergunge ...	*Nil*	All is well; in Dakhin Shabazpore the price of rice has suddenly risen to Rs. 2-12 to Rs. 3; large quantities are being exported to Calcutta and other districts; general health is good.
Furreedpore ...	0·08	Weather cloudy on the 1st and 2nd instant; *kalai* and *moong* have been reaped; the state of the *rabi* crops are fair.
Dacca ...	*Nil*	Weather warmer than it should be, and cloudy; state and prospects of the crops are good.
Mymensingh ...	*Nil*	Weather fine and warmer; state and prospects of the crops are satisfactory.
Tipperah ...	*Nil*	Weather fine; the cold-weather crops promise well, but mustard, of which about one half has been reaped, has been injured by insects in many places.
24-Pergunnahs ...	0·1	The first part of the week was warm, but latterly the weather was cold and cloudy; state and prospects of the crops are good; cholera and fever are abating.
Jessore ...	0·12	Weather fine; Friday (February 1st) was cloudy, and in the afternoon a drizzling rain fell; the winter crops are reported good throughout the district, except in Bagirhat; a little more rain would do good.
Nuddea ...	0·09	The weather has been unseasonably hot, but rain has somewhat cooled the air; the crops have in most parts been stunted through drought, but on the whole the outturn is not likely to be bad; rice is very dear.
Moorshedabad ...	0·2	Weather cloudy during the week, fine and seasonable on the 2nd instant; the prospects of the *rabi* crops are generally favourable; cholera is still prevalent in Burwa, Bharatpore, Rampore Haut and Raghunáthganj.
Pubna ...	0·04	Weather cool and occasionally cloudy; the harvesting of *haldi* and sugarcane is still going on; the prospects of *amun dhan* appear to be good; fever has not as yet disappeared from the Pubna town.
Rajshahye ...	...	In the beginning of the week the weather was warm, after which there was a very slight fall of rain in almost all parts of the district; during the latter part it has been cold; the cutting of the winter rice is nearly finished; the prospects of the *rabi* crops are good; a few cases of cholera have been reported from Singra and Lalpore.
Bogra ...	0·16	Weather cloudy during the first part of the week, but now clear and seasonable; there was a small fall of rain; nearly the whole of the *amun* paddy and mustard have been gathered; the cutting of sugarcane has commenced; there is still some cholera in Adamdighi and Dhoopchanchia.
Dinagepore ...	*Nil*	The rain has been general; the land is being broken up for the *bhadoi* crops, and the fall of rain is very seasonable for them; it has injured the mangoes.
Rungpore ...	Slight rain in parts of the District.	The cold weather crops are doing well; ploughing for *aus* sowings has commenced.
Cooch Behar ...	0·09	Weather warmer than last week; the sky was cloudy for two or three days, but is now clear again; there was a slight shower of rain in some places on the 27th and in others on the 28th January; prospects of the tobacco and other cold-weather crops on the ground are fairly good, they would have been better if a little more rain had fallen; in some places within the jurisdiction of the Mekhaliganj Sub-division the mustard-seed crop is reported to have been injured by small insects; new rice is selling in the Cooch Behar Bazar at Rs. 3-2 per maund; this is a very high high price for the season of the year, especially as the reaping of *haimanti dhan* was finished only a few days ago; fever has almost disappeared, and there has been a change for the better in the state of public health.
Jalpáiguri ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; prospects of winter crops are good; land is being prepared for *bhadoi* rice.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*continued.*		
Darjeeling ...	*Nil*	Weather very cold and misty; there are no crops of importance on the ground; the minor crops are doing well.
Midnapore ...	0·32	Weather growing rapidly warmer; prospects of the crops are fair.
Howrah ...	0·06	Weather getting warmer; the rice harvest is complete; the planting of *boro dhan* is progressing; sugarcane is being cut; the yield is good.
Hooghly ...	0·19	Weather cloudy, with drizzling rain on the 30th January and 1st February; warm in the first part of the week, but cool since the 30th January; pulses and winter crops are doing well; public health is normal; cattle disease has broken out in the Dhaneakhally station.
Burdwan ...	0·14	The prospects of the winter crops look favourable; the late rain has done good to cotton plants; cholera has not abated in the Culna, Bood-Bood, and Jehanabad sub-divisions.
Bankoora ...	0·95	In the beginning of the week the weather grew warmer; in the last half it was cloudy and rainy; the crops are advancing well, the rain having revived them considerably.
Beerbhoom ...	0·29	Weather seasonable; state and prospects of the crops are good.
Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	Slight showers in places.	Clouds and drizzle and promise of rain off and on for the last fortnight, with showers in odd places; the *rabi* crops are good in most places, and are best in Godda and Rajmehal; with bad cultivation there is a great deal of very good mustard, and some flax and gram; in Godda wheat and barley are doing fairly; the rice crop was excellent everywhere.
Bhágalpur ...	General rain on the morning of the 28th ultimo.	Since the rain fell the weather has been cloudy, it has done much good; the prospects of the *rabi* crops are very favourable; exportation of food-grains continues, and prices are still rising; general health is good.
Monghyr ...	*Nil*	Weather cloudy, with east wind; state and prospects of the crops are good.
Purneah ...	*Nil*	Weather cold and cloudy; there has been heavy rain in some parts of the district, which will benefit the wheat; mustard is being reaped; the crop is fair.
Maldah ...	1·42	Heavy rain on the night of the 27th January; otherwise weather fair; state and prospects of the crops are satisfactory; fever is reported to be decidedly less.
Durbhunga ...	*Nil*	The *rabi* crops promise well all over the district, save in portions of the Tajpore sub-division, where they have suffered both from drought and from frost.
Mozufferpore ...	*Nil*	Weather mild and clear; the *rabi* crops have been greatly benefited by the late rain, and there is now every prospect of a good harvest.
Sarun ...	0·62 ·93 at Gopalganj.	Weather cloudy during the first part of the week, latterly seasonably cool; west wind is prevailing; prospects of the crops continue fair; peas and gram are ripening; mustard is in seed; poppy is in flower; the Sub-divisional officer of Sewan has reported that the *rabi* will be somewhat less than an average crop.
Chumparun ...	*Nil*	Weather becoming warmer in the day time; the late rain has been of much benefit to the *rabi* crops, which now promise very well; importations of rice continue from Tirhoot; prices are easy.
Patna ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonably cold; prospects of the *rabi* crops continue good, but considerable damage has been done by caterpillars; health is good.
Gya ...	0·02	Weather cloudy at times; maximum thermometer in the shade 77·6°; insects are doing damage to some of the *rabi* crops in the Sudder and Jehanabad Sub-divisions, otherwise prospects are good, and are reported as unusually good in Nowáda.
Shahabad ...	*Nil*	Weather cloudy and occasionally clear; the standing crops are looking healthier than before; more rain, however, will prove injurious to them; peas and other early sown crops are being reaped; peas and gram have been damaged by frost in certain parts of the Bhubooah sub-division.
Hazáribágh ...	0·17	Weather colder again; cloudy; the rain and damp weather have done some good to the *rabi* crops.
Lohardugga ...	0·48	There has been rain in three of the police station circles in the headquarters division, but none in Palamow; the prospects of the *rabi* crops are still as good as usual; public health is good.
Manbhoom ...	0·37	For the most part of the week the weather has been cloudy, and towards the end rain has fallen over a large part of the district; it may do good to the crops, but prices are high; common rice is selling at 16 seers for the rupee; cholera is still reported from Ráipur.
Singbhoom ...	0·60	Weather seasonable; nothing to report about the crops; the district is healthy.
Balasore ...	0·24	Weather fine at present, but threatens rain; the winter crops are good; in the north of the district fever still prevails; a few cases of cholera are reported.
Cuttack ...	0·14	Storm and rain on the 1st instant, otherwise weather fair, and no rain; the reaping of all the crops has nearly been finished; *dalua* rice is growing well, and will be benefited by the rain; public health is on the whole good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—continued.		
Pooree ...	*Nil*	Weather warm for the season; *sarad* rice is being harvested; the crop is deficient; *dalua* rice is progressing well in low lands, but on uplands want of water is felt; *moong*, *kalai*, and tobacco promise well; the mango crop does not seem to be a good one; the *mandia* crop in the salt tracts is suffering severely for want of water; common rice is selling at 15¾ to 21 seers per rupee; some rice was exported by sea last week. *General Remarks.*—Rain has fallen in all the districts of the Burdwan and Chota Nagpore Divisions, in most of the central districts, and in Cuttack, Balasore, Maldah, Sarun and Gya; it is much wanted in Pooree for the *dalua* rice and *mandia* crops; the *rabi* crops are generally good, but in parts of the Patna division they are reported to have been damaged by frost and insects; in the hill tracts of Chittagong and in Tipperah mustard has been injured by insects; the spring rice is being planted, and will be benefited by the rain, which will also facilitate the preparation of lands for the sowings of the early rice; exportation continues, and the price of rice is said to have generally risen.
N. W. P. and Oudh—(Feb. 6th).		
Benares (Feb. 5th)	...	Prospects favourable.
Allahabad („ „)	...	No change.
Jhánsi („ 6th)	Slight rain at Mau.	Weather cloudy; rain likely to do harm; clear warm weather wanted great mortality amongst cattle.
Meerut („ „)	...	Prices still rising; prospects good.
Bareilly („ „)	...	Weather unsettled; more rain will do much damage.
Kumaun („ 4th)	...	No rain, but somewhat cloudy.
Lucknow („ 6th)	...	No change.
Sitapur („ 6th)	*Nil*	*Rabi* prospects continue good.
Fyzabad („ „)	*Nil*	Prospects good.
Partabgarh („ 2nd)	0·9	Prospects good. *General Remarks.*—Weather still changeable; fine weather wanted for ripening of the *rabi*, as more rain will do damage.
Punjab—(Feb. 5th)—		
Delhi ...	*Nil*	Agricultural prospects good; small-pox still prevalent in city.
Hissar ...	*Nil*	Weather cool and cloudy; crops thriving, but fodder scarce; health generally good.
Umballa ...	*Nil*	Agricultural prospects and general health good.
Jullundur ...		
Amritsar ...		
Lahore ...		
Ráwalpindi ...		
Mooltan ...		
Dera Ismail Khan ...		
Peshawar ...		
		General Remarks.—Prospects are good throughout the Province, but in some localities, chiefly bordering on Kashmir territory, distress is reported on account of the high price of grain.
Central Provinces—(Feb. 6th).		
Upper Godávari (Feb. 2nd)	...	Close; *rabi* cutting commenced; small-pox prevalent; prices stationary.
Sambalpur ...	·35	Cloudy; close; harvest over; health good.
Biláspur ...	1·15	Rain beneficial to *rabi*; *kharif* threshing continues; fever prevalent; prices stationary.
Raipur ...	·35	Cloudy; cool; wheat favourable; pulses injured by continued cloudy weather and insects; health good; prices risen.
Bálaghát ...	2·16	Cloudy; *rabi* much damaged by hail-storm; health good; prices stationary.
Chhindwára ...	1·24	Cloudy; some damage to *rabi* is anticipated; fever continues; prices rising.
Chánda ...	...	Cloudy; *kharif* threshing continues; *rabi* fair; health good; prices unchanged.
Betúl (Feb. 4th)	·39	Wheat injured in many places by blight; fever prevalent; prices rising.
Bhandára („ 5th)	·92	Cloudy; *rabi* crops being injured by cloudy weather and insects; fever continues; prices rising.
Nágpur („ 6th)	·66	*Rabi* crops more or less injured by rain and cloudy weather; small-pox continues; prices rising.
Wardha ...	·55	*Rabi* reaping commenced; cattle disease and small-pox continue.
Nimár ...	...	Mornings and evenings cool; prospects fair; small-pox and cattle disease continue; prices risen.
Hoshangabad ...	...	Cloudy; unusually hot; *rabi* partially damaged; few cases of cholera.
Narsinghpur ...	...	Cloudy with slight rain; *rabi* fair; health good; prices rising.
Jubbulpore ...	...	Cloudy; cool; *rabi* favourable; health good; prices rising.
Saugor ...	...	*Rabi* harvest prospects favourable; prices stationary.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Central Provinces— *continued.*		
Seoni ...	3·55	Rain with strong wind; wheat fallen down in consequence; *rabi* prospects gloomy; prices much risen.
Damoh ...	...	*Rabi* suffering from blight and frost; prices rising.
Mandla ...	1·0	*Rabi* good, especially wheat; prices rising owing to export towards Jubbulpore.
		General Remarks.—Prospects are less promising, as cloudy weather and rain have injured the *rabi* crops.
British Burma. February (6th.)		
Arakan Division ...	...	Public health good; crops almost reaped; outturn favourable everywhere.
Pegu Division.		
Rangoon ...	...	Public health good; reaping continues; price of paddy rising.
Thonkwa ...	...	Health generally good; crops good; reaping completed.
Bassein ...	...	Reports of harvest generally favourable; health good; a few cases of cholera.
Henzada ...	...	Four deaths from cholera in Henzada town, 13 in Okpho township; reaping finished, outturn excellent.
Prome ...	...	Eight deaths from cholera in Prome, 9 in Padoung, 6 in Shwedoung, 1 in Mahathaman.
Thayetmyo ...	...	Public health good.
Tenasserim Division ...	...	Harvest completed; price of paddy Rs. 80 to Rs. 90 per hundred baskets in Moulmein; slight small-pox in Moulmein, otherwise public health fair.
Assam—		
Gauháti (Feb. 6th)	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; no crops to report upon; public health good.
Sylhet („ „)	*Nil*	Spring rice crops doing well; til-seeds and miscellaneous crops nearly ripe; some sickness in places; tea requires rain, especially newly planted seedlings.
Mysore and Coorg— (Feb. 6th)	...	No change in prospects; later sown crops doing well; for week ending the 26th January, on civil relief works, 4,664, on professional department works, 37,961 and gratuitously relieved, 4,128.
Hyderabad Assigned Districts—		
Amráoti (Feb. 6th)	...	*Rabi* crops are ready for cutting.
Central India— (Feb. 5th)		
Gwalior ...	*Nil*	Weather warm and cloudy; prospects fair; water scarce.
Neemuch ...		
Rutlam ...		
Sutna ...	0·3	
Rajputana—		
Jodhpore (Feb. 5th)	...	Weather cool; crops in good condition.
Deoli („ 4th)	*Nil*	Health good; crops doing well.
Kotah („ „)		
Shahpoora („ „)		
Tonk („ „)	·1	
Ajmere („ 6th)	Slight sprinkle on 5th.	Frost and want of rain doing harm.
Ulwur („ „)	Light rain in 4 tahsils.	*Rabi* prospects fair; cattle dying; much distress.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

(TELEGRAPH.)

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN TRAFFIC FOR THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER 1877.

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 AKUR. 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 ...	849	7,296 4	124	454 15	31	117 10	3,099	16,386 13	1	2 0	667	2,834 5	304	500 15	5,075	27,592 14
Received ...	688	3,954 1	104	443 8	49	184 3	2,933	10,968 0	...	...	564	2,194 9	201	359 13	4,539	18,104 2
TOTAL ...	1,537	11,250 5	228	898 7	80	301 13	6,032	27,354 13	1	2 0	1,231	5,028 14	505	860 12	9,614	45,697 0
TRANSIT.																
From East to West ...	23	105 15	...	...	10	54 7	1,941	10,304 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,974	10,464 7
From West to East ...	195	1,051 2	28	102 4	7	20 2	...	...	...	...	2,089	10,465 15	...	...	2,319	11,639 7
From West to West ...	...	...	...	...	*3	7 0	†2	9 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	18 2
From East to East ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	218	1,157 1	28	102 4	20	81 9	1,943	10,313 3	...	...	2,089	10,465 15	...	...	4,298	22,120 0
														GRAND TOTAL ...	13,912	67,817 0

* Aden to Bushire.
† 1 From Jask and Bushire to Aden.

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN TRAFFIC WITH INDIA BY THE INDO-EUROPEAN AND RED SEA ROUTES FOR THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER 1877.

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 ...	...	688	849	1,537	18·23	20·69	19·51
	„ Turkey... ...	...	104	124	228	2·76	3·02	2·89
	Persian Gulf *Vid* Karachi ...		49	31	80	1·30	·76	1·02
RED SEA ...	*Vid* SUEZ	...	2,933	3,099	6,032	77·71	75·53	76·58
	TOTAL ...		3,774	4,103	7,877	100·00	100·00	100·00

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

(Famine).

ERRATUM.

In Notification No. 1148, dated Calcutta, the 18th February 1878, published at page 234 of the Supplement to the *Gazette of India* of the 9th idem, for "Major-General Richard Strachey." read "Lieutenant-General Richard Strachey."

S. C. BAYLEY,
Addl. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

[RAILWAY.]

EARNINGS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS DURING THE HALF-YEAR ENDING 30th JUNE 1877.

No. I.
GENERAL RESULTS.

Railways.	Mean Miles open.	Train Mileage.	Earnings.	Expenses.	Not Earnings.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Madras	856¼	1,768,736	50,62,613	27,21,767	23,40,856
South Indian	559	508,821	15,18,949	6,67,068	8,51,881
Great Indian Peninsula	1,268¼	4,463,827	1,88,91,380	79,09,879	1,09,81,501
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India ...	444	673,480	47,22,632	18,28,460	28,94,172
East Indian, Main Line	1,279¾	8,978,876	2,07,59,734	64,61,656	1,42,98,078
,, Jubbulpore Line	223¼	514,432	24,98,655	8,86,388	16,12,317
Eastern Bengal	158¼	303,955	19,21,605	9,63,020	9,58,085
Oudh and Rohilkhand	543¼	670,959	28,37,794	11,10,436	12,27,358
Punjab and Delhi	566¾ [a]	622,517	49,28,550	28,69,844	20,58,706
Sindh	109¾	167,968	60,008	49,118	10,890
Calcutta and South-Eastern (State) ...	80 [b]	22,576	47,014	44,849	2,165
Nalhati (State)	27¼	22,520	14,59,853	9,72,589	4,86,764
Rajputana ,, ...	396	417,336	1,98,964	1,66,431	27,533
Holkar ,, ...	70	62,996	38,743	19,341	19,402
Khamgaon ,, ...	7¼	4,848	63,428	11,734	41,694
Amraoti ,, ...	6	2,580	33,937	25,969	7,968
Wardah Valley ,, ...	20	8,388	3,92,524	2,98,629	93,895
Nizam's ,, ...	121	107,141	1,34,761	98,106	36,655
Tirhoot ,, ...	76	40,542	3,39,152	3,23,214	16,938
Punjab Northern ,, ...	103	128,206	30,574	25,775	4,799
Neemuch ,, ...	87	18,545	...	...	...
Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley (State) *c* ...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	6,908¾	14,499,249	6,49,25,870	2,74,54,708	3,74,70,662

a.—Inclusive of the distance between Ghaziabad and Delhi, 13 miles.
b.—The line between the Canning Town and rice mill (2 miles) has been worked during this half-year.
c.—Accounts not received.

No. II.
SUMMARY OF EARNINGS.

Railways.	Coaching.	Goods.	Electric Telegraph.	Steam Boat.	Sundries.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Madras	12,95,311	36,55,737	10,240	...	1,01,325	50,62,613
South Indian	7,67,351	6,97,018	11,764	...	42,816	15,18,949
Great Indian Peninsula	30,16,322	1,48,30,194	29,119	...	5,16,745	1,88,91,380
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India ...	12,92,950	31,28,976	14,329	...	2,86,377	47,22,632
East Indian, Main Line	50,19,277	1,48,66,588	28,425	...	8,22,875	2,07,59,734
,, Jubbulpore Line	6,04,748	15,91,763	1,877	...	3,00,267	24,98,655
Eastern Bengal	6,57,345	10,17,214	3,584	1,59,072	84,440	19,21,605
Oudh and Rohilkhand	9,64,312	11,31,469	5,248	...	2,36,770	28,87,794
Punjab and Delhi	18,12,781	15,70,301	7,741	8,70,090	2,88,064	49,28,550
Sindh	71,086	7,70,458			38,029	60,008
Calcutta and South-Eastern (State) ...	42,280	16,086	128	...	1,514	47,014
Nalhati (State)	29,138	17,302	527	...	47	14,59,353
Rajputana ,, ...	4,76,325	9,58,310	2,812	...	26,906	1,98,964
Holkar ,, ...	76,270	1,14,167	790	...	2,737	38,743
Khamgaon ,, ...	2,374	36,287	...	...	82	53,428
Amraoti ,, ...	4,963	48,417	...	...	48	53,937
Wardah Valley ,, ...	4,319	29,284	112	...	222	3,92,524
Nizam's ,, ...	1,44,879	2,46,833	496	...	316	1,34,761
Tirhoot ,, ...	75,561	38,077	2,428	...	18,695	3,39,152
Punjab Northern ,, ...	1,72,337	1,55,451	1,846	...	9,518	30,574
Neemuch ,, ...	30,506	...	68	...	...	...
Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley (State) *a* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	1,60,60,435	449,14,882	1,21,479	10,51,781	27,76,793	6,49,25,370

a.—Accounts not received.

No. III.
DETAIL OF COACHING TRAFFIC.

Railways.	Passengers. First Class. Mileage fare.	First Class. Number.	First Class. Receipts.	Second Class. Mileage fare.	Second Class. Number.	Second Class. Receipts.	Third Class. Mileage fare.	Third Class. Number.	Third Class. Receipts.	Fourth or Lowest Class. Mileage fare.	Fourth or Lowest Class. Number.	Fourth or Lowest Class. Receipts.	Total. Number.	Total. Receipts.	Season Tickets. Number.	Season Tickets. Receipts.	Miscellaneous including parcels, luggage, &c.	Total.	Deductions.	Net Total.
	Pies.		Rs.	Pies.		Rs.	Pies.		Rs.	Pies.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Madras	18·00	6,171	81,048	7·00	20,025	82,717	3·50	735,493	6,99,803	2·00	540,252	2,42,628	1,301,941	11,06,196	37	593	1,88,522	12,95,311	...	12,95,311
South Indian	8·00	6,062	12,384	3·00	62,700	34,617	...	...	...	2·00	1,813,767	6,85,586	1,912,529	7,32,587	3	90	34,674	7,67,351	...	7,67,351
Great Indian Peninsula ...	18·00	14,763	1,99,084	9·00	58,367	3,05,506	4·00	250,804	6,90,864	2·50	1,759,717	12,38,201	2,083,651	24,33,655	491	6,342	5,76,353	30,16,350	28*a*	30,16,322
Bombay, Baroda and C. India ...	15·00	9,725	30,879	7·00	78,366	68,489	...	...	...	3·00 & 4·00	2,201,333	10,82,485	2,289,424	11,81,853	3,921	24,160	86,943	12,92,956	6*a*	12,92,950
East Indian, Main Line ...	18·00	23,863	2,66,860	9·00	58,235	2,45,408	4·50	273,274	2,36,464	3·00	3,237,737	36,47,258	3,593,109	43,95,990	5,664	26,953	5,96,349	50,19,292	15*a*	50,19,277
,, Jubbulpore Line ...	18·00	2,941	48,911	9·00	9,804	52,499	4·50	2,961	13,096	3·00	168,046	3,64,956	183,752	4,79,462	...	...	1,25,286	6,04,748	...	6,04,748
Eastern Bengal	12·00	12,110	19,141	6·00	23,380	15,261	4·50	155,955	1,07,605	3·00	744,573	4,23,096	936,018	5,65,103	1,261	7,134	85,108	6,57,345	...	6,57,345
Oudh and Rohilkhand ...	...	...	...	9·00	10,461*b*	39,108*b*	...	...	...	2·00	1,512,767*b*	8,63,576*b*	1,523,228	9,02,684	...	...	61,628	9,64,312	...	9,64,312
Punjab and Delhi ...	17·36	8,695	71,496	8·75	23,107	88,265	4·23	10,301	20,966	2·32	1,268,142	9,81,428	1,310,245	11,62,155	1	64	1,50,562	13,12,781	...	13,12,781
Sindh	14·81	1,576	5,791	7·52	3,317	4,204	3·64	3,964	4,545	2·40	60,639	49,654	69,496	64,194	...	...	6,892	71,086	...	71,086
Calcutta and South-Eastern(State)	...	...	...	9·00	1,811*b*	1,169*b*	...	...	...	3·23	279,542*b*	37,193*b*	281,353	38,362	...	...	3,918*c*	42,280	...	42,280
Nalhati (State) ...	17·64	464	1,108	5·28	3,446	2,445	...	...	...	3·52	56,823	21,840	60,733	25,393	...	...	3,745	29,138	...	29,138
Rajputana ,, ...	9·86*f*	2,343	11,941	4·11*f*	7,432	13,206	...	...	...	2·02*f*	673,609	3,67,757	683,384	3,92,904	1	138	83,283	4,76,325	...	4,76,325
Holkar ,, ...	11·79& 14·77*f*	1,376	2,377	4·42& 7·38*f*	5,736	4,058	3·69*f*	2,262	549	2·21 & 2·30*f*	198,366	53,480	207,740	60,464	11	110	15,696	76,270	...	76,270
Khamgaon ,, ...	18·00	221	143	9·00	363	120	4·00	2,722	460	2·50	12,544	1,347	15,850	2,070	...	...	304	2,374	...	2,374
Amraoti ,, ...	18·00	386	188	9·00	1,310	341	4·00	16,513	2,071	2·50	23,868	1,881	42,077	4,481	...	...	482	4,963	...	4,963
Wardha Valley ,, ...	18·00	143	219	9·00	184	140	4·00	1,112	420	2·50	13,3·9	3,209	14,758	3,988	...	...	331	4,319	...	4,319
Nizam's ,, ...	18·00	1,128	7,267	9·00	3,333	10,682	4·00	7,438	16,850	2·50	111,475	83,137	123,374	1,18,036	...	...	26,843	1,44,879	...	1,44,879
Tirhut ,, ...	12·63*f*	1,146	2,712	6·32*f*	2,325	2,733	...	...	...	2·37*f*	159,435	64,022	162,906	69,467	...	...	6,094	75,561	...	75,561
Punjab Northern ,, ...	9·18*g*	1,675	5,074	3·85*f*	5,795	6,547	...	...	...	1·79*f*	435,688	1,38,874	443,158	1,50,495	...	...	21,842*d*	1,72,337	...	1,72,337
Neemuch ,, ...	10·37	241	365	5·19	846	634	2·59	1,529	640	1·62	104,780	25,909	107,396	27,548	1	50	2,908*e*	30,506	...	30,506
Rangoon & Irrawaddy Valley (*g*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	...	95,029	7,67,088	...	380,343	9,78,149	...	1,464,328	17,94,333	...	15,406,422	1,03,77,517	17,346,122	1,39,17,087	11,391	65,634	20,77,763	1,60,60,484	49	1,60,60,435

a.—Outstandings irrecoverable. | *b.*—Called "Upper" Class and "Lower" Class; but as the fares charged nearly correspond with those charged for 2nd and 4th Classes on the principal Guaranteed lines, they are exhibited under those heads respectively. | *c.*—Of this, Rs. 2,453 were for haulage and hire of Post Office vehicle, &c., from April 1868 to December 1876. | *d.*—Includes Rs. 11,724 charged to the Postal Department for the carriage of mails, &c. Of this amount, Rs. 6,765 are due to previous half-years. | *e.*—Of this, Rs. 1,136 were for haulage and hire of Post Office vehicles from September 1876 to June 1877 inclusive. | *f.*—Average mileage fare. | *g.*—Accounts not received.

No. IV.
DETAIL OF GOODS TRAFFIC.

Railways.	General Merchandise. Ton-miles.	General Merchandise. Receipts.	Military Stores. Ton-miles.	Military Stores. Receipts.	Railway Materials for Construction. Ton-miles.	Railway Materials for Construction. Receipts.	Minerals. Ton-miles.	Minerals. Receipts.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Deductions.	Net Total.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Madras	82,451,323	35,67,525	682,645	59,819	76,245	3,870	...	...	24,523	36,55,737	...	36,55,737
South Indian	15,134,532	6,74,675	24,999	2,778	531,283	15,617	...	...	3,948	6,97,018	..	6,97,018
Great Indian Peninsula	306,841,527	1,46,15,185	856,409	81,479	570,679	23,778	105,965	5,524	1,06,775	1,48,32,741	2,547*a*	1,48,30,194
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	52,220,701	30,24,520	180,423	19,584	117,627	4,901	128,690	5,492	74,482	31,28,979	3*a*	31,28,976
East Indian, Main Line	329,582,339	1,26,41,305	4,599,370	3,99,177	541,855	11,338	65,215,798	17,77,274	37,488	1,48,66,582	44*a*	1,48,66,538
,, Jubbulpore Line	41,356,915	15,13,637	207,510	19,282	79,484	2,319	2,382,841	55,875	650	15,91,763	...	15,91,763
Eastern Bengal	22,539,535	9,80,823	5,338	303	34,226	713	545,494	18,812	16,563	10,17,214	...	10,17,214
Oudh and Rohilkhand	31,110,578	10,81,057	277,695	19,862	2,448,556	25,548	52,246	1,765	3,237	11,31,469	...	11,31,469
Punjab and Delhi	31,812,177	14,79,321	637,342	65,759	502,551	13,019	168,466	6,086	6,116	15,70,301	...	15,70,301
Sindh	13,383,756	7,64,643	60,686	5,520	...	...	318	18	277	7,70,458	...	7,70,458
Calcutta and South-Eastern (State)	410,720	15,603	...	...	...	...	9,226	349	134	16,086	...	16,086
Nalhati (State)	183,544	14,392	...	...	...	...	43,409	2,649	261	17,302	...	17,302
Rajputana ,, ...	13,476,249	9,44,891	13,988	1,454	62,761	3,029	14,399	981	2,955	9,53,310	...	9,53,310
Holkar ,, ...	1,246,980	1,08,147	42,620	4,659	14,584	634	...	...	727	1,14,167	...	1,14,167
Khamgaon ,, ...	196,381	36,221	...	...	...	...	...	...	66	36,287	...	36,287
Amraoti ,, ...	177,843	48,000	24	2	...	...	...	...	415	48,417	...	48,417
Wardha Valley ,, ...	315,664	22,228	...	...	9,250	590	163,195	6,397	69	29,284	...	29,484
Nizam's ,, ...	4,521,653	2,42,465	3,342	448	4,344	159	...	...	3,761	2,46,833	...	2,46,833
Tirhut ,, ...	502,067	34,903	...	...	30,946	1,214	28,338	1,625	335	38,077	...	38,077
Punjab Northern ,, ...	1,786,666	1,13,099	72,549	7,258	812,071	34,171	...	...	923	1,55,451	...	1,55,451
Neemuch ,, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley *b*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	949,251,150	4,19,22,640	7,664,940	6,87,384	5,836,462	1,40,900	68,863,385	18,82,847	2,83,705	4,49,17,476	2,594	4,49,14,882

a.—Outstandings irrecoverable. *b.*—Accounts not received.

No. V.
SUMMARY OF EXPENSES.

Railways.	Maintenance of way, works, and stations.	Locomotive expenses.	Carriage and wagon expenses.	Traffic expenses.	General charges.	Steam boat service.	Special and miscellaneous expenses.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Madras	5,53,520	10,74,383	2,83,301	4,04,567	2,12,234	...	1,93,752	27,21,757
South Indian	52,647	3,28,701	54,807	1,17,972	69,498	...	43,443	6,67,068
Great Indian Peninsula	9,31,747	32,57,820	12,37,899	10,73,479	5,28,846	...	8,80,088	79,09,879
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India	5,71,711	5,54,834	1,24,262	3,12,394	2,50,894	...	14,365	18,28,460
East Indian, Main Line	15,34,074	14,95,318	5,78,375	18,27,955	6,74,854	57,688	7,93,392	64,61,656
„ Jubbulpore Line	2,36,171	2,53,021	82,747	84,966	63,151	...	1,66,282	8,86,338
Eastern Bengal	1 89,124	1,84,944	79,454	2,31,087	1,43,124	1,26,814	8,973	9,63,520
Oudh and Rohilkhand	2,25,417	3,79,338	1,03,915	2,38,938	1,41,141	...	21,687	11,10,436
Punjab and Delhi	7,03,234	4,92,421	1,67,970	2,81,117	2,54,236	5,72,608	37,594 / 4,494	28,69,844
Sindh	1,29,757	1,41,687	13,966	70,760	7,687	...	300	49,113
Calcutta and South-Eastern (State)	17,933	13,397	4,112	5,684	6,249	...	838	44,849
Nalhati (State)	20,993	9,461	2,900	4,408	1,44,104	...	1,921	9,72,589
Rajputana „	2,77,335	3,53,098	78,115	1,17,416	28,572	...	4,025	1,66,431
Holkar „	36,444	51,690	12,266	33,434	...	...	...	19,341 / 11,734
Khamgaon „	...	Not shewn separately			...	...	...	25,969
Amraoti „	5,218	7,594	4,587	5,349	3,221	...	...	2,98,629
Wardah Valley „	...	Not shewn separately			...	...	...	98,106
Nizam's „	22,605	28,458	2,792	20,415	21,628	...	2,208	3,23,214
Tirhoot „	97,483	92,163	17,905	45,522	65,203	...	4,938	25,775
Punjab Northern „	8,454	6,946	573	4,253	5,539	...	10	...
Neemuch „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley (State)	56,13,867	87,25,874	28,49,946	43,79,716	26,20,181	7,57,110	21,78,310	2,74,54,708
Total ...								

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

Railways.	General superintendence.	Maintenance and renewal of permanent way and works, including minor works.	Other items.	Total.	Deductions.	Net Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Madras	1,28,341	3,93,288	31,894	5,53,523	3 *a*	5,53,520
South Indian	12,350	38,019	2,523	52,892	245 *b*	52,647
Great Indian Peninsula	1,94,722	12,45,390	28,027	14,68,139	5,36,392 *f*	9,31,747
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India	96,235	4,73,810	11,236	5,81,281	9,570 *g*	5,71,711
East Indian, Main Line	2,70,071	14,33,778	85,344	17,89,193	2,55,119 *h*	15,34,074
„ Jubbulpore Line	42,884	1,95,439	7,006	2,45,329	9,158 *k*	2,36,171
Eastern Bengal	30,924*c*	1,60,001 *d*	2,039	1,92,964	3,840 *b*	1,89,124
Oudh and Rohilkhand	96,402	1,21,263	7,752	2,25,417*e*	...	2,25,417
Punjab and Delhi	1,06,339	5,86,068	10,827	7,03,234	...	7,03,234*o*
Sindh	11,223	1,15,667	2,867	1,29,757	...	1,29,757
Calcutta and South-Eastern (State)	1,154	16,323	456	17,933	...	17,933
Nalhati (State)	232*l*	13,741	7,020	20,993	...	20,993
Rajputana „	66,637	1,98,219	12,479	2,77,335	...	2,77,335
Holkar „	7,648	26,238 *m*	2,558	36,444	...	36,444
Khamgaon „	...	2,946	46	2,992	...	2,992
Amraoti „	...	794	140	934	...	934
Wardah Valley „	954	4,160	104	5,218	...	5,218
Nizam's „	19,920	34,895	584	55,399	...	55,399
Tirhoot „	2,734	9,173	10,727	22,634	29 *b*	22,605
Punjab Northern „	8,918	86,433	2,132	97,483	...	97,483
Neemuch „	2,375	5,758	321	8,454	...	8,454
Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley (State)*n*	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	11,00,063	51,61,403	2,26,082	64,87,548	8,14,356	56,73,192

a.—Charged to Fire Insurance Fund. | *b*.—Value of stores returned to stock. | *c*.—Includes Rs. 1,293-7-0 for supervision on capital portion of rent of class C lands. | *d*.—Includes Rs. 3,350-9-2 for protection of bridges. | *e*.—This amount represents the net expenditure after deduction of Rs. 10,041, being the value of stores returned to stock, and includes a sum of Rs. 21,301 expended on ditch and mound fencing, Cawnpore Branch. | *f*.—Of this, Rs. 5,27,449 were charged to Permanent Way Materials Renewal Funds, and Rs. 8,943 to Extraordinary Casualties to Works Fund. | *g*.—Transferred to Subarmati Reserve Account. | *h*.—Of this, Rs. 5,489 were for gain on stores, Rs. 2,49,434 for value of stores returned to stock, and Rs. 196 charged to Fire Insurance Fund. | *k*.—Of this, Rs. 8,942 were for value of stores returned to stock, and the rest for gain on stores. | *l*.—Office expenses. | *m*.—Includes Rs. 8,764 for depreciation of materials used in temporary sidings laid down for ferry over Nerbudda. | *n*.—Accounts not received. | *o*.—The actual expenditure has been reduced by Rs. 38,659, being the value of stores returned to stock.

No. VII.
DETAILS 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	65,365	1,71,405	5,94,882	49,834	2,82,897	...	10,74,383	...	10,74,383
South Indian	26,582	66,449	1,52,352	18,732	64,586	...	3,28,701	...	3,28,701
Great Indian Peninsula	1,47,920	8,10,320	16,63,726	1,78,717	4,55,543	1,594	32,57,820	...	32,57,820
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	51,679	1,15,232	2,65,161	22,952	99,810	...	5,54,834	...	5,54,834
East Indian, Main Line	2,37,629	5,49,045	2,47,243	1,07,975	3,20,756	69,547	15,32,195	36,877*a*	14,95,318
„ Jubbulpore Line	21,402	61,648	1,29,738	17,599	22,640	...	2,53,027	6*b*	2,53,021
Eastern Bengal	26,940	54,286	59,924	13,205	30,579	10	1,84,944	...	1,84,944
Oudh and Rohilkhand	26,699	78,059	1,90,254	22,591	57,503	4,232	3,79,338*c*	...	3,79,338
Punjab and Delhi	47,304	1,20,012	2,23,429	17,315	83,697*d*	664	4,92,421	...	4,92,421 *f*
Sindh	13,355	24,415	51,996	14,990	35,876	1,055	1,41,687	...	1,41,687*g*
Calcutta and South-Eastern (State)	2,547	1,748	5,490	1,380	2,232	...	13,397	...	13,397
Nalhati (State)	1,418	917	3,181	748	3,197	...	9,461	...	9,461
Rajputana „	28,985	93,379	1,46,246	19,363	61,123	2,602	3,53,698	...	3,53,698
Holkar „	10,679	8,750	3,915	3,889	12,966	6,491	51,690	...	51,690
Khamgaon „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amraoti „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wardha Valley „	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,594	...	7,594
Nizam's „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tirhoot „	3,106	10,862	7,142	4,571	2,761	16	28,458	...	28,458
Punjab Northern „	11,982	22,551	41,501	7,848	7,761	520	92,163	...	92,163
Neemuch „	1,370	1,642	2,944	753	237	...	6,946	...	6,946
Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley (*e*) (State)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	7,24,962	21,90,720	37,06,124	5,02,462	15,44,164	86,731	87,62,757	36,883	87,25,874

a.—Of this Rs. 1,256 were for proportion of shunting expenses transferred to Jubbulpore Line, Rs. 2,068 for gain on stores, Rs. 33,107 for credits in adjustment of overcharges for materials issued from workshop, &c., and Rs. 446 charged to Fire Insurance Fund. | *b*.—Charged to Fire Insurance Fund. | *c*.—Includes Rs. 2,675-1-11 for shunting at Cawnpore from 15th July 1875 to 31st December 1876. | *d*.—In addition to this amount Rs. 13,694 have been expended on engines set aside for heavy repairs, for which provision was made in former half years. | *e*.—Accounts not received. | *f*.—The actual expenditure has been reduced by Rs. 15,928, being the value of stores returned to stock. | *g*.—The actual expenditure has been reduced by Rs. 3,186, being the value of stores returned to stock.

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	17,005	2,27,101	39,195	...	2,83,301	...	2,83,301
South Indian	3,562	43,305	7,950	...	54,817	10*a*	54,807
Great Indian Peninsula	40,525	10,78,771	1,18,603	...	12,37,899	...	12,37,899
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	17,656	89,516	17,453	...	1,24,625	363*b*	1,24,262
East Indian, Main Line	58,304	4,98,550	31,676	65	5,88,595	10,220*c*	5,78,375
„ Jubbulpore Line...	4,387	78,469	5,688	...	88,544	5,797*d*	82,747
Eastern Bengal	10,270	62,009	7,175	...	79,454	...	79,454
Oudh and Rohilkhand	5,795	86,578	11,542	...	1,03,915	...	1,03,915
Punjab and Delhi	12,453	1,32,716	23,971	...	1,69,140	1,170*e*	1,67,970*g*
Sindh	3,542	9,123	1,301	...	13,966	...	13,966
Calcutta and South-Eastern (State)	60	3,231	821	...	4,112	...	4,112
Nalhati (State)	...	2,467	433	...	2,900	...	2,900
Rajputana „	6,591	63,454	6,874	1,196	78,115	...	78,115
Holkar „	1,279	8,992	1,795	100	12,266	...	12,266
Khamgaon „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amraoti „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wardha Valley „	...	...	...	...	4,587	...	4,587
Nizam's „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tirhoot „	...	1,229	1,427	136	2,792	...	2,792
Punjab Northern „	2,328	12,708	1,555	1,314	17,905	...	17,905
Neemuch „	106	241	226	...	573	...	573
Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley (*f*) (State)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,83,963	23,98,460	2,77,685	2,811	28,67,506	17,560	28,49,946

a.—Credit received for works done in workshops for other Departments, &c. | *b*.—Transferred to Wagon Renewal Accounts. | *c*.—Of this Rs. 444 were for difference between old pattern iron and new pattern steel axles charged to Construction; Rs. 8,890 for credits in adjustment of overcharges for materials issued from workshop, &c.; and Rs. 886 charged to Fire Insurance Fund. | *d*.—Difference between old pattern iron and new pattern steel axles chargeable to Construction. | *e*.—Charged to Fire Insurance Fund. | *f*.—Accounts not received. | *g*.—The actual expenditure has been reduced by Rs. 63,356, being the value of stores returned to stock.

No. IX.
DETAIL OF TRAFFIC EXPENSES.

Railways.	General Superintendence.	Station Staff.	Train Staff.	Fuel, Lighting, water and General Stores.	Printing, Stationery, and Tickets.	Charges for delivery and collection of goods.	Payments to other lines for hire of vehicles, mileage of foreign stock, &c.	Other items including Clothing.	Total.	Deductions.	Net Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Madras	61,408	1,71,687	44,349	76,524	29,885	18,914	...	3,810	4,06,577	2,010*a*	4,04,567
South Indian	16,692	67,947	10,734	9,354	7,179	...	2,184	3,882	1,17,972	...	1,17,972
Great Indian Peninsula	1,03,705	4,12,171	3,13,054	1,48,538	36,984	1,877	38,144	19,006	10,73,479	...	10,73,479
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	36,835	1,72,904	22,149	28,512	16,856	12,858	17,003	5,277	3,12,394	...	3,12,394
East Indian, Main Line	1,46,062	7,92,993*d*	1,98,258	1,10,733	49,722	...	...	30,602	13,28,330	375*e*	13,27,955
„ Jubbulpore Line	3,604	48,421*h*	22,686	5,347	3,709	...	...	1,199	84,966	..	84,966
Eastern Bengal	20,268	1,56,461	19,202	28,030	5,646	...	...	1,480	2,31,087	...	2,31,087
Oudh and Rohilkhand	21,963	1,28,475	31,225	17,523*b*	12,585	869	21,806*c*	4,492	2,38,938	...	2,38,938
Punjab and Delhi	36,577	1,26,208	40,624	53,505	19,846	...	...	4,357	2,81,117	...	2,81,117*g*
Sindh	4,771	31,134	8,430	7,490	3,167	15,246	...	522	70,760	...	70,760
Calcutta and South-Eastern (State)	1,024	3,138	644	525	295	...	...	58	5,684	...	5,684
Nalhati (State)	1,030	2,217	450	483	139	...	...	89	4,408	...	4,408
Rajputana (State)	17,825	59,890	18,694	13,976	4,523	...	...	2,508	1,17,416	...	1,17,416
Holkar „	7,602	10,093	3,410	1,769	1,501	...	7,998	1,061	33,434	...	33,434
Khamgaon „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amraoti „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wardha Valley (State)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,349	...	5,349
Nizam's „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tirhut (State)	4,764	8,969	1,456	1,337	2,412	43	...	1,434	20,415	...	20,415
Punjab Northern (State)	8,878	22,034	5,968	6,862	1,009	...	...	771	45,522	...	45,522
Neemuch (State)	1,520	1,447	632	274	275	...	...	105	4,253	...	4,253
Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley (State) *f*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	4,94,528	22,16,149	7,41,965	5,10,782	1,95,733	49,807	87,135	80,653	43,82,101	2,385	43,79,716

a.—Charged to Fire Insurance Fund. | *b*.—The actual expenditure has been reduced by Rs. 97-1-8, being the value of stores returned to stock. | *c*.—Includes Rs. 9,573-6-1, being Cawnpore Station expenses from 15th July 1875 to 31st December 1876. | *d*.—Includes Rs. 2,74,888, paid to Messrs. Burn & Co. for handling goods. | *e*.—Value of stores returned to stock. | *f*.—Accounts not received. | *g*.—The actual expenditure has been reduced by Rs. 3,248, being the value of stores returned to stock. | *h*.—Includes Rs. 5,767, paid to Messrs. Burn & Co. for handling goods.

No. X.
DETAIL OF GENERAL CHARGES.

Railways.	Home Expenditure.	Indian Management.	Police.	Electric Telegraph.	Other items.	Total.	Deductions.	Net Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Madras	32,398	1,18,172	19,889	39,902	1,873	2,12,234	...	2,12,234
South Indian	12,831	42,434	647	13,306	280	69,498	...	69,498
Great Indian Peninsula	46,955	2,52,538	98,398	1,26,801	4,154	5,28,846	...	5,28,846
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	36,743	1,31,076	41,714	39,882	1,479	2,50,894	...	2,50,894
East Indian, Main Line	60,541	4,11,352	61,107	1,58,805	12,899	7,04,704	29,850*a*	6,74,854
„ Jubbulpore Line...	4,557	31,604	6,473	22,255	696	65,585	2,434*b*	63,151
Eastern Bengal	21,124	83,969*c*	14,112	19,965	3,954	1,43,124	...	1,43,124
Oudh and Rohilkhand	14,690	75,506	12,932	37,569	444	1,41,141	...	1,41,141
Punjab and Delhi	33,040	1,58,375	25,045	36,281	1,495	2,54,236	...	2,54,236
Sindh								
Calcutta and South-Eastern (State)	...	5,347	427	866	1,047	7,687	...	7,687
Nalhati (State)	...	5,115	6	421	707	6,249	...	6,249
Rajputana (State)	13,465*d*	78,343	15,784	26,165	10,347	1,44,104	...	1,44,104
Holkar „	4,105*d*	16,100	2,524	4,660	1,183	28,572	...	28,572
Khamgaon „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amraoti „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wardha Valley (State)	...	...	...	...	...	3,221	...	3,221
Nizam's „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tirhut (State)	2,300*e*	10,340	...	8,189	799*f*	21,628	...	21,628
Punjab Northern (State)	9,168*d*	40,591	...	13,114	2,330	65,203	...	65,203
Neemuch (State)	563*d*	3,231	217	939*g*	589	5,539	...	5,539
Rangoon and Irrawady Valley (State) *h*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	2,92,480	14,64,093	2,99,275	5,49,120	44,276	26,52,465	32,284	26,20,181

a.—Of this amount Rs. 15,217 represent the value of stores returned to stock, and Rs. 14,633 the proportion of amount realized from foreign railways for Store Department expenditure for landing materials, &c. | *b*.—Of this Rs. 967 were for value of stores returned to stock, and the rest represents proportion of amount realized from foreign railways on account of landing materials, &c. | *c*.—Includes Rs. 463-8-0 for supervision on capital portion of rent of class C lands included by orders of the Government under protest of the railway officers and Rs. 9,389-4-0 for revenue portion of rent of C class lands on account of previous half-years not chargeable to surplus profits. | *d*.—Charges for general administration. | *e*—Includes Rs. 1,905 for general administration. | *f*.—Includes share of loss of stores in sea transit, Rs. 674. | *g*.—Includes an estimated amount of Rs. 600 for rent, maintenance and inspection. | *h*.—Accounts not received.

No. XI.
STATEMENT OF ROLLING-STOCK CONSTRUCTED UP TO 30TH JUNE 1877.

Railways.	Vehicles.				
	Locomotives.	Coaching.	Goods, including Miscellaneous.	Brake-vans.	Total.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Madras	128	471	3,040	85	3,596
South Indian	100	312	1,443	70	1,825
Great Indian Peninsula	345	933	6,642	418	7,993
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	79	277	2,665	61	3,003
East Indian, Main Line	448	779	5,664	224	6,667
„ Jabalpur Line	43	86	884	46	1,016
Eastern Bengal	43	163	688	26	877
Oudh and Rohilkhand	88	275	1,758	47	2,080
Punjab and Delhi	126	391	2,149	68	2,608
Sindh	25	59	771	23	853
Calcutta and South-Eastern (State)	9	70	258	7	335
Nalhati (State)	6	11	18	...	29
Rajputana „	...	...	...	...	...
Holkar „	67	188	1,028	46	1,262
Khamgaon „ *a*	20	77	229	30	336
Amraoti „ *a*	...	...	...	...	...
Wardha Valley (State) *a*	...	...	...	...	...
Nizam's (State) *a*	...	...	...	...	...
Tirhut „	...	...	...	...	...
Punjab Northern (State)	18	28	145	8	181
Neemuch (State)	7	73	269	12	354
Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley (State) *b*	...	22	130	4	156
Total ...	1,562	4,215	27,781	1,175	38,171

a.—These lines are worked by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company. | *b*.—Accounts not received.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL RABI IN THE PUNJAB UP TO 31st DECEMBER 1877.

CANAL DIVISION.	WATER DISTRIBUTED DURING DECEMBER 1877. Depth in Canal at Regulating Gates. Full supply.	Actual throughout.	Gross Consumption, cubic feet per second. Estimated full supply.	Actual average throughout.	NAVIGATION RETURN, CANAL. Principal Items of Traffic. Up.	Down.	LAND IRRIGATED (APPROXIMATE). Zila.	Acres.	REMARKS.
BARI DOAB CANAL. 1st Division	4·90	1·6	3,073·60	130·11	...	...	Gurdáspur	10,754	There is an increase of 76,664 acres on Bari Doab Canal as compared with the corresponding period of the previous year. 24 per cent. per second passed down the various escapes on the Bari Doab Canal.
2nd Division, Main Branch, Lower	4·60	1·14		196·91	...	...	Amritsar	60,757	
2nd do., Lahore Branch	3·00	1·06		72·97	...	...	Lahore	86,228	
TOTAL BARI DOAB CANAL	...	...	3,073·60	...	...	...	.....	157,739	
Corresponding period of last year	...	...	3,073·60	...	...	...	.....	81,075	
WESTERN JUMNA CANALS. Karnál Division	4·33	3·34	2,546·00	491·07	...	44,579 kurries, bullies, &c., and 1,064 mds. of firewood.	Umballa	3,135	On the Western Jamna Canal there is an increase of 56,301 acres. The rain which fell during the month stopped the demand for water and has enabled a large area to be sown with late crops. The area irrigated by the Bari Doab Canal is already in excess of the average full rabi crop and that irrigated by the Western Jumna Canal is within 4,000 acres of the average rabi crop.
Delhi do.	5·15	3·59		430·97	...		Karnál	34,058	
Hánsi do.	8·80	7·10		648·00	...		Delhi	33,093	
Do. Bulla Head	8·00	7·20		239·00	...		Rohtak	37,436	
							Hissár	34,284	
							Jind	25,574	
							Bikaner	...	
							Kalsia State	1,450	
TOTAL WESTERN JUMNA CANALS	...	...	2,546·00	...	...	44,579	... ...	169,030	
Corresponding period of last year	...	...	2,546·00	...	...	98,665	.....	112,729	
INUNDATION CANALS. Upper Sutlej Division	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lahore	9,000	Some of the inundation Canals have remained open much longer than usual and have therefore secured a larger rabi crop than was anticipated.
Lower Sutlej and Chenab	...	...	...	...	...	...	Montgomery	21,000	
Indus Canals	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mooltan	163,900	
							Derá Ghazi Khan	44,500	
TOTAL INUNDATION CANALS	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	238,400	
Corresponding period of last year	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	85,000	
Delhi and Gurgáon Works	...	...	...	...	...	...	Delhi	142	
							Gurgáon	...	
							Rohtak	...	
TOTAL DELHI AND GURGAON WORKS	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	142	
Corresponding period of last year	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	
PERENNIAL CANALS GRAND TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	326,769	The total increase on perennial Canals up to the period under review as compared with the return for the similar month of last year, is 132,965 acres.
Do., corresponding period of last year	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	193,804	

W. BROADFOOT, *Captain, R.E.,*
Asst. Secy. to Govt., Punjab, & W. D., Irrigation Branch.

"In March last Act VII of 1877 was passed, authorising the Government of the North-Western Provinces to appropriate a sum, not exceeding one-tenth part of the local rates, for the purpose of meeting charges on account of railways and canals of general provincial utility.

"This Act has received the approval of the Secretary of State. The Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner of Oudh has, as the Council is aware, asked that a similar power to that which I have just described should be given to the Administration of Oudh, which has now been united to that of the North-Western Provinces. The Government considers that the circumstances of Oudh are so similar to those of the neighbouring Province, that there can be no objection to applying the same principle in both cases.

"This view has been adopted by the Select Committee, and, in accordance with the wishes of the Local Government, the necessary alteration has been made in the Bill as it was originally introduced."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR JOHN STRACHEY also moved that the Bill as amended be passed.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

ADDITIONAL RATES (PANJÁB) BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR JOHN STRACHEY also moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill for the levy of Additional Rates on land in the Panjáb be taken into consideration.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR JOHN STRACHEY then moved that the Bill as amended be passed.

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT said:—"I have listened with great attention, and, I may add, with great satisfaction, to the comments made to-day upon the Bills which this Council has now passed into law. I do not wish to detain unnecessarily the attention of the Council; but, before I put the last question moved by my hon'ble colleague, I desire to make a few observations on the origin and objects of the policy embodied in those Bills.

"Now, when this Government undertook the onerous task of effecting, in the revenues of the State, an increase sufficient to enable them to provide an insurance-fund for future famines, I certainly could not have ventured to hope that the measures which, under the experienced guidance of my hon'ble friend and colleague, Sir J. Strachey, we prepared for that purpose, would have been discussed so generously, and received so favourably, as they have been, by this Council, and by all classes of the community represented in this Council. Those measures I can honestly affirm to be, at least, the result of long and anxious deliberation, guided by a scrupulous study of the social interests affected by them, and animated by a most earnest desire not consciously to add one unnecessary fraction to the existing burdens of the community. But taxation is an instrument which painfully resembles that of the dentist. Resort to it is, unfortunately, often necessary; but it is never pleasant to the patient, even though it may promise him relief from acute distress; and the operator is fortunate if his fingers be not bitten by the teeth he is called upon to extract. In the present case, although we have endeavoured to inflict as little pain as possible in the performance of an unavoidable operation, we were not unprepared for a little natural shrieking. But the success of the operation has been largely due to the admirable behaviour of the patient: and, on behalf of our present measures, I feel bound to express the thanks of the Government, first of all, to those local Administrations on whose valued co-operation our whole financial policy is so largly dependent; secondly, to the Press of India for the discriminating judgment and high public spirit with which it has recognized the difficulties of our position, the sincerity of our good intentions, and the necessity of our present action; thirdly, to those enlightened exponents of Native opinion who have generously acknowledged the justice of the principles on which we have based our measures; and, finally, to the Members of this Hon'ble Council for the practical aid they have given to the improvement of those measures in Committee, and the moral support with which they have honoured them in their passage through debate.

"Our measures, however, have not been wholly exempt from criticism; but their most adverse critics have been the persons who are least acquainted with the details of them, and none of those critics have favoured us with any practicable proposals in substitution of our own. They have told us, nevertheless, that, if these measures are well received, it is not because they deserve to be well received, but because those who have so received them are not affected by them, and those who are affected by them cannot make themselves heard. In short, to put the case as it is put by one of our censors, we have heaped upon that willing horse, the poorer classes, all the burdens which ought to have been placed upon gayer steeds.

"Now, undoubtedly the taxes which will come into operation by the passage of the Bills before us must, to be successful, have a wide incidence. But the same condition applies to taxation in all countries, as well as to taxation in India; and in India, where the mass of the population is poor, it is impossible to obtain a large increase of revenue, such as we now require, from any tax which falls mainly on the rich. Vast private fortunes certainly exist in India; but the owners of large fortunes constitute but a very small proportion of the population; and I know of no circumstances which would justify, or any process short of confiscation which could enable, the Government of this country to concentrate upon the backs of its few rich subjects the main burden of that taxation which is necessary for the protection and improvement of its many poor ones. The European community in India, non-official as well as official, is a very hard-working, but certainly not a wealthy, one; and it was one of the most remarkable facts of the old income-tax, that only a comparatively small portion of the whole revenue obtained by that tax was covered by the upper layer of the schedule.

"My hon'ble colleague, Sir John Strachey, has already shewn that it would be a gross misrepresentation of the present license-tax to say that it falls only on the very poor; and that, as a matter of fact, this tax touches no section of the community which can be fairly regarded, or rated, as other than a well-to-do class, if due regard be had to the known standard of life in India. But, then, we have been told by some other critics that we ought not to have exempted from the operation of this tax official and professional incomes. Now, I will not dwell upon the fact that the continued depreciation in the exchangeable value of silver has already very grievously reduced the incomes of those Government servants who, during the past two years, have been so nobly labouring (many of them at a great sacrifice of health, some of them at the sacrifice of their lives, all of them with a prolonged sacrifice of personal comfort), in aiding the Government to preserve the lives of its subjects from famine. I will not pause to ask whether a further deduction from their pay would be the State's fitting reward to its brave soldiers in that great campaign against so formidable an invader. But, of course, had we decided to tax official incomes, we could not possibly have exempted from taxation professional incomes of all kinds; and, if taxation were extended to professional incomes, where could the extension of it be stayed? At what further point could we have legitimately limited our application of the principle under which income was taxed? There is no conceivable form or source of income, whether derived from land, commerce, investments in public securities, the profits of literature, science, industry or anything else, which could, in that case, be fairly exempted from taxation. And thus we should be brought,—inexorably brought,—to what is really the only practical alternative to our present measures—the revival of the hated income-tax.

"Now, no one can acknowledge more readily than I do that a scientifically adjusted tax upon all denominations of income is, *primâ facie*, wherever such a tax be practically possible, the wisest and fairest distribution of the public burden. The old Indian income-tax did not completely fulfil these somewhat ideal requirements. Its incidence was unequal, and its assessment a fruitful source of perennial grievance. But, for my own part, I confess that, had I found it in existence, I think my inclination would have been rather to reform and maintain it at a minimum rate than to abolish it altogether. Science, however, may sometimes prolong the existence of the living; but it is another matter to resuscitate the dead. The income-tax was abolished by

the administration of my predecessor; and I have no doubt that those who abolished it, and who were in the best position to judge whether the popular opposition to it was well justified, had good grounds for their conclusion that its theoretical merits and ascertained financial convenience were insufficient to compensate the practical social mischief of the general heart-burning with which it was regarded by all classes of the community. Our predecessors, when they abolished the income-tax, not appreciating, as we were bound to appreciate them, the great additional burdens likely to be caused by famine, did not provide any other means of meeting financial emergencies, foreseen or unforeseen. Thus, with a depreciated silver standard, which greatly enhances the cost of all liabilities payable in gold, the present administration has been suddenly called upon, not only to pay the heavy bill for two years of unprecedented famine, but also to make pecuniary provision for the insurance of the country against future calamities of a similar character. Now, I need hardly point out how much more difficult it is to revive an unpopular impost than to retain it. But I can truly assert that the present Government of India would not for a moment have shrunk from confronting that difficulty, had it not recognized in the measures now before the Council a wiser and a sounder policy. The task we have undertaken, and which we hope to accomplish, is, not to distribute the public burdens according to *doctrinaire* ideas of abstract science or symmetrical perfection, but to provide sufficiently for the present requirements of the State in the manner least provocative of social inconvenience and popular discontent, by distributing the incidence of the burden which has to be imposed, along what is indicated, by the actual circumstances of the country, as the line of least resistance.

"We have felt that the two great classes of the community from whom we could most equitably collect our famine-insurance-fund are the trading and the agricultural classes. The grounds of this conclusion have been lucidly explained by my hon'ble friend, Sir John Strachey, and I need not now revert to them. The first step in the taxation requisite for the fulfilment of the obligation imposed upon us was taken last year in the shape of a cess on the agricultural classes of Lower Bengal. This year it is supplemented in that province by a license-tax on the trading classes. In the North-Western Provinces the basis was laid last year by a contribution levied from the trading classes; and that contribution will now be supplemented by a cess upon the agricultural classes.

"The necessity of a famine-insurance-fund, and the duty of the Government to provide such a fund, have been generally acknowledged. But equally general must be, I think, the acknowledgment that, in our selection of the sources of this fund (which are necessarily limited), we could not, with any show of reason or justice, have maintained the agricultural cess in Bengal had we shrunk from subjecting to a similar obligation the agricultural classes in the other provinces of Northern India. On that point, I think, the observations of my hon'ble friend the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal are quite unanswerable. Nor is it less undeniable that, from the same point of view, and for the same reason, we could not justly maintain the license-tax upon the trading classes of the other provinces, if we did not impose it also on the trading classes in Lower Bengal.

"I think, then, I may fairly claim for the measures now before the Council at least the modest merit of an equitable distribution of famine-charges between the two great classes of the community who are, collectively, best able to bear them, and on whom such charges most reasonably fall. I think that no apology is needed, either to the community at large, or to those classes in particular, for our decision not to resort to the revival of the income-tax. But one thing I cannot too plainly or positively assert. Had we failed to secure the assent of this Council to our proposed taxes upon trade and landed property, we should have had no choice but to revert to the obnoxious income-tax. There is absolutely no alternative that would adequately meet the requirements of the present occasion.

"In speaking of the agricultural cess, I have not alluded to Madras and Bombay, because, as the Council is aware, we have decided not to

extend this tax to the two Southern Presidencies. Our reason for that decision has been twofold. In the first place, we considered that, after two years of severe famine, the agricultural classes of Southern India are scarcely in a condition to bear any present increase in their direct contributions to the State; but our second reason for not augmenting the direct taxation of these classes in Bombay and Madras was really our chief reason; and it was that, on altogether other grounds, quite independent of our requirements on account of famine, it had become necessary to increase the salt-duties of those Presidencies. It thus happens that, in consequence of the steps taken in the prosecution of a great fiscal reform, which has been the continuous aim of the Government of this Empire under at least four successive administrations, we have found ourselves justified in relieving the agricultural classes of the two Southern Presidencies from additional taxation which, at a time when other parts of the Empire were being subjected to increased burdens, we could not otherwise have foregone.

"Now, here I would ask leave to remind the Council that the taxation of salt is a part of the fiscal system which the British Government inherited from the Native Rulers of India. The history of our present salt-duties is a separate one for each province. Except in one respect, which I will mention immediately, these provincial duties have had no connection with each other; and hence that irregularity in the rates of them which the Government of India has always desired, and is now endeavouring, to rectify. The only historical connection between these local salt-duties is to be found in the common origin of additions made to them in connection with the abolition of a mass of most vexatious transit-duties with which the whole surface of this Empire was formerly covered. Under Native Rule, tolls were taken on all roads and navigable rivers; and, in spite of their irregularity, these early transit-duties were probably less harrassing to trade than the forms which they subsequently assumed under the Regulations of the East India Company; for those Regulations added to the original tolls all the refinements and checks of an elaborate customs-system. About half a century ago, the Government, recognising the intolerable inconvenience of these multiplied checks upon internal trade, decided to abolish them and substitute for them higher rates of duty upon salt. This great reform is mainly due to the enlightened advice of Sir Charles Trevelyan, then a member of the Bengal Civil Service. Thus, by the Act of 1837, the salt-duty in Bombay was fixed at eight annas per maund, and, early in the following year, all the transit, or inland customs, duties were abandoned in that Presidency. The town-dues, trade-taxes and other imposts of a similar nature were relinquished in 1844; and the Bombay salt-duty was again raised to twelve annas per maund. The fiscal result of these reforms was investigated in 1855, and it then appeared that the extinction of the condemned imposts had involved a loss of revenue amounting to more than 34½ lákhs of rupees, whilst the enhanced duty on salt had yielded only a revenue of less than 21½ lákhs. Thus, on behalf of fiscal reforms in the Bombay Presidency alone, the Government had sacrificed more than 12¾ lákhs of rupees. In Madras, the loss of revenue incurred on behalf of the same purpose was still greater. The transit and inland-customs-duties, which the Act of 1844 abolished in that Presidency, had yielded a nett revenue of about 31 lákhs of rupees. In abolishing them, the Government raised the price of salt to rupee 1-8 per maund; but, under the orders of the Court of Directors, no more than 1 rupee per maund was levied for many years. This increase in the salt-duty yielded less than 9½ lákhs, while the revenue already surrendered had amounted to 31 lákhs. Again, in 1853, the tobacco-monopoly in Malabar and Canara was also relinquished; and finally, in 1860, the Government abolished the trade-tax, which yielded about 11 lákhs of rupees. Thus, the slightly increased salt-duty in Madras was accompanied by the surrender of about half a million sterling of revenue.

"I think these facts sufficiently prove that the history of the southern salt-duties is not one which the Government of India has any reason to recall with self-reproach. I may add, however, that a similar policy has been pursued in Bengal and the upper provinces of India. The Bengal transit-duties were abolished by the Act of 1836, and the Bengal salt-duty was fixed in the following

year at rupees 3-4 per maund. The Act of 1843 abolished all import and export-duties on the frontiers of the North-Western Provinces, with the exception of the duties on salt, sugar and cotton; and the cotton-import-duty was abandoned in 1855; the salt-duty in the North-Western Provinces having been fixed in 1843 at rupees 2 per maund, with an additional assessment of rupee 1 on all salt passing eastward of Allahabad. The annexation of the Panjáb was followed by an increase of the salt-duty of that province; but that increase was part of a general measure which extinguished simultaneously all the export, import, transit and town-duties previously levied in the province. It will thus be seen that the present system of comparatively high salt-duties in British India is the result of an enlightened and beneficent fiscal policy, which has relieved British India from a multitude of mischievous and vexatious imposts on internal commerce; imposts described by a competent authority as being 'so full of inequalities, and anomalies, and complications, that it would be vain to enquire from what objections or what abuses they were free.'

"In 1868, Sir George Campbell, then Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, strongly advocated the introduction of these principles into the Native States of Rájputána. 'Might not the Native States,' he said, 'be induced to accept our system as, on the whole, the most justifiable; that is, to substitute a high salt-duty for all internal duties whatever? To some extent the burden would thus fall more exclusively on the poorer of their subjects; but, then, the system of constantly recurring transit-duties is so wasteful, and involves a burden so much greater than the nett gain to the State, that even to the poor the substitution of a high, but not excessive, salt-tax, collected cheaply and without vexation at the source of supply, would probably be a gain.'

"It is obvious, however, that we cannot carry out such a policy without correcting the inequalities which still unfortunately exist in the local rates of our own salt-duty. Now, the history of these inequalities deserves attention. I have already pointed out that, excepting their common origin, the present salt-duties have no connection with each other; and I have mentioned the rates of the duty upon salt, under which the present fiscal system was first established in the different provinces. Those rates have subsequently undergone various modifications; which, however, have, unfortunately, not tended towards their equalization. In Lower Bengal, the duty of rupees 3-4 per maund was gradually lowered to rupees 2-8, until, in 1859, it was again raised to rupees 3, and, in 1861, to rupees 3-4, which was the original rate. In the upper provinces, the rupees 2 duty was raised in 1859 to rupees 2-8; and, in 1861, when the Government abolished the differential duty on salt passing eastward of Allahabad, the rate for those provinces was raised to rupees 3 per maund. Meanwhile, in Madras the original rupee 1 duty, or rather the Government selling price, was gradually doubled. In 1861 it was raised to rupee 1-8; in 1866 to rupee 1-11; and in 1869 to rupees 2; whilst the import-duty was kept a few annas lower than the Government selling price. In Bombay, the 12 annas duty was raised, in 1859, to rupee 1; in 1865 to rupee 1-8; and in 1869 to rupee 1-13. The fact is, that the improvement which, under British Rule, has been effected in the communications between Madras and Bombay, had, at length, made it very desirable to place the salt-duty in each of those two Presidencies as nearly as possible on the same footing; and, under the financial administration of Mr. Massey, this policy was adopted, not for the purpose of additional taxation, but of fiscal reform. So long as this country was destitute of railroads, the inconvenience of a salt-duty, assessed at different rates in different provinces, was not seriously felt. The cost and difficulty of carriage prevented the lower taxed salts of one province from displacing the higher taxed salts of another; but when intercommunication had been greatly cheapened and accelerated by steam, then special measures became necessary for redressing or preventing the mischievous effects of these inequalities in the salt-duties. Thus, an inland customs-line was maintained solely to prevent salt taxed in Bombay at rupee 1-13 per maund from entering Bengal, where the salt-duty was levied at rupees 3 and rupees 3-4 per maund; and when that part of the customs-line was abolished in 1874, then other measures were devised for the same purpose, an increased freight or mileage-duty being levied

on all salt carried by rail from Bombay into the Central Provinces. I need not here refer to the great customs-line so frequently and eloquently denounced by my hon'ble friend, Sir John Strachey, which still, unfortunately, exists for the sole purpose of intercepting, many miles from its sources of supply, the untaxed salt of Rájputána, and prohibiting its entry into British territory. I share the opinion of my hon'ble friend that the continued maintenance of this line is a great commercial and political scandal; and I sincerely trust that the history of the present administration may be associated with the removal of that scandal. I may mention here that, since the year 1875, the Government of India, always aiming at the eventual abolition of this great salt-cordon, has been able to effect a saving of five lákhs of rupees by continuous reductions in the establishment of it. But we could not invite the co-operation of our neighbours on behalf of a great fiscal reform which will, we believe, be ultimately beneficial to the whole Empire, if we shrank from simultaneously inviting the co-operation of our own provinces towards the attainment of the same result, even though it should involve some slight intermediate sacrifice on the part of some of them; and the form which such co-operation must necessarily assume is the equalization of our own salt-duty. Now, that is a policy which has been, for many years, if not pursued, at least proclaimed, by the Government of India. In 1868, when the Madras and Bombay salt-duties were only rupee 1-8 per maund, while the salt-duty was assessed in Bengal at rupees 3-4 per maund, and in the Upper Provinces at rupees 3 per maund, Lord Lawrence's Government thus addressed the Secretary of State:—

"'We consider,' said His Excellency in Council, 'that there can be no justification for maintaining this excessive difference any longer than financial necessity shall require. There is no real reason why the people of Bengal and Northern India should pay a higher salt-tax than the people of Madras and Bombay; or why the people of Madras and Bombay should not pay as much as the people of Northern India. The population of Madras,' he continued, 'is, at least, as well off as, and the population of Bombay is even better off than, the population of the Bengal Presidency. The prices of salt in Madras and Bombay are generally lower, cost of production cheaper, and the distance of transit less, than in most other parts of India; and the North-Western Provinces, where a high rate prevails, are subjected to particular disadvantage relative to most parts of India, by reason of distance from the source of supply and difficulty of transit; so that the difference of duty ought to be in favour of these provinces, instead of being, as it now is, much against them.'

"Again, the same despatch significantly observes that, 'financially, it is not possible to bring the standard of the Bengal Presidency down to the standard of Madras and Bombay. We ought, however, to give Northern India that relief which it needs, and to which it is justly entitled; and we might reasonably call upon Southern India to bear a somewhat fairer share than it now does of the burden falling on the salt-consumption of the country generally.'

"Finally, Lord Lawrence's Government declared that the equalisation of the salt-duties, by raising the rates of Madras and Bombay, and lowering those of Northern India, was an object to be steadily kept in view. In reply to the despatch from which I have just quoted, the Duke of Argyll, who was then Secretary of State for India, made the following observations:—'On all grounds of general principle, salt,' he said, 'is a perfectly legitimate subject of taxation. It is impossible in any country to reach the masses of the population by direct taxes. If they are to contribute at all to the expenditure of the State, it must be through taxes levied on some articles of universal consumption. If such taxes are fairly adjusted, a larger revenue can thus be raised, not only with less consciousness on the part of the people, but with less real hardship to them, than in any other way whatever. There is no other article in India answering this description upon which any tax is levied. Salt appears to be the only one which at present in that country can occupy the place held in our own financial system by the great articles of consumption from which a large part of the imperial revenue is derived. I am of opinion, therefore, that the salt-tax in India must continue to be regarded as a legitimate and important branch of the public revenue.'

"This despatch from the Secretary of State was communicated to the Government of Madras, but without any intimation of the wishes of the Government of India in regard to the subject of it. The Government of Madras, however, was at that time administered by a man of rare ability and energy, whose great talents, and quick perception of sound principles, were at all times exerted with the wisdom and loyalty which specially distinguished his administration, in willing harmony with the efforts of the Government of India, on behalf of imperial, as superior to local, interests. I think that my hon'ble colleague, Sir Alexander Arbuthnot, by whom Lord Napier himself was so ably assisted and loyally supported, will confirm the justice of this tribute, which I feel bound to bear, not merely to the brilliant abilities of Lord Napier and Ettrick, but also to the excellent practical results of that uninterrupted harmony of purpose and action in the relations between the Government of India, under the administration of Lord Mayo, and the Government of Madras, under the administration of Lord Napier, for which the Supreme Government was indebted to that statesman. Thus, shortly after the communication of the Duke of Argyll's despatch to the Government of Madras, Sir J. Strachey was enabled to inform the Legislative Council of this Government, that the question 'had been taken up quite spontaneously by Lord Napier, whether the provinces under his administration might not co-operate in the great work of giving the people of less fortunate parts of India an ample supply of salt, equalizing the duties, and facilitating the abolition of the inland customs preventive line.' But it is only fair that I should quote Lord Napier's own words:—'The Government of this Presidency,' he said (*i. e.*, Government of Madras), 'is not asked to make a sacrifice for a revenue interest merely. It is asked to make a sacrifice for the welfare of the greater number of Her Majesty's subjects, and for the general good of trade.' The Madras Government consequently proposed to increase the Madras salt-duty by three annas at once, and subsequently by two additional annas, should the first increase prove to have been attended with no evil consequences. Then, in 1869, Lord Mayo's Government, with the concurrence of the Governments of Madras and Bombay, raised the salt-duty in those presidencies by five annas per maund, distinctly explaining that this step was not taken merely to increase revenue, but specially to facilitate the equalisation of duties, and the eventual abolition of the inland customs-line. And it is satisfactory to find that the increase in the Madras salt-duty from rupee 1 to rupee 1-11 per maund was followed by a very considerable increase in the consumption of salt by the population of that Presidency.

"Then we come to the year 1876-77, when the Government of my immediate predecessor, Lord Northbrook, proposed a further increase of 3 annas per maund in the Madras and Bombay salt-duties, unaccompanied by any reduction in the salt-duties of Northern India. The Secretary of State apparently attributed this proposal to financial pressure created by a rapid fall in the price of silver; and he withheld his sanction to it, under the impression that circumstances might prove that the Government of India had exaggerated the probable duration and future intensity of that phenomenon; in short, that it would be unwise to make a permanent change, to meet what might be a temporary difficulty. Lord Northbrook's Government explained to the Secretary of State that the chief motive of its proposal had been a desire to effect an approximation towards the equalization of the salt-duties, and the more comprehensive revision of those duties, which it had long regarded as an important financial improvement. It also considered that the measure, if adopted, would have involved important administrative advantages, by enabling the Inland Customs Department to curtail some part of their obstructive line, and it added an expression of its belief that there were very sufficient reasons, both financial and administrative, for carrying out that part of the measure which would have imposed small additions to the tax on salt in Madras and Bombay; still leaving the salt consumed in Upper India taxed 50 per cent., and the salt consumed in Bengal taxed 60 per cent., higher than the salt-consumption in the Southern Presidencies.

"Finally, during the first year of my own administration, my late colleague, Sir William Muir, just before he resigned his charge of the Financial Depart-

ment, placed on record a Minute strongly recommending the immediate revival, even in the middle of the financial year, of the above-mentioned proposal to raise the salt-duties in Southern India, without lowering the salt-duties in Northern India. But, in this Minute, Sir William Muir went even further than Lord Northbrook's original proposal. For whilst, on the one hand, he proposed to raise the salt-duties in Madras and Bombay at once to rupees 2-8 per maund, on the other hand, he proposed, instead of lowering the Bengal salt-duty, to raise it also by 4 annas per maund; and, in support of these proposals, he appealed to his intimate experience of the people of the North-Western Provinces to prove that even a three-rupee duty does not anywhere press sensibly upon the population.

"Now, I felt unable to adopt the proposals thus urged upon me by Sir William Muir, and I wish to mention why. It has always appeared to me that a substantial increase in the salt-duties of Southern India is a perfectly legitimate, and even salutary, measure; provided only that measure be deliberately adopted, not as a temporary financial expedient for raising revenue at a pinch, but as the integral and necessary part of a well-considered comprehensive plan, which has previously been ascertained to be practicable, for getting rid of all our inland customs-lines, equalising the rates of the salt-duty in all our provinces, and thus providing the whole population of the Empire with a practically unlimited supply of adequately cheap salt. But the proposals of my late colleague fulfilled none of these conditions. I considered that, before calling on the Governments of Southern India to make some reasonable sacrifice on behalf of this great fiscal reform, it was incumbent on the Government of India to do what it had hitherto not done; that is to say, to ascertain, by negociation with the Native States of Rájputána and Central India, whether there was any practical prospect of realizing, within a reasonable period of time, the paramount object to which all the present or prospective alterations in the rates of the salt-duty in British India should, in my judgment, be subsidiary; namely, the abolition of the inland customs-lines. In the next place, I considered that, whenever we raised the salt-duties in Southern India, nothing but an overwhelming pressure of financial responsibility ought to prevent us from endeavouring to effect at least some simultaneous reduction in the salt-duties of Upper India. In conformity with these principles, the Government of India has, for more than twelve months, been assiduously labouring to carry out a thoroughly sound fiscal reform in the levy of the salt-duties.

"I would now ask permission to state to the Council, in a general way, what we have actually done, and what we hope to do, in this matter. Our first step was to enter into confidential communication with the Native States I have already mentioned, for the purpose of obtaining their acquiescence in our control over the salt-sources in their territories, and thus enabling us to tax all salt at the places of production, and so abolish our present barbarous inland customs-cordon; upon conditions equitable, and indeed liberal, as regards the financial interests of the Native States concerned and the social interests of their subjects. Now, the Council will not expect me to explain the details of these negociations, which have been going on for several months; but I think I am in a position to assure it that at present they are far advanced towards a satisfactory completion. We have approached the Native Governments with every consideration for their legitimate interests. We have been met by those Governments in a friendly and reasonable spirit. We have received from them much valuable information and suggestion; and we have formulated our own proposals in careful accordance with the information and suggestions thus received. The result is, that I feel justified in anticipating, at no distant date, the conclusion of arrangements with the great salt-producing States of Native India which, whilst satisfactory to them, and to us, from a financial point of view, will render possible the introduction of a great fiscal reform, generally advantageous to the population of the whole Empire. It is evident, however, that, if our

negociations be attended with the success I anticipate, the first question we shall then have to determine on our own behalf will be the duty to be levied on salt at the places of production. Now, until our recent salt-measures were adopted, that is to say, only a month ago, the rates of the salt-duty levied on British territory surrounding Native territory, varied from 8 annas per maund in Sindh, and rupee 1-13 in Bombay, to rupees 3 per maund in the west and north, by a gradual increase of mileage duties along the south; so that the maximum duty of rupees 3 in the Panjáb was in direct contact with the minimum duty of ½ a rupee in Sindh. Now, I think the Council will perceive at once that, had the recent alteration not been effected in the salt-duties of Southern India, it would have been extremely difficult for this Government to decide at what rate Rájputána salt should be taxed at the various places of production, so as to permit the removal of the customs-lines without serious loss of revenue to the British Government. If the Bombay rate of rupee 1-13 per maund were adopted, then salt taxed at this rate would, in the absence of the preventive line, pour into the Panjáb, the North-Western and the Central Provinces of India, displacing in those provinces the salt taxed at rupees 3 per maund. If, on the other hand, the higher rate of rupees 3 were adopted, then Rájputána itself would be flooded with the cheaper salt of Sindh and Bombay, and the Rájputána salt-industry would be killed. Moreover, whenever the Rájputána State Railway is completed to Ahmadábád, and even, perhaps, before the completion of that railway, the Runn salt of the Bombay Presidency, a first class salt, admirably adapted for carriage without waste, would enter and permeate the whole of Northern India now within the customs-line, at a cheaper rate than the difference of duty, thus widely ravaging our salt-revenue. I venture to maintain, therefore, that an equalisation of the salt-duties in British territory surrounding the salt-producing Native States is a necessary preliminary to the abolition of the inland customs-line; that in the advanced stage of our negociations with those States it was incumbent on us to lose no time in making an appreciable approach towards the establishment of such an equalisation in our own salt-duties; and that no measure adopted for that purpose could practically be confined to the territories I have mentioned. The Madras duty must be on the same level as the Bombay duty; and the duty in Lower Bengal must not be very much higher than the duty in the Upper Provinces; for, otherwise, the dearer salt would be entirely displaced by the cheaper salt, to the great disturbance and injury of trade. Now, I grieve to say that, in the present state of our finances, it was simply impossible for us to lower the rates in Northern India down to the level of the rates in Southern India. Such a measure would have involved the loss of at least 1½ million sterling of revenue. We had, therefore, to choose between raising the rates in Southern India, without making any simultaneous reduction in the rates of Northern India, or making an addition to the rates in Southern India considerably larger than the simultaneous reduction effected in Northern India. It is the last of these two courses that we have now adopted in the belief that it is the fairest. We have not raised the rates in Southern India without effecting at least some simultaneous reduction in the rates of Northern India; and I assert that this is more than any previous Government of India has done towards the establishment of an equilibrium in the salt-duty upon equitable principles, and at a level which, if high in the first instance, will, I trust, be found susceptible of gradual reduction to a minimum uniform rate. We have raised the Madras and Bombay duties to rupees 2-8; that is to say, we have increased them by 11 annas per maund: but we have simultaneously lowered the salt-duties in the Upper Provinces of Northern India by 4 annas per maund, and in the Lower Provinces by 2 annas per maund; so that, at the present moment, the salt-duty in the Southern Presidencies stands at rupees 2-8; in Lower Bengal at rupees 3-2, and in the Northern Provinces at rupees 2-12, per maund. I must again remind the Council that we have not made these alterations in the rates of the salt-duties without having first assiduously laboured to secure practical guar-

antees for the early accomplishment of that great and beneficent object which will, when accomplished, complete the fiscal reform, of which these measures are but the necessary preliminaries; and, in this respect also, I think I am entitled to assert that the present Government of India has done more than any of its predecessors have attempted to do, in furtherance of the fiscal policy which all its predecessors have advocated and proclaimed. The inequalities which still remain in the assessment of the salt-duty are sufficiently inconvenient; and it is my earnest hope that the present Government may have an early opportunity of still further approximating the rates in Northern India to the existing rates in Southern India; for we calculate that a uniform rate of rupees 2-8 per maund will give us, with a diminished inconvenience to the trader, and great benefit to the general consumer, about the same revenue as that which we have hitherto realised from the duty at its previous unequal rates. It is true that the present enhancement of the salt-duty in Madras and Bombay is calculated to give an increased revenue of £300,000. But, then, I must remind the Council that we have not imposed any other form of famine-taxation on the agricultural classes of those two Presidencies. I cannot too earnestly repeat that our main object in dealing with the salt-duties of Madras and Bombay has not been to obtain a larger revenue on the whole than we could have obtained had we left those duties alone, but to facilitate and accelerate the completion of that great fiscal reform to which, under four successive Viceroyalties, the Supreme Government of this Empire has long been committed, quite irrespective of all financial exigencies occasioned by famine or other causes. The additional taxation which, on this ground, it was necessary to impose upon Southern India we have willingly accepted as a justification for exempting the agricultural classes in that part of India from the contribution exacted from the same classes in other parts of India on behalf of famine-expenditure.

"In earnest of our sincerity in affirming that our recent alterations of the salt-duty have been made, not for revenue, but for fiscal, purposes, I may again remind the Council that, by reducing the salt-duty in Bengal and in Northern India, we have sacrificed £200,000 worth of revenue. Nor should it be forgotten, I think, when we come to consider the practical incidence of the existing salt-duties upon the poorer portion of the population, that the extension of railway-communication has done much to cheapen the virtual price of salt to the people. For instance, the lines which now connect Bombay with Beypore and Madras on the one side, and Jabalpur and Nágpur on the other, and those which connect Negapatam with Tuticorin, carry salt from the sea-coast to the interior at the rate of 1 anna per maund for about every 50 miles. Thus, the carriage of a maund of salt from Madras or Bombay to any intermediate railway-station does not now exceed 8 annas, which is considerably less than the old cost of carriage by road, and may be fairly reckoned, in favour of the consumer, against the corresponding increase of duty.

"Similarly, in the Bengal Presidency, the present railroads have placed a great part of the country in immediate communication with the sea-coast and internal salt-sources; so that, in spite of the continued imposition of comparatively high duties, the development of railway-communication has cheapened the price of salt over a great part of the country; and further reductions in the price of salt may consequently be expected from further progress in the development of railway-communication.

"But, sincerely as I desire to see the price of salt not only equalised, but cheapened, throughout India; earnestly as I hope that it may be the privilege of this administration to accelerate the arrival of the day when such a result may be attainable; still, I must frankly own that I feel unable to accept the dictum of those who assert that the present salt-duties are a grievous burden to the long-suffering back of the poor raiyat. It may be in the power of the Government of India, and I hope, indeed, it may be in the power of the present Government of India, to lighten that burden such as it is; but it is my own

belief that it will never be in the power of any Government of India to devise a substitute for it, which will weigh less heavily on the poorer classes, or be less sensibly felt by them. A salt-tax of rupees 2-8 per maund is a tax of less than three farthings per pound. It would be absurd to represent the pressure of such a tax as oppressive. The manner in which the tax is levied renders the pressure of it almost inappreciable. It is an indirect impost, distributed, in minute daily instalments, over vast masses of population; and, in all probability, the majority of the millions who pay it are not even conscious of its existence. It is the only obligatory tax imposed by this Government upon the masses; and the total amount of its proceeds, when compared with the numbers from whom it is collected, shows how small is the contribution of each individual.

"The gross estimated revenue of a salt-tax, assessed at rupees 2-8 per maund, is about 6 millions sterling; and this revenue would be collected from a population of not less than 200,000,000 of consumers. On this point, I shall again venture to quote the words of Sir William Muir. 'If,' he said, 'there were any form of indirect taxation which could be brought to bear upon the rich, rather than upon the poor, and on the luxuries, rather than on the necessaries, of life, I would at once agree to such a tax; but I know of none that is practicable.' And then, after dwelling on the dissatisfaction occasioned by all attempts to extract national revenue from the wealthier classes by direct taxes specially imposed on those classes, as compared with the ascertained social results of indirect taxation levied on a commodity which is consumed by rich and poor, and equally necessary for all classes in the community, Sir William Muir concludes by this emphatic record of his own experience: 'In the one case,' he says, 'we stir up angry feelings in every class throughout the country; in the other case, we peaceably realise what we require, without affecting the contentment and tranquillity of any class.'

"In quoting these words, I do not forget that it is no justification of a bad tax that it is borne without complaint, or even without being perceived, by those on whom it really falls. A poison may be fatal, administered in repeated doses, infinitesimally small. All that I desire to point out is, that, so far as objections might arise to the salt-tax on the ground of its being unpopular, as we well know it has been in other countries, such a reason for rejecting this form of taxation has no existence in India.

"I trust, then, I have shown that the recent action of the present Government of India, in reference to the salt-duties of Madras and Bombay, is in complete accordance with the consistent, continuous and repeatedly avowed aim of its predecessors during the last ten years and more. I trust I have shown that of the sincerity of its devotion to the prosecution of that aim the present Government of India has given conspicuous proof, by taking, for the attainment of it, bolder and wider steps than any which have been taken by previous administrations. I trust I have shown that these steps have been taken without deviation from the course prescribed to us by our predecessors. And, if I have succeeded in this endeavour, then I think I am entitled to claim from all who have questioned our policy, a complete acquittal from the charge that, in what we have done, we have sacrificed the interests of the poorer classes to those of the richer, with a view to a mere increase of revenue. The point at which we have now arrived is this. The salt-duty in Madras, Bombay, Sindh and the Central Provinces has been equalized at the rate of rupees 2-8 per maund. In the North-Western Provinces, Oudh, the Panjáb and Lower Bengal, it still varies between higher rates. The aim of the present Government will be to reduce those higher rates to the level already reached by the salt-duties of Southern India. Nor shall we relax our endeavours to cheapen the price of salt throughout the whole Empire by improving our means of communication with the sources of supply. I trust that our administration may last long enough to achieve these long-defer-

red results; and that my hon'ble friend, Sir John Strachey, may still be a Member of it when we attain the Promised Land to which he first guided our progress, and thus fulfil his eloquent prophecy of the day when the Government of India will have given to the people of India 'the means of obtaining, with the least possible inconvenience, and at the cheapest rate consistent with financial necessities, a supply of salt only limited by the people's capacity of consumption.' In the meanwhile, we must continue, I fear, though animated by hope and free from self-reproach, to adopt the motto suggested by some schoolmaster for the door of a grammar-school, and borrowed from that venerable authority, the Eton Latin Grammar—'*Præsens imperfectum, perfectum futurum.*' With the expression of this hope, I now beg to put the question moved by my hon'ble colleague."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

TRANSFER OF PROPERTY BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES presented the Preliminary Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to define and amend the law relating to the Transfer of Property.

FERRIES (PANJAB, N.-W. P. AND OUDH) BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES also moved for leave to introduce a Bill to regulate Ferries in the Panjáb, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. He said that in the Panjáb, owing to the inadvertent repeal by Act IV of 1872 (the Panjáb Laws Act) of Bengal Regulation VI of 1819, there was now no law at all for the control of ferries. One result of the repeal was that everything done by the Magistrates for the last five years in the way of appointing persons to the charge of public ferries, regulating the rates of toll, the number and description of boats and so on, had been done without any warrant of law. Another result was that unlicensed persons might legally set up private rival ferries near ferries managed by Government, and thus materially reduce the income derived from the latter, and the funds available for keeping them in order. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the Bengal Regulation VI of 1819 was still in force; but the Local Government had expressed a desire that it should be replaced by a measure better adapted to the requirements of the present time and the conditions of modern legislation. The Bill had been framed on the lines of the Burma Ferries Act, which this Council had passed in 1873, and which he believed was working well, but of course some modifications were necessary to adapt this measure to the circumstances of Northern India. He would, if the Council gave him leave to introduce the Bill, explain those changes on a future occasion.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

ARMS BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR EDWARD BAYLEY moved that the Hon'ble Mr. Thornton be added to the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Arms, Ammunition and Military Stores.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Wednesday, the 13th February 1878.

CALCUTTA;
The 9th February 1878.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Department.

NOTE.—The Meeting which was originally fixed for Wednesday, the 6th February 1878, was adjourned to Saturday, the 9th February 1878.

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 Wednesday, the 13th February, 1878.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, G.M.S.I., *presiding.*
His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, C.S.I.
His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, G.C.B.
The Hon'ble Sir E. C. Bayley, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Sir A. J. Arbuthnot, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Sir J. Strachey, K.C.S.I.
Lieutenant-General the Hon'ble Sir E. B. Johnson, K.C.B.
The Hon'ble Whitley Stokes, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble F. R. Cockerell.
The Hon'ble B. W. Colvin.
The Hon'ble Mahárájá Jotíndra Mohan Tagore.
The Hon'ble T. C. Hope, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mumtáz-ud-Daulah Nawáb Sir Muhammad Faiz Alí Khán, Bahádur, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble T. H. Thornton, D.C.L., C.S.I.

TREASURE-TROVE BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR EDWARD BAYLEY moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the law relating to Treasure-trove be taken into consideration. He said that, as it was now some time since this Bill was first introduced into this Council, and as the form, though not the substance, of the Bill had been considerably altered since it first came under consideration, he thought it might perhaps be right, in asking the Council to take the report of the Select Committee into consideration, to say a few words to refresh their memory as regards the reasons for and the objects of the Bill. The reasons for the Bill—the reasons for which it was required—were simply that the law throughout the country was partly uncertain, partly diversified, and partly unworkable.

The old law, that is to say, the existing law, was founded upon the principle that all treasure-trove lapsed to, and became the property of, the State. That was a principle which was in theory perfectly defensible and was not to be denied. But as a matter of fact, especially in India, it was impossible to enforce it, and the attempt to do so had only resulted in creating a series of offences which it was difficult to punish, which were also demoralising, and had also led to the destruction of many valuable articles in consequence of the temptations for concealing their discovery. The object of the present Bill was to make the law certain and to place it on a workable foundation. The principle which the Committee had followed was to secure in the first place the intimation of the finding of the treasure, to secure the rights of all persons who could establish an antecedent property in it; and only where no such antecedent right could be established, did the right to the property come to be dealt with under this law. When the property was declared to be without an antecedent owner, then the division of property in the article found was made between the finder and the owner of the place where it was found. The reason for giving this right to the owner of the soil was that, although perhaps it was not a right which could very easily be defended on principle,

yet as a matter of fact such right was very largely asserted by persons who were owners of the soil, and the assertion of vague and antagonistic rights had given rise to many disputes and had also frequently led to the concealment of property found. It was therefore proposed to place the finder and the owner of the property in certain definite relations in regard to that property; and finally the Bill provided means whereby the Government would be able to procure for the national museum articles of historical or archæological value which it might be desirable to secure. Special provisions had been largely introduced into legislation in Europe for this purpose, and had the effect of preserving for national use much very valuable property and articles of great historical importance which would otherwise have been destroyed. He hoped that such might also be the result in India. But the Bill being one which was founded on a principle entirely new to India and intended for a state of society which was not exactly the same as that in Europe, might possibly be found practically to require amendment in its details. It was at present launched in the best form which we were able to give it, and he had no doubt that if experience showed that it required modification, the Council would so modify it.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR EDWARD BAYLEY also moved that the Bill as amended be passed.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

TRANSFER OF PROPERTY BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES moved that the Hon'ble Mr. Thornton be added to the Select Committee on the Bill to define and amend the law relating to the Transfer of Property.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Wednesday, the 20th February 1878.

CALCUTTA;
The 13th February 1878.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Department.

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 FEBRUARY 1878.

GENERAL REMARKS.—In Madras the only rainfall reported is in Ganjam; general prospects are unchanged; the price of rice is fluctuating, and that of dry grains generally rising slightly. The total number on works is 141,551, and on gratuitous relief 158,981, a decrease of 9,355 and 11,091 on the figures for last week respectively. In Mysore there has been no rain, and there is no change in prospects; the number on works for the week ending the 2nd instant was 44,229, and gratuitously relieved 3,775: the former is 1,605 more and the latter 353 less than in the previous week. In Bombay showers are reported, with much consequent benefit to the *rabi*, from Sind; elsewhere there has been no rain, and the reaping of the *rabi* is beginning. Moderate rain has fallen in most districts of the Central Provinces, which has partially damaged the crops. In Berar no rain has fallen: the harvest of the *rabi* has commenced. In Central India rain is reported from Gwalior and a hailstorm from Sutna. In Rajputana slight rain has fallen at Jodhpore, Tonk, Jeypore and Ulwur; prospects are good. In Bengal rain has fallen in several of the Central and Delta districts, in Behar, the Bhágalpur division and Chota Nagpore; it is wanted in the Eastern districts and in Jalpaiguri, Cooch Behar, and Pooree; the prospects of the *rabi* and other standing crops are generally satisfactory. In Assam and Sylhet there has been rain. In Burma none has fallen; the harvest is excellent. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh there has been general rain and in many districts hail; some injury has been done to the crops by damp, hail and blight, and fine weather is required to secure the harvest. General rain, with hail in many places, has also fallen throughout the Punjab: agricultural prospects are still good, but more rain is not required in the Northern districts, though it would be beneficial in the Hissar division.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—		
Ganjam (Feb. 7th)	0·29	Rice 10·29, *raggi* 14·93, *cholum* 15·01, *cumboo* 15·11; average number daily fed at Berhampur, Aska and Purushottampur 238.
Vizagapatam („ 11th)	*Nil*	Rice 9·4, *cholum* 14·8, *raggi* 15·2, *cumboo* 16·4; pasture and drinking water diminishing.
Godavery („ „)	*Nil*	Rice 8·8, *cholum* 17·7, *raggi* 17·41, *cumboo* 18; crops generally good, though slightly suffering from blight in some places; harvest of *cholum* almost completed, outturn ¼ to ½; anicut planked up, water stands 2 inches above stone crest.
Kistna („ 7th)	*Nil*	Rice 7·39, *cholum* 13·42, *raggi* 14·39, *cumboo* 13·53; on works 957; sick in hospitals 44; village relief stopped; standing crops not yet free from insects in places; cotton reported bad in Guntur, Sattanapalli and Vinuconda taluks; *varagu*, castor, chillies and horse-gram being harvested, outturn ¼ to ½.
Nellore („ 9th)	*Nil*	Rice 7·60, *cholum* 10·98, *raggi* 12·72, *cumboo* 11·43; on Public Works Dept. works 10,167; canal 16,840; camps 2,398; village relief 940; crops fair, but suffering from insects and blight.
Cuddapah („ 8th)	...	Rice 7·80, *cholum* 13·69, *raggi* 14·47, *cumboo* 13·94; on works 2,757; children 266; camps 2,137; village relief 5,374; paddy and *raggi* harvested in parts, outturn ½.
Bellary („ 9th)	*Nil*	Rice 8·82, *cholum* 12·03, *raggi* 11·63, *cumboo* 11·09; on works 2,930; camps 1,117; village relief 3,759; sowing of second-crop paddy still in progress in some places; standing crops, pulses, horse-gram, Bengal-gram, oil-seeds, *korra* and cotton generally thriving in some places; white *cholum* crop in some places has been damaged by insects; pulses, oil-seeds, *korra*, *cholum*, paddy and sugarcane have been harvested in most places, but the outturn is less than was expected.
Kurnool („ „)	*Nil*	Rice 9·11, *cholum* 13·38, *raggi* 14·72, *cumboo* 11·74; on works 772; children 95; in camps 275; village relief 11,093; paddy and *cholum* being harvested.
North Arcot („ 8th)	*Nil*	Rice 9·1, *cholum* 10·4, *raggi* 18·5, *cumboo* 10·5, wheat 8·1; on works 31,177; children 2,565; camps and houses 11,217; village relief 12,469; crops affected with blight and insects in some places, withering in 9 taluks; harvest of paddy and *raggi*, outturn poor.
South Arcot ...	*Nil*	Rice 11·33, *cholum* 15·60, *raggi* 13·54, *cumboo* 14·86; on works, Revenue Department, 474, Professional 771; camps 2,274; villages 11,488; crops generally good; want of rain felt in uplands; *cholum*, *raggi*, *varagu*, and paddy harvested, outturn tolerable.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—continued.		
Tanjore (Feb. 9th)	*Nil*	Rice 10·56, *cholum* 14·5, *raggi* 15·92, *cumboo* 13·45; rivers low; wet crops thriving, dry in good condition; harvest, wet, *samba*, and dry, *varagu*, outturn ½ to full.
Trichinopoly („ „)	*Nil*	Rice 9·92, *cholum* 28·0, *raggi* 15·58, *cumboo* 18·65; on works 1,959; children 380; in camps 175; village relief 270; early paddy, *cholum*, *cumboo* and *varagu* harvested in parts, outturn between a 9 and 12-anna crop; Pudducottah prospects improving.
Madura („ „)	*Nil*	Rice 10·95, *cholum* 11·34, *cumboo* 21·74, *raggi* 17·97; on works 4,310; children 518; in camps 1,617; village relief 2,501; paddy being harvested in all places, yield between ¼ and ¾.
Tinnevelly („ „)	*Nil*	Rice 11·1, *raggi* 22·95, *cumboo* 30·3; camps and houses 12; village relief 78; private charity 22; crops damaged by locusts and insects in 4 talukas; harvest in parts; outturn below the average.
Coimbatore („ „)	*Nil*	Rice 9·57, *cholum* 13·37, *raggi* 14·84, *cumboo* 20·6; on works 29,286; camps and houses 6,536; children 847; village relief 5,657; standing crops reported to be destroyed by insects in parts; harvest of paddy, *cholum* and *cumboo*, outturn of paddy ¼ to full, of dry grains poor in parts.
Nilgiris („ „)	*Nil*	Rice 8·02, *cholum* 10·26, *raggi* 10·78, *cumboo* 13·86.
Salem („ 11th)	*Nil*	Rice 8·37, *raggi* 10·88, *cumboo* 12·14, *cholum* 8·96; on works 31,690; camps 6,340; village 16,340; crops injured by insects; harvest of paddy and *raggi*, outturn ¾.
South Canara („ 9th)	*Nil*	Rice 12·19, *raggi* 12·88; second rice crop harvesting in progress, outturn generally good.
Malabar („ „)	*Nil*	Rice 10·77, *raggi* 12·18; rain not needed; harvesting second crop almost over, outturn above average; prospects good.
Chingleput („ „)	*Nil*	Rice 8·93, *raggi* 11·49, *cumboo* 10·56, *cholum* 12·67; on works 2,900; children 502; camps 1,638; village relief 36,941; crops generally good except where injured by insects; want of water to bring crops to maturity commencing to be felt; *kar*, *samba*, *raggi*, *cumboo*, *cholum* and *gingelly* harvested in parts, outturn from ¼ to ¾, *raggi* full.
Madras („ 12th)	*Nil*	Rice 7·3, *raggi* 9·9, *cholum* 9·8. *General Remarks.*—General prospects unchanged; price of rice fluctuating; prices of dry grains generally rising slightly; total number on works 141, 551; total number gratuitously relieved 153,981; exports of grain by rail from Madras during the week ending the 9th instant 940 tons.
Bombay—(Feb. 13th)		
Sind—		
Hyderabad ...	Slight rain in Hyderabad, Tando Alahyar, Shahdádpur, and Sakrand; ·10 in Moro on 6th and 1·10 on 7th; ·78 in Naushahro; about 1 inch in Kandiáro.	*Rabi* much benefited.
Guzerat—		
Ahmedabad ...	...	Crops well.
Pánch Maháls ...	...	Weather cold and seasonable since yesterday.
Surat ...	...	Seventeen deaths from cholera in city.
Broach ...	...	No change.
Khandesh and Násik—		
Khandesh ...	...	No change.
Násik ...	...	Ditto.
Konkan—		
Tanna ...	...	*Rabi* crops thriving; fever prevailing.
Colába (Feb. 11th)	...	Weather cold; public health good except in three talukas where slight fever prevails; *rabi* crops healthy.
Deccan—		
Poona ...	...	Few cases of cattle disease in Junnar.
Ahmednagar ...	*Nil*	
Sholapur ...	...	Harvesting of *rabi* crops commenced.
Satara ...	...	Reaping of *rabi* commenced; fever partially prevalent in six talukas.
Southern Mahratta Country.		
Belgaum ...	...	No change.
Dharwar ...	...	Outturn from early *jowari* expected to be moderate; exports from Gadag to Nizam's territory; prices there rising; state of crops healthy as before.
Kaládgi ...	...	*Rabi* prospects middling; crops generally suffering from insects and blight, except in Hungund, where they are good; ague generally prevalent.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—continued. *Kattywar and Gaekwar's Territory.*		
Wadhwán ...	...	Weather moderate; health good; crops same as before.
Baroda ...	...	Small-pox in Baroda Mahál; city healthy. *General Remarks.*—Slight showers in Sind; *rabi* reaping progressing.
Bengal—		
Chittagong ...	0·25	Weather fine and warm; the crops are fair, but want rain; rice is rising in price.
Noakholly ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; the cold-weather crops are progressing favourably; public health is good.
Chittagong Hill Tracts...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; the hillmen have begun to cut jungle for jóoming.
Hill Tipperah ...	*Nil*	Weather warm for the season, and occasionally cloudy; prospects of chillies and other cold-weather crops continue good.
Backergunge ...	*Nil*	All is well, save that food is getting dear.
Furreedpore ...	*Nil*	Weather warm; occasional clouds; the *kalai* crop has been gathered in most places, and sugarcane is being cut; rain is generally wanted, but much rain would injure the crops that are in an advanced stage; there is still a good deal of fever in many parts of the district.
Dacca ...	0·06	Weather warm, with heavy fogs in the morning; state and prospects of the crops are favourable, but rain would do good.
Mymensingh ...	*Nil*	Weather fine and mild; the cold-weather crops have been nearly all harvested; the outturn is an average one.
Tipperah ...	0·70	Weather dull, but dry; the cold-weather crops are giving a good outturn; *boro dhan* promises well.
24-Pergunnahs ...	0·03	Weather hot during the day, nights are cooler; state and prospects of the crops are satisfactory; cholera and fever have much abated.
Jessore ...	*Nil*	Weather perceptibly warmer than last week; during the last few mornings there have been dense fogs; state and prospects of the crops are favourable; a fine crop of sugarcane is being cut; preparations for the sowings of spring rice are going on.
Nuddea ...	*Nil*	The weather is beginning to be hot in the day, and the sun is fast gaining power; the cold-weather crops may be said to be generally slightly below the average; none seem to be particularly good or particularly bad; the health of the district is a little better than it has been.
Moorshedabad ...	*Nil*	Weather warmer than is quite seasonable, but cool at night; prospects of the crops continue on the whole satisfactory; cholera still prevails in four thanas.
Pubna ...	*Nil*	Weather fine, clear, and seasonable; the harvesting of *kulái* and sugarcane is still going on; prospects of the *rabi* crops appear to be promising; fever has not as yet quite disappeared from the Pubna town.
Rajshahye ...	*Nil*	Weather warm and getting warmer; the *rabi* crop is good; the *amun* crop has not been so good; it has been harvested; there have not been many cases of cholera, but fever is still prevalent.
Bogra ...	*Nil*	Weather fine and getting warmer; the cutting of the winter rice is over; in the eastern part of the district the land is being prepared for *aus* and jute crops; sugarcane is being pressed; price of rice is rising; 24 "kutcha" seers are being sold per rupee in the bazar; small-pox has appeared in the Dubchánchia outpost; cholera has much abated, there being only nine fresh cases and four deaths reported during the week.
Dinagepore ...	0·68	Weather seasonable; ploughing for the *aus* crop is becoming general.
Rungpore ...	0·54	Weather getting warm; all crops on the ground are doing well, but tobacco is rather bad; there is now little cholera.
Cooch Behar ...	*Nil*	Weather gradually getting warmer; mornings and nights are cold; the wind is now blowing from the east; the cold-weather crops have improved by the little rain which fell in the previous week, but more is still wanted; the prospects of both mustard and tobacco are good; prices of rice continue high; the health of the people is on the whole good, but fever has not as yet quite disappeared from Matabhanga.
Jalpáiguri ...	0·21	Hot weather is setting in early; rain is needed; prospects of tobacco and other winter crops are good.
Darjeeling ...	0·31	Cold, misty weather, with only occasional short intervals of sunshine; there are no crops of importance on the ground; the young crops of wheat and barley are doing well; buckwheat in the hills will shortly be reaped.
Midnapore ...	*Nil*	Weather growing hotter daily; the cold weather is apparently quite over; prospects of the crops are fair as before.
Howrah ...	*Nil*	Weather getting very warm; the only crop of any importance on the ground now is sugarcane, which is being cut and is yielding a good outturn.
Hooghly ...	0·01	Weather getting warm; no change in the state of the crops to report on since last week; state of public health is normal; cattle disease has not as yet disappeared from thana Dhuniakhally.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—continued.		
Burdwan ...	*Nil* Culna 0·06 Bood Bood 0·26 Jehanabad 0·07	Prospects of the *rabi* crops are good; cholera still continues in the Culna, Bood Bood and Jehanabad sub-divisions; fever is also prevalent in the Jehanabad sub-division.
Baukoora ...	0·80	Weather somewhat cloudy in the beginning of the week, the last part clear and cool, but gradually getting hot; the showers have done the crops good.
Beerbhoom ...	*Nil*	Weather getting rapidly warmer; state and prospects of the crops are satisfactory.
Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	*Nil*	Weather sometimes cloudy, threatening rain, but none fell; hot weather is setting in; no change in the prospects of the crops; prices are rising in consequence of export.
Bhágalpur ...	0·68	Weather cloudy and warm for the season; prospects of the *rabi* crops continue favourable; this week prices are easier; exportation of food-grains still continues; general health is good.
Monghyr ...	0·25	Weather cloudy and warm; state and prospects of the crops are good.
Purneah ..	0·58	High west wind; weather is daily getting warmer owing to the want of rain; the outturn of the *rabi* crops will not be first-rate; prices which were rising have fallen considerably owing to the importation of rice from Nepal, from which country during the past few months no export has been allowed.
Maldah ...	*Nil*	Weather fair; the reaping of the *haimanti* rice is nearly over; some of the *rabi* crops are still in the field and promise well; the *boro* paddy is flourishing; the last week's rain has done much good to the existing plantations; the public health is improving week after week.
Durbhunga ...	0·11	Weather fine and warm; prospects of the *rabi* crops are favourable; the harvesting of the oil-seeds has commenced.
Mozufferpore ...	0·12	Weather getting warm; the *rabi* crops are doing well, and prospects are fair; tobacco and *rahur* have been somewhat injured; poppy looks better owing to the late rains.
Sarun ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; cloudy on the 7th and 8th instant; west wind is prevailing; the *rabi* crops are fair on the whole; wheat, barley, and *rahur* are doing well; poppy is in flower; early peas and mustard are being gathered; indigo fields are ready for sowing; slight injury to *rahur*, peas and mustard from frost and blight has been reported from most thanas; all the *rabi* crops, however, for 70 miles along the banks of the Gogra are very fine; prices are stationary; public health is good.
Chumparun ...	0·25	Weather becoming warmer; prospects of the *rabi* crops are the same as before.
Patna ...	0·13	Weather seasonably cold; state and prospects of the crops are the same as in last report.
Gya ...	*Nil*	Weather hot at midday and cloudy; maximum thermometer in the shade 86°; no change in the prospects of the crops since last report.
Shahabad ...	0·07	Weather generally clear, but cloudy occasionally; the state of the crops in the fields is the same as reported in the preceding week; sugarcane is commenced to be *manufactured*; prices are daily rising.
Hazáribágh ...	0·07	Weather considerably warmer; prospects of the *rabi* crops continue fair; fine bright weather is required for the *mohwa* crop.
Lohardugga ...	0·30 Light rain in seven out of thirteen police circles in head-quarters division; ·20 in Palamow.	The *rabi* prospects are favourable; in Palamow on account of previous drought the *rabi* is expected to be below the average; public health is good.
Manbhoom ...	0·80	Weather seasonable; there is little to report; the *mohwa* crop is anxiously looked for; if it fails there will be scarcity.
Singbhoom ...	0·58	Weather seasonable; nothing to report about the crops; the district is healthy.
Balasore ...	0·04	Weather warm and cloudy; the cold-weather crops are fair; cases of cholera are fewer.
Cuttack ...	*Nil*	Weather fine and warm; no change in the state and prospects of the crops since last report.
Pooree ...	*Nil*	Weather warm for the season; *sarad'h* rice is being harvested; *dalua* rice is progressing well in the low lands; *moong* and *kalai* promise well; *mandia* crop in the salt tracts is suffering for want of rain; common rice is selling at 15¼ to 21 seers for the rupee; the export of rice appears to be on the increase; public health is good. *General Remarks.*—There has been rain in several districts during the week, but more seems to be still wanted in places in Eastern Bengal and in Jalpáiguri and Cooch Behar; it is also much wanted in the salt tracts of Pooree; the prospects of the *rabi* and other standing crops are on the whole satisfactory; sugarcane is being cut and pressed, and is yielding a good outturn; exportation still continues, and prices are steadily rising in most places; in Purneah they are said to have fallen considerably, owing to the importation of rice from Nepal.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
N. W. P. and Oudh—(Feb. 13th).		
Benares (Feb. 12th)	...	Prospects favourable.
Allahabad („ 13th)	...	No change; slight hail in Khairagarh and Handia on the 11th instant.
Jhánsi („ „)	Slight rain on the 10th instant.	Weather cloudy throughout the week, fine to-day; fine weather required to save wheat from blight, which has appeared; prices rising; wheat 10 seers per rupee.
Agra („ 12th)	·1 in Jalesar and Firozabad; slight sprinkle in five other parganas.	Blight has appeared in three tahsils; crops generally good but clouds are doing harm.
Bareilly („ 13th)	(Rain general) about ·5 on 11th instant.	The rain was accompanied by hail in some places; damp has produced rust to a considerable extent; weather now fine; prospects still good, if weather continues clear.
Meerut („ „)	Rain accompanied by hail.	No damage; prospects unchanged.
Lucknow („ „)	Heavy rain at Malihabad on the 11th instant for about an hour; ·5 at Mohanlalganj; ·6 at Lucknow during week, and ·1 on the 12th instant.	Weather cloudy.
Sitapur („ „)	·9 on the 12th instant accompanied by hail.	Prospects middling.
Fyzabad („ „)	1·2	Crops damaged by hail in some parts on 11th instant.
Partabgarh („ 11th)	*Nil*	Prospects good. *General Remarks.*—There has been a fresh fall of rain over a large portion of these provinces and Oudh; hail, damp and blight have injured crops in some parts; fine weather is required to secure the ripening harvest.
Punjab—(Feb. 12th)—		
Delhi ...	1·0	Hail has also fallen; prices of food-grains remain unchanged; small-pox still prevalent.
Hissar ...	·25	Slight hail, and weather still cloudy; crops promising but more rain needed; fodder still scarce; slight fall in prices of food-grains.
Umballa ...	2·50	Health and state of crops good.
Jullundur ...	1·10	
Amritsar ...	1·30	Rain prejudicial to crops.
Lahore ...	1·60	Health and agricultural prospects good.
Ráwalpindi ...	2·0	Crops injured by the fall of rain, but agricultural prospects still fair; health good.
Mooltan ...	·30	Slight hail; prospects of *rabi* crops favourable.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	1·30	Agricultural prospects favourable, but prices of grain rising.
Peshâwar ...	2·20	No change in prices. *General Remarks.*—Agricultural prospects still good, but more rain not required in the northern districts; another fall in the districts of the Hissar Division would be beneficial.
Central Provinces—(Feb. 13th).		
Upper Godávari (Feb. 9th)	...	Hot; *jowar* cutting finished; threshing commenced; small-pox prevalent; prices steady.
Sambalpur ...	·28	Cloudy and close; harvest completed; health good.
Biláspur ...	...	*Kharif* threshing continues; *rabi* good; fever prevalent; prices rising.
Raipur ...	·30	Prospects of *rabi* unfavourable; small-pox and cattle disease continue; prices risen.
Bálaghát ...	·41	Wheat, gram and pulses considerably injured by recent rain; fever continues; prices stationary.
Chhindwára ...	·46	Cloudy; *rabi* favourable; fever continues; prices rising.
Chánda (Feb. 10th)	·21	*Rabi* fair; health good; cattle disease continues; prices risen.
Betúl („ 11th)	·30	Rain beneficial to *rabi*; fever continues; prices rising.
Bhandára („ 12th)	...	Clear; cutting of *rabi* crops in progress; fever continues; prices rising
Nágpur („ 13th)	·66	*Kharif* threshing continues; *rabi* harvest commenced; small-pox continues; prices rising.
Wardha ...	...	*Rabi* harvesting; small-pox and cattle disease continue; prices rising.
Nimár ...	...	Hot; prospects of *rabi* fair; small-pox and cattle disease continue; prices risen.
Hoshangabad ...	·98	Crops partially damaged; few cases of cholera.
Narsinghpur ...	·56	Cloudy; prospects of *rabi* fair; health good; prices stationary.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Central Provinces— continued.		
Jubbulpore ...	·21	Crops, light soil, drying up; more rain much wanted; health good; prices rising.
Saugor ...	...	Cloudy; prospects of *rabi* fair.
Seoni ...	·70	Blight in wheat increasing; prices continue to rise.
Damoh ...	...	Wheat excellent; pulses suffering from blight and frost; prices stationary.
Mandla ...	·03	Prospects of *rabi* favourable; fever abating; prices rising.
		General Remarks.—A little more rain would be beneficial in Jubbulpore, but elsewhere crops have been damaged by what has already fallen.
British Burma.		
February (13th.)		
Arakan Division ...	...	Public health good; paddy crops almost all reaped; outturn favourable everywhere.
Pegu Division.		
Rangoon ...	...	Public health good; reaping progressing slowly but favourably; price of paddy continues high; very heavy supplies coming into market, but badly winnowed.
Thonkwa ...	...	Health generally good; cholera continues at Yandoon, but is less severe; reaping completed; outturn excellent.
Bassein ...	...	Public health good; harvest completed.
Henzada ...	...	Three deaths from cholera in Henzada; 3 in Okpho; 14 in Kanoung; 2 in Myanoung; and 3 in Kyangheen.
Prome ...	...	Fifteen deaths from cholera in Prome; 4 in Shwedoung; 5 in Padoung; and 2 in Mahathaman.
Thayetmyo ...	...	Public health good.
Tenasserim Division ...	...	Public health fair; crops reaped.
Assam—		
Gauháti (Feb. 13th)	·94; heavy rain on night of 11th and on 12th.	Weather cooler since this rain; land being ploughed up for *asu*.
Sylhet („ „)	·91	Spring rice doing well; reaping of dry crops commenced; ploughing is beginning.
Mysore and Coorg— (Feb. 13th)	...	No change in prospects; for week ending 2nd instant, on Civil Relief Works 4,025, on Professional Department Works 40,204, and gratuitously relieved 3,775.
Hyderabad Assigned Districts—		
Amráoti (Feb. 13th)	...	*Rabi* crops favourable; reaping commenced.
Central India— (Feb. 13th)		
Indore ...	*Nil*	
Rutlam ...		
Neemuch ...		
Sutna ...	1·42	Heavy hailstorm damaging crops.
Gwalior ...	Slight rain on 10th.	Weather cold; scarcity of water in Malwa.
Rajputana—		
Jodhpore (Feb. 12th)	Slight showers on 6th and 8th.	Crops promising.
Deoli („ 11th)	Report not received.	Health good; crops doing well.
Kotah („ „)		
Shahpoora („ „)		
Tonk („ „)	·10	
Jeypore („ 13th)	·10 on Sunday	Crops progressing favourably; health good.
Ajmere („ „)	*Nil*	Prospects unchanged.
Ulwur („ „)	·35	Light fall of hail; *rabi* prospects fair; cattle dying.

ERRATA.—On page 235 of the Supplement to the *Gazette of India* of the 9th instant, opposite Bellary, for "raggi 10·68" read "11·68."

On page 240 of the same Gazette, in the rainfall column opposite Mandla, for "1·0" read "1·90."

G. H. M. BATTEN,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

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SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

Nº 8. } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1878. { Register No. 33.

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.

ACCOUNT.

General.

UTILIZATION OF BELTING MADE OF COUNTRY LEATHER.

Circular No. 14 Public Works, dated Fort William, 9th February 1878.

Read again—

Government of India, Public Works Department, No. 619—38 A-G, dated 20th July 1876.

Ditto ditto ditto Circular No. 70, dated 26th October 1876.

Read also the following—

Note by Colonel H. A. Brownlow, R. E., Officiating Inspector General of Irrigation Works on utilization of belting made of country leather,—dated 20th November 1877.

With reference to the vexed question of superseding English by country made stores, I may mention that, at the Rupar workshops, I found Mr. Hughes, the Executive Engineer in charge, using most excellent leather belting for driving his machinery, in which the only article of English manufacture was the copper rivetting. The hides were obtained all ready tanned from Cawnpore, and the belting made up by native moochies at Rupar; the copper rivets are purchased wholesale at very nearly the price of the copper, so that it would not pay to make them up in this country.

The sizes made up are 8″, 6″, 5″, 4″, and 3″, double and treble ply. After 8 months' careful watching, the 6″, 5″, and 4″ bands have proved themselves fully equal to English belting; the 8″ bands were not quite so good, but the difference in quality was very small; and as the country belting cost just one-half of the English belting, the former alone is now used in the Rupar shops.

The country leather does not work well in belts more than 8″ wide, nor in single ply bands, in which it stretches too much. The cost of making the country leather belting, including copper rivets and washers, as well as shop

charges, is Rs. 1-12 per seer. It is charged at Rs. 2, the English belting being sold in Calcutta at, I believe, Rs. 4 per seer.

RESOLUTION.—The Government of India having in view the desirability of substituting articles of local manufacture as much as possible for those of Europe manufacture, is pleased to direct that belting made of country leather, which has so successfully answered the purpose in the Rupar workshops, may be brought into use in all workshops. All demands for such belting will accordingly, henceforth, be disallowed from indents for stores from England.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of the above Resolution be communicated to Local Governments, Administrations and Officers noted in the margin for information and guidance.

The Governments of Madras and Bombay, in the Public Works Department, General, Irrigation and Railway Branches.
The Governments of Bengal, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and Punjab, in the Public Works Department, General and Irrigation Branches.
The Chief Commissioners, Central Provinces, British Burmah, Mysore and Coorg, and Assam.
The Resident, Hyderabad.
The Agents to the Governor General for Central India and Rajputana.
The Superintendent of Port Blair, and Chief Commissioner, Andaman and Nicobar Islands.
The Director General of Telegraphs.
The Inspector General of Military Works.
The Accountant General, Public Works Department.
The Directors of State Railways.
The Director of State Railway Stores.
The Director-in-Chief, Indo-European Telegraph.
The Director, Persian Telegraph.
The Deputy Director, Persian Gulf Telegraph.
The Consulting Engineers to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, Calcutta, Lahore, and Lucknow.

Ordered also, that a copy be forwarded to the Military Department for information, and that the Resolution be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India* for information.

J. J. McLEOD INNES,
Depy. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL KHARIF IN THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES UP TO 31st OCTOBER 1877.

Canal Divisions.	WATER DISTRIBUTED DURING OCTOBER 1877. Depth in Canal at Regulating Gauge in feet.	Gross consumption cubic feet per second.	Total area of irrigation during current fasl.	Total area for the corresponding period of last year.	NAVIGATION RETURNS, GANGES CANAL. Nature of traffic.	Principal items of traffic. Up. Mds.	Up. No.	Down. Mds.	Down. No.	Total Up Down. Mds.	Total Up Down. No.	Rainfall. Total from 1st April to 31st October 1877.	Rainfall. Average of ten previous years for the same period.	Zila.	Land irrigated (approximate). Sugarcane.	Indigo.	Rice.	Cotton.	Other food grains.	Fodder crops.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Remarks.
GANGES CANAL. Northern	Full supply. 10·00	740	31,898	25,479	*Grains.* Wheat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Saharanpur	11,449	615	19,390	1,863	3,471	1,598	2,041	40,326	
	Actual average throughout. 7·90	342			Gram	66	...	...	...	66	...			Muzaffarnagar,	33,598	1,794	14,878	9,041	8,413	4,900	1,418	74,432	
Meerut	8·30	969	63,088	45,814	Rice	...	...	...	...	...	...			Meerut	55,303	8,536	10,470	13,801	19,676	8,888	3,498	1,20,172	
	Actual average throughout. ...	880			Paddy or Dhan.	...	...	...	...	...	...			Bulandshahr	15,172	33,369	85	15,961	8,519	13,170	1,469	86,137	
Anúpshahr	6·80	700	39,489	25,466	Bijhur (or mixed grain).	...	...	...	...	...	...			Aligarh		41,272	488	8,492	7,615	2,332	1,532	65,190	
Bulandshahr	7·35	972	85,528	46,611	Dal	...	...	...	...	...	...			Mutra	1,453	938	...	9,980	732	2,126	466	15,098	
	Actual average throughout. 5·8	440			Jaar	...	...	...	...	...	...			Agra	1,481	322	198	6,318	6,977	1,568	601	28,174	
Aligarh	5·50	994	97,621	53,228	Bajra	...	...	...	...	...	...			Etah	442	12,251	230	1,371	2,813	...	149	12,217	
	Actual average throughout. 4·13	1,439			Maize (or Indian corn).	...	...	...	...	...	...			Mainpuri	4,201	7,212	696	1,458	10,764	98	928	35,719	
Etáwah	4·80	771	85,020	49,738										Fatehgarh	2,701	17,814	915	467	4,788	...	439	19,881	
	Actual average throughout. 1·0	44												Etáwah	6,899	10,581	636	1,417	8,840	2,533	194	47,658	
Cawnpore	6·20	958	79,073	51,209	Total	...	56	...	...	...	56			Cawnpore	7,133	28,139	2,323	1,494	8,145	...	1,051	66,322	
	Actual average throughout. 3·0	282												Delhi	...	46,176	...	7	103	...	...	110	
Total, Ganges Canal.	...	6,104	3,844	4,82,317	2,97,546	Cotton	...	...	142	...	142			Gurgaon	...	...	...	64	...	10,646	2,544	731	96	14,245
					Oil-seeds	...	25	...	200	...	225			Dehra Dún	...	164	...	...	...	2,544	731	4	883	
					Salts	...	...	...	1,425	...	1,425			Bijnor	...	...	...	483	...	3,780	161	...	...	6,306
					Metals	...	681	...	...	...	681			Tarái	...	478	...	8	...	170	...	...	...	648
					Building materials.	...	...	...	...	...	...			Bareilly	...	8	2,800	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,808
														Jhánsi	...	4,617	...	19,143	...	204	...	149	...	24,013
Eastern Jamna Canal.	5·20	1,054	94,851	77,857	Firewood	...	...	...	5,350	...	5,350			Hamirpur	...	181	...	...	...	16	...	40	22	259
					Bamboos	...	...	...	...	...	...													
					Timber	...	...	...	8,827	...	8,827			Total ...	1,45,500	2,09,934	73,302	81,766	94,746	35,776	15,299	6,56,323	
					Miscellaneous	...	72	...	1,657	...	1,729													
Agra Canal	...	390	46,121	14,749	Live-stock	...	...	...	...	...	...													
Dún Canals	...	142	5,306	5,709	Grand Total	...	884	...	17,601	...	11,769													
Rohilkhand	...	...	26,821	32,091	Total during corresponding period of last year.	14,477		85,883		18,435	11,769			Add for Jhansi.										
							582		7,260															
Bijnor	...	...	648	2,716						100,366	7,842			Total ...										
Bundelkhand Irrigation Works.	...	...	370	210	Increase	...	...	...	4,509	...	3,927			Total for the same period last year.										
Grand Total	...	...	6,56,434	4,30,870	Decrease	13,643	582	68,287	...	81,930	...			Increase ...										

Canal Divisions.	Number of passengers	Value of goods.	Tonnage. Ton miles.	Tonnage. Rs.
Oct., 1876	3,717	3,33,179	650,475	26,274
Dec., 1877	683	119,525		

Canal closed from the 16th to the end of the month :—

Volume expended ... 3,944

GANGES CANAL.—Mean volume of water passing through Sokúi aqueduct... 4,563

Volumes discharged :—
Eastern Jamna Canal—Tail 0
ditto ditto, Escapes 255
Etáwah Division, Tail 237
Cawnpore Division, Tail 217
Ditto ditto Escapes 709

Cawnpore Division reports—"Great demand at the commencement of the month up to the 8th, on which and the following days rain fell throughout the division, and all demand ceased."

JASPUR JUNTA CANAL.—Demand ceased to exist for kharif crops after the rain in the early part of the month. Water was afterwards much in demand for late rice and maize.

GENERAL.—There was comparatively little irrigation effected this month for kharif crops. Most of it was for rabi crops, the area for which is shown in a separate statement. The heavy rain which fell on the 7th stopped all traffic.

NOTE.—At the end of the remarks under "Traffic" in the statement for September, 1877, printed at page 1685 of the *North-Western Provinces and Oudh Gazette*, dated 8th December 1877, *for* September 1875-76, and September 1876-77, *read* September 1876, and September 1877.

G. H. D. WALKER,
Asst. Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P., P. W. D., I. B.

ALLAHABAD,
The 13th December 1877.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

Statement shewing the Quantities and Value of **COTTON** *exported from the several Ports of India to British and Foreign Countries for the month of* **JANUARY** *1878, and the Total Exports from each Province for the four months October to January 1877-78, compared with the Exports for the corresponding period of the years 1876-77, 1875-76, and 1874-75.*

Provinces and Ports whence Cotton is exported.		QUANTITIES AND VALUE OF COTTON EXPORTED TO																			
		United Kingdom.		Austria.		France.		Italy.		Russia.		Ceylon.		China.		Straits Settlements.		Other Countries.		Total.	
		Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.
Bengal.	Calcutta	262	6,912	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	80	3,475	1,02,749	...	...	...	...	3,740	1,09,741
	Other Ports	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total, January 1878	262	6,912	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	80	3,475	1,02,749	...	...	...	...	3,740	1,09,741
	Total 4 months, October, November, December 1877, and January 1878.	1,117	26,432	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	498	11,110	3,37,419	...	...	3	23	12,257	3,64,372
	Total for corresponding period of previous years. 1876-77	43,549	9,98,302	5,003	1,08,896	2,946	72,857	...	...	...	...	...	...	24,730	7,22,793	...	...	8	72	76,236	19,02,920
	1875-76	8,667	1,68,023	...	...	...	...	67	1,672	...	...	...	...	91,226	25,30,691	854	20,874	...	...	100,814	27,21,260
	1874-75	29,500	6,34,906	5,089	1,01,589	1,518	26,875	9,092	1,87,747	...	...	4	25	24,085	6,89,094	...	...	44	1,165	69,331	16,41,401
Bombay and Sind.	Bombay	58,750	16,65,200	32,182	9,26,550	55,118	15,78,635	34,199	9,85,200	...	...	...	...	421	10,780	...	...	2,423	66,201	183,093	52,32,566
	Kurrachee	1,442	40,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,360	1,01,075	...	...	...	...	4,802	1,41,275
	Carwar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Other Ports	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total, January 1878	60,192	17,05,400	32,182	9,26,550	55,118	15,78,635	34,199	9,85,200	...	...	...	...	3,781	1,11,855	...	...	2,423	66,201	187,895	53,73,841
	Total 4 months, October, November, December 1877, and January 1878.	117,242	32,49,394	85,726	24,28,718	61,428	17,61,452	104,004	29,26,423	...	...	...	...	12,812	3,69,010	...	...	2,856	67,987	384,068	1,08,02,984
	Total for corresponding period of previous years. 1876-77	205,084	52,95,017	120,104	31,06,295	15,330	4,74,984	51,952	13,64,132	...	...	...	...	7,029	1,97,835	...	...	2,810	71,443	402,309	1,05,09,706
	1875-76	231,662	55,04,694	102,265	26,00,481	19,374	5,16,209	53,210	14,27,665	57,942	14,88,195	...	...	52,446	13,31,698	...	...	487	9,104	517,386	1,28,78,046
	1874-75	395,595	1,08,10,219	108,444	28,78,256	55,268	15,51,685	41,523	11,51,384	5,595	1,54,400	...	...	1,745	41,740	...	...	1,705	30,515	609,881	1,66,17,599
Madras.	Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	613	13,740	...	...	...	...	613	13,740
	Coconada	1,068	23,920	...	...	9,241	2,12,100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,309	2,36,020
	Tuticorin	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,680	67,920	...	...	...	2	916	23,598	...	...	...	...	3,596	91,520
	Other Ports	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total, January 1878	1,068	23,920	...	...	9,241	2,12,100	2,680	67,920	...	...	...	2	1,529	37,338	...	...	...	...	14,518	3,41,280
	Total 4 months, October, November, December 1877, and January 1878.	10,095	2,35,693	...	...	10,580	2,42,100	2,948	74,520	...	...	1,607	38,531	2,906	70,354	...	...	...	...	28,136	6,61,198
	Total for corresponding period of previous years. 1876-77	44,765	10,12,097	938	21,000	9,726	2,00,886	536	13,260	...	...	3,736	89,865	4,233	98,200	...	...	...	...	63,934	14,35,308
	1875-76	150,111	33,31,900	4,259	96,310	23,745	4,88,559	8,359	1,41,900	...	...	650	12,548	23,723	5,40,989	...	...	...	...	210,847	46,12,206
	1874-75	138,624	31,24,841	...	...	8,963	1,98,660	24,209	5,46,580	...	...	18,047	4,05,001	1,248	28,336	...	...	3	65	191,094	43,03,483
British Burma.	Rangoon	3,259	60,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,117	63,906	1,955	36,000	8,331	1,59,906
	Other Ports	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total, January 1878	3,259	60,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,117	63,906	1,955	36,000	8,331	1,59,906
	Total 4 months, October, November, December 1877, and January 1878.	3,821	71,591	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,232	3,46,517	1,955	36,000	22,008	4,54,108
	Total for corresponding period of previous years. 1876-77	27,101	4,72,614	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,078	18,754	536	9,862	28,715	5,01,320
	1875-76	1,609	27,654	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44,725	9,76,638	...	...	46,334	10,04,292
	1874-75	10,986	1,97,190	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	881	14,494	...	...	11,867	2,11,684
Grand Total.	Total, January 1878	64,781	17,96,232	32,182	9,26,550	64,359	17,90,735	36,879	10,53,120	...	...	3	82	8,785	2,51,942	3,117	63,906	4,378	1,02,201	214,484	59,84,768
	Total 4 months, October, November, December 1877, and January 1878.	132,275	35,83,110	85,726	24,28,718	72,008	20,03,552	106,952	30,00,943	...	...	1,634	39,029	26,828	7,76,783	16,232	3,46,517	4,814	1,04,010	446,469	1,22,82,662
	Total for corresponding period of previous years. 1876-77	320,499	77,78,030	126,045	32,36,191	28,002	7,48,727	52,488	13,77,392	...	...	3,736	89,865	35,992	10,18,828	1,078	18,754	3,354	81,377	571,194	1,43,49,164
	1875-76	392,049	90,32,271	106,524	26,96,791	43,119	10,04,768	61,636	15,71,237	57,942	14,88,195	650	12,548	167,395	44,03,378	45,579	9,97,512	487	9,104	875,381	2,12,15,804
	1874-75	574,705	1,47,67,156	113,532	29,79,845	65,749	17,76,620	74,830	18,85,711	5,595	1,54,400	18,051	4,05,026	27,078	7,59,170	881	14,494	1,752	31,745	882,173	2,27,74,167

DEPT. OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE,
STATISTICAL BRANCH,
The 18th February 1878.

G. H. M. BATTEN,
Officiating Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 2nd half of January 1878.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	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 1877.	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 1877.	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 1877.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
Madras.	Ganjam ...	11 8	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	8 9	8 8	13 0	9 8	9 8	16 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 6	17 6	29 3	323 7	323 7	388 8	10 3	10 3	13 8	Ganjam ...	Madras.	
	Vizagapatam ...	15 0	15 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	8 5	9 0	10 2	15 1	15 1	15 1	14 8	14 8	17 8	20 2	20 2	20 2	20 2	20 2	20 2	14 0	14 0	14 0	Vizagapatam ...		
	Godavery ...	9 9	7 2	9 9	7 4	6 9	8 9	8 9	9 0	9 5	15 3	15 3	14 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 1	14 1	18 2	16 4	16 4	16 4	11 7	11 7	17 7	Godavery ...		
	Kistna ...	4 4	4 4	8 1	7 8	7 6	9 7	8 1	8 1	10 2	12 5	13 5	12 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 7	16 0	16 4	13 6	12 6	15 7	12 5	12 5	17 5	Kistna ...		
	Nellore ...	8 1	8 1	5 4	9 5	9 5	5 9	8 0	8 0	7 7	...	...	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 1	12 0	15 8	129 3	129 3	129 3	12 8	12 8	17 0	Nellore ...		
	Cuddapah ...	8 9	8 9	6 6	5 4	5 4	6 6	8 3	9 1	7 0	11 8	13 4	7 9	13 0	14 5	8 0	10 9	10 9	10 9	12 7	11 6	15 6	291 6	291 6	291 6	18 0	18 0	17 1	Cuddapah ...		
	Bellary ...	10 1	8 6	7 7	5 9	4 8	6 4	7 0	5 9	7 0	8 7	8 2	8 2	10 8	10 3	8 5	10 6	10 6	10 6	12 9	11 1	8 4	97 2	97 2	97 2	13 1	13 1	16 1	Bellary ...		
	Kurnool ...	4 1	4 8	6 3	5 0	4 6	6 0	5 4	5 0	6 4	12 0	12 0	7 5	10 9	10 9	8 1	10 3	10 3	10 3	12 1	10 6	10 3	85 0	85 0	98 4	12 0	12 4	19 0	Kurnool ...		
	Madras ...	8 1	7 7	6 1	6 7	6 7	6 5	7 8	7 8	8 8	11 5	11 2	9 8	11 5	10 2	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	97 2	97 2	97 2	12 0	12 4	19 0	Madras ...		
	Chingleput ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 3	7 9	9 1	...	...	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 4	9 4	9 4	97 2	97 2	145 8	12 4	12 4	19 0	Chingleput ...		
	North Arcot ...	8 5	8 5	5 9	6 5	5 9	6 9	7 9	7 5	7 5	10 0	10 9	9 5	9 1	11 5	8 2	9 2	9 2	9 2	11 2	9 8	10 8	186 6	186 6	187 1	11 3	11 3	16 4	North Arcot ...		
	South Arcot ...	...	...	...	7 4	8 3	8 3	9 2	9 2	9 2	...	...	...	12 3	12 3	11 2	11 1	...	10 5	14 6	14 4	14 8	233 8	226 0	233 8	14 4	14 8	19 8	South Arcot ...		
	Tanjore ...	4 8	4 8	4 4	9 5	7 9	9 1	10 8	11 7	10 0	15 1	14 3	11 9	14 5	17 4	11 6	13 6	16 6	16 6	10 6	11 3	12 2	194 4	194 4	194 4	12 4	12 0	17 0	Tanjore ...		
	Trichinopoly ...	6 3	6 3	6 6	9 7	9 4	7 9	10 1	9 8	8 3	...	...	...	19 0	20 3	10 8	13 1	11 5	12 3	13 1	11 5	11 5	145 8	145 8	157 9	11 3	10 5	16 2	Trichinopoly ...		
	Madura ...	4 7	3 9	4 7	9 7	9 2	7 6	11 0	10 1	8 4	9 7	12 1	9 3	26 5	20 6	9 5	16 8	17 8	17 8	10 1	10 7	13 8	102 1	106 9	106 9	13 1	13 1	18 7	Madura ...		
	Tinnevelly ...	...	...	...	6 7	6 0	7 5	10 2	9 4	9 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 1	8 6	14 0	...	...	...	66 6	66 6	66 6	13 9	13 9	15 5	Tinnevelly ...		
	Coimbatore ...	5 3	5 3	5 7	7 6	8 1	6 7	9 0	9 0	7 2	13 9	13 9	11 3	22 3	22 3	11 9	16 6	14 2	12 8	13 1	12 7	12 7	131 2	131 2	145 8	11 7	12 7	12 7	Coimbatore ...		
	Nilgiris ...	4 6	4 6	6 6	7 6	6 4	7 6	7 2	7 2	7 2	9 2	9 2	8 4	9 8	8 9	8 4	8 6	8 3	9 1	12 4	8 3	8 3	121 5	121 5	121 5	8 4	7 4	7 4	Nilgiris ...		
	Salem ...	4 4	5 2	5 8	6 6	7 1	6 6	8 0	7 5	7 5	9 5	8 7	9 5	8 7	7 8	8 7	9 0	9 0	9 0	12 0	9 0	9 1	151 6	151 6	151 6	11 0	11 0	14 6	Salem ...		
	South Canara ...	8 6	9 0	8 2	...	...	...	8 2	9 0	7 8	10 8	11 3	8 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 3	12 3	10 6	14 1	12 1	11 1	11 5* / 11 5†	11 5* / 11 5†	16 1 / 15 4	South Canara ...		* Bombay Salt. † Goa Salt.
	Malabar ...	10 1	10 1	9 0	...	...	...	9 7	10 1*	9 7	10 7	10 7	10 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 7	11 7	11 7	12 6	10 9	11 8	10 8	10 8	14 4	Malabar ...		
Bombay.	Bombay ...	6 13	6 13	9 12	15 7	15 7	16 0	5 2	5 2	6 15	7 4	7 9	10 7	9 3	9 11	13 12	9 6	9 7	12 13	10 2	10 2	10 15	12 9	12 9	13 0	11 0	14 2	14 2	Bombay ...	Bombay.	
	Ahmedabad ...	7 0	7 0	13 0	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	7 12	6 0	6 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	19 0	9 0	9 0	14 12	17 10	17 10	17 10	80 0	80 0	80 0	13 8	13 8	18 0	Ahmedabad ...		
	Kaira ...	6 15	6 15	11 7	13 5	13 5	20 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	5 11	5 11	10 0	9 7	10 0	16 13	8 7	8 7	13 15	15 4	15 4	15 4	80 0	80 0	80 0	13 5	13 5	17 5	Kaira ...		
	Surat ...	8 0	8 3	10 9	6 11	6 11	13 6	5 5	5 5	6 11	6 2	6 2	7 9	9 14	11 0	11 14	9 0	9 0	11 0	7 10	7 10	12 5	93 7	93 7	86 8	11 6	12 5	14 18	Surat ...		
	Broach ...	8 6¾	8 6¾	12 5	...	...	...	6 2½	6 6½	8 6¾	8 0	7 10	11 6¾	10 0	10 0	14 8	8 6¾	8 6¾	14 14½	9 6	9 6	9 6	106 0	106 0	106 0	13 5½	13 5½	16 0	Broach ...		
	Tanna ...	7 4	7 4	9 6	8 4	8 4	12 6	6 6	6 7	6 15	7 8	8 3	9 6	8 8	8 8	8 13	9 8	5 8	5 10	9 10	9 10	10 15	80 0	80 0	80 0	13 0	14 0	14 0	Tanna ...		
	Kolába (Alibág) ...	8 15	9 0	8 0	...	...	...	5 11	5 0	7 0	7 9	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 12	9 0	9 0	150 0	150 0	130 0	10 0	10 0	15 0	Kolába (Alibág) ...		
	Khandesh (Dhulia) ...	9 7½	9 10½	14 2	...	...	...	5 10½	5 14	8 2	7 11	7 11	10 9	14 9½	14 9½	16 7	11 9½	12 0¾	14 13½	12 0	12 0	12 0	112 0	112 0	112 0	11 13	11 13	14 4	Khandesh (Dhulia) ...		
	Násik ...	7 13	7 14	12 8	...	...	...	5 15	5 15	5 15	7 12	7 7	9 15	12 14	14 0	16 12	9 14	9 14	12 11	12 6	12 6	12 6	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 6	11 6	15 9	Násik ...		
	Ahmednagar ...	9 8½	8 14	12 5	...	...	...	7 6	7 6	8 2	8 3½	8 3½	8 11	12 11	12 10	12 12	12 12	8 12	12 7	13 13	13 13	13 13	80 0	80 0	106 10½	13 3	13 6	14 4	Ahmednagar ...		
	Poona ...	6 14	6 14	9 12	...	...	...	6 2	6 2	7 6	7 6	7 6	8 9	10 14	10 14	11 15	9 8	8 9	9 11	12 10	12 10	12 10	55 0	55 0	76 0	10 0	10 0	15 0	Poona ...		
	Sholápur ...	...	8 3	10 14	...	...	...	7 1	8 9	...	7 10	9 7	...	8 10	10 5	...	10 12	11 15	...	...	...	...	...	67 6	106 11	...	12 0	14 0	Sholápur ...		
	Kaládgi ...	5 13	6 5	7 1	...	...	...	7 9	7 0	...	7 13	7 5	6 8	14 9 / 16 0	16 10 / 21 0	8 3 / ...	14 3	19 4	...	8 1	7 1	8 11	106 0	106 0	160 0	9 7	8 10	13 11	Kaládgi ...		
	Satara ...	7 5	8 1	9 6	...	...	...	6 13	6 13	8 3	8 9	8 9	9 5	13 5	13 5	10 10	12 15	14 4	10 6	11 5	9 12	10 6	10 6	145 10	145 10	167 3	11 10	13 2	14 9	Satara ...		
	Belgaum ...	8 0	8 0	8 14	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	7 10	9 0	9 0	8 8	15 8	15 15	10 0	15 0	14 6	10 3	16 8	11 8	10 0	10 0	150 0	150 0	175 0	12 8	12 8	16 10	Belgaum ...		
	Dharwar ...	6 8	5 12	8 6	...	...	...	7 4	7 8	6 12	10 14	10 6	8 0	18 14	19 0	9 2	16 8	16 12	10 6	24 0	23 8	12 0	12 6	10 6	10 2	100 0	100 0	100 0	14 8	14 12	18 8	Dharwar ...		
	Ratnágiri ...	7 2	7 2	9 1	...	...	...	5 12	5 12	7 14	7 14	8 10	10 1	10 0	10 0	11 4	7 13	9 1	11 10	13 0	13 10	13 10	10 4	10 15	12 5	9 Bdls.	9 Bdls.	12 Bdls.	13 1	13 1	18 4	Ratnágiri ...		
	Kanara (Karwar) ...	8 0	8 0	10 8	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	14 0	14 8	12 0	...	11 0	11 0	14 0	...	30 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	213 0	213 0	213 0	11 0	11 0	13 0	Kanara (Karwar) ...		
	Panch Máhals (Godhra) ...	7 4	7 4	9 0	...	...	...	5 11	5 11	10 0	6 2	6 2	13 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	7 4	7 4	16 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	9 5	9 5	9 5	65 5	65 5	65 5	32 0	32 0	32 0	Panch Máhals (Godhra) ...		
	Aden ...	7 0	7 0	7 0	...	...	...	5 1	5 1	7 0	5 9	5 9	7 7	12 7	12 7	12 7	9 5	9 5	12 7	14 0	14 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	Aden ...		
	Asirgarh ...	11 0	11 8	13 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	11 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	17 0	12 0	12 8	16 0	9 1	8 13	17 6	91 7	91 7	91 8	12 4	12 9	16 1	Asirgarh ...		
	Baroda ...	8 7	8 11½	9 9	9 2¼	8 9	18 4	5 2½	5 5	9 2	6 13½	6 15½	11 7	9 13	10 1	20 2	8 1	8 4	14 14	9 2	9 12	22 0	187 8	150 0	150 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	Baroda ...		
	Disa ...	6 14	7 12	15 7	...	...	...	4 8	6 8	5 8	5 12	9 0	10 0	10 8	29 0	9 2	10 4	25 0	11 8	13 6	21 8	14 0	120 0	120 0	140 0	16 0	17 0	25 0	Disa ...		
	Nimach ...	13 1	13 6	15 0	13 0	13 4	21 8	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	10 0	16 1	17 0	22 0	11 11	10 2	16 0	15 1	15 14½	40 3	100 0	100 0	140 0	41 9	45 0	50 0	Nimach ...		
	Nasirabad ...	12 11	12 15½	24 0	14 8½	14 15½	37 0	6 0	6 0	8 0	7 0	7 0	10 0	12 1	12 10	20 0	11 0	11 0	26 0	7 8	7 8	18 0	40 0	40 0	60 0	60 0	55 0	64 0	Nasirabad ...		
	Rájkot ...	7 8	7 0	11 8	...	...	...	4 8	4 8	6 0	6 0	6 0	9 0	8 0	8 0	20 0	7 8	7 8	...	20 0	20 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	120 0	22 0	24 0	36 0	Rájkot ...		
	Upper Sind Frontier ...	11 4	12 4	19 0	11 8	14 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	9 0	10 0	16 0	13 0	13 0	26 0	13 0	13 0	26 0	11 0	12 12	20 0	160 0	160 0	120 0	22 0	24 0	36 0	Upper Sind Frontier ...		
	Karachi ...	10 2⅜	10 2⅜	13 10	14 8	15 0	18 0	6 0	6 0	8 0	9 8	9 0	10 0	12 0	12 8	18 0	9 0	9 0	8 16	5 0	9 0	12 8	114 0	114 0	109 0	16 0	14 0	60 0	Karachi ...		
	Haidarabad ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Haidarabad ...		
	Shikarpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 0	27 0	27 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	16 0	18 0	36 0	Shikarpur ...		
	Thar and Parkar ...	10 0	11 6	17 12	14 0	15 4	21 4	7 0	8 0	10 0	9 0	10 10	16 0	12 4	12 4	21 4	...	13 5	25 12	11 6	12 4	12 4	240 0	240 0	240 0	16 0	19 3½	24 0	Thar and Parkar ...		
	Western Districts.																												*Western Districts.*		
	Burdwan ...	9 3	9 13⅘	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	7 5⅘	7 4	8 4	9 4	...	30 0	9 1½	9 4⅘	25 0	15 0	14 12	20 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 4	Burdwan ...		
Bengal.	Bancoorah ...	11 8a	12 8	14 12	25 0	25 0	30 0	15 12	14 8	19 0	16 8	15 4	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 4	15 0	17 8	440 0	440 0	480 0	8 8	8 8	8 12	Bancoorah ...	Bengal.	
	Beerbhoom ...	13 4b	13 12	16 0	22 0	24 0	28 0	15 8	15 0	22 8	17 0	18 0	23 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 8	16 0	15 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Beerbhoom ...		
	Midnapore ...	13 0c	12 8	15 0	20 0	20 0	...	12 0	12 0	16 8	13 8	15 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	17 0 / 13 0	17 0 / 16 0	180 0	180 0	260 0	8 8	8 8	9 0	Midnapore ...		
	Hooghly ...	13 0d	13 0	16 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0 to 11 0	13 0	13 0 to 13 8	15 0 to 16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	14 0 to 15 0 / 17 0	17 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Hooghly ...		
	Howrah ...	13 0	12 8	14 0	...	...	...	11 0	9 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	15 0	22 8	100 0	115 0	120 0	9 8	9 8	10 0	Howrah ...		
	Central Districts.																												*Central Districts.*		
	Calcutta ...	12 8	12 0	15 8	16 0	18 0	25 0	7 0	7 0	9 0	11 8	12 0	14 0	13 5	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	16 0	18 0	19 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Calcutta ...		
	24-Pergunnahs ...	...e	...	...	...	...	...	7 4	7 4	8 0	11 8	12 4	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	13 4	17 0	90 0	100 0	100 0	9 0	9 0	9 6	24-Pergunnahs ...		
	Nuddea ...	13 5	13 5	20 0	30 8	...	...	...	...	12 5	13 4	12 5	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	22 14	100 0	100 0	120 0	8 14	8 14	9 2¼	Nuddea ...		
	Jessore ...	11 8f	...	17 0	...	...	...	11 0	10 0	15 0	15 8	14 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	22 12	110 0	110 0	80 9	8 0	8 0	8 0	Jessore ...		
	Moorshedabad ...	15 0g	14 0 to 15 0	17 8	33 8	27 0	35 0	10 0 to 13 0	10 0 to 14 0	16 0	14 0 to 15 0	15 0 to 15 8	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0 to 20 12	20 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	7 0 to 9 0	7 0 to 9 0	4 0 to 9 0	Moorshedabad ...		

a In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 10 to 16-4 seers, barley 28 to 33 seers, best rice 12 to 16-5 seers, common rice 13-4 to 16-12 seers, and gram 12-12 to 20 seers.
b In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 16 seers, barley 20 to 36 seers, best rice 13 to 18 seers, common rice 14 to 20 seers, maize or Indian-corn 18 to 30 seers, and gram 13 to 16 seers.
c In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12-8 to 18 seers, best rice 13 to 19 seers, common rice 14 to 20 seers, and gram 13-8 to 20 seers.
d In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 13-4 seers, barley 26 to 32 seers, best rice 7 to 12-4 seers, common rice 13 to 16 seers, and gram 12-8 to 18 seers.
e In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 10-8 to 12-8 seers, barley 17-8 to 17-12 seers, best rice 16-8 seers, common rice 11-8 to 16 seers, and gram 13-5 to 13-8 seers.
f In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 8 to 13-5 seers, best rice 10 to 14 seers, common rice 13 to 15 seers, and gram 10 to 16 seers.
g In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 16 seers, best rice 13 to 14 seers, common rice 15 to 16 seers, and gram 18 to 19 seers.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 2nd half of January 1878.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

Provinces	Districts	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorgum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorgum.* Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorgum.* Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	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 1877.
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 ...	12 0	13 3	12 0	11 6	11 4	...	16 0	15 0	20 0	21 8	19 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rajshahye ...	12 0*h*	16 8 to 18 0	15 0	32 0	26 12	24 0	12 0 to 13 8	9 12	15 0 to 18 0	14 4 to 16 0	13 8 to 15 12	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rungpore ...	15 13*i*	15 13	26 12	...	...	...	11 12	11 5½	15 0	22 8	22 8	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bogra ...	9 12	9 12	17 8	...	...	...	15 0	12 0	20 0	19 8	21 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pubna ...	13 0*j* to 16 0	13 0 to 16 0	18 12	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Darjeeling ...	No re	turn re	ceived	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jalpáiguri ...	10 0*k*	9 1	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	13 3	16 0	19 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Eastern Districts.																		
	Dacca ...	12 4*l*	12 4	13 4	32 0	32 0	42 8	12 4	11 7	11 8 to 16 0	16 0	16 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Furreedpore ...	15 0*m*	14 0	24 0	...	...	30 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	15 0	15 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Backergunge ...	... *n*	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	13 0	16 0	15 0	16 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mymensingh ...	10 0*o*	10 0	14 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	20 0	15 12	15 12	26 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tipperah ...	11 0	11 0	13 0	...	...	...	12 8	13 8	14 0	15 8	17 8	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chittagong ...	10 0	9 0	10 0	...	...	...	8 0	10 0	11 0	14 0	14 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nonkhally ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	12 0	11 0	13 0	17 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 6	10 10	11 6	13 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hill Tipperah ...	8 0	9 5	12 0	...	...	...	16 0	15 0	19 0	18 0	19 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Behar.																		
	Patna ...	15 0	18 0	20 0	19 0	23 0	37 0	10 0	10 8	16 0	15 0	17 0	24 0	...	...	32 0	...	...	...
	Gya ...	14 8*p*	16 0	17 8	20 0	23 0	30 0	9 0	10 0	13 0	13 8	14 8	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shahabad ...	13 8*q* to 14 8	13 12	17 8 to 18 8	18 0	20 4	27 0 to 28 0	11 12	11 0	18 0	12 0 to 13 0	12 8 to 13 0	20 0 to 21 0	16 0	18 0	30 0	...	...	...
	Durbhunga ...	15 4*r*	16 8	16 8	23 0	25 4	33 0	11 0	10 0	16 8	13 8	13 8	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mozufferpore ...	13 0*s*	14 0	16 0	...	...	32 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sarun ...	12 0	11 8	19 0	18 0	18 0	32 0	7 12	7 8	11 0	11 0	11 0	19 4	16 0	16 0	32 0	...	...	...
	Chumparun ...	14 0*t*	14 0	17 0	21 0	21 0	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	12 8	12 8	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Monghyr ...	13 6*u*	14 7	15 7	22 1	21 0	41 0	9 4	8 4	15 7	12 6	11 5	19 9	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bhaugulpore ...	12 10*v*	13 14	16 5	20 3	20 3	15 2	11 6	12 0	21 7	13 14	13 4	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Purneah ...	14 0*w* to 17 0	14 0 to 18 0	20 0	...	...	...	14 0	16 0	21 0	15 0 to 17 0	18 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Maldah ...	14 0	14 0	15 0	32 0	32 0	40 0	15 0	17 0	22 0	16 0	18 0	26 0	...	...	...	18 0	25 0	...
	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	10 0*x*	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	12 0	14 0	18 0	13 0	16 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Orissa.																		
	Cuttack ...	8 8	13 2	17 1	...	...	...	9 3	9 3	14 7	13 2*	14 7	19 11	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pooree ...	11 13	14 7	13 2	...	...	...	9 3	7 14	13 2	15 12	14 7	17 1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Balasore ...	14 0	11 0	16 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chota Nagpore—South-Western Frontier Agency.																		
	Hazáribágh ...	13 8*y*	14 0	16 1	22 0	...	...	9 8	10 0	12 0	14 8	15 0	21 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lohardugga ...	11 0*z*	10 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	28 0	14 0	14 0	26 0	17 0	17 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Singbhoom ...	18 0	18 0	26 0	36 0	36 0	32 0	16 0	18 0	20 0	22 0	22 0	40 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Manbhoom ...	11 0*z1*	12 0	16 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	14 0	14 0	19 0	17 0	18 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam.	Sylhet ...	8 0	10 0	16 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	17 8	18 8	18 8	25 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cachar ...	11 6	11 13	12 13	16 0	13 5	16 0	15 4	15 4	17 12	16 13	16 13	22 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Goálpárá ...	13 0	13 0	26 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gáro Hills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	8 0	10 0	12 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kámrúp ...	13 0	13 0	20 0	...	...	...	13 0	11 0	12 0	15 0	13 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Darrang ...	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nowgong ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sibsagar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	8 0	13 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lakhimpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 12	5 12	6 9	11 0	11 0	11 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khási & Jaintiá Hills ...	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 8	9 8	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nága Hills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	4 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
N.-W. Provinces.	Dehra Dún ...	12 0	12 8	21 8	13 8	15 0	22 0	7 8	8 0	15 0	8 0	8 8	18 0	12 0	13 0	24 0	11 0	11 0	26 0
	Saharanpur ...	13 14	13 6	24 13	16 0	16 0	32 5	7 8	8 0	12 15	9 1	9 9	17 4	13 14	12 14	32 1	11 13	12 14	30 2
	Muzaffarnagar ...	12 8	12 12	25 13	15 6	15 6	35 3	6 9	6 9	6 1	8 13	8 13	18 10	15 6	15 6	30 13	11 0	11 0	27 0
	Meerut ...	13 0	13 4	24 0	17 0	17 0	35 0	6 8	6 8	9 0	8 8	8 8	16 0	15 8	14 4	32 0	12 0	11 8	30 0
	Bulandshahr ...	12 4	13 4	26 8	15 0	16 8	41 8	6 0	6 0	9 0	8 0	8 8	16 8	14 0	16 0	39 0	12 0	12 0	35 0
	Aligarh ...	12 0	13 0	27 8	14 8	15 8	38 0	6 0	6 0	9 0	8 8	8 8	18 0	13 0	15 0	36 0	10 8	12 8	32 0
	Kumaun ...	10 8	10 8	14 4	12 0	12 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...

* In the interior the price of common rice ranges from 20 to 23 seers.

h At Nattore the prices are—Wheat 13-12 seers, best rice 10-8 seers, common rice 16-8 seers, and gram 16-8 seers.

i In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 18 to 20 seers, best rice 16 seers, common rice 18 to 24-4 seers, and gram 8 to 15 seers.

j At Serajgunge the prices are—Wheat 10-8 seers, best rice 7 seers, common rice 15 seers, and gram 13 seers.

k In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 10 seers, best rice 6 to 13-1 seers, common rice 13 to 20 seers, and gram 9 to 11 seers.

l In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat (at Jaffergunge) 16 seers, barley (at Jaffergunge) 20 seers, best rice 10 to 17 seers, common rice 13 to 19 seers, and gram 13-10 to 18 seers.

m In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat (at Goalundo) 13 seers, barley (at Goalundo) 30 seers, best rice 10 to 13-8 seers, common rice 14 to 15 seers, and gram 13 to 18 seers.

n In the interior the prices range as follow :—Best rice 12 to 13-3 seers, common rice 13-3 to 15 seers, and gram 11 to 12 seers.

o In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 13 to 14 seers, best rice 8 to 16 seers, common rice 14 to 20 seers, and gram 8 to 14 seers.

p In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 15 to 17 seers, barley 18 to 20 seers, common rice 13-8 to 14 seers and gram 16 to 16-8 seers.

q In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 11 to 12-8 seers, barley 15 to 16 seers, best rice 8 to 9 seers, common rice 10 to 13 seers, bulrush millet (at Buxar) 14 seers, great millet 13 to 15 seers, lesser millets at (Sasseram 19 seers, maize or Indian-corn 15 to 18 seers, and gram 14-8 to 16-8 seers.

r In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 13 to 18 seers, barley (at Modhoobanee) 25 seers, best rice 8 to 14 seers, common rice 13 to 15 seers, murwa 18 to 20 seers, maize or Indian-corn 17-8 to 20 seers, and gram 16 to 18 seers.

India for the 2nd half of January 1878—continued.

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces	Districts	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murnwa, Nagiee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Districts.	Provinces.	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.	*Central Districts*—contd.		
	Dinagepore ...	...	...	...	13 10	13 4	20 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	7 12	7 8	8 4	Dinagepore ...		
	Rajshahye ...	...	...	...	12 0 to 18 0	13 8 to 18 0	15 0	200 0	240 0	320 0	8 5½	8 10	9 0	Rajshahye ...		
	Rungpore ...	...	...	...	13 8½	13 8½	18 0	107 0	107 0	107 0	8 1	8 1	7 8	Rungpore ...		
	Bogra ...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	18 0	67 8	67 8	67 8	8 4	7 14	8 4	Bogra ...		
	Pubna ...	...	...	...	13 0 to 18 12	13 0 to 18 12	22 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 8	8 8	9 0	Pubna ...		
	Darjeeling ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No re	turn re	ceived	Darjeeling ...		
	Jalpáiguri ...	...	...	...	8 0	13 0	13 3	80 0	80 0	160 0	7 2	7 4	8 0	Jalpáiguri ...		
	Eastern Districts.															
	Dacca ...	...	...	...	13 5	12 4	16 0	80 0	80 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	8 14	Dacca ...		
	Furreedpore ...	...	...	...	14 0	12 0	18 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	Furreedpore ...		
	Backergunge ...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	20 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Backergunge ...		
	Mymensingh ...	...	...	...	12 8	12 0	14 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 14	Mymensingh ...		
	Tipperah ...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	13 8	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	8 12	Tipperah ...		
	Chittagong ...	...	...	...	8 0	10 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Chittagong ...		
	Nonkhally ...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	16 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Nonkhally ...		
	Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	320 0	320 0	200 0	7 4	7 4	6 10	Chittagong Hill Tracts ...		
	Hill Tipperah ...	...	...	...	9 5	10 0	11 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Hill Tipperah ...		
	Behar.															
	Patna ...	...	...	...	18 0	22 0	23 0	150 0	150 0	140 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Patna ...		
	Gya ...	...	23 0	...	17 8	20 0	18 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Gya ...		
	Shahabad ...	18 0	19 0	28 0	18 0	18 0	22 0	160 0	160 0	180 0	8 12	9 0	9 0	Shahabad ...		
	Durbhunga ...	18 8	23 0	35 8	16 8	17 8	18 0	176 0	176 0	187 0	8 0	8 0	8 12	Durbhunga ...		
	Mozufferpore ...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	22 0	160 0	160 0	140 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Mozufferpore ...		
	Sarun ...	18 0	19 0	30 0	16 0	16 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 8	8 4	Sarun ...		
	Chumparun ...	...	...	38 0	17 0	17 0	25 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	7 12	Chumparun ...		
	Monghyr ...	...	...	...	18 9	16 8	21 0	126 0	126 0	120 0	8 4	8 4	8 4	Monghyr ...		
	Bhaugulpore ...	...	...	...	17 11	20 3	17 11	151 9	151 9	151 8	8 3	8 3	8 3	Bhaugulpore ...		
	Purneah ...	...	...	...	15 0 to 17 0	14 0 to 18 0	16 0 to 18 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Purneah ...		
	Maldah ...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	80 0	140 0	120 0	8 4	8 0	8 4	Maldah ...		
	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	...	...	...	15 0	16 0	18 0	200 0	240 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...		
	Orissa.															
	Cuttack ...	14 7	18 6	19 11	17 8	18 6	21 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	Cuttack ...		
	Pooree ...	...	...	...	15 12	15 12	15 12	105 0	105 0	125 0	10 8	10 8	13 2	Pooree ...		
	Balasore ...	...	...	...	13 0	11 0	11 0	120 0	120 0	130 0	8 7	8 0	9 0	Balasore ...		
	Chota Nagpore—South-Western Frontier Agency.															
	Hazáribágh ...	...	20 0	36 0	17 0	18 0	16 4	240 0	240 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Hazáribágh ...		
	Lohardugga ...	30 0	33 0	44 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	180 0	7 0	7 0	7 8	Lohardugga ...		
	Singbhoom ...	...	...	...	24 0	26 0	24 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	Singbhoom ...		
	Manbhoom ...	64 0	64 0	64 0	15 0	16 0	15 0	160 0	160 0	180 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Manbhoom ...		
Assam.	Sylhet ...	26 0	26 0	27 0	12 4	12 4	20 0	108 0	108 0	107 0	8 14	8 14	8 12	Sylhet ...		
	Cachar ...	16 13	17 12	21 5	11 2	11 6	14 8	80 0	80 0	80 0	8 0	8 6	8 6	Cachar ...		
	Goálpára ...	22 0	22 0	26 0	9 0	9 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Goálpára ...		
	Gáro Hills ...	13 0	13 0	13 5	8 0	8 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	5 5	5 5	5 5	Gáro Hills ...		
	Kámrúp ...	20 0	20 0	24 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Kámrúp ...		
	Darrang ...	16 0	16 0	16 0	6 5	6 5	6 14	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 8	7 0	6 8	Darrang ...		
	Nowgong ...	20 0	20 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Nowgong ...		
	Sibsagar ...	10 0	10 0	14 0	6 0	6 0	10 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	6 0	6 0	6 8	Sibsagar ...		
	Lakhimpur ...	12 8	12 8	16 0	7 8	7 8	7 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	Lakhimpur ...		
	Khasi & Jaintiá Hills ...	13 0	13 0	13 5	7 0	7 0	9 8	120 0	120 0	80 0	5 5	5 5	5 5	Khasi & Jaintiá Hills ...		
	Nága Hills ...	8 0	8 0	8 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	Nága Hills ...		
N.-W. Provinces.	Dehra Dún ...	...	...	...	13 8	15 0	29 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Dehra Dún ...		
	Saharanpur ...	...	...	...	17 1	16 0	33 6	172 0	150 8	129 0	8 13	8 13	8 4	Saháranpur ...		
	Muzaffarnagar ...	...	...	...	14 14	15 15	33 0	176 0	176 0	132 0	...	...	...	Muzaffarnagar ...		
	Meerut ...	...	...	...	14 12	15 12	36 8	115 0	120 0	105 0	9 8	9 8	9 8	Meerut ...		
	Bulandshahr ...	...	...	...	13 0	14 4	43 0	160 0	160 0	140 0	9 12	9 8	9 12	Bulandshahr ...		
	Aligarh ...	...	...	...	13 0	14 0	40 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	10 0	10 0	10 8	Aligarh ...		
	Kumaun ...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	16 0	170 0	170 0	200 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	Kumaun ...		

s In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 12 to 16-8 seers, barley 19 to 30 seers, best rice 9 to 11 seers, common rice 12 to 14 seers, lesser millets 24 to 27 seers, maize or Indian-corn 17 to 20-8 seers, and gram 14 to 20 seers.

t In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 12 to 16 seers, barley 19 to 21 seers, best rice 9-4 to 12 seers, common rice 13 to 14-7 seers, great millets 16 to 16-8 seers lesser millets 20 to 23-1 seers, maize or Indian-corn 17 to 18-9 seers.

u In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 14-7 to 16 seers, barley 19 to 21 seers, best rice 9-4 to 12 seers, common rice 13 to 14-7 seers, great millets 16 to 16-8 seers lesser millets 20 to 23-1 seers, maize or Indian-corn 17 to 21 seers, and gram 17 to 18-9 seers.

v In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 15 to 25 seers, best rice 15 to 24 seers, murwa 25 to 40 seers, and gram 16 seers.

w In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 12 to 21 seers, best rice 13 to 16 seers, common rice 14 to 18 seers, and gram 12 to 17 seers.

x In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 12 to 14 seers, barley (at Godda) 20 seers, best rice 14 to 16 seers, common rice 15 to 17-8 seers, maize or Indian-corn 17 to 24 seers, and gram 16 to 20 seers.

y In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 14 to 16 seers, barley (at Chuttra) 22 seers, best rice (at Chuttra) 10 seers, common rice 14 seers, lesser millets 22 seers maize or Indian-corn 16 to 20 seers, and gram 18 to 22 seers.

z At Daltongunge the prices on the 27th January were—Wheat 10-4 seers, best rice 10-12 seers, common rice 14 seers, and makai 21 seers. At Lohardagga the prices on the 16th, idem were—Wheat 15 seers, best rice 14 seers, and common rice 17 seers.

z1 In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 10 to 16 seers, best rice 15 to 18 seers, common rice 16 to 24 seers, maize or Indian-corn 40 seers, and gram 12 to 18 seers.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 2nd half of January 1878—continued.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

PROVINCES.	DISTRICTS.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	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 1877.	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 1877.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nagtee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nagtee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nagtee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	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	10 0	11 4	17 8	10 8	11 0	22 0	6 0	6 4	9 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 12	9 0	10 0	200 6	200 0	280 0	6 9	6 14	6 4	Garhwál		
	Bijnor	11 0	11 12	21 15	15 12	17 7	37 0	7 14	7 14	15 8	8 2	8 2	19 6	13 12	13 12	32 8	12 6	13 8	30 15	180 0	180 0	113 8	...	...	...	Bijnor		
	Moradabad	11 4	11 9	24 1	15 5	15 0	35 0	7 3	7 3	11 14	8 2	8 2	19 6	13 12	13 12	32 8	13 4½	13 2	32 8	125 0	125 0	112 8	10 5	10 5	10 10	Moradabad		
	Budaun	10 8	10 12½	22 13	11 6½	13 0	33 9½	7 3	7 8	12 0	7 12½	8 6	18 0	11 6½	12 12	31 3	11 6½	12 7	30 9½	192 0	192 0	192 0	9 4½	9 4½	9 0	Budaun		
	Bareilly	10 10	11 4	20 0	13 2	15 0	27 8	6 14	7 8	6 11	7 13	7 13	18 12	12 8	13 12	31 12	11 14	12 13	28 12	150 0	150 0	137 8	9 6	9 3	10 0	Bareilly		
	Sháhjahánpur	10 8	11 6	23 2	13 4	14 12	30 8	6 6	6 2	8 12	9 6	9 0	18 8	11 12	12 8	35 8	12 0	12 0	36 0	175 0	180 0	155 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Sháhjahánpur		
	Tarái Pergunnahs	10 10	11 4	21 4	13 12	15 0	25 0	7 4	7 8	11 4	8 8	8 2	18 12	13 2	13 12	31 6	11 9	12 8	28 3	150 0	150 0	150 0	8 2	8 12	8 12	Tarái Pergunnahs		
	Muttra	10 8	10 10	21 3	13 0	13 8	34 9	7 8	8 12	9 6	9 0	8 12	18 8	11 12	12 8	35 0	12 8	13 8	36 8	120 0	120 0	80 0	10 0	10 8	10 0	Muttra		
	Agra	11 4	11 9	25 0	12 8	13 8	33 0	7 0	7 8	9 8	8 0	8 0	14 0	12 0	12 0	32 0	12 8	12 8	32 0	100 0	100 0	90 0	9 0	9 0	9 8	Agra		
	Farukhabad	11 0	11 0	23 8	13 0	13 8	34 9	7 8	8 8	9 0	7 10	7 8	16 8	10 5½	12 1	35 8	10 5½	11 1	35 0	190 0	190 0	170 0	9 15	9 0	8 14	Farukhabad		
	Mainpuri	10 4	10 8	24 0	11 0	12 8	32 8	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 8	8 0	18 8	11 0	13 0	32 0	11 0	12 0	32 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 0	9 8	Mainpuri		
	Etáwah	11 0	12 6	25 4	12 8	13 12	33 8	6 0	7 0	9 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	11 8	12 0	32 8	11 8	12 0	32 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 0	8 8	Etáwah		
	Etah	11 0	12 8	26 0	15 0	15 0	30 0	7 0	7 8	10 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	11 8	12 0	32 0	11 8	12 0	32 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	9 12	9 12	10 0	Etah		
	Jalaun	12 8	14 8	26 0	15 0	15 0	30 0	7 6	7 8	9 0	7 15½	9 8	17 0	11 8	12 0	32 0	11 8	12 0	32 0	140 0	140 0	120 0	...	...	...	Jalaun		
	Jhánsi	13 15	13 15	22 3	13 8	13 9	31 0	7 8	7 8	9 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	11 8	12 0	32 0	11 8	12 0	32 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 12	8 12	10 0	Jhánsi		
	Lalitpur	14 2	15 14	25 0	16 8	18 4	32 0	7 8	8 12	9 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	12 4	13 4	33 8	12 0	13 4	33 8	240 0	240 0	240 0	7 4	7 4	7 4	Lalitpur		
	Cawnpore	10 12	11 12	20 8	12 4	13 4	30 0	6 12	7 0	10 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	12 0	13 4	32 0	12 0	13 4	32 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 12	8 10	8 12	Cawnpore		
	Fatehpur	10 6	11 4	19 12	11 8	12 4	36 0	6 4	6 10	15 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	12 0	13 4	32 0	12 0	13 4	32 0	160 0	160 0	164 0	...	...	...	Fatehpur		
	Bánda	12 12	14 0	23 8	14 0	15 0	38 0	7 0	7 0	10 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	12 0	13 4	32 0	12 0	13 8	32 8	140 0	140 0	140 0	...	...	...	Bánda		
	Allahabad	11 0	10 12	17 0	15 0	15 4	29 1	7 0	7 0	10 8	8 0	8 0	16 0	12 0	13 4	32 0	12 0	13 8	32 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Allahabad		
	Hamirpur	11 11	12 13	28 2	13 4	14 4	34 14	7 1	7 1	8 7	9 14	9 2	19 12	13 1	13 6	32 8	13 1	13 6	32 8	140 0	140 0	140 0	...	...	...	Hamirpur		
	Jaunpur	11 4	11 4	21 3	13 6	13 6	28 4	9 3	8 12	15 12	11 6	10 8	19 4	13 2	14 0	32 6	13 2	14 0	32 6	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Jaunpur		
	Gorakhpur	11 13	12 4	19 4	14 0	12 4	28 0	9 1	9 1	15 0	9 11	9 11	20 3	12 0½	12 0½	...	...	...	...	130 0	130 0	130 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Gorakhpur		
	Basti	10 15	10 10	21 4	...	...	32 8	9 1	9 1	15 0	9 11	9 11	20 3	13 0	14 0	32 8	13 0	14 0	32 8	130 0	130 0	130 0	...	...	7 3½	Basti		
	Azamgarh	11 7	11 7	19 3	14 12	14 6	26 13	7 6	7 6	10 5	11 9	11 9	19 3	14 12	14 12	30 0	12 0	13 0	27 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 0	7 0	7 13	Azamgarh		
	Mirzapur	12 0	12 0	18 0	14 0	14 0	26 0	8 0	8 10	14 2	11 6½	11 6½	19 9	14 2	14 2	30 7	11 13	11 10	27 3	130 0	130 0	130 0	7 4	7 4	7 4	Mirzapur		
	Benares	11 11	11 15½	19 9	14 2	14 2	27 3	7 10	7 11½	8 6	9 10½	9 10½	19 5	15 7	15 7	32 3	13 8	13 8	28 5	120 0	120 0	120 0	...	...	...	Benares		
	Ghazipur	12 4	12 4	19 5	15 7	15 7	27 0½	7 11½	7 11½	8 6	9 10½	9 10½	19 5	15 7	15 7	32 3	13 8	13 8	28 5	180 0	180 0	154 8	7 6	7 6	7 6	Ghazipur		
PANJAB.	Delhi	13 0	12 12	27 8	16 8	17 0	37 0	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	16 0	15 0	15 0	37 0	12 0	13 0	35 0	100 0	100 0	70 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	Delhi		
	Gurgáon	No return received.						...	...	...	8 0	8 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	36 0	10 0	10 0	26 0	...	...	...	No return received.			Gurgáon		
	Karnál	13 0	13 4	25 0	18 0	18 0	37 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	36 0	10 0	10 0	26 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 4	8 8	8 8	Karnál		
	Hissár	13 8	13 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	50 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	37 0	10 0	10 0	26 0	160 0	160 0	120 0	9 0	9 8	8 0	Hissár		
	Rohtak	12 0	12 8	26 0	16 0	18 0	34 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	37 0	10 0	10 0	26 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Rohtak		
	Sirsa	16 0	15 12	30 0	23 0	23 4	60 0	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	16 0	15 0	15 0	37 0	10 0	10 0	26 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	32 0	32 0	40 0	Sirsa		
	Umballa	14 8	14 8	26 0	17 0	17 0	40 0	...	...	...	8 0	9 0	18 0	15 0	15 0	37 0	10 0	10 0	26 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 2	9 2	9 8	Umballa		
	Ludhiána	15 12	15 12	29 0	21 0	22 8	46 0	...	...	...	7 8	8 8	16 0	15 0	15 0	37 0	12 0	13 0	35 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	16 12	16 12	16 12	Ludhiána [*a*]		[*a*] Firewood rising.
	Simla	10 12	13 0	18 8	13 0	14 0	30 0	...	...	...	7 0	9 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	37 0	12 0	13 0	35 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Simlá		
	Jullundur	15 8	15 4	28 0	18 0	18 0	36 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	37 0	12 0	13 0	35 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 8	8 0	Jullundur		
	Hushiárpúr	13 0	15 0	28 8	18 0	20 0	40 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Hushiárpúr		
	Kángra	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	25 0	...	...	...	7 14	8 4	16 0	16 12	18 8	59 0	14 0	14 0	29 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Kángra		
	Amritsar	14 4	14 0	29 0	17 4	16 8	55 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 8	16 0	15 0	15 0	37 0	13 0	13 0	27 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Amritsar		
	Siálkot	12 4	13 0	21 0	16 0	16 0	32 0	...	...	...	9 0	10 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	37 0	12 0	13 0	30 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	9 8	10 4	Siálkot		
	Gurdáspúr	13 0	14 8	26 0	14 0	15 0	23 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	17 0	18 0	18 0	52 0	14 0	14 0	36 0	140 0	140 0	120 0	...	...	...	Gurdáspúr		
	Lahore	14 0	14 0	32 0	17 0	19 0	55 0	...	...	...	8 0	9 0	17 0	19 0	20 0	56 0	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Lahore		
	Ferozepore	15 0	16 0	31 0	26 0	25 0	66 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	30 0	18 0	15 0	37 0	12 0	13 0	32 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Ferozepore		
	Gujránwála	13 4	13 8	29 0	16 4	16 4	52 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	12 0	7 0	18 0	32 0	11 0	11 0	30 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Gujránwála		
	Rawalpindi	14 0	15 0	37 0	18 0	21 8	43 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	20 0	14 0	18 0	46 0	15 0	17 0	46 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Rawalpindi		
	Jhelum	14 0	13 8	34 0	13 8	17 0	40 0	...	...	...	8 0	9 0	17 0	18 0	18 0	46 0	15 0	16 0	38 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Jhelum		
	Gujrát	11 14	13 12	32 0	12 8	16 10	50 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	20 0	14 0	18 0	46 0	15 0	16 0	38 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Gujrát		
	Shahpúr	16 0	17 0	32 0	18 0	19 0	42 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	16 0	14 0	18 0	46 0	15 0	17 0	46 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 0	11 8	11 8	Shahpúr		
	Mooltan	12 0	14 0	24 0	19 0	22 0	50 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	18 0	14 0	18 0	46 0	15 0	16 0	38 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 8	10 12	Mooltan		
	Jhang	16 0	16 8	28 0	26 0	24 0	43 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	18 0	14 0	18 0	46 0	15 0	16 0	38 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 12	10 12	10 0	Jhang		
	Montgomery	16 0	16 0	32 0	23 0	26 0	40 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	18 0	14 0	18 0	46 0	15 0	16 0	38 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	10 12	11 0	Montgomery		
	Muzaffargarh	No return received.						...	...	...	6 4	6 7	6 14	18 12	21 4	45 0	18 12	20 0	50 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	10 12	11 0	Jhang		
	Dera Ismail Khán	16 14	17 14	35 0	21 4	23 4	50 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	10 0	16 4	16 14	35 10	15 5	15 5	35 10	200 0	200 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Montgomery		
	Dera Ghazi Khán	12 8	13 14	21 14	16 14	17 8	33 12	...	...	...	9 6	9 6	18 0	15 0	15 0	37 0	12 0	13 0	32 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Muzaffargarh		
	Bannú	21 14	21 14	42 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	11 5	21 5	12 9	23 12	57 12	30 4	18 8	49 4	200 0	200 0	200 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	Dera Ismail Khán		
	Peshawar	14 12	16 0	26 8	30 14	34 0	45 0	...	...	...	16 9	16 9	32 0	20 6	28 0	68 0	28 0	28 0	58 10	160 0	160 0	160 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	Dera Ghazi Khan		
	Kohát	19 2	20 6	37 0	29 4	30 10	56 2	...	...	...	7 0	10 0	20 0	...	...	...	13 0	15 0	52 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	17 3	17 8	45 0	Bannú		
	Hazara	9 8	13 0	36 0	15 0	19 0	64 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 13	14 8	24 3	Peshawar		
																							14 11	16 9	30 10	Kohát [*b*]		[*b*] Salt and Firewood rising.
																							10 8	12 0	31 0	Hazara		
OUDH.	Lucknow	10 2	11 0	21 0	12 8	13 6	33 0	5 0	5 0	7 0	8 4	8 4	19 0	12 8	13 0	34 0	11 0	12 0	32 0	140 0	140 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	Lucknow		
	Unao	10 8	11 8	22 4	13 0	13 0	36 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 8	8 0	19 0	14 0	13 0	42 0	11 0	12 0	32 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 8	8 8	Unao		
	Bara Banki	9 8	10 8	21 0	12 0	14 0	30 0	6 0	6 8	8 0	7 8	8 0	20 0	12 8	13 8	40 0	11 0	11 0	32 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Bara Banki		
	Sitapur	10 7	12 4	23 11	13 0	14 0	47 8	5 8	5 8	9 8	8 3	9 0	18 8	12 8	13 0	42 0	11 0	12 0	32 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 1	8 3	9 4	Sitapur		
	Hardui	10 0	11 1	21 1	11 7	13 2	38 15	5 13	5 10	7 8	8 3	9 0	18 8	12 8	13 0	42 0	11 0	11 0	32 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 11	8 11	8 0	Hardui		
	Kheri	9 8	11 8	24 0	14 0	15 0	40 0	6 0	7 0	9 0	8 8	8 7	18 4	11 12	13 6	35 0	11 8	11 8	31 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	13 12	13 12	13 12	Kheri		
	Fyzabad	10 13	11 5	19 8	12 9	13 5	31 8	7 8	7 8	12 8	8 7	8 7	18 4	11 12	13 6	35 0	11 0	12 0	32 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Fyzabad		
	Bharaich	10 0	12 8	20 0	12 8	18 0	36 0	6 0	7 0	11 0	8 0	9 0	19 0	11 0	16 0	43 0	11 0	12 0	32 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Bharaich		
	Gonda	11 0	12 7	21 14	14 0	15 4	34 12	9 2	9 14	20 0	9 6	10 4	20 6	13 1	14 11	43 8	9 14	12 1	27 8	200 0	200 0	170 0	8 12	8 0	8 4	Gonda		
	Rai Bareli	No return received.						...	...	...	8 0	9 0	17 0	22 0	12 8	42 0	12 0	12 0	25 0	...	...	...	No return received.			Rai Bareli		
	Sultanpur	13 0	10 6	22 0	13 0	13 0	33 0	7 8	7 8	10 0	9 0	9 8	22 0	12 8	12 8	32 0	12 0	12 0	25 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Sultanpur		
	Pratabgarh	12 5	11 3	20 0	14 0	13 4	33 12	7 5	7 8	14 8	8 8	11 9	3 22	0 13	7 13	35 8	12 15	12 6	34 8	193 5	193 5	180 0	8 0	8 0	7 12	Pratabgarh		

Description of Lesser Millets.

* Jnár, small.
† Choti Jnar.
‡ Kodo.
§ Makka.
‖ Sáwán.
¶ Arhar, mash, peas, and Urra.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 2nd half of January 1878—continued.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces	Districts		Wheat: Present fortnight	Wheat: Past fortnight	Wheat: Corresponding fortnight of 1877	Barley: Present fortnight	Barley: Past fortnight	Barley: Corresponding fortnight of 1877	Rice (best sort): Present fortnight	Rice (best sort): Past fortnight	Rice (best sort): Corresponding fortnight of 1877	Rice (common): Present fortnight	Rice (common): Past fortnight	Rice (common): Corresponding fortnight of 1877	Great Millet (Choluin, Jowar,) *Holcus Sorghum*: Present fortnight	Great Millet: Past fortnight	Great Millet: Corresponding fortnight of 1877	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata*: Present fortnight	Bulrush Millet: Past fortnight	Bulrush Millet: Corresponding fortnight of 1877
			S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	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	Wholesale	17 12	18 8	...	...	...	...	9 12	9 8	...	11 4	11 8	...	22 4	21 8	...	...	...	...
		Retail	17 8	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	9 8	9 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	15 0	22 0	21 0	22 8	...	...	...
	Bhandara	Wholesale	18 12	19 0	...	...	...	...	11 0	10 0	...	14 12	13 8	...	21 0	24 8	...	...	...	...
		Retail	18 0	18 0	25 0	...	...	..	10 0	9 0	10 0	14 0	13 0	19 0	20 0	23 8	26 0	...	...	...
	Chanda	Wholesale	16 2	18 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 5	8 8	...	22 8	20 8	...	...	...	...
		Retail	15 9	17 9	19 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	8 5	13 7	22 0	19 6	20 0	...	...	...
	Wardha	Wholesale	15 12	16 0	20 0	...	...	...	7 0	6 8	8 4	8 8	9 8	14 8	17 12	17 8	22 8	...	...	...
		Retail	14 14	15 0	19 1	...	...	...	6 8	6 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	14 0	16 12	17 0	21 12	...	...	...
	Balaghat	Wholesale	13 5	18 3	...	...	...	...	11 1	13 5	...	13 5	18 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Retail	13 0	16 0	20 0	...	...	...	10 0	12 0	16 0	13 0	16 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jubbulpore	Wholesale	15 0	14 8	...	...	...	...	7 8	8 0	...	11 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Retail	14 8	14 0	23 8	12 0	13 0	21 0	7 0	7 8	16 0	10 0	9 0	19 0	13 8	18 0	26 0	10 0	11 0	20 0
	Saugor	Wholesale	15 8	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 2	8 0	...	19 0	18 8	...	17 8	18 0	...
		Retail	15 0	15 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 8	16 0	18 0	18 0	32 0	17 0	17 0	23 0
	Damoh	Wholesale	16 4	18 12	...	...	...	...	7 4	7 12	...	7 12	8 4	...	19 8	21 8	...	18 8	20 8	...
		Retail	16 0	18 8	25 8	...	...	...	7 0	7 8	18 12	7 8	8 0	21 0	19 0	21 0	...	18 0	20 0	32 8
	Seoni	Wholesale	18 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	11 0	12 0	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Retail	18 0	20 0	23 8	...	...	...	10 0	11 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mandla	Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Retail	16 0	17 to 20	24 0	...	...	...	10 0	9 & 10	16 0	12 0	12 & 13	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Betul	Wholesale	13 0	13 8	...	...	...	...	7 8	6 8	...	8 8	7 8	...	20 0	19 0	...	...	...	...
		Retail	12 8	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	7 0	6 0	13 0	8 0	7 0	14 0	19 0	18 0	20 0	...	...	...
	Chhindwara	Wholesale	17 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	...	13 0	13 0	...	25 0	25 0	...	...	...	...
		Retail	16 0	20 0	22 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	24 0	24 0	26 0	...	...	...
	Hoshangabad	Wholesale	15 8	15 12	18 0	...	...	...	7 14	7 5	13 8	9 6	7 14	14 10	20 4	20 0	20 4	15 0	18 0	20 4
		Retail	14 4	14 10	17 8	...	...	...	6 12	6 12	12 8	7 14	7 5	13 8	18 0	18 0	19 8	13 8	14 10	19 0
	Narsinghpur	Wholesale	15 8	18 8	...	...	...	...	7 8	8 8	...	8 8	9 8	...	16 8	17 8	...	12 8	14 8	...
		Retail	15 0	16 0	21 0	...	...	...	7 0	8 0	14 0	8 0	9 0	16 0	16 0	17 0	21 0	12 0	14 0	20 0
	Nimar	Wholesale	13 0	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 7	9 0	...	15 0	15 0	...	11 10	12 0	...
		Retail	13 0	13 7	13 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 7	9 0	14 0	15 0	15 0	17 8	11 10	12 0	16 14
	Raipur	Wholesale	34 0	33 0	...	...	...	...	19 0	15 0	...	24 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Retail	32 0	32 0	56 0	...	...	...	18 0	14 0	22 0	23 0	24 0	40 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sambalpur	Wholesale	21 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	15 0	...	18 6	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Retail	20 0	19 0	24 0	...	...	...	13 0	14 0	21 0	17 8	17 8	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bilaspur	Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Retail	44 0	40 0	68 0	...	...	...	20 0	24 0	48 0	32 0	32 0	68 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Upper Godavari	Wholesale	14 8	13 8	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	...	8 0	8 8	...	20 0	18 8	...	...	...	...
		Retail	13 0	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	6 0	7 0	7 8	9 0	17 0	16 0	15 0	...	...	...
Hyderabad Assigned Districts	Secunderabad	Wholesale	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Retail																		
	Bolarum																			
	Chudderghat																			
	Oomraotee	Wholesale	14 0	13 0	14 5	9 5	9 0	12 0	7 0	6 5	7 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	19 5	20 0	19 0	12 0	13 0	18 0
		Retail	13 0	12 0	13 0	8 5	8 0	11 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	11 0	12 0	16 0
	Akola	Wholesale	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	17 0	16 0	17 0	11 5	11 0	12 0
		Retail	10 0	10 0	12 0	...	...	...	5 5	5 5	5 5	7 0	7 0	7 5	16 0	15 0	17 0	11 0	11 0	11 5
	Ellichpur	Wholesale	11 5	11 0	14 0	8 5	7 0	6 5	8 0	7 0	8 5	8 5	8 0	13 0	16 5	16 0	20 5	10 5	10 5	16 5
		Retail	11 0	10 5	13 0	8 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	6 5	8 0	8 0	7 5	12 0	16 0	15 0	20 0	10 0	10 0	16 0
	Buldana	Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Retail	10 0	10 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	16 0	17 0	20 0	13 0	14 0	16 0
	Woon	Wholesale	14 5	13 0	15 5	...	...	...	5 0	6 5	9 5	7 5	8 5	10 0	24 0	24 0	27 0	...	...	...
		Retail	13 0	12 0	15 0	...	...	...	4 7	6 0	9 0	7 2	8 0	9 5	22 5	22 5	26 0	...	...	...
	Bassim	Wholesale	10 9	10 9	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	...	8 0	8 0	...	19 2	19 2	...	...	...	...
		Retail	10 5	10 5	15 5	...	...	...	5 5	5 5	8 6	7 5	7 5	10 5	18 0	18 0	24 0	...	...	17 0
Mysore and Coorg	Bangalore	Wholesale	9 2	10 2	7 5	11 0	11 5	8 0	6 5	6 5	6 7	7 2	7 5	7 2	...	...	10 5	...	...	...
		Retail	8 7	9 7	7 2	10 5	11 0	7 7	6 2	6 2	6 5	7 0	7 2	7 0	...	...	10 2	...	...	...
	Kolar	Wholesale	9 4	9 4	...	...	...	5 8	8 3	8 3	8 0	8 1	8 2	7 8	10 2	9 7	9 7	11 3	12 2	9 4
		Retail	9 1	9 1	...	...	...	5 5	8 0	8 0	7 8	7 8	8 1	7 5	10 0	9 5	9 5	11 1	12 0	9 2
	Túmkúr	Wholesale	10 0	10 5	7 0	5 5	6 0	5 5	6 5	6 5	6 2	7 5	6 7	6 5	9 5	9 5	9 0	...	...	9 0
		Retail	9 5	10 0	6 5	5 0	5 5	5 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	6 5	6 0	9 0	9 0	8 7	...	...	8 5
	Mysore	Wholesale	4 4	6 0	7 3	...	...	...	6 4	6 5	6 1	7 2	6 7	6 8	9 6	9 6	9 0	...	...	...
		Retail	4 2	5 6	7 2	...	...	...	6 2	6 3	6 0	7 0	6 5	6 2	9 4	9 4	8 7	...	...	...
	Hassan	Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Retail	7 2	6 0	6 2	7 7	6 7	6 7	7 2	6 5	6 0	8 5	6 7	6 7	10 0	6 7	...	...	...	...
	Shimoga	Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Retail	4 2	3 7	5 2	5 2	4 7	6 2	6 7	5 2	5 7	8 5	8 5	7 5	14 7	13 7	8 7	...	...	...
	Kadur	Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Retail	8 0	7 0	6 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	6 0	9 0	9 0	6 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chitaldroog	Wholesale	8 0	7 0	5 7	...	...	7 0	6 5	5 5	6 0	7 0	6 2	7 0	13 0	14 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	...
		Retail	7 0	7 0	5 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	5 5	5 5	6 5	6 0	6 0	12 0	13 0	7 5	13 0	13 0	...
	Coorg	Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Retail	6 1	6 1	6 2	5 7	5 3	6 5	7 9	7 2	6 1	9 5	9 1	7 5	...	...	...	...	...	...

Districts		Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murnwa, Nugteel, *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c.): Present fortnight	Lesser Millets: Past fortnight	Lesser Millets: Corresponding fortnight of 1877	Gram: Present fortnight	Gram: Past fortnight	Gram: Corresponding fortnight of 1877	Firewood: Present fortnight	Firewood: Past fortnight	Firewood: Corresponding fortnight of 1877	Salt: Present fortnight	Salt: Past fortnight	Salt: Corresponding fortnight of 1877	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.		
Nagpur	Wholesale	...	...	...	16 4	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Central Provinces	
	Retail	...	...	...	16 0	17 8	22 2	100 0	100 0	120 0	10 0	10 0	10 0		
Bhandara	Wholesale	...	...	...	13 8	17 8	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 0	...		
	Retail	...	...	...	13 0	16 12	22 0	...	...	...	9 0	8 0	9 8		
Chanda	Wholesale	...	...	...	12 8	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Retail	...	...	...	12 5	17 5	20 0	400 0	400 0	440 0	10 0	9 5	10 0		
Wardha	Wholesale	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	208 0	11 0	10 12	11 8		
	Retail	...	...	...	11 8	14 8	19 1	92 0	88 0	200 0	10 8	10 0	11 0		
Balaghat	Wholesale	...	...	...	16 10	18 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Retail	...	...	...	15 0	18 0	26 0	300 0	300 0	240 0	8 0	8 0	8 0		
Jubbulpore	Wholesale	...	...	...	16 12	16 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Retail	18 0	21 0	50 0	16 0	16 0	26 0	160 0	160 0	180 0	7 0	7 0	8 0		
Saugor	Wholesale	...	...	...	18 0	19 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Retail	...	...	...	17 8	19 0	30 0	280 0	240 0	200 0	7 0	7 0	7 0		
Damoh	Wholesale	21 0	26 0	...	17 0	19 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Retail	20 0	25 0	50 0	16 8	19 0	32 8	240 0	240 0	240 0	8 4	8 4	8 4		
Seoni	Wholesale	...	...	...	18 0	24 0	...	340 0	360 0	...	9 8	9 4	...		
	Retail	...	...	...	17 0	23 0	26 0	320 0	320 0	280 0	9 0	9 0	9 0		
Mandla	Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Retail	15 0	16 0	30 0	22 8	25 & 27	45 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	7&7-8	7&7-8	8 0		
Betul	Wholesale	15 8	16 8	...	13 0	13 8	...	...	...	...	7 4	7 8	...		
	Retail	14 8	15 8	17 0	12 8	13 0	16 0	280 0	280 0	280 0	7 0	7 0	8 0		
Chhindwara	Wholesale	17 0	21 0	...	17 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Retail	16 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	22 0	26 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	9 0		
Hoshangabad	Wholesale	...	...	...	17 8	19 2	21 4	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Retail	...	...	...	17 0	18 0	20 4	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	8 0		
Narsinghpur	Wholesale	33 8	37 8	...	17 8	18 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Retail	31 8	34 0	35 0	17 0	18 0	23 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 0	8 8		
Nimar	Wholesale	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	11 0	10 13	...		
	Retail	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	17 8	160 0	160 0	120 0	10 2	10 2	12 8		
Raipur	Wholesale	...	...	...	32 0	35 0	...	...	...	...	9 4	8 0	...		
	Retail	...	...	...	30 0	34 0	44 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	9 0	8 0	9 0		
Sambalpur	Wholesale	...	...	...	27 0	30 0	...	330 0	330 0	...	10 0	11 0	...		
	Retail	...	...	...	26 0	28 0	23 12	320 0	320 0	240 0	9 8	10 0	10 8		
Bilaspur	Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Retail	120 0	92 0	120 0	60 0	48 0	70 0	120 0	120 0	130 0	9 0	7 0	9 0		
Upper Godavari	Wholesale	...	...	...	10 0	10 8	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	...		
	Retail	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	20 0	960 0	960 0	960 0	9 0	9 0	10 0		
Secunderabad	Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Hyderabad Assigned Districts	
	Retail														
Bolarum															
Chudderghat															
Oomraotee	Wholesale	...	...	...	10 5	10 0	17 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 5		
	Retail	...	...	...	10 0	9 0	16 0	46 0	44 0	50 0	10 0	10 0	11 0		
Akola	Wholesale	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	11 5	...	...	...	9 5	11 0	10 5		
	Retail	8 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	115 0	115 0	115 0	9 0	10 0	11 0		
Ellichpur	Wholesale	...	...	...	8 5	9 5	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Retail	...	...	...	8 0	9 0	14 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	9 0	9 0	10 0		
Buldana	Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Retail	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	18 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	11 0		
Woon	Wholesale	...	...	...	9 5	13 0	15 5	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Retail	...	...	...	9 0	12 0	15 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	7 7	7 7	8 0		
Bassim	Wholesale	8 0	8 0	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	...		
	Retail	7 5	7 8	13 0	7 5	7 5	22 0	100 0	100 0	161 0	7 5	7 5	9 5		
Bangalore	Wholesale	10 7	10 5	10 0	11 2	9 7	9 0	...	...	...	11 2	12 5	13 5	Mysore and Coorg	
	Retail	10 2	9 7	9 5	10 7	9 2	8 7	72 0	72 0	84 0	10 7	12 0	13 0		
Kolar	Wholesale	9 7	9 5	9 3	10 5	10 0	9 4	...	...	...	11 3	11 3	14 3		
	Retail	9 5	9 2	9 0	10 2	9 7	9 1	172 4	172 4	172 4	11 0	11 0	14 1		
Túmkúr	Wholesale	10 0	10 2	8 3	11 0	9 5	8 0	140 0	140 0	120 0	8 5	9 5	11 0		
	Retail	9 5	9 5	7 5	10 5	9 0	7 7	130 0	130 0	100 0	8 0	9 0	10 0		
Mysore	Wholesale	9 2	10 0	9 3	11 3	11 4	8 3	75 0	75 0	78 0	7 5	8 7	9 4		
	Retail	9 0	9 6	9 2	11 0	11 0	8 2	72 0	72 0	75 0	7 3	8 5	9 2		
Hassan	Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Retail	8 5	8 0	8 2	10 5	10 0	6 7	136 0	129 0	150 0	7 2	8 5	7 2		
Shimoga	Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Retail	18 2	13 5	10 0	12 7	11 2	7 7	480 0	480 0	480 0	7 7	8 5	7 2		
Kadur	Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Retail	10 0	10 0	8 0	11 0	10 0	6 0	60 0	60 0	60 0	9 0	10 0	9 0		
Chitaldroog	Wholesale	12 0	17 0	9 0	12 0	6 0	6 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	9 0		
	Retail	11 0	15 0	8 0	10 0	6 0	5 5	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	8 0		
Coorg	Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Retail	10 8	10 7	9 1	12 8	11 3	6 8	110 0	110 0	110 0	8 2	8 4	8 9		

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 2nd half of January 1878—concluded.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	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 1877.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra,) *Penicillariaspicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra,) *Penicillariaspicata.* Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra,) *Penicillariaspicata.* Corresponding fortnight of 1877.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Rajpootana.	Jaipur ...	11 0	11 0	...	13 0	13 0	...	5 8	5 8	...	6 8	6 8	...	13 4	13 0	...	12 0	12 0	...
	Kishengurh ...	12 4	12 4	...	15 0	15 0	...	5 8	5 8	...	6 8	6 8	...	14 8	14 8	...	13 0	13 0	...
	Alwar ...	10 12	10 12	25 8	13 4	13 0	34 0	7 0	7 4	8 8	8 12	9 0	12 0	13 0	13 4	39 0	10 12	10 8	34 0
	Bhurtpur (City) ...	11 0	11 14	25 0	13 10	13 6	33 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	7 14	8 7	13 0	12 6	13 0	31 0	11 0	11 4	26 0
	Kerowli (City) ...	9 6	9 6	20 10	10 14	10 14	30 0	7 3	7 3	15 0	7 8	7 8	16 14	10 0	10 0	28 2	8 12	9 6	25 0
	Ajmir ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Deolie Cantonment ...																		
	Erinpura ...	9 12	11 8	20 0	13 8	15 8	37 0	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	9 8	12 0	12 0	37 0	10 8	11 0	28 0
	Sirohi ...	10 0	10 12	20 8	14 0	16 8	40 0	5 0	5 0	6 8	5 12	5 12	10 0	14 0	14 0	40 0	12 0	12 0	32 0
	Aboo ...	9 3	9 5	16 12	11 12	11 8	26 0	4 4	4 2	5 14	4 12	4 11	7 7	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	26 0
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar ...	9 8	10 8	17 0	10 0	12 0	19 0	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Meywar ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Banswarra(MeywarAgency)	12 13	12 8	18 0	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	7 8	6 4	6 4	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Partabgarh („)	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Marwar ...	11 0	11 9	16 14	17 0	17 2	25 0	5 0	6 4	5 10	6 4	7 2	8 8	17 0	17 4	30 0	14 10	15 0	25 0
	Bikaneer ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bundi ...																		
	Kota ...																		
	Tonk ...																		
	Jhallawar ...																		
	Shahpoora ...																		
Central India.	Indore ...	12 15	13 5	13 11	...	...	...	6 5	6 6	10 0	7 1	7 1	10 14	16 8	16 8	17 7	12 0	12 10	16 8
	Gwalior ...	10 5	10 9	18 4	8 12	9 2	22 13	6 0	6 2	7 13	6 14	6 14	10 1	11 10	12 0	24 4	9 6	9 13	23 1
	Goona ...	16 4	17 8	21 0	15 0	13 0	17 0	6 8	7 0	12 8	7 0	8 0	14 8	19 0	21 14	27 0	14 0	14 0	24 0
	Rutlam ...	13 8	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	5 4	5 8	10 0	6 8	6 4	14 0	15 4	16 8	18 8	12 0	12 4	13 12
	Baghelkhund (Sutna) ...	16 0	18 0	24 8	18 0	21 0	...	6 0	6 8	11 0	11 8	12 0	25 0	17 0	20 0	34 0	14 0	17 0	30 0

Provinces.	Districts.	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 1877.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1877.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Rajpootana.	Jaipur ...	...	...	...	12 8	13 0	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	...
	Kishengurh ...	...	...	...	15 4	15 4	...	...	...	...	36 0	36 0	...
	Alwar ...	...	...	...	13 0	13 4	39 0	...	...	...	26 8	28 0	27 0
	Bhurtpur (City) ...	13 0	13 8	33 10	13 10	10 13	34 4	200 0	240 0	160 0	26 0	28 0	24 0
	Kerowli (City) ...	11 4	11 4	30 10	10 4	10 4	31 4	200 0	200 0	200 0	27 8	27 8	34 6
	Ajmir ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received.			
	Deolie Cantonment ...												
	Erinpura ...	...	...	...	14 8	16 8	42 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	40 0	40 0	40 0
	Sirohi ...	...	...	...	16 0	17 0	32 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	40 0	40 0	42 0
	Aboo ...	...	...	...	12 4	12 6	22 13	160 0	160 0	160 0	25 0	25 12	36 0
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar ...	...	...	...	10 8	12 0	23 0	8 pie*	8 pie*	8 pie*	11 0	10 8	11 0
	Meywar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received.		
	Banswarra(MeywarAgency)	...	...	...	13 12	13 12	24 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	11 0
	Partabgarh („)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received.		
	Marwar ...	...	...	...	17 0	17 8	30 0	70 0	70 0	70 0	40 0	45 0	62 0
	Bikaneer ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			
	Bundi ...												
	Kota ...												
	Tonk ...												
	Jhallawar ...												
	Shahpoora ...												
Central India.	Indore ...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	17 12	...	100 0	...	8 14	9 5	10 14
	Gwalior ...	...	...	...	11 3	11 7	24 0	...	91 4	...	10 15	10 15	14 3
	Goona ...	...	...	...	18 8	19 12	27 0	...	200 0	...	16 0	15 4	20 0
	Rutlam ...	...	...	...	16 0	15 4	21 4	...	160 0	...	10 8	10 4	10 0
	Baghelkhund (Sutna) ...	...	...	...	17 0	20 0	27 0	...	200 0	...	9 6	9 8	9 0

* Per man's load.

G. H. M. BATTEN,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES-CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 1ST HALF OF JANUARY 1878, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 216, 217, 232, AND 233 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 9TH FEBRUARY 1878.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

DIVISIONS.	DISTRICTS.	Rice. Best sort. Present fortnight.	Rice. Best sort. Past fortnight.	Rice. Best sort. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Rice. Common. Present fortnight.	Rice. Common. Past fortnight.	Rice. Common. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	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 last year.	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 last year.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kuvum, Varagoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee, &c.) *Panicum Miliaceum, Eleusine Coracan, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kuvum, Varagoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee, &c.) *Panicum Miliaceum, Eleusine Coracan, &c.* Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kuvum, Varagoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee, &c.) *Panicum Miliaceum, Eleusine Coracan, &c.* Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	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.	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.	
BOMBAY.	Shikarpur ...	11 6	12 4	17 12	15 4	16 0	21 4	8 4	8 0	10 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	0 13	0 12	0 13	4 13	5 20	4 13	5 14	8 24	10 0	4 13	0 27	0 27	0 27	4 21	4 13	5 21	0 18	0 20	0 36	0
MYSORE AND COORG.	Bangalore ... Wholesale	10 2	10 5	7 2	7 6	7 6	7 7	7 6	6 5	7 6	7 7	8 7	8 8	10 7	7 2	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 5	10 0	8 7	8 7	8 7	8 0	12 4	12 0	13 5	5
	Retail ...	9 7	10 6	7 0	7 6	7 6	7 6	7 6	6 5	7 6	7 6	8 6	8 6	10 7	7 2	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 7	9 5	8 2	8 2	8 2	8 0	13 4	13 0	14 3	1
	Kolar ... Wholesale	9 4	9 1	12 7	9 5	9 5	9 5	8 5	7 5	8 5	8 5	9 5	9 5	9 7	7 3	9 5	...	...	...	2 9	2 9	0 9	2 9	9 5	9 5	9 5	9 5	9 5	9 5	11 3	11 3	14 0	0
	Retail ...	9 1	8 9	12 6	9 5	9 5	9 5	8 5	7 5	8 5	8 5	9 5	9 5	9 7	7 3	9 5	...	...	...	2 9	2 9	0 9	2 9	9 5	9 5	9 5	9 5	9 5	9 5	11 3	11 3	14 0	0
	Tumkur ... Wholesale	10 5	11 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	9 0	7 0	8 0	...	...	...	8 5	8 5	7 0	8 0	10 5	10 0	8 7	8 7	8 7	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	0
	Retail ...	10 0	10 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	9 0	7 0	8 0	...	...	...	8 5	8 5	7 0	8 0	10 5	10 0	8 7	8 7	8 7	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	0
	Mysore ... Wholesale	6 5	6 5	7 5	6 5	6 5	6 5	5 5	5 4	6 5	6 5	6 5	6 5	7 5	5 3	7 5	...	...	...	6 3	6 3	6 3	6 3	6 5	6 5	6 5	6 5	6 5	6 5	7 5	7 5	8 5	7
	Retail ...	5 4	6 4	7 4	6 4	6 4	6 4	5 4	5 4	6 4	6 4	6 4	6 4	7 4	5 3	7 4	...	...	...	6 3	6 3	6 3	6 3	6 4	6 4	6 4	6 4	6 4	6 4	7 4	7 4	8 4	7
	Hassan ... Wholesale	6 0	6 2	7 2	6 5	6 5	6 5	6 0	6 2	6 0	6 7	6 7	6 7	7 6	6 2	7 6	...	...	...	8 7	8 7	8 7	8 7	8 7	8 7	8 7	8 7	8 7	8 7	9 6	9 6	9 6	0
	Retail ...	5 4	5 4	6 4	5 4	5 4	5 4	5 4	5 4	5 4	6 4	6 4	6 4	6 4	5 3	6 4	...	...	...	7 6	7 6	7 6	7 6	7 6	7 6	7 6	7 6	7 6	7 6	8 5	8 5	8 5	0
	Shimoga ... Wholesale	3 7	3 5	4 7	4 7	4 7	4 7	4 7	3 5	4 7	4 7	5 7	5 7	6 7	4 5	6 7	...	...	...	7 13	7 13	6 13	7 13	7 13	7 13	6 13	6 13	6 13	6 13	7 13	7 13	8 13	0
	Retail ...	3 4	3 4	4 4	4 4	4 4	4 4	4 4	3 4	4 4	4 4	5 4	5 4	6 4	4 3	6 4	...	...	...	7 12	7 12	6 12	7 12	7 12	7 12	6 12	6 12	6 12	6 12	7 12	7 12	8 12	0
	Kadur ... Wholesale	7 0	7 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	11 5	7 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	0
	Retail ...	7 0	7 0	5 5	5 5	5 5	5 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	8 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	14 0	14 0	15 0	0
	Chitaldroog Wholesale	7 0	7 0	5 5	5 5	5 5	5 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	7 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	13 0	13 0	14 0	0
	Retail ...	7 0	6 0	4 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Coorg ... Wholesale	...	1 6	2 6	1 5	3 7	3 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 7	10 2	9 3	11 3	7 8	8 7	2 11	0	0	0	4 8	6 8	9 0	
	Retail ...	6 1	6 2	4 6	3 5	4 5	4 5	3 5	3 5	4 5	4 5	5 5	5 5	6 5	4 3	6 5	...	...	...	9 6	9 6	8 6	9 6	9 6	9 6	7 6	7 6	7 6	7 6	8 5	8 5	9 5	

G. H. M. BATTEN,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

WEEKLY CONDITION REPORT OF THE DISTRESSED DISTRICTS OF THE MYSORE PROVINCE.

PROVINCE OF MYSORE.

(No. 53).

Special Famine Report for the Week ending 9th February 1878.

Statement No. 53, regarding Famine Relief Operations in the Province of Mysore, for the Week ending the 9th February 1878.

There is nothing new to record of the condition of the Province, nor are there any signs that the pressure upon the lower classes is increasing. To meet the possible contingency of distress later on, the circumstances of each District are being carefully considered and the policy to be followed laid down. Distress is for the present more evident in the towns than in the villages, where there is still ample employment for all, and in the neighbourhood of some of the larger towns therefore, where poverty is apparent, the Famine Commissioner is permitting a small work to be tentatively opened. If the numbers resorting to it should exceed 300, the help of the Department Public Works is to be obtained and if possible the laborers transferred to a larger and more useful work: if people from the villages resort to the work and thus evidence a desire among the ordinary laboring class for employment, one or two large works would be commenced in each Taluk, and if numbers unduly increased, restrictions for the present somewhat relaxed would be re-imposed.

2. Imports of grain by rail amounted to 1,184 tons, or 280 tons less than last week. The exports from Bangalore to the interior were 605 tons, or 169 tons more than last week. Prices did not sensibly alter.

3. The number of laborers on Civil Relief Works was 4,546, or 521 more than in the week previous. The increase is due to new works started in the Bangalore and Kolar Districts in conformity with the principles mentioned above.

4. The Department Public Works employed 41,657 laborers, or 1,453 in excess of the number returned last week, the increase occurring chiefly in the Bangalore and Túmkúr Districts. The following is a list of the more important works:—

No.	District.	Name of Work.	Number employed. Previous Week.	Number employed. Present Week.
1	Bangalore ...	State Railway	15,600	15,634
2	Do.	Bangalore Water Supply	825	824
3	Bangalore-Kolar ...	Bangalore-Bellary (*viâ* Devanhalli) Road	1,977	2,114
4	Bangalore ...	Mallappa Chetti's Tank	831	859
5	Do. ...	Bhadram Tank	2,250	2,471
6	Do. ...	Hoskote Large Tank	246	507
7	Túmkúr ...	Bangalore-Túmkúr Road	1,859	1,561
8	Do. ...	Túmkúr-Shimoga Road	4,183	4,510
9	Túmkúr-Chitaldrug ...	Túmkúr-Bellary Road	4,903	4,989
10	Túmkúr ...	Túmkúr-Maddagiri Road	1,875	2,174
11	Do. ...	Hebbur Tank	650	668
12	Mysore ...	Mysore Water-works	1,692	1,817
13	Chitaldrug ...	Timmanhalli Tank	608	557
14	Do. ...	Dodderi Feeder	793	827
		TOTAL ...	38,292	39,512

5. The number in Relief Camps was 3,648, or a decrease of 127. To the Camps, 1,716 persons were admitted, 785 discharged to their homes, and 177 sent to Relief Works. Many of the admissions consist of persons assisted with a meal on their way to Relief Works,

and therefore not formally discharged from the Camps. Besides these, the following people were dealt with at Bangalore :—

Sent to Railway Works	... ...	815
Do.	Tank Works	96
Do.	Special Gang	442
Do.	Relief Camp	80
Do.	Hospitals	56
	TOTAL ...	1,489

The following statement gives the daily average number relieved in each District, and the cost per head :—

DISTRICT.	DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS RELIEVED IN CAMPS.				COST PER HEAD.					
	Past Week.	Present Week.	Increase.	Decrease.	Past Week.			Present Week.		
					Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Bangalore	208	328	120	...	2	0	5	1	1	9
Kolar	141	136	...	5	1	1	8	0	14	8
Túmkúr	1,319	1,198	...	121	1	6	5	1	11	4
Mysore	161	132	...	19	1	4	5	0	15	9
Hassan	259	188	...	71	1	2	7	1	2	4
Kadur	144	111	...	33	0	13	11	0	14	3
Chitaldrug	485	466	...	19	1	2	6	1	3	6
Bangalore Municipality	758	767	9	...	1	3	8	1	4	4
Mysore Municipality	310	322	12	...	0	14	0	1	3	5
TOTAL ...	3,775	3,648	141	268	1	4	4	1	5	6

By order,

A. WINGATE.
Addl. Secretary.

BANGALORE,
16th February 1878.

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 FEBRUARY 1878.

GENERAL REMARKS.—No rain has fallen in Madras; prospects are unchanged; prices are still fluctuating, but there is a general upward tendency. The total number on works is 132,062, and on gratuitous relief 146,339, a decrease of 9,489 and 7,652 upon the figures of last week respectively. In Mysore there has been no rain, and there is no change in prospects; the number on relief works for the week ending the 9th instant was 46,203, and on gratuitous relief 3,648; the former is more by 1,974 and the latter less by 127 than in the previous week. From Bombay cloudy weather and rain are reported from Sind; elsewhere there has been no rain, and the harvest is beginning. In the Central Provinces the weather is now clear; the *rabi* has suffered considerably in several districts from blight, frost and insects; but prospects are now fair. In Berar the reaping of the *rabi* progresses. No rain has fallen in Central India, where prospects are fair. In Rajputana there has been a little rain in Ajmere and Ulwur; prospects are favourable. In Bengal there was almost general rain on the 11th and 12th; the *rabi* crops generally promise well. In Assam there has been some rain. In British Burma the harvest still continues in Arakan and parts of the Pegu division. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh no rain has fallen during the week, though the weather is still somewhat cloudy and unsettled; the general condition of the crops is good. In the Punjab there has been no rain, though it is still cloudy in some districts; prospects are favourable, but more rain will cause damage.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—		
Ganjam (Feb. 14th)	*Nil*	Rice 9·55, *raggi* 14·4, *cholum* 14·76, *cumboo* 14·56; average number daily fed at Berhampur, Aska, and Purushottampur 256.
Vizagapatam („ 18th)	*Nil*	Rice 8·6, *cholum* 13·3, *raggi* 14·3, *cumboo* 16·4; pasture and drinking water diminishing.
Godavery („ „)	*Nil*	Rice 8·26, *cholum* 15·70, *raggi* 15·49, *cumboo* 16·93; crops generally good, though slightly suffering from blight in some places; harvest of *cholum* completed, outturn ½ to ¾; anicut planked up, water stands two inches above stone crest.
Kistna („ 14th)	*Nil*	Rice 7·38, *cholum* 12·38, *raggi* 13·41, *cumboo* 12·34; on works 968; sick in relief hospitals 41; *raggi* under wells and maize growing well; Bengal gram, castor and cotton still bad in places; *varagu*, horse gram and castor are being harvested; outturn of *varagu* ½ to ¾ and of the others ¼ to ½.
Nellore („ 16th)	*Nil*	Rice 7·62, *cholum* 11·21, *raggi* 12·35, *cumboo* 11·62; on Public Works Department works 9,759; canal 16,988; in camps about 2,265; on village relief 925; crops fair, but suffering in parts from insects and blight.
Cuddapah („ 15th)	...	Rice 7·57, *cholum* 12·93, *raggi* 13·53, *cumboo* 13·53; on works 2,378; children 211; camps 2,134; village relief 4,919; paddy, *raggi* and *cholum* being harvested in parts, outturn more than ½.
Bellary („ 16th)	*Nil*	Rice 8·31, *cholum* 11·38, *raggi* 11·56, *cumboo* 10·79; on works 2,888; camps 1,806; village relief 4,118; sowing of second-crop paddy still in progress; standing crops—second-crop paddy, pulses, horse-gram, Bengal gram, oil-seeds and cotton—generally thriving; white *cholum* crop has been damaged by insects to a considerable extent.
Kurnool („ „)	*Nil*	Rice 9·17, *cholum* 13·33, *raggi* 14·21, *cumboo* 12·37; on works 199; children 95; in camps 366; village relief 10,297; *cholum* being harvested.
North Arcot („ 15th)	*Nil*	Rice 9·0, *cholum* 10·5, *raggi* 10·2, *cumboo* 10·3, wheat 8·0; on works 25,630; children 2,468; in camps and houses 10,872; on village relief 13,108; crops affected with blight and insects in some places, withering in some taluks; harvest of paddy, *raggi* and *cholum*, outturn poor.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—continued.		
South Arcot ...	*Nil*	Rice 11·0, *cholum* 15·12, *raggi* 13·46, *cumboo* 14·71; on works, Revenue Department, 1,120, Professional 665; in camps 2,105; villages 7,467; crops generally good; want of rain felt in parts; *cholum, raggi, varagu* and paddy harvested, outturn tolerable.
Tanjore (Feb. 16th)	*Nil*	Rice 10·72, *cholum* 14·89, *raggi* 16·41, *cumboo* 14·27; rivers very low; wet crops thriving, dry in good condition; harvest, wet, *semba*, dry *varagu, dholl*, &c., outturn ¼ to full.
Trichinopoly („ „)	*Nil*	Rice 10·14, *cholum* 25·20, *raggi* 14·84, *cumboo* 18·08; on works 1,836; children 303; in camps 163; village relief 169; paddy, *cholum*, horse-gram and *varagu* harvested, outturn between a 6 and 12 anna crop.
Madura („ „)	*Nil*	Rice 11·16, *raggi* 16·05, *cumboo* 22·60; on works 321; children 267; in camps 1,437; village relief 992; paddy being harvested in all places, yield below the averge; crops slightly injured by insects in Peracolam.
Tinnevelly („ „)	*Nil*	Rice 10·65, *raggi* 21·30, *cumboo* 25·35; camps and houses 13; village relief 54; crops generally good except those attacked by locusts and insects; harvest in parts, outturn poor.
Coimbatore („ „)	*Nil*	Rice 9·63, *cholum* 13·58, *raggi* 13·89, *cumboo* 20·86; on works 29,544; camps and houses 6,607; children 955; village relief 6,682; crops, paddy tolerable and cotton promising; dry grains damaged by insects in parts of 6 taluks; harvest of paddy, *cholum cumboo* and horse-gram, outturn ¼ to full.
Nilgiris („ „)	*Nil*	Rice 8·17, *cholum* 10·82, *raggi* 10·89, *cumboo* 18·76.
Salem („ 18th)	*Nil*	Rice 8·30, *raggi* 10·68, *cumboo* 12·51, *cholum* 10·94; on works 32,850; camps 7,370; village relief 15,170; harvest of paddy and *raggi*, outturn ½ to ¾.
South Canara („ 16th)	*Nil*	Rice 11·97, *raggi* 12·79; second rice crop harvested in most parts, outturn good except in Kundapur; third rice crop cultivation commenced.
Malabar („ „)	*Nil*	Rice 10·56, *raggi* 12·99; rain not needed; harvesting second crop almost over, outturn above average; prospects good.
Chingleput („ „)	*Nil*	Rice 9·25, *raggi* 11·53, *cumboo* 11·88, *cholum* 12·67; on works 2,542; children 461; camps 1,580; village relief 34,914; crops, where water is available, in fair condition, in other places beginning to wither; *kar, samba, raggi, cumboo* and *gingelly* harvested in parts, outturn from ¼ to ¾, *raggi* in Chingleput taluk full.
Madras („ 19th)	*Nil*	Rice 7·3, *raggi* 9·97, *cholum* 9·8. *General Remarks.*—General prospects continue unchanged; prices fluctuating with general upward tendency; total number on works 132,062; total number gratuitously fed 146,339; exports of grain by rail from Madras during the week ending the 16th instant 1,493 tons.
Bombay—(Feb. 20th)		
Sind—		
Kurrachee ...	·08 in Kotri; 1·0 in Dádu; 1·14 in Johi; 1·60 in Sehwan; 1·80 in Mánjhand.	River falling; encroachment at Pinjari mouth still going on.
Shikárpur ...	...	*Matar* crops damaged by insects in Kambar taluka; river rising sixtenths against five sixths last year; no fresh cases of small-pox in talukas Shikárpur and Kambar; 3 cases in Garhi Yásin out of which 1 fatal; fresh cases in other parts of Lárkána taluka, 5 deaths in Lárkána town; chicken-pox in 3, and cattle disease in 5 talukas; slight fever prevalent; weather cloudy; rain expected.
Hyderabad ...	...	One case of small-pox in Tando Alahyar; weather sultry; sky overcast.
Upper Sind Frontier ...	...	Weather cloudy; high winds, injurious to *rabi* crops; health fair.
Guzerat—		
Ahmedabad ...	...	No change.
Surat ...	...	Ten deaths from cholera at Surat.
Khandesh and Násik—		
Khandesh ...	...	No change.
Násik ...	...	*Rabi* fair in 6 talukas, other 6 generally bad; fever in 4 talukas; water scarce.
Konkan—		
Tanna ...	...	*Rabi* crops thriving; fever prevailing.
Colába (Feb. 18th)	...	Weather cold; public health good except in 3 talukas where slight fever prevails; *rabi* crops healthy.
Ratnágiri („ 12th)	...	Dry season; crops slightly damaged by blight; 8 deaths from cholera in Chiplun and 5 in Dápoli talukas; slight cattle disease in the latter taluka.
Deccan—		
Poona ...	...	No change.
Ahmednagar ...	...	Fever and ague prevalent in Nagar.
Sholapur ...	...	No change.
Satara ...	...	*Rabi* middling; reaping commenced; fever prevalent.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—continued.		
Southern Mahratta Country.		
Belgaum ...	...	No change.
Kanara ...	...	Weather fair; 4 deaths from cholera.
Kaládgi ...	...	*Rabi* being harvested in 3 talukas; ague continues.
Kattywar and Gaekwar's Territory.		
Rájkot ...	...	Weather hot; small-pox at Nawánagar; famine prices on grain prevailing.
Baroda ...	...	No change.
		General Remarks.—Smart showers in parts of Sind; no particular change elsewhere.
Bengal—(Feb. 19th)		
Chittagong ...	A slight sprinkling in the morning and a smart shower in the night of the 12th; few drops at Sadar Station.	Weather cloudy and hot till 12th instant; south wind blew from 10th to 12th, it is now northerly again; the cold-weather crops are doing well; price of rice is from 11 to 13 seers per rupee, in the south it is from 12 to 16 seers.
Noakholly ...	0·7	Weather unusually warm until the evening of the 12th instant, when there were thunderstorm and rain; pulses, chillies, &c., are progressing favourably; the stubbles are being ploughed in or burnt up and ploughed in; ploughing for the early rice crop is going on actively everywhere; public health is good.
Chittagong Hill Tracts...	0·2	Weather seasonable, cloudy; slight fall of rain on the 12th instant; the hillmen are busily engaged in cutting jungle for jooming; tobacco is not favourably reported of, owing to want of rain.
Hill Tipperah ...	0·47	Weather cloudy and unsettled for the greater part of the week; slight rain on the 12th; no change in the state and prospects of the crops since last report.
Backergunge ...	0·8	All is well, but there is a little sporadic sickness.
Furreedpore ...	0·23	There was slight rain in the early part of the week, since when the weather has been cooler; some benefit has been afforded by the rain, but more is required; there was a fall of hail in Madareepore, but it is not reported that much damage has been done; the general prospects of the crops are fair.
Dacca ...	*Nil*	Weather very much cooler since the rain of last week; rain has done good, but more is required.
Mymensingh ...	1·44	Weather seasonable; there was a storm with a heavy fall of rain and hailstone on the 12th instant; state and prospects of the crops are favourable; the rain has done much good to the crops.
Tipperah ...	0·20	Storm of wind and rain on the 12th instant; during the rest of the week the weather was cloudy on one or two days and fine on the other days; prospects of *boro dhan* are good; *kalai* is yielding a good outturn; the outturn of mustard is below the average.
24-Pergunnahs ...	*Nil*	Weather cooler; state and prospects of the crops are good; general health is fair.
Jessore ...	0·29	Weather getting warmer; the rain of the 12th instant was general; prospects are fair; hail fell on 11th and 12th at Bagirhat, and is said to have damaged the *boro* plants.
Nuddea ...	A little rain almost everywhere in the district.	The weather has become much cooler and more seasonable; the harvest of the cold-weather crops continues; the outturn is not very good.
Moorshedabad ...	0·26	Weather seasonable; some slight injury has been done to the crops by rain and hail, particularly in Gowas, but generally they promise well; cholera still prevails in parts of the district.
Pubna ...	0·08	Weather fine and seasonable; thunder, wind, and a little rain on the 12th instant; the prospects of the *rabi* crops appear to be promising; the harvesting of *huldi* is still going on; cholera has again appeared in the Pubna town, there were 5 cases, out of which 4 have proved fatal.
Rajshahye ...	0·41	There has been rain throughout the district in the early part of the week, which has been of great benefit to the crops on the ground; the weather subsequently became colder for the time; fever is still prevalent; a few cases of cholera has been reported from Lalpore.
Bogra ...	1·56	There was a heavy shower of rain accompanied with hailstones on the 12th instant; the weather has since been much cooled; the hailstones have done some injury to the *rabi* crops now on the ground, but the rain is calculated to facilitate the ploughing of the lands for the *aus*; price of rice was almost stationary during the week; cholera is on the decrease, and small-pox has disappeared.
Dinagepore ...	*Nil*	Weather stormy; ploughing for the spring crops is being carried on.
Rungpore ...	*Nil*	A slight thunderstorm on the night of the 11th instant; the late slight rain has been good for ploughing and for the tobacco crop; there is little else on the ground.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—continued.		
Cooch Behar ...	0·67	Since the 11th instant the weather has become cool and pleasant; the rain which fell on the 11th and 12th has done much good to tobacco, *cheena*, *kaon*, wheat, barley, and other cold-weather crops, and there is now every prospect of a good harvest; mustard is being gathered in many places; lands are being ploughed for *bitree dhan*, and the late fall of rain is very seasonable for this crop; public health continues good.
Jalpáiguri ...	*Nil*	Rain having fallen, the weather is once more cool and pleasant; the *haimanti* rice crop has been fairly good; land is now being prepared for *bhadoi dhan*; tobacco promises well; sugarcane is being cut; the crop is not particularly good.
Darjeeling ...	0·31 Rain also fell in the terai of this district.	Mostly foggy, chilly weather; snow fell in the adjacent hills and a little rain in the station; the minor crops throughout the district are doing well; there are no crops of importance on the ground at present.
Midnapore ...	Slight rain in some places.	Weather generally cloudy, getting warm; state and prospects of the crops are fair, but rain is said to be required in some places for the standing crops.
Howrah ...	0·03	Weather cooler than last week; the few crops on the ground are good; a little preparation of land is going on.
Hooghly ...	Slight rain with hail on the night of the 11th instant.	Weather cooler than last week; the harvest of potato, peas, and *moosari* is going on; mangoes are in blossom; public health is normal; cattle disease has abated.
Burdwan ...	*Nil*	*Rabi* crops are being reaped; state of the cotton plants is good; cholera has not as yet abated in Culna and Bood-Bood sub-divisions; it has made its appearance at Cutwa.
Bankoora ...	0·03	Weather slightly rainy in the beginning of the week, now it is become cool again; full crops are expected.
Beerbhoom ...	0·54 A little rain all over the district.	Weather colder than last week; rain has benefited the standing winter crops.
Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	0·12 Rain and hail have been reported from Godda & Rajmehal.	Weather colder and more windy; the hail has done some mischief.
Bhágalpur ...	*Nil*	Weather stormy on the night of the 11th and morning of the 12th; since then it has been cold and dry, with heavy dews at night; the rain has done much good to the standing *rabi* crops, but some damage to the mango crop is anticipated; prices have a downward tendency; health is good.
Monghyr ...	*Nil*	West winds prevailing; nights are cool; state and prospects of the crops are good.
Purneah ...	*Nil*	West wind prevailing, but weather cool; the rainfall of last week has been general; it was heavy, attended with hail in the southern and eastern parts; it has been very beneficial for the ploughing and sowing; the tobacco crop in Arrareah is said to be good.
Maldah ...	0·56	In the first part of the week there was fall of rain in several places, and in some the fall was attended with hailstones; the weather since is very fair; the wheat, barley, *moong*, and *mutter* plants are thriving, though in some places they have been partially injured by the late fall of hailstones; the *boro* is under transplantation; public health is still improving.
Durbhunga ...	*Nil*	Weather warm and seasonable; no change in the state and prospects of the crops since last report.
Mozufferpore ...	Heavy rain in Seetamurhee sub-division on 11th.	Weather fine and cool; owing to the good prospects of the *rabi*, the prices of food-grains in the *Sadar* sub-division have fallen a little; in the Hajeepore sub-division the *rabi* is doing well; in the Seetamurhee sub-division rain has done some harm to *rahur*, *khasari*, &c.; some hail fall also has been reported from the south of Seetamurhee.
Sarun ...	0·10 There has been slight rain in most parts of the district on the 10th and 11th instant, and a regular down pour at Gopálganj.	Weather cloudy at the beginning of the week, the last part clear, and sun gradually getting hot; high cold west wind during the day; the prospects of the *rabi* crops continue favourable; the sub-divisional officer of Gopálganj has reported that throughout his sub-division there is every prospect of an average harvest; in many places considerable damage has been done to the poppy plant by *moorka*: about 1,000 bighas of plant have been destroyed, which would have yielded about 120 maunds of opium; the Sub-Deputy Opium Agents have been asked to report further regarding the damage done to the poppy crop; the Manager of the *Hathuwa* Raj Estate, who has just come in from camp, reports very favourably of the crops in that part of the district, in which, but for the winter rains, severe distress might have been looked for; the prospects of sugarcane and indigo have improved owing to the late rainfall.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—continued.		
Chumparun ...	*Nil*	The sky is overcast; weather is becoming warmer during the day; the slight shower of rain on the 10th instant has largely benefited the *rabi* and poppy crops, in consequence of which the prices of food grains have been lowered a little.
Patna ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonably cold; prospects of the crops are good; health is good.
Gya ...	0·21	Weather cooler since the rain, with high wind prevailing; maximum thermometer in the shade 88·8°; insects continue to do damage in parts of the district; reaping of *kurthi*, *kerao*, mustard and *masur* has commenced, and sugarcane is being planted; prices continue to rule high, and jungle produce is in parts being consumed as food.
Shahabad ...	A slight thundershower in Arrah on the 11th; ·20 at Buxar on the 12th; slight showers at Bhubooah on the 11th.	Weather at present fine, with west winds; the crops in Bhubooah are flourishing, except those sown early, which have been injured by frost; poppy is good every where, but it is late; prices are rising in Bhubooah; no return from Sasseram.
Hazáribágh ...	0·32	Weather cooler again after the rain; the rain, which was accompanied by a little hail, is reported to have damaged the prospects of the *mohwa* and mango crops.
Lohardugga ...	0·05	Weather seasonable; the outturn of the *rabi* crops has not been so good as usual in the Sadar sub-division, and in the Palamow sub-division it is reported to be considerably below the average.
Manbhoom ...	0·40	Weather seasonable; bad accounts have been received of the condition of the people in the west of the district; there can be no doubt of the badness of the season; in the north-west and west of the district the *mohwa* harvest, if plentiful, will do much to avert distress.
Singbhoom ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; nothing to report about the crops; the district is healthy.
Balasore ...	*Nil*	Weather at present fine; the condition of the crops is satisfactory; fever in the north has abated; sporadic cholera still exists.
Cuttack ...	*Nil*	Weather fine, and less warm than last week; the reaping of *sarad* crop is over; *dalua* crop is in ear in some places; public health is on the whole good.
Pooree ...	*Nil*	Weather warm for the season; *sarad* rice is being harvested; *dalua* rice is progressing well in the low-lying lands; *moong* and *kalai* promise well; *kulthi* is being harvested, but the outturn is not a good one for want of rain; there was a shower of rain on the 6th instant in the tracts between the Chilka and the sea which has done good to the *mandia* crop; prospects are better now in that part of the country, owing to the numerous tanks which have been dug and deepened; common rice is selling at $15\frac{3}{4}$ to 21 seers for the rupee, but in the salt tracts the rates are $11\frac{1}{16}$ to $13\frac{9}{16}$ seers; export of rice to the Madras Presidency continues; public health is good. *General Remarks.*—The rain of the 11th and 12th instant appears to have been almost general; the standing crops on the whole promise well, though some slight damage seems to have been done to them by hailstones; the preparations for the sowing of early rice have been much facilitated by the rain; insects continue to do damage in parts of Gya, and considerable injury has been done by the *moorka* to the poppy crop in Sarun; the Chilka tracts of Pooree had a shower on the 6th, which has benefited the *mandia* crop; the prospects there are now reported better owing to the numerous tanks which have been dug and deepened; the reports from Chota Nagpore are not favourable; the prospects of the *mohwa* and mango in Hazáribágh have been spoiled by rain and hail, and the outturn of the *rabi* crops in Palamow sub-division is said to be considerably below the average; there is also some pressure reported in West Manbhoom and much depends on the coming *mohwa* harvest; prices still continue to rule high in several districts, but in some they are said to have a downward tendency owing to the good prospects of the *rabi* crops.
N. W. P. and Oudh— (Feb. 20th)		
Benares (Feb. 19th)	...	Prospects continue favourable.
Allahabad („ „)	...	No change.
Jhánsi („ 20th)	...	Weather fine; prices falling; wheat and gram at 12 seers per rupee since 19th.
Agra („ 19th)	*Nil*	Hail fell about Jalesar on the 11th; blight has appeared in 6 parganas.
Meerut („ 20th)	...	Prices slightly higher; weather cloudy but crop prospects as yet good.
Bareilly („ „)	*Nil*	Weather still unsettled.
Lucknow („ „)	...	Prospects good; a good deal of distress; relief works started in the city and district.
Partabgarh („ 16th)	*Nil*	Prospects good.
Sitapur („ 20th)	...	Weather cloudy; clear weather much needed.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
N. W. P. & Oudh—contd.		
Fyzabad (Feb. 20th)	*Nil*	Hail damaged crops in some parts; prices high.
		General Remarks.—The weather is still somewhat cloudy and unsettled, but no rain has fallen during the last week; hail is reported in the Agra and Fyzabad districts; the general condition of the crops is good.
Punjab—(Feb. 19th)—		
Delhi ...	*Nil*	Agricultural prospects very good; small-pox still prevalent; slight fall in prices of some of the grains.
Hissar ...	*Nil*	Weather cold and cloudy; crops are thriving after rain of last week; fodder still scarce; slight fall in prices of food grains throughout the division; health good.
Umballa ...	*Nil*	Crops and health good.
Jullundur ...	*Nil*	
Amritsar ...	*Nil*	*Rabi* prospects good; small-pox abating; slight fall in prices of some of the grains.
Lahore ...	*Nil*	State of crops and health of district good.
Ráwalpindi ...	*Nil*	Agricultural prospects and public health good.
Mooltan ...	*Nil*	Health and state of crops good; a rise in price of some of the grains this week.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	*Nil*	State of crops favourable; health good.
Pesháwar ...	*Nil*	Crops are suffering from late rains; weather still cloudy and prospects are bad.
		General Remarks.—Agricultural prospects may still be considered favourable throughout the province, but a further rainfall in the northern districts, of which there are fears while the cloudy weather lasts, will damage the crops.
Central Provinces—(Feb. 20th).		
Upper Godávari (Feb. 16th).	...	Hot; *rabi* cutting and *kharif* threshing continue, outturn satisfactory: prices steady.
Sambalpur ...	...	Clear, warm; harvest completed; health good.
Biláspur ...	...	Clear; *rabi* favourable; fever continues; prices rising owing to export.
Raipur ...	...	Clear, close; *rabi* injured in places; measles and cattle disease prevalent; prices risen considerably owing to exports.
Bálaghát ...	...	Clear, hot; *rabi* reaping and threshing in progress; health good; prices stationary.
Chhindwára ...	...	Clear; *rabi* favourable; fever continues; prices rising.
Chánda (Feb. 17th)	...	Clear; nights cool, days hot; prospects favourable; health good; prices rising.
Betúl („ 18th)	...	Cool; *rabi* damaged in places by previous week's rain and hail; wheat good; fever continues; prices rising.
Bhandára („ 19th)	...	Clear; nights cool, days hot; *rabi* suffered considerably from last rain and cloudy weather; fever and small-pox continue; prices rising.
Nágpur („ 20th)	...	Clear; days hot, nights cool; *kharif* threshing nearly completed; *rabi* harvest continues; small-pox prevalent; prices rising.
Wardha ...	...	*Rabi* harvesting; small-pox and cattle disease continue; prices rising;
Nimár ...	...	Sultry; prospects of *rabi* injured; small-pox and cattle disease continue; prices risen.
Hoshangabad ...	...	Warm; slight small-pox; no cholera cases since last report.
Narsinghpur ...	...	Prospects of wheat fair; health good; prices unchanged.
Jubbulpore ...	...	Clear, warm; *rabi* harvesting; health good; prices high but stationary.
Saugor ...	...	Prospects of *rabi* fair, wheat excellent; health good; prices rising; exports north.
Seoni ...	...	Wheat heavily affected by blight, linseed grain injured by frost and insects; prospects of *rabi* poor.
Damoh ...	...	Prospects of *rabi* fair; prices steady.
Mandla ...	...	Prospects of *rabi* good; prices rising owing to exports north.
		General Remarks.—*Rabi* suffered considerably in some districts from blight, frost and insects, particularly at Seoni; general prospects fair; prices risen considerably owing to exports towards Bombay and the North-Western Provinces.
British Burma. (Feb. 20th.)		
Arakan Division ...	...	Public health good; paddy crops being reaped; outturn good everywhere.
Pegu Division.		
Rangoon ...	...	Public health generally good; 4 deaths from cholera at Thamine and Bingoon; price of paddy continues high owing to large demand; reaping being carried on rapidly; several deaths among cattle from diarrhœa, suffering also from sore-throat.
Thonkwa ...	...	Health generally good; cholera in Thonkwa and Maoobin, 3 deaths in Maoobin; reaping completed, outturn excellent.
Bassein ...	...	Public health good; slight cholera.
Henzada ...	...	One death from cholera in Henzada town 30 in Okpho township.
Prome ...	...	Six deaths from cholera in Prome, 5 in Mahathaman, 2 in Shwedoung.
Thayetmyo ..	...	Public health good.
Tenasserim Division ...	...	Public health fair; crops reaped.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Assam—		
Gaubáti (Feb. 20th)	·24	Weather unsettled; rain threatening; land being taken up for *asu* cultivation.
Sylhet („ „)	*Nil*	A severe storm in south of district on 13th did some damage; dry crops being reaped; ploughing going on; weather cloudy.
Mysore and Coorg—(Feb. 20th)	...	No change in prospects; for week ending 9th, on civil relief works 4,546, on professional department works 41,657, and gratuitously relieved 3,648.
Hyderabad Assigned Districts—		
Amráoti (Feb. 20th)	...	*Rabi* crops favourable; reaping continued.
Central India—		
Indore (Feb. 19th).	...	Weather hot; crops fair; water scarce.
Rajputana—		
Jodhpore (Feb. 18th)	...	Crops doing well; weather cool.
Jhallawar („ 14th)	...	Small-pox continues.
Deoli („ 18th)	*Nil*	Health good; prospects favourable; weather cloudy.
Kotah („ „)	Past week ·1 in Deoli. ·14	
Tonk („ „)		
Shahpoora („ „)		
Ajmere („ 20th)	Slight sprinkle in small portion of district.	Prospects unchanged; prices rising.
Ulwur . („ „)	Slight rain in parts.	*Rabi* prospects favourable; good deal small-pox at Ulwur.
Jeypore („ „)	*Nil*	Crops progressing favourably; health good.

ERRATUM.—On page 289 of the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*, of the 16th instant, opposite North Arcot, for "*raggi* 18·5" read "10·5."

G. H. M. BATTEN,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

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OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

(TELEGRAPH.)

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN TRAFFIC FOR THE MONTH OF OCTOBER 1877.

CLASS OF MESSAGES.	ROUTE.														TOTAL.	
	WEST.								EAST.							
	VIA TEHERAN.		VIA TURKEY.		PERSIAN GULF.		VIA SUEZ.		VIA AMUR.		VIA MADRAS.		NATIVE BURMA.			
	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.
INDIAN.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.
Sent ...	1,095	8,687 11	140	676 12	49	179 14	3,539	17,745 11	22	76 11	662	2,846 1	348	533 9	5,855	30,746 5
Received ...	824	4,498 1	97	459 9	64	260 8	3,434	12,639 3	11	22 8	638	2,486 7	403	401 14	5,471	20,768 2
TOTAL ...	1,919	13,185 12	237	1,136 5	113	440 6	6,973	30,384 14	33	99 3	1,300	5,332 8	751	935 7	11,326	51,514 7
TRANSIT.																
From East to West ...	9	66 0	...	...	4	22 2	1,628	8,667 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,641	8,755 13
From West to East ...	130	543 1	31	120 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,667	8,982 4	...	...	1,828	9,645 12
From West to West ...	...	...	*1	10 9	†5	13 8	‡5	27 3	...	...	....	...	...	...	11	51 4
From East to East ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6 15	1	6 15
TOTAL ...	139	609 1	32	131 0	9	35 10	1,633	8,694 14	...	...	1,667	8,982 4	1	6 15	3,481	18,459 12
													GRAND TOTAL ...		14,807	69,974 3

* Aden to Baghdad.
† Aden to Bushire.
‡ Bushire to Aden and Jask to Aden.

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN TRAFFIC WITH INDIA BY THE INDO-EUROPEAN AND RED SEA ROUTES FOR THE MONTH OF OCTOBER 1877.

ROUTE.		NUMBER OF MESSAGES BY EACH ROUTE (EXCLUSIVE OF TRANSIT).			PERCENTAGE OF NUMBER.		
		To India.	From India.	TOTAL.	To India.	From India.	TOTAL.
INDO-EUROPEAN	*Vid* Teheran	824	1,095	1,919	18·65	22·70	20·76
	„ Turkey	97	140	237	2·19	2·90	2·57
	Persian Gulf *vid* Karachi ...	64	49	113	1·45	1·02	1·22
RED SEA ...	*Vid* SUEZ	3,434	3,539	6,973	77·71	73·38	75·45
	TOTAL ...	4,419	4,823	9,242	100·00	100·00	100·00

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. LII OF 1877.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For the last 8 days of Dec. 1876.	For the last 9 days of Dec. 1877.	Total from 1st January to 31st Dec. 1876.	Total from 1st January to 31st Dec. 1877.	Total Increase in 1877.	Total Decrease in 1877.
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2nd Feb. 1878	East Indian, Main ...	10,88,439	9,89,151	3,28,38,363	3,95,68,661	67,30,298	...
Ditto ...	Ditto, Jabalpur	1,47,012	1,18,163	26,74,574	46,04,140	19,29,566	...
Ditto ...	Eastern Bengal ...	91,991	1,04,739	33,01,376	43,52,371	10,50,995	...
Ditto ...	Oudh and Rohilkhand	84,077	1,08,904	33,80,258	42,31,057	8,50,799	...
26th Jan. 1878	Sind, Punjab & Delhi	1,84,120	2,58,051	79,73,245	97,07,080	17,33,835	...
19th ditto ...	Madras ...	2,03,211	1,76,440	70,41,631	98,99,486	28,57,855	...
Ditto ...	South Indian ...	40,914	1,20,963	19,49,555	32,31,794	12,82,239	...
2nd Feb. 1878	Great Indian Peninsula	5,76,490	10,85,975	2,41,51,864	3,26,58,173	85,06,309	...
Ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	1,68,489	2,24,942	66,97,854	76,65,136	9,67,282	...
	TOTAL ...	25,84,743	31,87,328	9,00,08,720	11,59,17,898	2,59,09,178	...
	State.						
2nd Feb. 1878	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	2,550	2,850	98,343	1,18,486	20,143	...
Ditto ...	Nalhati ...	2,036	2,279	75,201	89,276	14,075	...
26th Jan. 1878	Rajputana ...	1,30,367	1,42,268	23,20,594	26,94,383	3,64,789	...
2nd Feb. 1878	Holkar ...	7,626	14,253	3,78,519	3,93,565	15,046	...
First 5 days of Jan. 1878.	Khamgaon ...	627	1,215	(*a*)32,282	(*b*)51,006	18,724	...
Ditto ...	Amraoti ...	1,719	2,891	69,496	74,162	4,666	...
Ditto ...	Wardha Valley ...	924	2,326	(*c*)20,882	76,742	55,860	...
Ditto ...	Nizam's ...	25,113	29,167	5,81,735	8,30,556	2,48,821	...
26th Jan. 1878	Tirhut ...	17,217	10,228	1,70,485	2,96,778	1,17,293	...
Last 2 days of Dec. 1877.	Punjab Northern ...	11,891	8,295	4,76,841	6,84,667	2,08,826	...
2nd Feb. 1878	Neemuch ...	1,187	3,032	(*d*)22,568	78,477	55,909	...
12th Jan. 1878	Northern Bengal ...	...	2,285	...	(*e*)40,811	40,811	...
First 5 days of Jan. 1878.	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ...	...	6,654	...	(*f*)3,33,027	3,33,027	...
	TOTAL ...	2,01,257	2,27,743	42,63,946	57,61,936	14,97,990	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	27,86,000	34,15,071	9,42,72,666	12,16,79,834	2,74,07,168	...
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE ..			4,59,38,349*	5,64,35,107†	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS ...			4,83,34,317	6,52,44,727	1,69,10,410	...

(*a*)—Total receipts from 1st January to 15th July, and from 15th to 31st December 1876.
(*b*)—Total receipts from 1st January to 31st August, and from 15th November to 31st December 1877.
(*c*)—Total receipts from 1st January to 3rd June, and from 5th to 31st December 1876
(*d*)—Total receipts from 3rd August to 31st December 1876.
(*e*)—Total receipts from 28th August to 31st December 1877.
(*f*) Total receipts from 2nd May to 31st December 1877.
* Actual expenditure.
† Based on percentage of total working expenses to total receipts (all lines) as shown in the Budget Estimates for 1877-78.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

CONSOLIDATION OF SALARIES IN THE SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

Nos. 107-108.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, dated Calcutta, the 25th February 1878.

[SURVEYS.]

READ the following papers regarding the consolidation of salaries in the Survey Department :—

Memorandum to the Financial Department, No. 731, dated the 31st October 1873.
Proceedings of the Financial Department, No. 3235, dated the 27th November 1873.
Letters to the Surveyor-General of India and Superintendent of the Great Trigonometrical Survey, Nos. 812 and 813, dated the 13th December 1873.
Letters to the Surveyor-General of India, Nos. 122, dated the 27th February, and 180, dated the 6th April 1874.
Letters to the Surveyor-General of India, Nos. 227 and 244, dated the 30th April and 5th May 1874.
Letter from the Officiating Surveyor-General of India, No. 195F., dated the 16th July 1874.

Read also the following papers regarding reductions in the Survey Department :—

Letters to the Surveyor-General of India and the Superintendent of the Great Trigonometrical Survey, Nos. 598 and 599, dated the 30th August 1875.
Letter from the Superintendent of the Great Trigonometrical Survey, No. 84-1161, dated the 21st September 1875.
Letter to the Superintendent of the Great Trigonometrical Survey, No. 725, dated the 6th October 1875.
Letter from the Surveyor-General of India, No. 680F., dated the 15th September 1875.
Letter to the Surveyor-General of India, No. 696, dated the 27th September 1875.
Letter to the Surveyor-General of India, No. 712, dated the 30th September 1875.
Letter from the Surveyor-General of India, No. 920F., dated the 26th October 1875.
Letter to the Surveyor-General of India, No. 847, dated the 26th November 1875.
Despatch to the Secretary of State, No. 46, dated the 17th December 1875.
Letter to the Surveyor-General of India, No. 91, dated the 22nd January 1876.
Letter from the Surveyor-General of India, No. 270, dated the 5th February 1876.
Letter to the Surveyor-General of India, No. 155, dated the 16th February 1876.
Despatch from the Secretary of State, No. 3, dated the 24th February 1876.
Letter from the Surveyor-General of India, No. 102F., dated the 4th July 1876.
Letter to the Surveyor-General of India, No. 673, dated the 14th August 1876.
Despatch to the Secretary of State, No. 39, dated the 21st August 1876.
Despatch from the Secretary of State, No. 1, dated the 4th January 1877.
Letter from the Surveyor-General of India, No. 161F., dated the 26th May 1877.

RESOLUTION.—The old system of salaries in the Survey Department, based on a combination of military pay and allowances with staff salaries, having proved inconvenient, inasmuch as it resulted in some instances of junior officers drawing larger salaries than their seniors, while the civil members of the Department were placed at great disadvantage compared with their military colleagues, a scheme of consolidated salaries was substituted for it. This scheme came into operation from the commencement of 1874.

2. It was in force for a little more than a year and a half when the Government of India found it necessary, in consideration of the other demands on the public revenues, to reduce the annual cost of the Department to Rs. 20,00,000 or by over 4 lakhs of rupees.

3. The carrying out of this reduction in the expenditure of the Department has involved the absorption of a number of survey parties, and of several appointments in the different grades of the Department, and has also necessitated the stoppage of all promotion.

4. As the cost of the Department has now been brought down almost to the limit decided on, the Governor-General in Council is of opinion that the Department should be placed on a definite basis in view of the reductions that have been effected and in modification of the orders re-organising it.

5. His Excellency in Council has accordingly determined that the offices of Deputy Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents in the Topographical, Revenue, and Trigonometrical Branches shall be amalgamated into one list.

6. There are in the three branches 31 parties actually at work, requiring at least one officer to each party, and there are 7 officers employed at the two head-quarters offices at Calcutta and Dehra. These are not at present susceptible of reduction. Thus the number of officers required on duty cannot be less than 38. Some of the parties need more than one officer for the proper carrying on of the work, *e.g.*, for a cadastral survey party two officers are absolutely necessary. It is estimated that on the average there should be 10 officers on duty in excess of the 38, making an effective strength of 48. Adding one-fourth for absentees, the entire strength of the Department is 60. The Governor-General in Council is pleased to distribute this number as follows :—

4 Deputy Superintendents, 1st grade.
10 „ „ 2nd „
12 „ „ 3rd „
11 Assistant Superintendents, 1st grade.
11 „ „ 2nd „
12 „ „ 3rd „

7. No officer shall be brought in to officiate unless the number of effective officers available is less than 48.

8. The nominal list attached to this Resolution has been arranged on a strict calculation of the seniority of each officer taken on the mean of his length of service in the above grades and of the period since his last promotion. The only exceptions are in the cases in which this calculation would reverse the present relative position of officers in the same branch of the department, and in those of Mr. James and Captain Waterhouse who, in accordance with paragraph 7 of the orders in this Department, No. 731, dated the 31st October 1873, are placed next below Captain C. Strahan and Captain Holdich respectively.

9. In every Survey party in either of the three branches which may hereafter be reduced, the above scale shall be reduced by the complement of officers for each such party and by a corresponding proportion of the 12 extra officers. Any officers in excess of the sanctioned scale shall be held to be supernumeraries.

10. The Governor-General in Council has further resolved that the maximum salary to be drawn by a Deputy Superintendent shall be Rs. 1,600 per mensem, by whomsoever the office may be held.

11. All officers who may have received temporary promotion shall revert to their substantive rank whenever they become supernumeraries.

12. Temporary or officiating promotions shall be granted under the existing rules from grade to grade in a class and from class to class.

13. Should the salary of any officer be reduced under these orders below the substantive pay (including personal allowance, if any) to which he is at present entitled, the difference shall be made up to him by a personal allowance.

14. The number of absentees on furlough shall not exceed 20 per cent. of the entire strength.

15. The Surveyor-General shall perform, in addition to the duties hitherto attaching to the appointment, those of Superintendent in the Great Trigonometrical Survey, the separate post being abolished.

16. These orders shall take effect from the 1st January 1878.

ORDER:—Ordered, that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Surveyor-General of India, with the request that he will be good enough to take the necessary steps at once for carrying out its provisions.

Ordered also, that a copy be forwarded to the Financial Department.

Nominal List of officers of the Survey Department, as amalgamated with effect from the 1st January 1878.

Dy. Supdts., 1st grade ...	1. Colonel H. C. Johnstone, C.B., S.C. 2. Mr. J. B. Hennessey, M.A., F.R.S. 3. Lieut.-Colonel F. C. Anderson, S.C. 4. „ „ G. C. Depree, S.C.
Dy. Supdts., 2nd grade ...	5. Major H. R. Thuillier, R.E. 6. Lieut.-Colonel J. Macdonald, S.C. 7. „ „ C. T. Haig, R.E. 8. Major J. Herschel, R.E. 9. Mr. R. B. Smart. 10. Major J. Sconce, S.C. 11. Lieut.-Colonel B. R. Branfill, B.C. 12. Captain G. Strahan, R.E. 13. Major T. T. Carter, R.E. 14. „ D. Macdonald, S.C.
Dy. Supdts., 3rd grade ...	15. „ F. Coddington, S.C. 16. „ W. M. Campbell, R.E. 17. Captain R. V. Riddell, R.E. 18. „ C. Strahan, R.E. 19. Mr. J. O. N. James. 20. Captain W. Barron, S.C. 21. „ H. Trotter, R.E. 22. Major H. C. B. Tanner, Bo. S.C. 23. Mr. E. T. S. Johnson. 24. Captain W. J. Heaviside, R.E. 25. Major A. Pullan, S.C. 26. Captain D. C. Andrew, S.C.

Nominal List of officers of the Survey Department, as amalgamated with effect from the 1st January 1878—continued.

Asstt. Supdts., 1st grade ...	27. Major W. H. Wilkins, S.C. 28. Mr. J. Campbell. 29. Captain E. W. Samuells, S.C. 30. Major W. F. Badgley. 31. Captain J. E. Sandeman. 32. „ T. H. Holdich, R.E. 33. „ J. Waterhouse, S.C. 34. „ M. W. Rogers, R.E. 35. „ J. Hill, R.E. 36. „ H. Lees-Smith, S.C. 37. Mr. H. Horst.
Asstt. Supdts., 2nd grade ...	38. „ W. H. Cole. 39. „ H. B. Talbot. 40. Captain A. Baird, R.E. 41. „ J. R. McCullagh, R.E. 42. „ J. R. Wilmer, S.C. 43. Mr. J. McGill. 44. Captain H. S. Cowan, S.C. 45. „ E. H. Steel, S.C. 46. „ H. S. Hutchinson, S.C. 47. Mr. E. C. Barrett. 48. „ E. J. Jackson.
Asstt. Supdts., 3rd grade ...	49. Captain R. Beavan, S.C. 50. Lieutenant R. G. Woodthorpe, R.E. 51. „ E. P. Leach, R.E. 52. Mr. H. E. Gastrell. 53. „ W. Beverley. 54. „ G. H. Cooke. 55. Lieutenant H. T. Harman, R.E. 56. „ G. W. Martin, S.C. 57. „ A. J. C. Scott, S.C. 58. Mr. E. C. Ryall. 59. Lieutenant St. G. C. Gore, R.E. 60. „ J. R. Hobday, S.C.

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 Saturday, the 23rd February, 1878.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, G.M.S.I., *presiding*.
His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, C.S.I.
His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, G.C.B.
The Hon'ble Sir E. C. Bayley, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Sir A. J. Arbuthnot, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Sir J. Strachey, K.C.S.I.
Lieutenant-General the Hon'ble Sir E. B. Johnson, K.C.B.
The Hon'ble Whitley Stokes, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble B. W. Colvin.
The Hon'ble Mahárájá Jotíndra Mohan Tagore.
The Hon'ble T. C. Hope, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble T. H. Thornton, D.C.L., C.S.I.
The Hon'ble G. H. P. Evans.
The Hon'ble E. C. Morgan.
The Hon'ble F. R. Cockerell.

FERRIES (PANJÁB, NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH) BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES introduced the Bill to regulate Ferries in the Panjáb, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and moved that it be referred

to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Sir Andrew Clarke, the Hon'ble Messrs. Colvin and Thornton and the Mover. He said that he had already explained the circumstances under which the Local Governments of the Panjáb, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh considered legislation on the subject of Ferries to be necessary for the first of those Provinces and expedient for the others. The Bill which he now introduced was based upon the Burma Ferries Act, II of 1873, and the provisions of that Act had been followed as closely as the different circumstances and requirements of the Provinces with which this Bill dealt would permit.

Section 3 declared that the term 'ferry' included bridges of boats, as they often took the place of ferries in Northern India, and were managed in the same way as ferries properly so called.

There appeared to be no recognized private ferries in the Panjáb, but they existed in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. A clause had therefore been introduced in section 4, in accordance with the wishes of the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner, giving the Local Government power to take possession of private ferries and make them public; and section 5 prescribed the manner in which claims for compensation made by persons whose ferries were so taken by the Government were to be dealt with. This section followed the provisions of section 6 of Bengal Regulation VI of 1819.

Section 9 provided that arrears due by the lessee of a public ferry on account of his lease might be recovered as if they were arrears of land-revenue.

Section 13 provided that no person should use the approach to, or landing-place of, a public ferry without having paid the toll payable for crossing it.

By section 17 power was given to any person to compound for the tolls payable for the use of public ferries.

Sections 18 and 19 dealt with private ferries: the former empowered the Commissioner of the Division, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, to make rules for the maintenance of order and the safety of passengers and property: the latter declared that the tolls chargeable at such ferries should not exceed the highest rates fixed for similar public ferries.

The penalties generally had been increased in accordance with the wishes of the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces and Chief Commissioner of Oudh.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES also moved that the Bill be published in the *Government Gazette, Panjáb*, and the *Government Gazette, North-Western Provinces and Oudh*, in English and in such other languages as the Local Governments direct.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

PANJÁB LAWS ACT, 1872, AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES also moved that the Hon'ble Mr. Thornton be added to the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Panjáb Laws Act, 1872.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

SEA CUSTOMS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the levy of Sea Customs-duties.

INDIAN FOREST BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE also presented the final Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the law relating to the management and preservation of Government forests, to the transit of forest-produce, and to the duty leviable on timber.

The Council adjourned to Wednesday, the 6th March 1878.

CALCUTTA,
The 23rd February 1878.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Department.

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 FEBRUARY 1878.

GENERAL REMARKS.—In Madras no rain is reported; the harvest continues, with a poor outturn in most districts, but the condition of the standing crops is better; there has been a general rise in the price of rice and dry grains. The number on relief works is 140,006, and on gratuitous relief 142,564; the former is more by 7,944 and the latter less by 3,775 than last week. In Mysore the wet crops are generally in good condition; the number on works for the week ending the 16th ultimo was 46,968, and on gratuitous relief 3,585: the former is more by 765 and the latter less by 63 than in the previous week. From Bombay general showers in Sind are reported, but no rain elsewhere: the reaping of the *rabi* is progressing. In the Central Provinces the weather is now clear; the reaping of the *rabi* has begun; the crops have been injured by blight and frost in some districts, but prospects are generally fair; large exports to the North-Western Provinces and Bombay are reported. In Berar the reaping of the *rabi* continues; the crops are good. In Central India there has been no rain; scarcity of water is said to be severely felt. In Rajputana it is cloudy in the north: the cattle are suffering much from want of fodder in Ajmere and Jeypore; the *rabi* generally promises well. In Bengal there has been slight rain in a few of the Delta and Eastern districts; the prospects of the cold-weather crops are on the whole good; but the poppy crop has been damaged by blight in Sarun, and in parts of Chota Nagpore and the Sonthal Pergunnahs hail has injured the prospects of the *mahua* and mango crops. In Assam prospects appear to be good. In Burma the harvest is over: the outturn has been everywhere excellent. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh cloudy weather still continues, to the injury of the crops: in Meerut slight rain has fallen; in Bareilly the hail in the early part of February did serious damage; prospects are however still generally good; reaping has begun in the Eastern districts. In the Punjab there has been general rain in all districts except Delhi and Hissar, with hail in Amritsar; prospects are however still fairly good, except in the Peshâwar district.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—		
Ganjam (Feb. 21st)	*Nil*	Rice 9·05, *raggi* 14·13, *cholum* 14·43, *cumboo* 14·24; average number daily fed at Berhampore, Aska and Purushottampur 276
Vizagapatam („ 25th)	*Nil*	Rice 8·4, *cholum* 13·1, *raggi* 14·1, *cumboo* 15·8; pasture and drinking water diminishing.
Godavery („ „)	*Nil*	Rice 7·81, *cholum* 13·38, *raggi* 14·3, *cumboo* 14·22; crops generally good, though slightly suffering from blight; anicut planked up, water stands 3 inches above stone crest.
Kistna („ 21st)	*Nil*	Rice 7·05, *cholum* 11·48, *raggi* 12·73, *cumboo* 11·69; on works 711; sick in relief hospitals 45; standing crops fair; of all pulse grains Bengal gram seriously suffered from insects; *raggi* harvested in parts, outturn ¼ to ½; *varagu*, horse-gram, chillies and castor being harvested; cotton gathering commenced.
Nellore („ 23rd)	*Nil*	Rice 7·41, *cholum* 10·89, *raggi* 12·38, *cumboo* 10·96; on Public Works Department works 8,217; canal 15,813; in camps 1,845; village relief 1,669; crops fair, but suffering in parts from insects and blight.
Cuddapah	...	Rice 7·75, *cholum* 12·83, *raggi* 13·41, *cumboo* 13·08; on works 2,052; in camps 2,114; village relief 3,632; children 209; *raggi* harvested in Budwail taluk, outturn more than ¼.
Bellary („ 23rd)	*Nil*	Rice 7·92, *cholum* 11·25, *raggi* 11·09, *cumboo* 10·43; on works 3,845; in camps 1,743; village relief 3,586; sowing of second-crop paddy still in progress; standing crops, second-crop paddy, pulses, horse-gram, Bengal gram, oil-seeds and cotton generally thriving; white *cholum* crop has been damaged by insects to a considerable extent.
Kurnool („ „)	*Nil*	Rice 9·17, *cholum* 13·57, *raggi* 14·21, *cumboo* 12·52; on works 215; children 95; in camps 462; village relief 8,281; *cholum* being harvested.
North Arcot („ 22nd)	*Nil*	Rice 9·0, *cholum* 10·2, *raggi* 10·3, *cumboo* 10·2, wheat 8·2; on works 3,359; children 3,629; in camps and houses 11,156; on village relief 13,168; crops affected with blight and insects in some places, withering in some taluks; harvest of paddy, *raggi* and *cholum*, outturn poor.
South Arcot ...	*Nil*	Rice 10·93, *cholum* 15·0, *raggi* 13·47, *cumboo* 15·0; on works, Revenue Department 777, Professional 605; children 205; in camps 1,897; villages 3,897; crops generally good; want of rain felt in parts; *cholum*, *raggi*, *varagu* and paddy harvested, outturn tolerable.
Tanjore (Feb. 23rd)	*Nil*	Rice 10·89, *cholum* 14·74, *raggi* 15·95, *cumboo* 14·27; rivers very low; wet crops thriving, dry in good condition; harvest of *wet*, *samba*, dry, *varagu*, *dholl*, *keppai*, &c., outturn ½ to full.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—continued.		
Trichinopoly (Feb. 23rd)	*Nil*	Rice 10·21, *cholum* 25·20, *raggi* 14·32, *cumboo* 16·51; on works 1,708; children 302; in camps 148; village relief 320; standing crops generally good; harvests continue, outturn between a 4 and 12 anna crop.
Madura („ „)	*Nil*	Rice 10·71, *raggi* 15·27, *cumboo* 20·43; on works 250; children 288; in camps 1,038; village relief 582; paddy harvesting everywhere, yield below the average; crops injured by locusts and disease in Tirumangalum, Periculum, Madura and Palni.
Tinnevelly („ „)	*Nil*	Rice 10·20, *raggi* 21·45, *cumboo* 26·10; camps and houses 12; village relief 64; crops apparently good, except those attacked by locusts and insects; harvest continues, outturn poor.
Coimbatore („ „)	*Nil*	Rice 9·43, *cholum* 13·63, *raggi* 13·49, *cumboo* 20·43; on works 30,527; camps and houses 7,077; children 943; village relief 6,717; crops damaged by insects in parts; harvest of paddy, *cholum*, *cumboo* and horse-gram, outturn paddy ¼ to full; dry grains ⅛ to ¼.
Nilgiris („ „)	*Nil*	Rice 7·98, *cholum* 10·60, *raggi* 10·94, *cumboo* 18·76.
Salem („ 25th)	*Nil*	Rice 8·37, *raggi* 10·64, *cumboo* 12·21, *cholum* 10·61; on works 34,850; camps 6,260; village relief 18,420; harvest of paddy and *raggi*, outturn fair.
South Canara („ 23rd)	...	Rice 11·64, *raggi* 12·43; second rice crop harvested in most parts, outturn good except in Kundapur; third rice crop and dry grains being sown
Malábar („ „)	*Nil*	Rice 10·21, *raggi* 12·16; rain not needed; harvesting second crop almost over, outturn above average; prospects good.
Chingleput („ „)	*Nil*	Rice 9·04, *raggi* 11·23, *cumboo* 11·88, *cholum* 12·67; on works 2,489; children 433; camps 1,624; village relief 34,920; crops, where water is available, in fair condition; in other places beginning to wither; *kar*, *samba*, *raggi*, *cumboo* and *gingelly* harvested in parts, outturn from ⅛ to ¾; *raggi* in Chingleput taluk full.
Madras („ 26th)	*Nil*	Rice 7·3, *raggi* 9·97, *cholum* 9·8. *General Remarks.*—General prospects less hopeful in consequence of general rise in prices of rice and dry grains; total number on relief works 140,006; total number gratuitously relieved 142,564; exports of grain by rail from Madras during the week ending the 23rd February 1,311½
Bombay—(Feb. 27th)		
Sind—		
Kurrachee ...	Rain in Kurrachee on 25th; slight shower in Kohistan and Ghorabari.	Measles in Kurrachee; river on 25th, 9½ feet, eating in near Bakrani Bund in Ghorabari taluka, also at Punjari mouth.
Shikárpur ...	Slight drizzling on night of 20th and morning of 21st.	At Gul Muhamad weather cloudy; more rain expected.
Hyderabad ...	22 in Tharu Shah.	Rained all night on 22nd, and again on night of 24th and morning of 25th; Monday afternoon bright with strong southerly breeze.
Upper Sind Frontier ...	·24	Weather cold; prospects unchanged; *rabi* crops coming into ear; land for *peshras* crops ploughed up; health fair; prices of food grains steady.
Guzerat—		
Ahmedabad ...	...	*Rabi* harvesting commenced in several talukas.
Panch Mahals ...	...	Weather continues warm but not cloudy.
Surat ...	...	Five deaths from cholera in city.
Broach ...	...	Crops and public health good.
Khandesh and Násik—		
Khandesh ...	...	No change.
Násik ...	...	Fever still prevails.
Konkan—		
Tanna ...	...	*Rabi* crops being reaped; cholera in Panwel taluka; fever throughout collectorate.
Colába (Feb. 25th)	...	Mornings cold; public health good except in 3 talukas where slight fever continues; *rabi* crops healthy.
Ratnágiri („ 19th)	*Nil*	Dry season crops flourishing; 3 deaths from cholera in Chiplun and 12 in Dápoli talukas.
Deccan—		
Poona ...	...	Nine deaths from cholera in Máwal taluka.
Ahmednagar ...	*Nil*	Ague and fever prevailing in Nagar.
Sholapur ...	...	No change.
Satara ...	...	*Rabi* middling; reaping commenced; slight fever.
Southern Mahratta Country.		
Belgaum ...	...	Reaping of *rabi* progressing.
Dharwar ...	...	Cotton slightly damaged in Ránibennur; public health improved in Kalghatgi.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—continued.		
Kanara ...	...	Weather fair; 1 death from cholera.
Kaládgi ...	...	*Rabi* reaping continues.
Kattywar and Gaekwar's Territory.		
Rájkot ...	...	Weather hot; small-pox at Nawanagar and Gadka continues; prices of grain firm.
Baroda ...	...	Cotton-picking continues; weather getting hot. *General Remarks.*—Showers general over Sind, will improve pasturage; *rabi* reaping progressing generally; weather warm in Guzerat.
Bengal—		
Chittagong ...	0·12	Weather seasonable, with south wind; rain is wanted for the cold-weather crops; price of rice is from 9 to 13 seers per rupee; in the south it is from 12 to 16 seers.
Noakholly ...	*Nil*	Weather warm; the cold weather northerly winds have been replaced by southerly winds; pulses, chillies, &c., are progressing favourably; ploughing for the early rice crop is going on actively; public health is good.
Chittagong Hill Tracts...	0·90	Weather seasonable; cloudy at noon throughout the week; the hillmen are busily engaged in cutting jungle for jooming; mustard is nearly gathered now.
Hill Tipperah ...	*Nil*	Weather sometimes cloudy, threatening rain; hot weather is setting in early; no change in the prospects of the crops; prices are stationary.
Backergunge ...	*Nil*	All is well.
Furreedpore ...	0·28	Weather seasonable; rain with hailstones fell on the night of the 22nd instant; the condition of the crops now on the ground is generally good; in one or two thanas the cereals are suffering from want of rain,
Dacca ...	*Nil*	Weather much warmer, heavy fogs almost every morning; state and prospects of the crops are good.
Mymensingh ...	*Nil*	Weather fine, but warmer; ploughing operations are proceeding; there is little on the ground, except millet; injury to tobacco has been caused in places by hail on the 12th instant.
Tipperah ...	*Nil*	Weather cloudy, with wind from the south; sugarcane is nearly all cut; winter crops are in good condition; average price of rice is Rs. 2-12 per maund.
24-Pergunnahs ...	0·71	Weather hot; state and prospects of the crops are good; health is normal; cholera in some places still prevails.
Jessore ...	*Nil*	Weather rapidly growing warm; mornings are generally foggy; the winter crops are being gathered; prospects of the *boro dhan* are not good, owing to want of sufficient rain.
Nuddea ...	0·20	Weather generally foggy in the morning and becoming warm; the harvesting of the cold-weather crops is going on; there is no change in the prospects of the outturn, which will be rather poor.
Moorshedabad ...	*Nil*	The weather is getting rapidly hot; the *rabi* crops are reported to be generally in good condition; cholera is still prevalent in three police thanas.
Pubna ...	*Nil*	Weather hot; prospects of the *rabi* crops appear to be promising, but rain is wanted; the harvesting of *haldi* is not yet complete; cholera in the Pubna town appears to have abated.
Rajshahye ...	*Nil*	Weather clear and cold during the first, but warmer during the latter, part of the week; the *rabi* crops promise a fair outturn; the seedlings of *boro dhan* are being transplanted; a few cases of cholera and small-pox have been reported from Naohata and Tannore.
Bogra ...	*Nil*	Weather bright and warm, with west and north-west wind blowing; the hail that fell on the 12th instant was not general; *khesari* and other pulses are in ear; nearly one-fourth of the sugarcane has been gathered; mulberry and *ganja* plants are thriving; ploughing goes on actively; a few sporadic cases of cholera were reported during the week.
Dinagepore ...	*Nil*	A high, warm wind from the south-west is blowing; prospects of the spring crops are good; rice is selling at from 12 to 28 seers the rupee.
Rungpore ...	*Nil*	Weather becoming warmer; state and prospects of the crops continue to be satisfactory; the recent rain has been very beneficial to all kinds of crops except tobacco and mango; it has much facilitated agricultural operations; public health as regards fever is good, but some cases of cholera have been reported from the Kurigram subdivision.
Cooch Behar ...	*Nil* Dinhatta, 0·63 Mátabhánga, 0·11	Weather mild and pleasant; it is neither too hot nor too cold, but is becoming warmer in the day time; the tobacco and other standing crops are looking healthier than before, the late rain having revived them considerably; the ground is being prepared for *bitri dhan*; public health is improving week after week.
Jalpáiguri ...	*Nil*	Weather cool for the time of year, exceptionally cool as compared to other districts in Bengal; the cold-weather crops are good.
Darjeeling ...	Slight rain	A good deal of misty weather; just now there is a very high wind, threatening rain; the ground is being prepared for the rice sowings, and the recent rain will do good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—continued.		
Midnapore ...	*Nil*	Weather getting very warm; state and prospects of the crops are fair, but rain is said in some places to be required for the standing crops.
Howrah ...	0·005	Weather warmer than usual at this time of year; there is no crop on the ground; land is under preparation for the coming cultivation.
Hooghly ...	*Nil*	Weather unseasonably warm; the *rabi* crops are fast ripening; public health is normal; no fresh case of cattle disease has been reported.
Burdwan ...	*Nil*	The winter crops are being reaped and gathered, and the sugarcane is being cut in many places; the spring crops are being sown; cholera is still prevalent in the Bood-Bood, Culna, and Jehanabad sub-divisions; no reports have been received from Raneegunge and Cutwa.
Bankoora ...	*Nil*	Weather cool in the beginning of the week; cool mornings, hot days, and foggy one day; prospects of the crops are the same as reported last week.
Beerbhoom ...	*Nil*	Weather getting warm; the winter crops are doing well; sugarcane is being harvested.
Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	*Nil*	Weather windy and changeable; a good deal of damage has been done to *mohwa* and mango trees by the hail of last week; small-pox and cholera are bad in Deoghur.
Bhágalpur ...	*Nil*	Weather hot and windy by day; nights are cool; prospects of the *rabi* crops are excellent; no material alteration in the prices, which were reported last week to have a downward tendency; health is good.
Monghyr ...	*Nil*	Weather warm; west wind blowing; state and prospects of the crops are very good.
Purneah ...	*Nil*	High west wind is prevailing; prospects continue fair; sugarcane is being cut in Kissengunge; tobacco in Arrareah is excellent.
Maldah ...	*Nil*	Weather fair and getting hot; state and prospects of the crops are generally satisfactory; price of common rice is rising, there having been much exportation; the average price now is just over 16 seers per rupee; public health is satisfactory; a few cases of cholera and small-pox have been reported, but no deaths.
Durbhunga ...	*Nil*	Weather warm, with west wind; prospects of the crops are good; prices continue high; health of the people is generally good.
Mozufferpore ...	*Nil*	Weather getting warm, west wind is prevailing; state and prospects of the *rabi* crops are satisfactory; the prices of food-grains remain stationary.
Sarun ...	*Nil*	Weather clear during the first part of the week, but since the 20th instant the mornings are cloudy; the sun is getting gradually hot; west wind is prevailing; the *rabi* crops are doing well throughout the district, specially those along the banks of the Gogra; peas, mustard, and *masoor* are being harvested; wheat and barley are ripening; in some places slight injury has been done to the *rahur* by frost; poppy is in flower, and is giving out pods; the Sub-Deputy Opium Agent of Sewan has reported that about one-third of the entire poppy cultivation, or about 15,000 beeghas, was destroyed by blight; ryots are engaged in sowing *cheena* and planting sugarcane; mango is in blossom; new peas and *masoor* are coming into the market; prices are stationary; public health is good.
Chumparun ...	*Nil*	Sky is now and then overcast; there is every probability of rain; weather is getting hotter daily; prospects of the *rabi* crops are the same as before; the average outturn is estimated at 10 annas.
Patna ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; strong west wind blowing since the last two days; prospects of the crops on the whole are good, but in many places caterpillars have completely destroyed *kearas* (peas), *khesari*, and *masoor*.
Gya ...	*Nil*	Weather unusually hot; high wind on the 23rd instant; maximum thermometer in the shade 92·4°; prospects of the *rabi* crops continue on the whole good, though in parts of the district insects continue their attacks; *masoor* has been a failure in the *Sadar* sub-division, cut and given as fodder to cattle, it is reported to have caused death in many instances; prices have risen since last report, and there are murmurs of distress; the *rabi* harvest will bring relief.
Shahabad ...	*Nil*	Weather generally clear, but occasionally cloudy; peas and *masoor* are generally being reaped; other *rabi* crops continue promising; fields are being prepared for sugarcane; public health is good.
Hazáribágh ...	*Nil*	Weather much warmer; the Deputy Commissioner on tour writes that the rain and hail last week damaged the *rabi* crops in the west of the district; ploughing is being pushed on.
Lohardugga ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable and getting warm; the *rabi* crops have been below the average in the *Sadar* sub-division, and considerably so in the Palamow sub-division; the export of food-grains has been very great, and has forced up prices so exceedingly that some hardship is beginning to be felt among the labouring classes in parts of the district; a good *mohwa* crop will avert distress; the high prices of food-grains has given a great impetus to emigration.
Manbhoom ...	*Nil*	Weather favourable; nothing fresh to report; if the weather keep up, we ought to have a good *mohwa* crop, which shall prove a relief; as matters are, there is scarcity of food for the poorer class owing to high prices in the north, north-west, west, and south-west of the district, and to a less extent in some other parganas.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—concluded.		
Singbhoom ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; nothing to report about the crops; the *mohwa* and mango have up to this shewn very indifferently, and the jungle fruits are also reported not as plentiful as usual; coarse rice now sells at 20 seers for the rupee, and labourers and non-cultivators are emigrating to the tea districts in greater number than has hitherto been noticed by the Deputy Commissioner; the district is healthy.
Balasore ...	*Nil*	Weather fine; prospects of the crops are satisfactory; a good many deaths, both from sporadic cholera and small-pox, have been reported.
Cuttack ...	*Nil*	Weather fine and hot; no change in the state of the crops and public health since last report.
Pooree ...	*Nil*	Weather warm for the season; *sarad* rice, *kulthi*, and *mandia* crops are being harvested; *dalua* rice is progressing well on low land; *moong* and *kalai* promise well; common rice is selling at $14\frac{7}{16}$ to $18\frac{3}{8}$ seers for the rupee; export of rice to the Madras Presidency continues; public health is good.
		General Remarks.—There has been slight rain in some districts during the week; the weather is in most places getting warm; cholera still prevails in places in the districts of Burdwan, 24-Pergunnahs and Moorshedabad; and a few cases of cholera and small-pox are reported from some other districts; the reports of the crops are much the same as in last week; the prospects of the cold-weather crops in Nuddea and of the spring rice in Jessore are not good; in Patna and Gya the prospects of the crops are on the whole good, although insects have caused some damage; in the Sewan sub-division of Sarun about one-third of the poppy crop has been destroyed by blight; in the Sonthal Pergunnahs and in Hazáribágh the *mohwa* and mango crops have been much spoiled by the hail of last week, and in Singbhoom these crops are very indifferent; in Lohardugga the cold-weather crops have been much below the average; prices continue very high in several districts, and in Gya, Lohardugga, Singbhoom and Manbhoom, it is reported, some pressure is beginning to be felt among the poorer classes of the people, but the approaching *rabi* and *mohwa* harvest, it is hoped, will bring relief.
N. W. P. and Oudh—(Feb. 27th)		
Benares (Feb. 26th)	...	Prospects continue favourable; reaping has commenced.
Allahabad („ „)	...	Cloudy weather; prospects still good.
Jhánsi („ 27th)	...	Wheat and gram selling at 12 and 13 seers for the rupee; weather again cloudy; prospects otherwise good.
Agra („ 26th)	*Nil*	Blight has appeared in four parganas; crops generally good; small-pox broken out in five parganas, badly in Ferozabad.
Meerut („ 27th)	Slight rain.	Prospects good; prices slightly lower.
Bareilly („ „)	*Nil*	Weather more settled; hail-storm of 11th caused great damage in two parganas; prices falling slightly.
Kumaun („ 25th)	...	Rain and cloudy weather, both injurious to crops.
Lucknow („ 27th)	...	Weather cloudy; linseed blighted, otherwise prospects unchanged.
Partabgarh („ 22nd)	*Nil*	Prospects good.
Fyzabad („ 27th)	*Nil*	Harvesting begun.
Sitapur („ „)	*Nil*	Prospects generally good.
		General Remarks.—Cloudy weather still continues to the detriment of the crops; serious damage has been done by hail in the Bareilly district, and in others the crops have partially suffered from blight; prospects generally are still good; reaping has begun in the eastern districts.
Punjab—(Feb. 26th)—		
Delhi ...	*Nil*	Agricultural prospects good; small-pox decreasing; prices of wheat and grain have fallen slightly.
Hissar ...	*Nil*	Weather still cloudy; crops progressing favourably; little or no change in prices of food and other grains; health generally good.
Umballa ...	1·2	Agricultural prospects still good; health good.
Jullundur ...	1·3	Crops and health good.
Amritsar ...	·6	Hail injurious to crops; little or no change in prices of grain; health generally good.
Lahore ...	·4	State of crops and health good.
Ráwalpindi ...	2·5	Agricultural prospects still fair and health good.
Mooltan ...	·4	State of crops and health good; rates for barley slightly higher.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	·15	State of crops and health good.
Pesháwar ...	·6	Harvest propects bad; crops suffering much.
		General Remarks.—Agricultural prospects still fairly good, but weather very unsettled.
Central Provinces—(Feb. 27th).		
Upper Godávari (Feb. 23rd).	...	Sultry; *rabi* threshing continues; outturn below average; small-pox prevalent; prices steady.
Sambalpur ...	...	Mornings cool, days hot; harvest completed; fever continues.
Biláspur ...	...	Clear, hot; *rabi* cutting; fever continues; prices risen, owing to exports towards Jubbulpore.
Raipur ...	...	Clear, close; rice threshing nearly completed; prospects of wheat fair; other *rabi* crops injured; measles and small-pox continue; prices rising.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Cen. Prov.—continued.		
Bálaghát ...	...	Clear, hot; reaping and threshing of *rabi* continue; fever abating; prices rising.
Chhindwára ...	...	Clear, warm; prospects of *rabi* unfavourable; fever continues; prices risen.
Chánda (Feb. 24th)	...	Clear; prospects of *rabi* fair; health good; prices rising.
Betúl („ 25th)	...	Warm; complaints of blight in wheat general; fever continues; prices stationary.
Bhandára („ 26th)	...	Clear, close; *rabi* cutting and threshing continue; outturn much below average, owing to blight; fever and small-pox continue; prices rising.
Nágpur („ 27th)	...	Clear; mornings cool, days hot; *rabi* cutting and threshing continue; small-pox and fever prevalent; cattle disease decreasing; prices rising.
Wardha ...	...	*Rabi* harvesting and threshing continue; small-pox and cattle disease continue; prices rising.
Nimár ...	...	Clear, unusually hot; prospects of *rabi* injured; small-pox and cattle disease continue; prices risen.
Hoshangabad ...	...	Warm; *rabi* injured by blight; small-pox continues; no cholera.
Narsinghpur ...	...	Prospects of wheat fair yet; other *rabi* crops suffered much; health good; prices risen.
Jubbulpore ...	...	Nights cool, days hot; *rabi* threshing; health good; prices rising.
Saugor ...	...	*Rabi* prospects fair; prices stationary.
Seoni ...	...	*Rabi* harvesting; prospects gloomy; prices high.
Damoh ...	...	*Rabi* ripening fast; prospects fair; prices steady.
Mandla ...	...	Days hot, nights cool; *rabi* prospects good; fever abating; prices rising, owing to exports.
		General Remarks.—Clear and hot; *kharif* threshing nearly completed; *rabi* cutting and threshing continue; crops injured by blight and frost, particularly at Seoni, Chhindwára, and Betúl; general prospects fair; prices rising everywhere, owing to large exports towards Bombay and N. W. Provinces.
British Burma— (Feb. 28th.)		
Arakan Division ...	...	Public health good; reaping completed, outturn unusually good.
Pegu Division.		
Rangoon ...	...	Public health good; health of cattle fair; harvesting nearly over; price of grain Rs. 93 per 100 baskets in some parts of the district.
Thonkwa ...	...	Health generally good; 6 deaths from cholera reported from Yandoon; crops outturn excellent.
Bassein ...	...	General health good; slight cholera.
Henzada ...	...	One death from cholera in Henzada town, 1 in Myanoung, 7 in Kyanghin, 4 in Okpho township, and 1 in Tahpoon.
Prome ...	...	Six deaths from cholera in Prome, 3 in Mahathaman, otherwise public health good.
Thayetmyo ..	...	Public health good.
Tenasserim Division ...	...	Cholera in Tounghoo town and Shwegyeen district; small-pox and cholera in Amherst district; reaping completed.
Assam—		
Gauháti (Feb. 27th)	*Nil*	Weather dry and unusually hot for the season; land being taken up for *asu* cultivation.
Sylhet („ „)	·03	Dry crops still being reaped; ploughing for rice crops going on; *bira* rice doing well.
Mysore and Coorg— (Feb. 27th)		Wet crops generally in good condition; public health indifferent; for week ending 16th, on Civil Relief Works 4,758, on Professional Department Works 42,210, and gratuitously relieved 3,585.
Hyderabad Assigned Districts—		
Amráoti (Feb. 27th)		*Rabi* crops good; reaping continued.
Central India— (Feb. 26th).		
Indore ...	*Nil*	Scarcity of water already severely felt; cholera in Indore city.
Gwalior ...		
Rutlam ...		
Neemuch ...		
Rajputana—		
Jodhpore (Feb. 24th)	·02 on 20th	Weather cloudy; prices rising; water in wells failing.
Jhallawar („ 21st)	...	Weather warm and cloudy, small-pox decreasing.
Deoli („ 25th)	*Nil*	Health good; prospects unchanged.
Kotah („ „)		
Tonk („ „)		
Shahpoora („ „)		
Ajmere („ 27th)	*Nil*	Weather cloudy and threatening; cattle dying for want of fodder; small-pox prevalent; otherwise health good.
Jeypore („ „)	*Nil*	Crops ripening favourably; great scarcity of grass, and cattle perishing; health good.
Ulwur („ 26th)	*Nil*	*Rabi* prospects favourable.

G. H. M. BATTEN,
Offg. Secy: to the Govt. of India.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE OPERATIONS OF THE POST OFFICE OF INDIA FOR THE YEAR 1876-77.

No. 7000, dated Calcutta, 27th December, 1877.

From—A. M. MONTEATH, ESQ., *Director General of the Post Office of India,*
To—*The Secretary to the Government of India,* FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

I HAVE the honor to submit the annual report on the operations of the Post Office of India during the year 1876-77.

GENERAL POSTAL UNION.

2. British India was admitted into the General Postal Union with effect from the 1st July 1876. Prior to that date the Union comprised, besides European countries, only Egypt and the United States of America; and the communications by which these last-mentioned countries were linked to Europe were not such as to give rise to any special question about the cost of sea transit. That question was started by the application for admission made on behalf of India, and it formed the main subject of discussion at the meeting of delegates which took place at Berne in January 1876, for the purpose of considering the admission of India.

3. The result of the discussion was summarized in my last annual report; and I shall recapitulate it here only to the extent of mentioning that it included the allowance of (1) an additional rate to be levied for sea postage, not exceeding the maximum allowed by the Union Treaty, and (2) an additional rate to be levied for other extraordinary expenses. Thus the rates of postage from India to the United Kingdom became 5* annas per ½ oz. *viâ* Southampton, and 6* annas per ½ oz. *viâ* Brindisi, instead of 6 annas and 8 annas as before.

* *i. e.*, for the Southampton route, 2½ annas as the "ordinary" rate, *plus* 2½ annas "*additional*" for sea-transit = 5 annas per ½ oz.: and for the Brindisi route, involving extraordinary expenses of conveyance by special train across Europe, 5 annas, as above, *plus* 1 anna "*extraordinary*" = 6 annas per ½ oz.

4. The French Colonies were admitted to the Union at the same time and under the same conditions.

5. No other admissions took place during the year now under report; and the numerous subsequent admissions, including British, Spanish, Dutch, Portuguese and Danish Colonies, as well as Japan, Brazil and Persia, will more appropriately come under observation in my next report.

6. The reduction of postage rates between India and the United Kingdom was estimated to involve a sacrifice of revenue of about £45,000 per annum, the Indian half share being £22,500. So far as is known from the information as yet available, the sacrifice has been only about £14,000 for the three quarters during which the reduced rates were in operation, which

would be equivalent to a loss of £18,666 for a whole year, instead of £22,500 as estimated. But, as no details have yet been received from England of the accounts of the year under report, the figures given above must be regarded as subject to correction.

7. And I may here explain that the communication by sea between India and Europe is a thing which has always been treated as quite separate from the Indian inland post, to which this report refers. The Indian post collects the sea postage, but credits the whole of it to Great Britain, where an account of sea service revenue and expenditure is kept. The net loss on the service is then divided between India and the United Kingdom. This net loss has been as follows:—

	Net loss on the overland mail service charged against India. £
1869-70	29,300
1870-71	132,783
1871-72	30,724
1872-73	61,955
1873-74	60,000
1874-75	46,497
1875-76	48,000
1876-77	62,170
TOTAL ...	471,429
Average per annum ...	58,928

These sums show considerable fluctuation in the amounts actually paid in each year: the payments are made on estimate and not on fixed dates, so that a particular quarter's payment sometimes falls in one year and sometimes in another; but the accounts, when adjusted so as to shew the amounts properly belonging to each year, exhibit a net loss of £73,000 in the first year (1869-70), and a decreasing sum in the following years down to about £53,000 in 1875-76.

The calculation of the sum properly belonging to this year has not been received from London.

The increase of the net loss in the year under report is the result of the reduction of the rates of postage which came into operation on the 1st July 1876, when India was admitted to the Union.

8. Further remarks will be made on this point under the head of financial results (see paragraph 72).

9. The statistics of foreign correspondence shew that the reduction of postage rates has had considerable effect upon correspondence with the United Kingdom in the way of transferring a portion of it from the Southampton to the Brindisi route, but very little effect in the way of increasing the aggregate amount of correspondence. This point, however, will come under examination more appropriately in the section headed "Correspondence" (see paragraph 39).

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

Due date and hour.	Actual date and hour.	Number of hours late. D.	H.	M.
1876.	1876.			
5th October 7 P.M. ...	5th October 8-5 P.M. ...	0	1	5
2nd November 7 „ ...	3rd November 6-40 A.M. ...	0	11	40
28th December 7 „ ...	1877. 1st January 6-35 „ ...	3	11	35
1877. 11th January 7 „ ...	12th January 0-25 „ ...	0	5	25
26th January 7 „ ...	27th January 11-0 P.M. ...	2	4	0
1st February 6 „ ...	2nd February 8-50 A.M. ...	0	14	50
8th March 6 „ ...	8th March 9-15 P.M. ...	0	3	15

10. There were altogether seven instances of delay in the arrival of the European mail steamer at Bombay, as shewn on the margin. The two most serious cases occurred in January 1877, the one by the '*Avoca*' involving a delay of 3½ days, being attributed by the Company to bad weather west of Suez and a heavy north-east monsoon, and the other by the '*Surat*,' involving a delay of 2 days, being stated to be due to bad weather experienced by the corresponding vessel on the other side of Suez. Besides these instances there was one in which the Southampton mails of the 6th April 1876 missed the steamer from Suez to Bombay, owing to a break-down near Lisbon of the steamer '*Surat*.'

LOCAL STEAM SERVICES.

11. There have been no changes in these services during the year under report, so I give below merely a recapitulation of the statement appertaining to the previous year, *viz.*:—

BY THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

(1). Fortnightly communication between Calcutta and Kyouk Phyoo *vid* Chittagong and Akyab, with a four-weekly extension to Sandoway during the fair season.
(2). Fortnightly communication between Calcutta and Rangoon *vid* Akyab.
(3). Weekly communication between Calcutta, Rangoon and Moulmein.
(4). Four-weekly communication between Calcutta, Singapore and intermediate ports.
(5). Fortnightly communication between Moulmein and Singapore *vid* Penang and Malacca.
(6). Fortnightly communication between Madras, Rangoon and intermediate ports on the north-east coast.
(7). Weekly communication between Calcutta and Bombay, touching at intermediate ports on the Coromandel and Malabar coasts.
(8). Semi-weekly communication between Bombay and Karáchi, with a weekly continuation to the Persian Gulf.
(9). Four-weekly communication between Aden and Karáchi.
(10). Four-weekly communication between Calcutta and Port Blair, with extensions to Camorta and Rangoon.

The yearly subsidy for the first nine lines is Rs. 7,25,000. The last-mentioned line is under a separate contract, the consideration given by Government being not in the form of subsidy, but in that of guaranteed rates for the transport of Government stores. The whole of the subsidy mentioned above is paid by the Post Office.

BY OTHER AGENCIES.

(1). By the Irrawaddy Flotilla Company, a weekly communication between Rangoon, Mandalay and intermediate ports, with a monthly extension to Bhamo, the subsidy being Rs. 5,000 per mensem.
(2). By the Irrawaddy Flotilla Company, a semi-weekly communication between Rangoon and Bassein on a monthly subsidy of Rs. 1,500.
(3). By the Burmese Steam Tug Company, a fortnightly communication between Moulmein, Tavoy and Mergui on a monthly subsidy of Rs. 1,500.
(4). By Jardine, Matheson and Company (of Hong-Kong) and Apcar and Company (of Calcutta), a monthly communication between Calcutta, the Straits, and Hong-Kong, the dates of departure being regulated primarily with reference to the Calcutta opium sales (no subsidy).
(5). By the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company, a communication thrice a month between Busrah and Bagdad, the subsidy being £300 per mensem.

This last-named service, although only thrice a month according to contract, is practically maintained as a fortnightly one. The first three of these services are under the control of the Chief Commissioner of British Burmah, and the last under that of Her Majesty's British Government. A portion (Rs. 500 per month) of the subsidy for line No. 2 is paid by the Post Office; the rest of the subsidy, as well as the subsidies for lines Nos. 1 and 3, are paid by the Chief Commissioner of British Burmah. The subsidy for line No. 5 is paid by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

There is another small service intimately connected with British India maintained by and at the cost of the Ceylon Government, *viz.*, a daily service between Point Calimere on the Indian side and Kankesanturai on the Ceylon side.

12. The services by the British India Steam Navigation Company under the control of the Post Office have been fairly well performed.

13. There was occasional irregularity on the Calcutta and Bombay line owing to detention at intermediate ports mainly in connection with grain shipments during the famine; but, although the detentions interfered with the estimated dates of the completion of the trips (as shewn in the Time Table), they were generally such as were allowable under the terms of the contract. There was, however, one serious detention of seven days caused by an accident to the machinery of the steamer '*Ethiopia*' in the trip to Bombay completed on the 6th November 1876.

14. Between Bombay and Karáchi there was one serious detention of 4½ days, owing to an accident to the machinery of the steamer '*Pachamba*' in December 1876.

15. Between Calcutta and Akyab there was a serious instance of 5 days' delay in May 1876, owing to the steamer '*Kurrachee*' getting aground near the Chittagong river on her way to Akyab; and another delay of 2 days in July 1876 by the steamer '*Himalayá*' on her way to Calcutta, the weather being such as to prevent the vessel from entering the Hooghly.

16. The voyage from Calcutta to Rangoon was prolonged on two occasions by the steamer *India*; in one case to the extent of 2 days in November 1876, and in the other case to the extent of 1 day in February 1877. The vessel was subsequently removed to another line. The steamer '*Busheer*' also reached Rangoon from Calcutta nearly a day late in March 1877.

NEW POSTAGE LABELS.

17. Two new postage labels, of the values of 6 annas and 12 annas respectively, were introduced. The immediate occasion of their introduction was the adoption of 6 annas as the rate of postage on letters for the United Kingdom *viâ* Brindisi; but even without this special reason the labels were useful additions to the previous list. The present list comprises labels for ½, ¾, 1, 2, 4, 6, 8, 12 and 16 annas.

RAILWAY INUNDATIONS AND INTERRUPTIONS.

18. Owing to a heavy monsoon in Upper India in 1876, the Sutlej Bridge on the Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway again failed, two piers being carried away. This happened on the 9th August 1876, and the use of the bridge was not restored till December, a delay of 4 hours in crossing being caused during that interval.

19. In July 1876, the Punjab State Railway was flooded for a distance of about 25 miles between the Chenab and Jhelum; but the obstruction lasted only for some 4 days, and even during that time all serious harm to the mail service was avoided by the use of trollies.

20. On the south-eastern extension of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, and also on the Madras Railway, there was great irregularity during the time when the carriage of grain into the famine districts gave rise to pressure of traffic and to urgent need of prompt delivery.

IMPERIAL ASSEMBLAGE AT DELHI.

21. The large assemblage at Delhi on the occasion of the proclamation of the Empire of India, including a force of some 16,000 troops, gave rise to special postal arrangements, under the orders of the Post Master General of the Punjab and the Chief Superintendent of the Railway Travelling Post Office. Five temporary Post Offices were opened in the Camp, and the Railway Travelling Post Office staff was concentrated as much as possible upon the lines of greatest pressure. The work was of a specially difficult character, but was well performed; and the names of those deserving of special mention in connection therewith will be mentioned in the usual place at the close of this report.

FINANCIAL PRESSURE.

22. The financial pressure resulting in the early part of the year from the depression of the relative value of silver was increased later on by the prospect of considerable famine outlay, and this pressure had no small effect upon the Post Office. The ordinary expansion of the Department, though by no means stopped, was curtailed, measures involving loss of revenue or increase of cost, which were not of a pressing character, being necessarily postponed; and thus the year under report is one with comparatively little in the way of new measures to record, and with only a moderate progress in the way of ordinary extension.

PARTIAL ABOLITION OF RE-DIRECTION POSTAGE.

23. The additional charge levied in cases of re-direction was made the subject of partial abolition. The first step in this direction had reference to foreign correspondence. The regulations of the General Postal Union forbad any additional charge for re-direction in the case of correspondence with Union countries, and the exemption was made generally applicable to all foreign correspondence. Towards the close of the year the exemption was extended with effect from the 1st April 1877 to newspapers, books and registered letters; and in the current year will be chronicled the order for the entire abolition of re-direction postage in respect of the remaining articles, *viz.*, ordinary letters and parcels. The only reason for carrying out this measure piece-meal has been the financial pressure.

24. The restriction placed upon measures involving increased expenditure left all the more room for measures of a different character, and consequently the year under report was marked by many departmental changes of system which new circumstances or prolonged experience shewed to be advisable. The purely departmental character of these changes makes it out of place to attempt to describe them here, further than by stating their general object to have been that of saving, in the every-day business of post offices, all work which could without material change or inconvenience be saved, and of simplifying as much as possible what was retained. In fact, the reduction of work effected in the year under report goes far to provide without increase of cost for many of the new measures introduced or under introduction in the current year.

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

25. In Appendix I will be found a statement of the number of post offices, letter boxes, and rural messengers at the close of the year under review, as compared with similar statistics for the preceding year. The marginal abstract shews the results. Under the principal head, *viz.*, that of post offices, the increase is less than usual owing to the financial restriction already referred to.

	Number at close of 1875-76.	Number at close of 1876-77.	Increase.
Post Offices	3,661	3,852	191
Letter Boxes	(a) 4,447	5,454	(a) 1,007
Rural Messengers	1,695	1,950	255

26. There is a large and increasing field for the extension of the Indian Post Office, and but for financial considerations the progress would be greater. In many parts of the country the Post Office is coming to be viewed by the people as a thing in which they have a special interest.

27. As an instance of this, I may mention a case in which the transfer of the post office from one town (Sripore) to another town one mile distant (Balágarh) in the Hooghly district of Bengal has been made the subject of great local agitation resulting in appeals to the Magistrate and Commissioner, to the Post Master General of Bengal, as well as to this office and eventually to the Government of India. The local excitement went so far that the post office peon, being a native of Sripore, was charged with destroying letters posted in the Balágarh letter box with the view of exhibiting its correspondence returns in a less favorable light.

28. As another evidence of like character, I may quote the following description given by Sir W. Herschel, while officiating as Commissioner of Orissa, of a visit paid by him to a village in the interior:—

> "Stopping at a village about 30 miles from Cuttack and 6 from Kendrapárá, I enquired about the working of the post office in this thoroughly rural point of the Bengal Presidency. Having so constantly seen strong reason to complain of what seemed to me the practical inability of the rural delivery system, I was greatly pleased to find here that these common Oriya villagers were well acquainted with the post office and used it with avowed satisfaction and something like patriotic pride. There were three men in the score who gathered around me in a few minutes, who actually used the post office two miles off (a pillar post I understood it to be) several times in the year. They got answers to their letters from Calcutta in 8 or 10 days (the Magistrate himself could not get it in less than 6 or 7), and it only cost them two pice to post and one pice* to the peon for the answer; 'and the same charge to Benares'! one man observed, 'and any distance'! another said, enlightening the hearers, who could not read or write. The men who used the post were two of them Oriya Brahmins, and the third a trader. They were all in service."

* The authorized delivery charge when delivery is effected by a village chowkydar or any other person not in the employ of the Post Office.

(a) NOTE.—The Bengal return of Letter Boxes, at the close of 1875-76, was deficient to the extent of 469, so that the real increase during the year under report is only 538 instead of 1,007 as shewn above.

29. Referring to the extension of postal facilities to the villages of the interior, the Officiating Post Master General of Bombay makes the following remarks:—

> "It is singular to notice how eagerly postal facilities are seized by the people when offered them. In several cases when the value of the correspondence to and from an important village was below Rs. 2 a month, it has been found that by employing a special messenger for that village the correspondence has at once risen to Rs. 8 or Rs. 10. * * * * * * * * *. The people themselves often petition to have their villages better and more frequently served, and point out the way in which it can be done."

Mr. James, from whose report the quotation is made, has taken much interest in the development and improvement of measures for bringing postal facilities nearer to the homes of the people of the country.

30. The growing wants of the rural population are referred to by the Post Master General of the Punjab in the following terms:—

> "The exertions made to open out communication with outlying towns and villages in this Province have certainly given an impetus to correspondence: the rural population are now beginning to appreciate the regular receipt and despatch of their correspondence. The late great export of grain has shewn, not only traders, but cultivators, the benefit of direct postal communication. From all sides—not only from district authorities and from my inspectors, but also from the people themselves—I receive urgent demands to increase the staff of rural messengers, so as to afford a weekly delivery, instead of the fortnightly arrangement at present applicable to the majority of the larger villages."

SECTION II.—POSTAL LINES.

31. In Appendix II will be found statistics respecting postal lines: the statement on the margin shews the results in abstract. Of the railway mileage, the greater portion (5,342 miles) is served by travelling post offices, under the control of a separate branch of the Department, called the Railway Travelling Post Office. The supervision of the work of sorting mails during transit by rail was at first confided to the ordinary inspecting staff of the Department: but the necessity of separate supervision became gradually apparent: and in 1869-70 the first great step was taken by the appointment of a Superintendent of Railway Sorting, with a jurisdiction embracing the lines of the East Indian Railway. This jurisdiction has been gradually extended; it now covers the greater portion of railway mileage throughout the country, reaching from Jhelum to Tuticorin, and from Calcutta to Bombay and Mooltan. The sorting of mails in transit over 5,342 miles of railway is now performed by a staff working under the orders of a single head. The working of this branch of the Department has been much improved of late years.

Year.	Railway.	Mail cart, horses and camel dak.	Runners and boats.	Sea.	Total.
1875-76 ...	6,549	4,176	32,632	13,687	57,044
1876-77 ...	6,938	4,323	33,422	13,687	58,370
Increase ...	389	147	790	...	1,326

32. The increase of 389 miles of railway, shewn in the statistics of the year under report, is due partly to a deficiency of 27 miles in the returns of preceding years, and partly to the opening of the following lines, *viz.*, Samastipur to Mozufferpore (Tirhoot State Railway, 32 miles) and Halulia to Parbatipur (Northern Bengal State Railway, worked by trolly, 54 miles) in the *Bengal* Circle; Madras to Cuddalore (South Indian Railway, 127½ miles) and Tanjore to Mayaveram (South Indian Railway, 43½ miles) in the *Madras* Circle; Dakor to Pali (Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, 14 miles) in the *Bombay* Circle; Mhow to Oojein (Neemuch State Railway, 50 miles) in the circle of the *North-Western Provinces;* and Wazirabad to Jhelum (Punjab Northern State Railway, 41 miles) in the *Punjab* Circle. Under the head of Mail Cart, &c., the increase of 147 miles is the net result of reductions (principally owing to the extension of railway) of 341 miles, and of increases aggregating 488 miles, among which the following may be specially mentioned, *viz.*, contract mail cart from Palamcottah to Trevandrum and Tencasy (135 miles) in *Madras;* contract tonga and horse services from Hubli to Gadag (36 miles) and Yellapur (42 miles) in *Bombay;* contract horse carriage services from Rohtak to Hissar and Bhiwáni (85 miles) in the *Punjab,* and also in the last-mentioned circle a departmentally organized mail cart service between Khushálgarh and Ráwalpindi. During the year also the Naini Tal mail cart line in the North-Western Provinces was changed from the route *vid* Moradabad to the route *vid* Bareilly. The increase of 790 miles under the head of Runners and Boats is the net result of numerous changes, specially in the Madras Circle, where there was a net increase of 593 miles. The rapid increase in the Madras Circle is due to the same cause as that mentioned in the corresponding remarks last year, *viz.*, the recent transfer of the district post to the management of the Post Master General, and the consequent taking over by the Imperial Post of lines found to carry a remunerative correspondence.

SECTION III.—CORRESPONDENCE.

33. The usual statistics of correspondence will be found in Appendix III, of which an abstract is given on the margin. The percentage of increase is 2·57 as compared with a corresponding percentage of 2·88 in the preceding year. Both years are, however, below the average; and I regard this as probably due to the cause mentioned last year (which I then stated would probably also affect the returns of this year), *viz.*, the change of system of calculation, the new system, like that of the General Postal Union, being based on the returns for only two weeks in the year. The increase of postal revenue, as will hereafter be seen, shews no signs of a slackened rate of progress; and I am inclined therefore, as stated in my previous report, to regard the smaller rate of progress for the last two years, deduced from the correspondence statistics, as due to the change in the system of calculation. The increase under the head of Parcels is partly due to the increased number of overland parcels, respecting which further remarks will be made in paragraph 35, and partly to the transmission to Bombay of bullion from the famine districts. This last-mentioned cause will affect also the returns of the current year, during which, at one time, extra establishment had to be entertained for the carriage of parcels containing bullion in the shape of ornaments, &c., intended for the Bombay mint.

Year.	Letters.	Newspapers.	Parcels.	Books, Patterns and Packets.	Total.
1875-76 ...	107,576,943	9,423,670	851,915	1,618,393	119,470,921
1876-77 ...	**110,051,340**	**9,880,679**	**990,661**	**1,619,073**	**122,541,753**
Increase ...	2,474,397	457,009	138,746	680	3,070,832
Percentage of increase ...	2·30	4·84	16·28	0·04	2·57

34. A further analysis of the returns relating to *letters* is given on the margin.

Year.	Paid.	Unpaid.	Registered.	Total.
1875-76	73,477,968	31,555,468	2,543,507	107,576,943
1876-77 ...	**76,084,339**	**31,355,998**	**2,611,003**	**110,051,340**
Increase ...	2,606,371	...	67,496	2,474,397
Decrease ...	...	199,470	...	...
Percentage of increase or decrease ...	3·54	0·63	2·65	2·30

35. *Overland Parcel Post.*—The increase already shewn under the head of Parcels is to a considerable extent due to the steady development of the overland parcel post, of which some particulars are given below:—

Parcel Exchanges.	Total number of parcels.		Average weight of each parcel.		Net revenue derived by the Indian Post Office after deduction of custom duty, and sums due to the P. and O. Company.	
	1875-76.	1876-77.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1875-76.	1876-77.
			lbs. ozs.	lbs. ozs.	Rs.	Rs.
With United Kingdom.						
To India	22,690	27,547	5 15·66	5 15·27	52,116	58,861
From India	12,000	15,159	2 5·44	2 9·36	12,207	15,640
	34,690	42,706	4 11·57	4 12·14	64,323	74,501
With continent of Europe.						
To India	481	1,025	7 6·9	7 6·11	989	2,158
From India	648	1,434	3 9·5	4 5·13	757	1,985
	1,129	2,459	5 3·71	5 9·54	1,746	4,143
With Ceylon.						
To India	...	11	...	2 3·72	...	...
From India	...	149	...	2 10·92	...	232
	...	160	...	2 10·43	...	232
Total ...	35,819	45,325	4 11·83	4 12·74	66,069	78,876

36. The overland parcel post commenced in March 1873, and the number of parcels conveyed by it has now more than doubled. In July 1875 the rate of charge was reduced to 1 shilling or 8 annas per lb., and exchanges were at the same time commenced with foreign Europe. This year (in the third quarter) the system was extended to Ceylon, and in the fourth quarter the transmission of parcels from the United Kingdom to Aden was begun. Under every head there is an encouraging increase.

37. *Registered Periodicals.*—The net increase of 11 registered periodicals is the result of 131 discontinued and 142 added. The usual particulars are given in the following table:—

Postal Circles.	European.		Oriental.		European and Oriental.		Total.	
	On 31st March 1876.	On 31st March 1877.	On 31st March 1876.	On 31st March 1877.	On 31st March 1876.	On 31st March 1877.	On 31st March 1876.	On 31st March 1877.
Bengal	63	**62**	90	**5**	12	**12**	165	**159**
Madras	38	**47**	32	**26**	33	**30**	103	**103**
Bombay	34	**38**	80	**94**	19	**22**	133	**154**
North-Western Provinces ...	16	**16**	58	**59**	8	**8**	82	**83**
Punjab	13	**11**	46	**43**	2	**1**	61	**55**
British Burmah	14	**16**	6	**5**	1	**1**	21	**22**
Central Provinces	3	**3**	4	**5**	2	**1**	9	**9**
Sind	9	**9**	3	**3**	1	**2**	13	**14**
Oudh	8	**9**	20	**21**	3	**2**	31	**32**
Rajputana	1	**1**	4	**5**	1	**1**	6	**7**
Assam	1	**1**	7	**4**	1	**1**	9	**6**
Total ...	200	**213**	350	**350**	83	**81**	633	**644**

A detailed list of the 644 registered periodicals in existence on the 31st March 1877 was published in the supplement to the *Gazette of India* of the 1st December 1877.

38. The disposal of the correspondence entered in the marginal abstract of paragraph 33 is shewn below:—

Disposal of Correspondence.	Sent out for delivery.	Received back undelivered.	Balance actually delivered.
	Number.	Number.	Number.
By Post Office peons or from the window	88,448,808	2,956,896	85,491,912
To Branch Post Offices	26,729,847	1,345,917	25,383,930
To the District Post Offices	3,636,735	210,008	3,426,727
To Rural Messengers	3,726,363	177,590	3,548,773
	122,541,753	4,690,411	117,851,342
Sent to Dead Letter Offices			2,539,143
Total ...			120,390,485

Note.—Of the number received back undelivered, some are subsequently delivered under re-issue, the remainder being sent to Dead Letter Offices.

The actual delivery bears a slightly larger proportion (97 per cent.) to the correspondence sent out for delivery than in the corresponding return for last year (96 per cent.)

39. *Foreign Correspondence.*—The figures given below comprise the statistics of foreign correspondence for three years (instead of the usual two years), because the large fluctuations under some heads during the preceding years may help to account in part for the results of the year under report. Taking the grand totals of correspondence with the United Kingdom, the general result is a large increase in 1875-76 followed by a very small increase in 1876-77. The smallness of this increase is all the more noticeable, because during three quarters of the year under report the reduced rates of postage which followed the admission of India into the Postal Union were in operation. The reduced rates have had the effect of transferring to the Brindisi route a considerable portion of the correspondence previously sent by the Southampton route, but very little if any effect in the direction of developing new correspondence.

	Route.	Estimated aggregate number. 1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	Proportion of correspondence by each route. 1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.
	Letters.				Per cent.	Per cent.	P. cent.
Despatched from *India* to the *United Kingdom* ...	*Via* Southampton...	678,081	Increase. 694,696 2 p. c.	Decrease. 689,647 7 p.c.	32	32	30
	Via Brindisi ...	1,432,479	1,478,613 3 p. c.	Increase. 1,605,910 9 p.c.	68	68	70
		2,110,560	2,173,309 3 p. c.	2,295,557 5 p.c.			
	Newspapers.						
	Via Southampton...	47,138	50,440 7 p. c.	60,596 20 p.c.	15	15	18
	Via Brindisi ...	278,485	296,054 6 p. c.	Decrease. 284,588 4 p.c.	85	85	82
		325,623	346,494 6 p. c.	345,184 ·37 p.c.			
Received in *India* from the *United Kingdom* ...	*Letters.*						
	Via Southampton *	1,083,982	Decrease. 1,067,605 1 p. c.	836,259 21 p.c.	47	45	37
	Via Brindisi ...	1,187,592	Increase. 1,302,365 9 p. c.	Increase. 1,425,982 9 p.c.	53	55	63
		2,271,574	2,369,970 4 p. c.	Decrease. 2,262,241 4 p.c.			
	Newspapers.						
	Via Southampton...	512,893	664,919 29 p. c.	651,990 2 p.c.	31	35	33
	Via Brindisi ...	1,154,765	1,237,757 7 p. c.	Increase. 1,294,042 4 p.c.	69	65	67
		1,667,658	1,902,676 14 p. c.	1,946,032 2 p.c.			
	GRAND TOTALS { Letters ...	4,382,134	Increase. 4,543,279 4 p. c.	Increase. 4,557,798 ½ p.c.	...	...	...
	GRAND TOTALS { Newspapers ...	1,993,281	2,249,170 12 p. c.	2,291,216 2 p.c.	...	...	...
Despatched from *India* to *Foreign Europe* ...	Letters.	121,421	Increase. 142,462 17 p. c.	Increase. 156,763 10 p.c.			
Received in *India* from *Foreign Europe* ...	Letters.	97,780	114,245 16 p. c.	121,758 7 p.c.			
Despatched from *India* to *Gibraltar, Malta,* and ports east of Suez ...	Letters.	200,484	212,433 5 p. c.	226,272 6 p.c.			
Received in *India* from *Gibraltar, Malta,* and ports east of Suez ...	Letters.	168,017	178,638 9 p. c.	Decrease. 164,796 5 p.c.			
Despatched from *India* by *French Packet* ...	Letters.	29,223	31,225 6 p. c.	30,708 2 p.c.			
Received in *India* by *French Packet* ...	Letters.	†9,465	†9,732 2 p. c.	Increase. 19,302 99 p.c.			See note.†

* The estimates given in previous reports under this head (Letters to India *viâ* Southampton) were exclusive of soldiers' letters, of which there were no data available. An estimate has since been made amounting to 728,000, and this figure has accordingly been added to the statistics of each of the three years shewn in this statement. The statistics of letters from India *viâ* Southampton include soldiers' letters.

† Exclusive of letters received in closed mails from British Offices in Asia, of which no statistics were available in those years.

40. *Dead Letters.*—The attention bestowed on the working of the dead letter offices is still maintained with good results, as will be seen from the following abstract of Appendix IV :—

	Number. 1875-76.	Number. 1876-77.	Percentage. 1875-76.	Percentage. 1876-77.
Total number of articles received in Dead Letter Offices ...	2,563,101	2,539,143		
DEDUCT.				
	1875-76.	1876-77.		
Articles issued by dead letter offices for delivery to the addressees or senders and received back again as undeliverable ...	136,176	130,701		
Articles transferred to other dead letter offices	507,836	523,333		
	644,012	654,034		
Net receipts to be disposed of by the dead letter offices ...	1,919,089	1,885,109	100	100
Articles disposed of by the dead letter offices, less the proportion of articles returned undelivered ... } Disposed of by re-direction to addressees	77,108	88,784	4·01	4·71
" by return to senders ...	1,060,494	1,105,064	55·26	58·62
Articles undisposable and deposited as dead	781,487	691,261	40·78	36·67

The proportion of undisposable articles, which fell last year from 47 per cent. to 40 per cent., has this year still further fallen to 36 per cent.

41. *Postage Stamp Sales.*—The statistics of sales of postage stamps will be found in Appendices V (ordinary stamps) and VI (service stamps). The general results are shewn in the following abstracts, *viz.* :—

		9-pie labels.	½-anna envelopes.	½-anna labels.	1-anna envelopes.	1-anna labels.	2-anna labels.	4-anna labels.	6-anna labels.	8-anna labels.	12-anna labels.	1-rupee labels.	Gross value.
ORDINARY POSTAGE STAMPS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1875-76	Value of each kind of stamps sold ...	27,510	3,45,190	5,709	2,64,180	13,94,962	1,00,568	1,16,450	...	6,43,877	...	1,80,073	37,17,316
	Proportion of each to whole value of stamps sold	·74	9·29	·15	7·11	37·53	2·72	3·11	...	17·32	...	4·85	100
1876-77	Value of each kind of stamps sold ...	23,328	5,59,864	6,899	2,79,074	13,58,870	1,00,568	1,25,813	1,53,474	2,98,251	33,582	1,37,984	38,38,377
	Proportion of each to whole value of stamps sold in previous year	·63	15·06	·18	7·51	36·55	2·79	3·51	4·13	8·03	·90	3·71	103·25
SERVICE POSTAGE STAMPS.		9-pie labels.	½-anna labels.	1-anna labels.	2-anna labels.	4-anna labels.	8-anna labels.	Gross value.					
1875-76	Value of each kind of stamps sold	Rs. 3,070	Rs. 2,54,615	Rs. 5,56,770	Rs. 93,274	Rs. 1,16,450	Rs. 1,19,392	Rs. 11,43,571					
	Proportion of each to whole value of stamps sold	·27	22·26	48·68	8·16	10·19	10·44	100					
1876-77	Value of each kind of stamps sold	1,849	2,58,425	5,95,306	1,00,568	1,25,813	1,24,011	12,05,972					
	Proportion of each to whole value of stamps sold in previous year ...	·16	22·59	52·06	8·79	11·01	10·85	105·46					

42. The increase of only 3¼ per cent. in the sale of ordinary postage stamps, as compared with the 7 per cent. increase of the preceding year, is the result mainly of the reduction of the rates of sea postage on foreign correspondence. The two new stamps of the value of 6 and 12 annas have taken to a large extent the place of the 8-anna stamp: and the ½-anna labels continue to be supplanted by the ½-anna envelopes, of which the supply has not yet been sufficient to meet the demand.

43. The proportion in which the postal revenue is collected in cash and stamps is shewn below:—

	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.
Total postage revenue	100	100	100
Cash	31·23	30·97	30·71
Proportion derived from ordinary stamps ...	52·08	52·37	52·29
Proportion derived from service stamps ...	16·69	16·66	17·00

SECTION IV.—DISTRICT POST.

44. In the reports for the last two years there was given in some detail an account of the district posts in each of the several postal circles, with special reference to the steps taken in recent years for transferring the management of them to the officers of the Imperial Post. It is not necessary this year to repeat the information so given, but it may be explained generally that the district posts have for their primary object the conveyance of official correspondence between police and revenue stations in the interior of districts, where the general wants of the locality are not such as to call for the provision of postal facilities by the Imperial post. In some cases the expense of such arrangements is met by local cesses, and in other cases by Imperial grants; but in all the control belongs to the local Government or Administration, and is quite distinct from that of the Imperial post. The object of recent changes has been, not to do away with the control belonging to local Governments or Administrations, but to introduce as the executives under these Governments or Administrations the local officers of the Imperial post. Thus while the distinction between the Imperial and district posts is maintained, the advantage of bringing them under the management of one and the same set of officers is obtained.

45. Perhaps no measure has tended more to the improvement and development of postal arrangements in the interior of districts than the steady progress which has been going on in the direction above indicated.

46. The transfer of district posts in Bengal to the management of the local officers of the Imperial post is now complete, the one district (Hazáribágh) remaining untransferred at the close of last year having been transferred in the year under report.

47. In Madras one additional district (Kurnool) was transferred, leaving only three (Ganjam, Vizagapatam and Cuddapah) untransferred at the close of the year.

48. In Assam the one remaining regulation district (Goalpara) and one of the non-regulation districts (Kámrup) have been transferred.

49. Speaking generally, it may be said that in those parts of the country where separate district post organizations exist, the transfer of them to the management of the local officers of the Imperial post has been carried out with the exception of three districts in Madras; but it is not meant by this to suggest that the expectation of improvement in such posts has nearly come to an end. On the contrary, there is an immense field for such improvement, and as soon as financial restrictions may be relaxed, there will be ample room for a class of expenditure which in the course of a few years will be more than met by increased income.

50. The way in which, when there are no special financial restrictions, this class of expenditure is regulated, is that all lines and offices fulfilling certain conditions of estimated self-support are taken over by the Imperial post, the district post funds thus set free being used for the improvement and extension of postal facilities. In this way the district post acts as a sort of pioneer to the Imperial post.

51. In the last report an attempt was made for the first time to bring together in tabular form certain statistics respecting district posts; and I repeat the attempt this year, mentioning, however, what was before explained, that owing to the widely different systems belonging to the numerous different localities, and the absence of any single office of account

or control, it is impossible to be sure either of the completeness or accuracy of the figures given. The figures are as follows:—

Names of Postal Circles.		Number of distrtict post offices and receiving houses.	Number of district rural messengers and peons.	Number of district post letter boxes.	Distance in miles of district post lines.	Local cess.	Grant from Imperial Revenue.	Expenditure.	Articles received from the Imperial and district posts for delivery by the district post.	Articles posted in the district post for despatch to the Imperial or district post.	Articles returned by the district to the Imperial post undelivered.	Percentage of those returned on the total number received for delivery by the district post.
						Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Number.	Number.	Number.	
Bengal ...	1875-76	324	15a	226	10,440	2,24,353	...	2,34,010	904,504	927,378	60,747	6·71
	1876-77	321	76	240	10,977	2,26,755	1,08,000	2,44,803	1,148,717	1,239,960	64,890	5·64
Madras ...	1875-76	277	613	...	2,690	...	45,000	98,870	383,072	315,668	23,121	6·03
	1876-77	306	839	16	2,894	...	1,08,010	1,00,156d	1,038,486	410,913	64,028	6·16
Bombay ...	1875-76	...	520	415	71	...	89,563	86,304	933,683	262,192	49,284	5·28
	1876-77	1	530	416	107	...	88,905	89,172	933,940	264,240	51,700	5·53
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	1875-76	364	382	16	6,294	11,983 f	60,000	1,51,992	885,382	789,109	79,448	8·97
	1876-77	357	382	29	6,394	Not shown separately.	60,000	1,50,316	905,629	811,069	70,457	7·78
Punjab ...	1875-76	22	341	Not known	Not known	Ditto	45,000	1,13,660e	44,379	52,045	1,913	4·31
	1876-77	26	360	45	4,504	58,500	45,000	1,13,039e	52,463	61,953	1,950	3·71
British Burma ...	1875-76	...g	Not known	53	750	58,610	...	6,065	14,749	7,263	566	3·83
	1876-77	4	4	53	955	13,427	7,500	9,301	24,786	10,243	1,298	4·95
Central Provinces and Berars	1875-76	58	43	60	2,160	12,650	...	50,240	163,167	127,489	13,836	8·47
	1876-77	63	53	49	2,243	44,860d	7,416	54,435	185,163	141,672	15,878	9·57
Oudh ...	1875-76	75	263	93	1,224	47,270d	...	36,687	370,850	257,393	37,193	10·03
	1876-77	61	248	87	906	40,883	...	34,999	333,980	285,987	30,352	9·08
Rajputana ...	1875-76	6	1	...	234	36,000	...	3,738	11,324	12,208	675	5·96
	1876-77	8	2	...h	266	634	...	3,712	16,732	11,993	717	4·28
Assam ...	1875-76	12	...h	...h	436	889	...	7,689	47,592	34,177	5,191	10·90
	1876-77	20	7	8	719	7,683e	...	8,946	38,294	29,499	2,891	7·54
Total ...	1875-76	...	...	...	...	11,983 f	...	...	3,758,602	2,784,812	271,974	7·23
	1876-77	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,678,040	3,218,358	304,121	6·50

(a.) Peons were excluded from the Bengal return of 1875-76.
(b.) The number given in last report for rural messengers and peons, as well as letter boxes, in the Assam district post were erroneous. There were really none, those entered being part of the Imperial establishment.
(c.) Including the annual subsidy paid from the District Dák Fund for the maintenance of the Dera Ismail Khan and Chichawatni hill cart line in the Punjab.
(d.) Including contributions from Provincial and Local Funds in the Central Provinces.
(e.) For Sylhet only.
(f.) Including Rs. 720 contributed from the District Improvement Fund in Assam.
(g.) Seven district post offices in British Burmah under the management of the district officers have been omitted from this statement
(h.) Exclusive of Rs. 4,126-9-6 on account of famine cess.

SECTION V.—MISCELLANEOUS.

52. *Security taken from Post Office servants.*—The accounts of the security funds are exhibited in abstract below :—

Receipts.	Number of employés.		Amount of subscription.			Charges.	Amount.
	First half-year.	Second half-year.	First half-year.	Second half-year.	Total.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Balance	...	...	...	...	57,230	(*a*).—Pensionable—	
Interest on ditto at 3½ per cent. for 1876-77	...	...	...	...	2,146	Sums decreed against the fund	524
Total ...	...	...	...	...	59,376	Rateable refunds to subscribers...	99
(*a*).—Pensionable—						Establishment ...	1,032
Imperial	5,338	5,347	5,338	5,347	10,685		1,655
District	165	169	165	169	334		
Total ...	5,503	5,516	5,503	5,516	11,019	(*b*).—Non-pensionable—	
(*b*).—Non-pensionable—						Sums decreed against the fund	119
Imperial	8,972	9,207	4,486	4,604	9,090	Establishment ...	1,032
District	3,078	3,033	1,539	1,516	3,055	Total ...	1,151
Total ...	12,050	12,240	6,025	6,120	12,145	Total Charges ...	2,806
						Balance at credit	79,734
Grand Total ...	17,553	17,756	11,528	11,636	82,540	Grand Total ...	82,540

As has been explained on previous occasions, the subscribers belonging to the pensionable (*a*) class subscribe at the rate of one rupee each per half-year, while those belonging to the non-pensionable (*b*) class subscribe at half that rate. The subscriptions of the former (pensionable class) are returnable on resignation or death, in the proportion borne for each year by the surplus income to the total income, while those of the latter (non-pensionable class) are not returnable at all. The total balances, as well as the portions returnable and non-returnable, for the current and preceding years are shewn below :—

	1875-76.	1876-77.
	Rs.	Rs.
Total balance	57,230	79,734
Returnable portion	27,176	37,448
Non-returnable portion	30,054	42,286

53. In my last report it was mentioned that no steps had been taken for reducing the subscription rates of this yearly increasing fund, because it was in contemplation to make provision for the transmission of currency notes by post under a system of insurance which might give rise to increased liability. The contemplated system, having been expanded into one for the insurance of other articles besides currency notes, was not finally settled till after the close of the year now under review. It is to be introduced on the 1st January 1878. It remains to be seen what effect this measure will have upon the security fund.

54. *Complaints from the public.*—The statistics of complaints shew a total number of 5,407 (as compared with 4,235 in the preceding year), of which 1,203 were well founded (as compared with 1,200 in the preceding year). The complaints relating to articles of value are analysed in the following statement :—

	Ordinary letters.	Registered letters.	Parcels.	Total.
I.—Cases in which the enquiry shewed either that no loss had occurred, or that the loss had not occurred through fault of postal officials	147	150	160	457
II.—Cases in which the postal establishment was proved to be in fault, or in which there was strong ground for believing it to be so	144	87	45	276
III.—Cases in which no definite conclusion was arrived at ...	661	31	52	744
				1,477

55. The unfounded no less than the well-founded complaints contain cases of interest. The exculpation of the Post Office hangs sometimes upon the results of a very minute examination of the cover. It may be a question, for instance, whether the gum with which an opened envelope has been reclosed overlies an office stamp or is overlaid by it, and one important case against the Post Office was disproved during the year under review by the Chemical Examiner in this way. Or the issue may rest upon the presence or absence, at the time when an office stamp was impressed, of a piece of paper substituted for a currency note; and this is a matter frequently capable of proof, owing to the fact of an office stamp usually indenting

the contents of a letter to an extent discernable under careful examination. Sometimes the exculpation of the Post Office comes long after, as in one of the cases of the year under review, where the contents of letters supposed to have been stolen in transit by post were found after the death of the owner's trusted servant in his box. In Sialkot notes of large value stolen a year before, with a registered letter, were traced back to a Cashmiri Vakil who had charged the theft against the Sialkot Post Office; the Vakil was convicted. But perhaps the most curious result of an investigation into a complaint of the loss of a remittance of postage stamps was the discovery that the sender had affixed them to the outside of his letter instead of putting them inside.

56. The most serious cases of fraud with which the Post Office has to deal are those perpetrated by gangs bribing postal employés to let them have access to correspondence, on which are founded sometimes very extensive fraudulent transactions. During the year under report a whole series of frauds of this kind was exposed, fourteen persons being arrested, of whom thirteen were convicted. One offender was sentenced to transportation for life, two others received sentence of fourteen years' imprisonment and fine of Rs. 5,000 each, whilst the minor offenders were sentenced to terms of imprisonment varying from one to six years. The convictions were important, as it was ascertained that in a period of about three months immediately antecedent to the arrests, frauds directed to the obtainment of Rs. 15,800, and others resulting in the actual obtainment of Rs. 3,100, had been carried out by substituting forgeries for letters stolen in the Ajmere and Jeypore Post Offices. It was believed that the gang in question had been connected with a series of offences forming a connected chain extending over no less than three years; and it was proved by the conviction of some amongst them, that they had fraudulently obtained Rs. 13,500, in eleven different payments at places so distant from one another as Jeypore, Indore, Delhi, Hoshangabad and Joudhpore on credit of forgeries substituted for letters stolen two years previously in the Muttra Office. The same gang was convicted of inducing the despatch by post of gold to the value of Rs. 17,000, of which they failed to obtain delivery only through the illness of a postal accomplice and his consequent inability to steal letters. The vigilance of the Ajmere Police under Mr. Bower mainly contributed to the exposure of this series of frauds; it was owing to their observance of suspicious conduct that two of the gang were arrested; and the evidence of one of these led, under Mr. Turton Smith's direction, to the arrest of twelve out of the thirteen persons convicted. Mr. Saunders, Commissioner of Ajmere, and Colonel Tyrwhitt, the Inspector General of Police, North-Western Provinces, greatly helped the investigations by placing at Mr. Turton Smith's disposal the services of specially qualified officers.

57. This kind of systematic fraud on a large scale was first brought to notice in 1873-74, when a gang of forgers, whose head-quarters were at Poona, was broken up by the conviction of several of the number. Two of the principals at that time absconded; but they were arrested in the year under review, the prosecution (for which Mr. Turton Smith's services were made available) resulting in the conviction and sentence of both of them.

58. The gang of 1873-74 last referred to was quite distinct from the gang that was brought to trial in the year under review; the one being composed principally of Deccan Brahmins, the other of Baniahs and Mahajans belonging to the upper provinces of India.

59. A reference may be made here to Appendix VIII, containing a statement of the number of convictions and departmental punishments in each postal circle. The following abstract compares the results of the last two years :—

	1875-76.	1876-77.
Number of legal convictions	178	139
Number of cases punished departmentally ...	88	81
Total ...	266	220

Postal Circles.	1875-76.			1876-77.		
	British territory.	Foreign territory.	Total.	British territory.	Foreign territory.	Total.
Bengal	4	0	4	1	0	1
Madras	3	1	4	1	1	2
Bombay	0	5	5	2	3	5
North-Western Provinces ...	5	1	6	7	0	7
Punjab	1	0	1	0	0	0
Central Provinces	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oudh	1	0	1	1	0	1
Rajputana	0	5	5	0	0	0
Total ...	14	12	26	12	4	16

60. *Highway robberies.*—The usual abstract of highway robberies is given on the margin. The most noticeable point is the comparatively small aggregate number of robberies, and also the fact of the greatest decrease being in foreign territory. The decrease of this class of crime in recent years is very marked, as will be seen from the figures given below :—

	Highway Robberies in		
	British territory. Number.	Foreign territory. Number.	Total Number.
1871-72 ...	24	12	36
1872-73 ...	13	12	25
1873-74 ...	21	11	32
1874-75 ...	19	6	25
1875-76 ...	14	12	26
1876-77 ...	12	4	16

The decrease is perhaps to some extent nominal, owing to greater care of late years to exclude from the returns cases where theft with the collusion of postal employés was carried out under the appearance of highway robberies.

61. The localities in which the various robberies took place are given in the following statement:—

Names of Postal Circles.	British territory. Names of districts.	Number of robberies.	Number of attacks.	Foreign territory. Names of Native States.	Number of robberies.	Number of attacks.
Bengal ...	Gya	1	...			
	Total ...	1	...			
Madras ...	Kurnool	1	...	Mysore territory ...	1	1
	Total ...	1	...	Total ...	1	1
Bombay ...	Ahmednagar ...	1	...	Wadhwan	...	2
	Dharwar	1	...	Baroda	2	...
				Junagurh	1	...
	Total ...	2	...	Total ...	3	3
N.-W. Provinces	Muttra	1	...	Holkar's territory ...	...	1
	Budaun	1	...			
	Agra	1	...			
	Mainpuri	2	...			
	Ghazipur	1	...			
	Meerut	1	...			
	Total ...	7	...	Total ...	...	1
Central Provinces ...	... ...	...	...	Nizam's territory ...	...	1
Oude ...	Sultanpur	1	...			

Total (British) 12. Total (Foreign) 4 (besides 5 attacks). Grand Total 16 (besides 5 attacks).

62. The only cases of much importance were two of those in Bombay; in one the mail travelling towards Ahmednagar by mail cart was attacked with poles and axes, the passengers and driver being left for dead. None of them died, however, and the robbers, who expected a remittance of treasure, got only some three hundred rupees. One of the passengers was a Deputy Collector. Two of the robbers were convicted and sentenced to transportation for life. In the other case, which happened at Akhij in the Baroda territory, the importance consisted in the value of the property stolen, which amounted to Rs. 6,500. The robbers were believed to have come from Rajputana, but no satisfactory clue was obtained.

Postal Officials.	1875-76.	1876-77.
	Number.	Number.
Inspectors	177	197
Post Masters, Deputy and Sub-Deputy Post Masters	3,296	3,554
Clerks	2,462	2,736
Peons	5,547	5,841
Road establishment	12,708	13,175
Rural Messengers	1,695	1,950
Total ...	25,885	27,453

63. Appendix IX shews the numerical strength of the establishment in the several postal circles. The abstract on the margin includes all grades below that of Post Master General or Chief Inspector.

SECTION VI.—NON-POSTAL BRANCHES OF THE DEPARTMENT.

64. The lines over which goods were booked by the bullock train offices remained the same as before, *viz.*, Calcutta to Peshawar, with branches to Fatehgurh, Landour, Simla, Feroxepore, Bahawalpur (through Mooltan), Sialkot and Murree. The number of bullock train offices was reduced from 39 to 36. The designation of bullock train is becoming year by year less appropriate, as the old means of transit by bullock carts is superseded by the railway. In the year under report, the service by bullock carts on the portion of line between Wazirabad and Jhelum was changed into a railway service. The transit by means of bullock carts (which formerly extended all the way from Calcutta to Peshawar) is now reduced to the portion between Jhelum and Peshawur and to the various branches already enumerated.

65. The Punjab military horse van dâk is undergoing a similarly gradual contraction as the Railway advances; although in the year under report there was an extension from Khushálgarh to Rawul Pindi, with the object of affording regular communication between Kohat and Rawul Pindi, independently of the Kohat pass. The extension was not a remunerative one. The open lines at the end of the year were as follows:—

Jhelum to Peshawar.
Wazirabad to Sialkot.
Rawul Pindi to Murree (summer only).
Amritsar to Pathankot (summer only).
Kohat to Rawul Pindi.

66. The other postal lines on which travellers were conveyed were: Carágolah and Siliguri on the Darjeeling line, Umballa and Kalka on the Simla line, Bareilly and Ranibag on the Naini Tál line, and Mooltan and Bahawálpur.

SECTION VII.—FINANCIAL RESULTS.

67. The financial results continue to be favorable. The increase of postal revenue was about 3½ lakhs, and the increase in charges amounted to about 1½ lakhs; the net revenue being thus improved to the extent of about 2 lakhs. Further details are given below:—

Review of financial results.

	1875-76.	1876-77.
Purely postal service.	Rs.	Rs.
Receipts including sale of service postage stamps	63,35,301	66,86,656
Ditto excluding ditto ditto	51,90,400	54,81,772
Disbursements	56,39,310	57,87,667
Net revenue, including sale of service postage stamps	6,95,991	9,00,989
Non-Postal Branches.		
Bullock Trains.		
Receipts	8,09,578	7,91,813
Disbursements	6,64,209*	6,09,163*
Surplus ...	1,45,369	1,82,650
Punjab Military Van Dák.		
Receipts	2,58,972	2,39,544
Disbursements	2,65,569	2,30,799
Deficit ...	6,597	Surplus 8,745
Passenger Services on Mail Cart Lines.		
Receipts	1,17,086	1,03,183
Disbursements	1,17,086	1,03,183
Contract subsidies to local steamers employed to a large extent on general and military considerations, but paid entirely through the Post Office as a matter of convenience.		
Disbursements	7,68,277	7,12,000
* { Purely Bullock Train	6,62,771	6,07,746
{ Postal charges debited to Bullock Train	1,438	1,417
Total ...	6,64,209	6,09,163

Briefly stated, these results exhibit—

(1.) A net revenue in the purely postal department of	9,00,989
(2.) A net surplus in the bullock train department of	1,82,650
(3.) A net surplus in the Punjab military van dak of	8,745
Total ...	10,92,384

(Note.—The postal share of the contract subsidies to local steamers is shewn in the next paragraph.)

68. But in order to look at the Post Office from a profit and loss point of view, certain other items of charge as per margin have to be taken into account, and I understand the Government to be anxious that these items should be made as complete as possible. I have therefore added to the list of the year under report the cost of stationery supplied from the Government Depôt. I have not seen my way to make any alteration in the calculation of the pensionary charge. There is no doubt that in a growing Department like the Post Office, the yearly accretion of liability on account of future pensionary claims must exceed the capitalized value of the pensions actually assigned; but for all practical purposes, I think that the capitalization of pensions actually assigned is sufficient. And if it be desired to go further, I should think that an extra ½ lakh would amply cover the difference between this and the whole yearly accretion of liability.

	Rs.
Cost of stationery supplied by the Superintendents of Stationery	35,203
Railway free service (estimated cost)	2,40,000
English stores	98,983
Value of service rendered to the Post Office by the Government Press	42,806
Rent of Government buildings	2,04,169
Estimated postal share of local marine subsidies ...	2,03,854
Gratuities	2,109
Leave allowances paid in Great Britain	895
Pensions granted during the year aggregating in annual value Rs. 14,049 capitalized at 10·165 years' purchase (14,049 × 10·165=)	1,42,808
	9,70,827

69. Taking the total net revenue as shewn in paragraph 67 at Rs. 10,92,384, and deducting the total of the items now in question, we arrive at a net profit of Rs. 1,21,557.

70. As pointed out in my last report, the former system of charging official correspondence at full postage rates has been discontinued since 1872-73. The revenue from official correspondence has thus been brought down from 50 lakhs, as it stood in 1865-66, to 12 lakhs in the present year. The present charge does not more than represent the actual cost entailed by the conveyance of the Government despatches. Thus, not only is the official correspondence conveyed at an exceptionally low rate (the postage on a 10-tola letter being only 1 anna), but the postal revenue is now beginning to exceed the total charges which a profit and loss account shews against it.

71. It is not, I believe, the wish of the Government to make the Post Office a source of profit, and notwithstanding the continued existence of financial pressure, the year following that under report has already seen several measures bearing the character of reductions of postage. These will come under report next year, and I shall here only say that I refer specially to the reduction of book postage, and of parcel postage, carried out last summer, as well as the

abolition of re-direction postage, partly introduced in April 1877, and sanctioned as a complete measure with effect from January 1878. And there is another way in which the improving financial position of the Department has been, and may reasonably be, allowed to have its effect,—I refer to the expense attending the improvement of its establishment and the extension of its operations. Even in this time of financial restriction, the means for improvement and extension, though necessarily curtailed, have not by any means been stopped, and I trust that even the curtailment may soon be removed. There are few of these measures, whether the character be that of reduction of postage or of increase of postal facilities, which do not in the first instance involve financial loss, but there are few also which do not in a comparatively brief period re-act on the finances by stimulating or extending correspondence.

72. I ought, perhaps, to explain here, what has been explained before (paragraph 7), that the cost of maintaining communication with Great Britain and foreign countries by means of the contract services of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company has never been treated (except in the English accounts) as a charge upon the Indian Post Office. The subsidy is paid by the British Government, and all the sea postage realized by the Indian Post Office is credited to Great Britain as a set-off against the subsidy. In other words, the accounts of the Indian Post Office contain neither the revenue nor the charges of what is called the eastern mail service. The revenue of the eastern mail service falls short of the cost, and India's share of the net loss for the year under report was £62,170 (as already shewn in paragraph 7). Whether this payment should or should not be regarded as a charge upon the Indian Post Office is a question which may fairly be raised. It is a payment made primarily for the maintenance of regular sea communication between India and Europe; and the correspondence of those who have direct relations with Europe does not fully pay for it. The Government of India pays its share of the balance, and the question is whether this payment should be reckoned as a charge upon the Indian Post Office; it has never been so reckoned, but, owing to its being entered under the head of Post Office in the home accounts, it has often been mixed up with the accounts of the Indian Post Office. Whatever may be the proper view to take of this point, it may be observed that it will require only a few more years of the present rate of financial progress to make the profit of the Indian Post Office cover even this item.

SECTION VIII.—GENERAL REVIEW OF PROGRESS.

73. The progress of the Department, as measured by statistics of correspondence, revenue, and expenditure, is exhibited in the statement on the margin; the point selected for comparison being the first complete year (1855-56) after the introduction of a moderate scale of postage rates in connection with the organization of the Department under the Postal Act of 1854. The Indian Post Office looks back upon 1854 in the same way in which the British Post Office looks back upon the year 1840, when the "penny postage" was introduced.

Year.	Comparison of number of letters and newspapers, those of 1855-56 being represented by 100.	Comparison of revenue from private correspondence, that of 1855-56 being represented by 100.	Comparison of disbursement, those of 1855-56 being represented by 100.
1853-54—last complete year of former rates ...	58	128	82
1855-56—first complete year of new rates ...	100	100	100
1867-68—thirteenth complete year ...	207	237	161
1868-69—fourteenth ditto	228	258	182
1869-70—fifteenth ditto	253	246	180
1870-71—sixteenth ditto	267	235	175
1871-72—seventeenth ditto	269	272	173
1872-73—eighteenth ditto	279	279	177
1873-74—nineteenth ditto	328	284	184
1874-75—twentieth ditto	348	305	189
1875-76—twenty-first ditto	352	326	191
1876-77—twenty-second ditto	368	345	196

SECTION IX.—NOTICES OF POST OFFICE OFFICIALS.

74. To Lieutenant-Colonel W. M. Lane, as Post Master General of the Punjab, and to Mr. Philip Sheridan, as Chief Superintendent of the Railway Travelling Post Office, fell the burden of organizing and controlling the special postal arrangements connected with the Delhi Assemblage of January 1877, already alluded to in this report, and I gladly bring their names forward, not only as having done that service well, but as being amongst the most tried and successful administrators of postal circles. I record also, with regret, the death in December 1876 of Mr. W. A. Houghton, Chief Inspector of Post Offices in Sind, who in a service of 21 years had won the confidence and respect of superiors and subordinates.

75. For special services in lower grades, I have to look mainly to the several Post Masters General and Chief Inspectors for information, selecting for special notice from among the names brought forward by them. In *Madras*, Mr. Turner commends his subordinates generally, with special reference to the discharge of duty during a season of famine and consequent difficulty; in *Bombay*, Mr. James mentions Mr. Stuart, Post Master of Bombay, for the maintenance in his office of a long-established character of efficiency, and among the Inspectors he names Mr. Cursetjee Sorabjee for successful efforts in improving the rural delivery, Mr. Girdhur Mahadeo for a useful re-organization of lines, and Mr. Cowasjee Jamshedjee for special energy and success on a difficult mission to Goa; in the *North-Western Provinces*, Mr. Hutchinson specially mentions Pundit Súndar Lál for his assistance in connection with the prosecution of the gang of forgers whose conviction has been separately referred to in this report; in the *Punjab*, Lieutenant-Colonel Lane mentions among the Inspectors Mr. Hodgkinson, and in other grades Messrs. Mehta, Phillips, Smith, Considine, Charde, and Grice, for good work in connection with the Delhi Assemblage; and in the *Railway Travelling Post Office*, Mr. Sheridan names among his Superintendents Mr. Hill for his services in connection with the Delhi Assemblage, and Mr. Goodburn for his exertions on the occasion of the breaking of the Sutlej Bridge.

A. M. MONTEATH,
Director General of the Post Office of India.

APPENDIX No. I.

Statement shewing the number of Post Offices and Letter Boxes opened and Rural Messengers entertained during the year 1876-77, and the total number that stood at the end of the official years 1875-76 and 1876-77.

Names of Postal Circles.	Existing on the 31st March 1876.			Opened or entertained in 1876-77.			Total on 31st March 1877.			Closed or discontinued in 1876-77.			Balance on the 31st March 1877.			Increase or Decrease.		
	Post Offices.	Letter Boxes.	Rural Messengers.	Post Offices.	Letter Boxes.	Rural Messengers.	Post Offices.	Letter Boxes.	Rural Messengers.	Post Offices.	Letter Boxes.	Rural Messengers.	Post Offices.	Letter Boxes.	Rural Messengers.	Post Offices.	Letter Boxes.	Rural Messengers.
	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number Increase.	Number Increase.	Number Increase.
Bengal	970	2,259	710	83	82	133	1,053	2,341	843	35	145	42	1,018	2,196	801	48	690	91
Madras	601	404	156	(a) 62	52	(b) 835 / 72	663	456	228	8	7	5	645	449	183	44	65	27
Bombay	488	774	256	58	202	(d) 32 / 120	546	976	376	5	66	48	541	910	328	53	136	72
North-Western Provinces ...	505	210	19	14	13	3	519	223	22	1	10	5	518	213	17	13	3	2
Punjab	512	401	302	16	30	9	528	431	311	14	12	1	514	419	310	2	18 / Decrease. 2	8
British Burmah	23	9	2	...	1	...	23	7	2	...	3	...	23	7	2	... / Decrease. 1	2 / Decrease.	...
Central Provinces	220	249	107	4	70	13	224	319	120	5	5	1	219	314	119	1 / Increase. 4	65 / Increase. 1	12 / 4
Sind	77	46	46	1	1	(e) 4	78	47	50	...	1	...	78	47	50	1	1	4
Oudh	96	66	...	19	20	...	115	86	...	7	...	2	115	79	...	19	13	...
Rajputana	85	14	32	...	...	2	85	14	32	...	...	2	85	14	32	...	...	...
Assam	84	15	65	15	18	45	99	33	108	3	2	2	96	33	108	12	18	43
TOTAL ...	3,661	4,447	1,695	*262	*1,362	*361	3,923	5,709	2,056	71	255	106	3,852	5,454	1,950	Net Increase. 191	Net Increase. 1,907	Net Increase. 255

* NOTE.—Of these some really belonged to the previous year and have been entered here because omitted in the return of last year, *i. e.* (a) = 10, (b) = 469, (c) = 6, (d) = 9, (e) = 2.

E. R. DOUGLAS,
Officiating Deputy Director General of the Post Office of India.

APPENDIX No. II.

Statement shewing the distance over which mails were conveyed by Railway, Mail-Cart, Horses, Camel-Dak, Runners, Boats and Steamers during the years 1875-76 and 1876-77.

Names of Postal Circles.	Railway.			Mail-Cart, Horses, Camel-Dak, &c.			Runners or Boats.			Sea.			Total.		
	1875-76.	1876-77. Under Local Contract.	1876-77. Under Chief Superintendent, Travelling Post Offices. Served by Mail Guards.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1876-77. Served by Travelling Post Office.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1876-77.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1876-77.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1876-77.
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
Bengal	972	169	63	282	317	620	6,551	6,295	2,900	2,900	2,900	10,705	10,364	10,364	
Madras	1,384	...	319	132	135	1,117	6,312	6,905	3,064	3,064	3,064	10,892	11,540	11,540	
Bombay	1,234	...	186	952	944	1,845	6,337	6,702	3,234	3,234	3,234	10,757	11,486	11,486	
North-Western Provinces ...	921	75	51	364	364	889	3,424	3,855	...	...	...	4,709	4,713	4,713	
Punjab	680	50	231	1,188	1,303	437	2,567	2,366	...	...	...	4,435	4,337	4,337	
British Burmah	...	...	...	73	73	...	1,527	1,527	2,293	2,293	2,293	3,893	3,893	3,893	
Central Provinces	656	53	49	198	168	263	2,278	2,270	...	...	...	3,132	2,813	2,813	
Sind	105	109	...	885	885	...	896	926	2,196	2,196	2,196	4,082	4,115	4,115	
Oudh	205	...	21	102	103	522	645	929	...	...	...	1,042	1,575	1,575	
Rajputana	302	...	241	...	...	149	1,693	1,709	...	...	...	1,995	2,099	2,099	
Assam	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,402	1,435	...	...	...	1,402	1,435	1,435	
TOTAL ...	6,549	436	1,160	4,176	4,323	5,342	32,632	33,422	13,687	13,687	13,687	57,044	58,370	58,370	

E. R. DOUGLAS,
Officiating Deputy Director General of the Post Office of India.

APPENDIX

Statement shewing the estimated number of Letters, Newspapers, Packets and Parcels received for delivery in the Post Sind, Oudh, Rajputana and Assam Postal

offices under the Bengal, Madras, Bombay, North-Western Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, British Burmah, Circles, during the years 1875-76 and 1876-77.

No. III.

Names of Postal Circles.		Bengal.		Madras.		Bombay.		N. W. Provinces.		Punjab.	
	Detail covers.	Number given out for delivery.		Number given out for delivery.		Number given out for delivery.		Number given out for delivery.		Number given out for delivery.	
		1875-76.	1876-77.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1875-76.	1876-77.
To Post Office Ports and from the window.	Letters Paid ...	10,553,884	10,476,749	10,357,448	11,005,298	8,369,331	8,851,798	7,721,010	6,951,295	6,032,615	5,975,670
	,, Unpaid...	5,450,780	5,262,595	1,985,877	2,124,430	2,208,377	2,509,706	4,240,903	3,749,201	2,130,296	1,894,923
	,, Service privileged...	2,062,651	2,694,169	895,567	954,631	624,111	699,652	1,235,909	1,226,765	860,540	1,164,531
	,, Registered ...	776,598	735,736	321,455	350,114	115,045	131,999	289,281	266,528	132,092	146,756
	Papers	1,626,101	1,650,817	1,268,183	1,399,853	957,350	1,025,076	1,325,188	1,289,623	1,048,024	1,281,281
	Packets	250,446	282,146	255,500	262,799	211,061	211,570	206,387	160,131	206,374	206,408
	Parcels	169,266	207,815	101,974	107,076	89,580	116,488	138,561	138,622	101,363	110,256
To Branch Post Offices.	Letters Paid	1,922,069	1,965,994	2,375,879	2,795,196	4,173,148	4,645,929	796,183	1,131,578	1,261,576	1,156,998
	,, Unpaid ...	2,083,793	2,096,665	681,245	853,918	2,213,413	2,234,295	1,327,997	1,517,436	1,076,704	984,092
	,, Service privileged...	191,902	243,924	116,849	152,022	162,620	196,526	246,743	423,009	222,571	254,640
	,, Registered ...	182,613	173,036	86,971	102,382	177,681	181,484	41,459	58,974	26,722	27,609
	Papers	195,[illegible]	201,819	296,535	354,806	426,365	454,868	76,522	98,967	107,752	199,238
	Packets	14,596	15,695	51,983	52,924	102,926	116,878	14,721	30,555	39,827	37,151
	Parcels	17,204	24,559	18,640	21,118	17,258	21,170	20,187	33,215	11,477	14,861
To District Post Offices.	Letters Paid	325,661	350,166	374,593	489,728	17,081	5,162	[illegible]	279,851	23,361	17,494
	,, Unpaid ...	535,187	607,751	170,571	207,730	[illegible]	982	[illegible]	516,188	27,066	15,408
	,, Service privileged...	96,776	154,629	23,123	8,212	[illegible]	284	145,720	118,756	11,545	6,447
	,, Registered ...	23,245	25,159	16,604	25,550	634	...	2,596	10,272	495	496
	Papers	36,103	35,952	84,770	119,981	1,669	417	29,631	24,585	13,757	1,799
	Packets	3,399	4,406	6,065	5,553	443	182	7,690	10,324	1,518	652
	Parcels	2,198	3,885	2,326	1,929	26	...	5,830	7,665	365	234
To Rural Messengers.	Letters Paid	426,254	458,700	378,653	205,521	383,096	415,187	79,258	11,759	104,406	91,250
	,, Unpaid ...	677,133	778,440	262,772	164,537	499,298	511,339	180,844	30,920	147,798	139,039
	,, Service privileged...	11,069	76,103	3,841	627	1,358	2,816	9,026	104	4,342	4,823
	,, Registered ...	43,419	49,849	14,299	8,286	12,707	14,652	4,208	418	3,451	3,233
	Papers	38,492	23,725	37,310	48,861	36,559	36,683	7,788	2,059	10,013	8,943
	Packets	1,516	2,477	2,469	1,425	3,946	2,764	984	52	1,020	574
	Parcels	3,503	5,970	1,177	808	1,291	2,060	1,830	104	836	652
	Total ...	27,704,894	28,608,931	20,191,855	21,919,267	20,896,226	22,389,907	16,943,509	18,088,956	13,709,826	13,747,464
	ABSTRACT.										
	Letters Paid	13,227,868	13,251,609	13,466,573	14,495,742	12,918,076	6,998,399	8,374,483	7,433,988	7,241,418	
	,, Unpaid ...	9,736,893	8,745,451	3,109,465	3,450,605	5,256,312	6,252,801	5,813,745	3,381,894	3,033,462	
	,, Service privileged	2,362,398	3,168,825	1,036,279	1,115,492	899,229	1,237,457	1,768,634	1,008,998	1,432,441	
	,, Registered ...	1,024,375	983,780	439,329	466,284	328,135	334,523	336,192	162,760	176,094	
	Total ...	25,352,034	26,149,665	18,034,746	19,548,124	20,401,751	17,108,180	16,293,054	12,077,609	11,885,415	
	Papers	1,860,722	1,912,313	1,716,804	1,917,501	1,517,044	1,439,129	1,415,234	1,269,546	1,491,261	
	Packets	269,957	304,724	316,188	322,711	331,394	229,792	201,062	248,639	244,785	
	Parcels	192,171	242,229	124,117	130,931	139,718	166,406	179,606	114,041	126,003	
	GRAND TOTAL ...	27,704,884	28,608,931	20,191,855	21,919,267	22,389,907	18,943,509	18,088,956	13,709,826	13,747,464	
	Deduct number of covers returned undelivered ...	952,630	773,670	679,910	821,406	697,336	1,047,002	889,473	708,386	461,690	418,785
	Net actually delivered ...	26,752,254	27,835,261	19,511,945	21,097,861	20,198,890	21,342,905	18,054,036	17,360,570	13,258,136	13,328,679
	Add number of covers sent to the Dead Letter Office	756,274	673,203	214,719	216,627	388,470	441,153	556,553	551,704	263,235	252,994
	Total ...	27,508,528	28,508,464	19,726,664	21,314,488	20,587,360	21,784,058	18,609,589	17,932,274	13,521,371	13,581,673

Central Provinces.		British Burmah.		Sind.		Oudh.		Rajputana.		Assam.		Total.	
Number given out for delivery.		Number given out for delivery.		Number given out for delivery.		Number given out for delivery.		Number given out for delivery.		Number given out for delivery.		Number given out for delivery.	
1875-76.	1876-77.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1875-76.	1876-77.
2,163,818	2,095,804	588,713	405,480	2,380,814	2,229,680	907,658	774,243	1,099,985	1,113,198	627,416	629,234	50,802,684	50,508,455
929,875	980,390	403,222	305,765	404,575	897,296	428,154	348,445	667,758	629,260	321,974	280,920	19,231,791	18,482,991
274,473	280,685	35,025	20,779	105,688	104,447	216,382	212,873	109,275	132,547	89,453	124,960	6,479,129	7,616,039
50,508	50,613	19,111	14,335	39,743	43,715	29,347	24,533	27,841	30,295	26,248	26,593	1,807,249	1,821,417
323,046	298,075	341,074	207,578	226,357	249,192	172,668	191,364	138,106	141,151	214,799	195,458	7,684,896	7,929,468
64,207	57,931	25,807	12,358	35,724	36,721	38,922	34,441	13,557	12,593	18,937	17,990	1,326,822	1,295,088
29,097	29,122	10,903	9,568	12,450	13,649	24,463	28,965	19,897	21,796	12,518	11,993	710,072	795,350
375,333	522,550	7,272	3,884	61,316	129,132	265,437	452,157	266,877	270,882	236,951	264,025	11,745,041	13,338,325
397,293	420,011	3,165	2,046	13,592	29,670	504,969	702,026	177,602	177,729	182,667	209,249	8,662,440	9,227,137
51,815	88,695	260	208	7,138	10,377	64,854	63,484	28,923	23,673	18,926	27,766	1,112,610	1,484,324
17,882	20,544	156	78	1,803	2,842	28,779	40,098	4,236	4,380	9,755	12,697	578,069	624,124
48,573	53,682	6,544	2,744	8,259	17,416	45,739	91,902	9,424	10,064	[illegible]	130,398	1,398,484	1,605,904
14,013	18,250	236	143	2,774	1,173	8,140	9,281	1,308	1,486	5,205	5,527	255,729	289,063
2,954	4,171	104	85	340	234	16,111	30,738	5,073	6,465	3,084	4,354	112,432	160,970
39,763	38,846	6,513	7,958	88,188	...	71,838	48,676	59,003	61,268	20,198	14,469	1,332,097	1,313,618
43,920	49,197	2,876	3,694	19,030	...	177,460	115,653	32,064	36,709	23,889	17,259	1,553,505	1,670,491
15,790	15,903	444	300	1,620	...	25,721	13,870	8,740	10,429	2,768	3,259	331,480	334,039
2,771	1,590	78	156	836	...	7,837	4,354	576	938	1,515	547	63,386	69,062
4,889	3,726	2,268	6,120	10,639	...	8,075	5,788	1,335	1,747	3,477	4,562	203,611	204,679
1,751	2,138	208	1,329	418	...	1,281	548	130	182	183	156	23,086	25,470
78	391	104	215	209	...	4,881	4,275	[illegible]	730	194	52	16,387	19,376
46,900	38,482	472	365	51,269	46,094	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	65,778	51,788	39,967	1,638,854	1,397,671
78,533	88,487	36	104	53,316	62,806	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	58,143	53,436	53,062	2,109,732	1,975,579
2,431	3,937	...	26	1,149	834	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	573	1,160	891	36,065	91,698
3,634	5,005	...	13	4,891	5,188	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,591	2,304	3,103	94,813	96,400
6,719	5,761	341	163	8,447	7,847	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	521	10,929	9,777	186,699	140,628
418	1,069	26	13	1,151	625	78	[illegible]	52	78	915	313	12,756	9,452
188	260	...	...	182	261	2,772	3,548	1,046	626	314	678	13,124	14,965
4,990,667	5,175,517	1,461,946	1,005,527	3,534,432	3,388,599	3,172,105	3,315,974	2,836,508	2,822,832	2,028,963	2,078,779	119,470,921	122,541,753
2,625,814	2,695,682	602,970	417,687	2,581,607	2,404,906	1,275,280	1,299,644	1,519,914	1,511,126	935,755	947,695	65,518,668	66,558,269
1,449,621	1,538,085	400,286	311,609	487,513	489,772	1,392,604	1,246,606	950,977	909,841	561,956	560,510	31,555,489	31,355,998
344,509	389,220	35,729	21,313	115,589	115,058	306,269	292,261	147,358	167,222	112,247	156,376	7,959,382	9,526,070
74,795	77,952	19,345	14,582	48,773	51,745	70,769	74,095	34,249	37,204	39,632	42,940	2,543,507	2,611,003
4,494,739	4,700,939	1,067,633	765,191	3,233,483	3,061,481	[illegible]	2,913,606	2,646,398	2,625,393	1,669,790	1,707,521	107,576,943	110,051,340
383,227	361,246	357,225	216,625	247,702	274,455	[illegible]	291,322	149,554	153,483	317,913	330,195	9,423,670	9,880,679
90,339	79,388	26,277	13,843	40,067	38,519	[illegible]	44,322	15,047	14,339	25,240	23,986	1,618,393	1,619,073
32,312	33,944	11,111	9,868	13,181	14,144	47,897	67,524	26,512	29,617	16,027	17,077	851,915	990,661
4,990,667	5,175,517	1,461,946	1,005,527	3,534,432	3,388,599	3,172,105	3,315,974	2,836,508	2,822,832	2,028,963	2,078,779	119,470,921	122,541,753
212,618	297,266	98,607	66,797	170,817	179,272	170,493	179,137	135,791	124,960	114,842	73,730	4,574,207	4,690,411
4,778,049	4,878,251	1,363,339	938,730	3,363,615	3,209,327	3,001,612	3,136,837	2,700,717	2,697,872	1,914,121	2,005,049	114,896,714	117,851,342
117,470	116,512	3,974	5,836	[illegible]	35,245	145,939	145,063	86,796	87,288	...	13,318	2,563,101	2,539,143
4,895,519	4,994,763	1,367,313	944,566	3,396,186	3,244,572	3,147,551	3,281,900	2,785,513	2,785,160	1,914,121	2,018,367	117,459,815	120,390,485

E. R. DOUGLAS,

Offg. Depy. Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.

APPENDIX No. IV.

Statement shewing the number of articles received at and disposed of by the Dead Letter Offices at Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Allahabad, Lahore, Nagpore, Karachi, Lucknow, Abu, Rangoon, and Assam, during the years 1875-76 and 1876-77.

		Calcutta.		Madras.		Bombay.		Allahabad.		Lahore.		Nagpore.		Karachi.		Lucknow.		Abu.		Rangoon.		Assam.*		Total.			
		Number.		Number.		Number.		Number.		Number.		Number.		Number.		Number.		Number.		Number.		Number.		Number.		Proportion.	
		1875-76.	1876-77.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1875-76.	1876-77.
Covers transferred to other Dead Letter Offices.	Letters	90,963	84,953	31,389	26,226	54,426	58,668	133,142	131,283	55,220	54,420	38,289	37,058	8,539	10,255	38,465	37,911	29,091	30,821	143	122	...	6,510	480,567	478,427	...	...
	Papers	2,673	11,210	1,893	3,330	3,675	3,886	6,020	10,414	4,057	7,192	1,059	1,191	1,026	944	2,177	2,135	1,593	1,785	15	6	...	652	24,998	42,745	...	...
	Packets	38	39	254	103	138	201	235	222	415	381	31	33	33	44	89	23	84	47	...	...	...	11	1,311	1,104	...	..
	Parcels	139	127	72	52	76	89	220	246	119	98	31	51	9	22	256	314	38	41	...	...	...	17	960	1,057	...	...
	Total	93,713	96,329	33,518	29,711	58,315	62,844	139,617	142,365	60,711	62,091	40,410	38,333	9,607	11,265	40,981	40,383	30,806	32,694	158	128	...	7,190	507,536	523,333	19·81	20·61
Covers sent out by Dead Letter Offices. By redirection to their addressees.—	Letters	13,798	12,057	7,553	8,516	14,708	22,651	27,723	25,756	8,829	8,165	4,446	5,203	133	83	663	1,509	1,232	1,715	151	464	...	3,189	79,235	89,288	...	...
	Papers	10	441	232	1,030	749	1,850	1,355	1,525	1,136	1,200	1·2	209	15	14	162	128	11	46	2	13	...	234	3,944	6,690	...	...
	Packets	47	43	38	164	2,746	1,984	116	42	88	74	8	12	1	...	10	2	3	3	...	...	...	41	3,057	2,365	...	...
	Parcels	16	28	8	32	19	9	46	36	33	40	16	9	...	...	2	3	2	1	...	...	...	4	142	162	...	...
	Total	13,871	12,569	7,831	9,742	18,222	26,494	29,240	27,339	10,133	9,479	4,652	5,433	149	97	837	1,642	1,248	1,765	153	477	...	3,468	86,338	98,505	4·21	4·88
By return to their senders.	Letters	344,815	336,799	68,642	64,494	144,197	162,255	238,668	247,767	119,305	123,192	56,271	56,633	20,109	21,795	81,322	76,918	45,420	44,490	3,191	4,640	...	...	121,937	1,138,983	...	..
	Papers	18,524	17,540	3,226	4,903	21,003	36,564	6,979	6,559	8,293	13,547	880	679	461	723	2,074	2,292	273	569	94	185	...	...	61,807	83,561	...	...
	Packets	1,246	897	125	322	587	432	107	103	77	100	4	5	8	19	31	26	11	27	...	...	...	...	2,195	1,931	...	...
	Parcels	489	449	116	153	232	238	292	337	172	174	60	77	12	7	81	65	47	67	...	2	...	...	1,501	1,569	...	...
	Total	365,073	355,685	72,109	69,872	166,019	199,489	246,043	254,766	127,847	137,013	57,215	57,394	20,580	22,544	83,508	79,301	45,751	45,153	3,285	4,827	...	...	1,187,440	1,226,044	57·77	60·82
Covers undisposable and deposited as dead.	Letters	270,248	204,778	94,819	103,771	145,726	152,157	135,578	126,901	58,769	43,415	13,940	14,388	2,146	1,251	20,463	23,642	6,897	7,641	371	393	...	2,551	748,955	680,888	...	...
	Papers	12,992	3,182	6,341	3,534	61	46	4,898	162	5,668	872	1,245	959	60	56	137	88	93	25	7	11	...	109	31,502	9,044	...	...
	Packets	334	537	72	160	41	27	279	148	91	90	2	1	6	13	6	4	...	2	...	...	...	...	731	982	...	...
	Parcels	143	123	29	37	86	96	...	23	14	34	6	4	13	19	7	3	1	8	...	...	...	...	299	347	...	...
	Total	283,617	208,620	101,261	107,502	145,914	152,326	140,753	127,234	64,542	44,411	15,193	15,352	2,225	1,339	20,613	23,737	6,991	7,676	378	404	...	2,660	781,487	691,261	38·02	34·30
GRAND TOTAL ...		756,274	672,203	214,719	216,827	388,470	441,153	555,653	551,704	263,235	252,994	117,470	116,512	32,571	35,245	145,939	145,063	84,796	87,288	3,974	5,836	...	13,318	2,563,101	2,539,143	...	..
Covers issued by Dead Letter Offices for delivery to the addressees or senders and returned as undeliverable.—	Letters	60,929	48,707	4,129	2,793	12,731	14,918	27,082	32,282	8,985	9,154	6,278	7,240	787	610	8,840	6,438	5,784	7,074	265	272	...	908	135,781	130,396	...	...
	Papers	67	35	42	23	19	23	54	60	26	38	...	2	18	5	117	49	6	2	...	...	...	8	359	245	...	...
	Packets	3	...	2	2	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	6	...	...
	Parcels	11	17	2	3	...	4	4	8	4	12	6	5	...	1	8	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	38	54	...	...
	Total	61,001	48,759	4,177	2,821	12,750	14,945	27,142	32,350	9,015	9,205	6,284	7,247	805	616	9,007	6,491	5,790	7,079	265	272	...	916	136,176	130,701	10·69	9·86

* During five months, i. e., from November 1876 to March 1877.

E. R. DOUGLAS,
Offg. Depy. Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.

APPENDIX No. V.

Statement shewing the Number of Ordinary Postage Labels of each denomination sold in each of the Presidencies and Provinces, with gross value thereof, during the years 1875-76 and 1876-77.

Names of Postal Circles.	½-Pie Labels.	½-Anna Envelopes.	1-Anna Envelopes.	½-Anna Labels.	1-Anna Labels.	2-Anna Labels.	4-Anna Labels.	6-Anna Labels.	8-Anna Labels.	12-Anna Labels.	1-Rupee Labels.	Gross Value.	Discount.
	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Bengal	52,536	3,595,559	19,201	9,346,593	1,543,581	623,252	899,709	123,140	186,799	11,332	45,845	10,01,334 0 0	31,161 0 0
Madras	64,015	2,610,511	27,995	10,661,325	745,105	370,860	502,981	55,453	70,386	4,136	13,852	7,11,109 0 0	21,846 0 0
Bombay	79,263	2,949,219	11,248	11,036,981	674,930	389,527	423,257	108,542	138,885	19,910	56,436	8,19,689 0 0	25,152 0 0
North-Western Provinces ...	99,533	3,262,128	16,114	4,836,838	483,230	192,609	390,183	36,128	54,598	910	1,472	4,53,591 0 0	13,941 0 0
Punjab	112,319	3,311,991	16,788	2,809,321	391,854	151,901	285,202	33,597	58,403	864	4,389	3,59,268 0 0	11,006 0 0
British Burmah	16,353	51,536	3,662	577,459	152,898	82,654	83,951	25,077	34,938	5,811	11,964	1,04,722 0 0	3,235 0 0
Central Provinces... ...	15,676	885,746	3,169	1,341,839	109,284	55,881	110,958	3,557	12,818	24	112	1,19,973 0 0	3,677 0 0
Sind	20,394	328,704	5,104	976,367	89,035	48,293	53,163	8,743	13,820	1,369	2,838	81,004 0 0	2,485 0 0
Oudh	31,095	317,656	1,408	766,255	103,194	36,400	57,902	4,810	8,194	165	519	67,436 0 0	2,055 0 0
Rajputana	5,482	297,691	1,038	488,392	38,877	22,973	40,867	1,455	7,760	8	...	44,837 0 0	1,385 0 0
Assam	...	304,912	4,656	642,450	133,196	54,762	85,477	8,763	9,901	247	557	75,414 0 0	2,327 0 0
Total of 1876-77 ...	497,666	17,915,653	110,383	43,483,820	4,465,184	2,029,112	2,933,650	409,265	596,502	44,776	137,984	38,38,377 0 0	1,18,270 0 0
Total of 1875-76 ...	586,876	11,046,066	91,333	44,638,782	4,226,877	1,701,986	2,572,266	...	1,287,754	...	180,073	37,17,316 0 0	1,14,185 0 0

E. R. DOUGLAS,
Offg. Depy. Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.

APPENDIX No. VI.

Statement exhibiting the Number of Service Postage Labels of each denomination sold in each Presidency and Province, and the gross value thereof, during the years 1875-76 and 1876-77.

Names of Postal Circles.	9-Pie Labels.	½-Anna Labels.	1-Anna Labels.	2-Anna Labels.	4-Anna Labels.	8-Anna Labels.	Gross Value.		
	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Rs.	A.	P.
Bengal	...	1,094,101	1,681,166	155,198	119,963	55,659	2,16,484	0	0
Madras	...	2,104,213	1,475,607	122,042	69,271	44,338	2,12,724	0	0
Bombay	32,342	1,483,736	1,938,066	150,883	93,686	41,109	2,31,848 *16	0 0	0 0
North-Western Provinces	...	1,339,443	1,349,351	127,595	63,184	23,244	1,69,559	0	0
Punjab	...	773,892	1,703,958	146,289	95,697	61,117	2,03,450	0	0
British Burmah	...	122,576	133,631	7,771	4,449	1,735	15,134	0	0
Central Provinces	...	456,660	464,685	37,975	21,381	8,957	57,884	0	0
Sind	7,100	495,209	293,096	22,028	12,271	4,894	42,395	0	0
Oudh	...	261,525	258,681	24,231	11,578	3,221	31,874	0	0
Rajputana	...	35,152	52,693	2,602	2,891	783	5,831	0	0
Assam	...	103,101	173,557	7,931	8,882	2,965	18,789	0	0
Total of 1876-77 ...	**39,442**	**8,269,608**	**9,524,891**	**804,545**	**503,253**	**248,022**	12,05,972 *16	0 0	0 0
Total of 1875-76 ...	65,484	8,147,675	8,908,327	746,196	465,800	238,784	11,43,571	0	0

* Credited in 1876-77 on account of arrear adjustment.

E. R. DOUGLAS,
Offg. Depy. Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.

APPENDIX No. VII.

Statement shewing the correspondence sent to and received from the District Post in each Postal Circle during the year 1875-76 and 1876-77.

Names of Postal Circles.	Covers received from the Imperial Post or from the District Post for delivery by the District Post.									Covers posted in the District Post for despatch to the Imperial Post or to the District Post.										Covers returned by the District to the Imperial Post undelivered.									
	Paid.					Unpaid.				Paid.					Unpaid.					Paid.					Unpaid.				
	Registered letters and Newspapers.	Letters.	Newspapers.	Parcels.	Packets.	Registered letters and Newspapers.	Letters.	Newspapers.	Parcels and redirected Packets.	Registered letters and Newspapers.	Letters.	Newspapers.	Parcels.	Packets.	Registered letters and Newspapers.	Letters.	Newspapers.	Parcels and redirected Packets.		Registered letters and Newspapers.	Letters.	Newspapers.	Parcels.	Packets.	Registered letters and Newspapers.	Letters.	Newspapers.	Parcels and redirected Packets.	
Bengal ...	24,681	489,152	32,365	2,613	2,587	148	595,099	992	1,080	20,578	714,040	3,312	3,414	2,867	16	494,636	94	1,003		466	5,584	633	25	46	11	58,003	101	21	
Madras ...	32,349	571,778	91,551	1,091	3,696	758	335,580	1,204	479	4,171	249,573	24,516	297	1,971	482	129,387	351	164		2,321	14,359	1,167	19	43	275	45,427	394	23	
Bombay ...	14,779	323,060	35,023	1,021	2,471	441	555,988	643	414	13	118,145	18	3	149	...	145,910	...	2		2,082	6,220	389	20	24	174	42,647	132	12	
N.-W. Provinces ...	10,397	388,203	20,320	5,627	5,968	95	473,018	486	1,515	2,847	431,528	3,718	1,933	4,558	...	364,881	23	1,611		523	8,608	527	137	48	20	60,501	64	59	
Punjab ...	309	34,606	1,908	175	578	5	14,687	133	62	187	48,003	100	60	418	...	13,152	...	33		5	293	44	1	3	1	1,589	13	1	
British Burmah ...	263	9,314	9,748	254	539	2	4,278	331	57	202	7,604	364	81	161	4	1,816	1	10		23	176	130	47	1	1	768	72	10	
Central Provinces	4,672	77,238	6,070	420	1,821	45	94,555	228	114	1,540	79,086	395	210	1,060	4	59,207	3	167		437	1,531	118	4	11	7	13,743	17	10	
Oudh ...	10,418	92,472	11,026	6,913	1,033	36	210,969	102	961	1,458	71,794	458	1,287	800	10	158,927	10	643		433	2,743	366	205	36	1	26,473	31	64	
Rajputana ...	65	13,432	297	91	42	1	2,797	3	4	67	9,408	60	13	20	...	2,318	...	7		4	145	10	...	...	...	550	7	1	
Assam ...	708	16,365	4,087	90	109	10	16,702	166	57	485	18,282	290	247	102	1	10,047	33	12		45	363	70	4	2	1	2,382	22	2	
Total of 1876-77	**98,641**	**2,015,620**	**212,395**	**18,295**	**18,844**	**1,541**	**2303 ,673**	**4,288**	**4,743**	**31,548**	**1,[illegible]**	**33,231**	**7,545**	**12,106**	**517**	**1,380,281**	**515**	**3,652**		**6,339**	**40,022**	**3,454**	**462**	**214**	**491**	**252,083**	**853**	**203**	
Total of 1875-76	75,601	1,508,637	147,770	14,157	19,593	942	1,984,209	3,668	4,025	29,444	1,474,[illegible]	19,335	5,000	12,724	113	1,241,439	191	2,462		4,149	29,711	2,872	353	236	240	233,688	546	179	

E. R. DOUGLAS,
Offg. Depy. Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.

APPENDIX No. VIII.

Statement shewing the offences committed by the Post Office Officials during the years 1875-76 and 1876-77.

Names of Postal Circles.	Number of ascertained cases of dishonesty on the part of Post Office Employes.		Total.
	Number of legal conviction.	Number of cases departmentally punished.	
Bengal (including Travelling Post Office)	33	...	33
Madras	18	14	32
Bombay (including Travelling Post Office)	17	47	64
North-Western Provinces	23	5	28
Punjab	11	1	12
British Burmah	2	...	2
Central Provinces	13	1	14
Sind	2	3	5
Oudh	12	4	16
Rajputana	4	...	4
Assam	4	6	10
Total of 1876-77	139	81	220
Total of 1875-76	178	88	266

E. R. DOUGLAS.
Offg. Depy. Director General of the Post Office of India.

APPENDIX No. IX.

Statement shewing the Staff of Officers, Clerks and others of the Post Office Department in British India, on the 31st March 1876-77.

	Bengal.		Madras.		Bombay.		N.-W. Provinces.		Punjab.		British Burmah.		Central Provinces.		Sind.		Oudh.		Rajputana.		Assam.		Total.	
	1875-76	1876-77	1875-76	1876-77	1875-76	1876-77	1875-76	1876-77	1875-76	1876-77	1875-76	1876-77	1875-76	1876-77	1875-76	1876-77	1875-76	1876-77	1875-76	1876-77	1875-76	1876-77	1875-76	1876-77
Director General of the Post Office ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Deputy Director-General of the Post Office ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Assistant Director-General ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Compiler of Post Office Accounts ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Post Masters General and Chief Inspectors exercising the powers of a Post Master-General ...	1	1	1	1	1	1	(c)2	(c)2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12	12
Inspectors of Post Offices, including Supernumerary and Sub-Inspectors ...	48	58	30	(d)32	(a)16	(e)17	40	42	19	21	1	1	7	7	3	3	7	8	3	3	3	4	177	197
Post Masters, including Deputy and Sub-Post Masters ...	895	982	482	554	440	459	485	497	510	518	10	14	163	180	70	71	91	113	81	82	69	84	3,296	3,554
Clerks (English and vernacular) ...	615	654	450	474	432	496	429	438	265	344	34	31	114	104	39	46	73	81	33	35	28	33	2,462	2,736
Rural Messengers ...	710	801	156	183	256	328	19	17	302	310	2	2	107	119	46	50	...	...	32	32	65	108	1,695	1,950
Postmen and other servants ...	1,472	1,601	906	944	828	814	1,205	1,249	338	406	57	64	255	238	98	99	225	265	123	130	45	33	5,547	5,841
Road establishment consisting of Superintendents, Overseers, Mutsuddies, Runners, Bearers, Coachmen, Syces, Boatman and others ...	2,962	2,992	1,274	1,575	1,519	1,567	1,404	1,422	1,645	1,750	8	7	806	811	254	256	252	297	650	648	844	850	12,708	13,175
Total ...	8,707	7,093	4,349	4,763	3,467	3,682	3,674	3,868	3,080	3,350	113	120	1,453	1,458	511	526	649	765	923	931	1,055	1,113	25,901	27,469

(c).—Including Chief Superintendent, Travelling Post Office.
(d).—Including 1 Superintendent and 2 Sub-Inspectors of the Travelling Post Office.
(a).—Including 2 Superintendents of the Travelling Post Office.
(e).—Including 2 Superintendents and 1 Sub-Inspector of the Travelling Post Office.

E. R. DOUGLAS,
Offg. Depy. Director General of the Post Office of India.

APPENDIX No. X.

Comparative Statement shewing the Receipts of the Post Office Department for the years 1875-76 and 1876-77.

Heads of Receipts.	1875-76.	1876-77.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Postal Service.				
Postage on letters and bunghy parcels.				
Bengal ...	5,32,593	5,62,100	29,507	...
Madras ...	2,22,287	2,29,158	6,871	...
Bombay ...	3,47,998	3,60,006	12,008	...
North-Western Provinces ...	4,09,088	4,02,830	...	6,258
Punjab ...	2,61,020	2,57,434	...	3,586
British Burmah ...	35,887	43,340	7,453	...
Central Provinces ...	95,501	95,100	...	401
Sind ...	28,236	29,931	1,695	...
Oudh ...	79,890	81,986	2,156	...
Rajputana ...	72,980	73,035	55	...
Assam ...	42,815	45,984	3,169	...
Total ...	21,28,245	21,80,904	62,914	10,265
Sale of ordinary postage stamps.				
Bengal ...	9,98,253	9,97,083	...	1,170
Madras ...	6,66,679	7,10,576	43,897	...
Bombay ...	7,89,128	8,22,149	33,021	...
North-Western Provinces ...	4,35,226	4,53,582	18,356	...
Punjab ...	3,45,254	3,57,067	11,813	...
British Burmah ...	1,12,636	1,04,425	...	8,211
Central Provinces ...	1,14,015	1,18,970	5,955	...
Sind ...	76,541	78,984	2,443	...
Oudh ...	64,587	67,446	2,909	...
Rajputana ...	39,808	45,001	5,193	...
Assam ...	70,554	75,207	4,653	...
Total ...	37,12,681	38,31,490	1,98,240	9,381
Deduct—Discount on sale of postage stamps ...	1,14,375	1,18,202	3,827	...
Total ...	35,98,306	37,13,288	1,94,963	9,381
Sale of service postage stamps.				
Bengal ...	1,97,302	2,16,884	19,582	...
Madras ...	1,95,853	2,13,257	17,404	...
Bombay ...	2,18,881	2,32,009	13,728	...
North-Western Provinces ...	1,67,627	1,69,560	1,933	...
Punjab ...	1,97,245	2,03,261	6,016	...
British Burmah ...	13,309	15,386	2,024	...
Central Provinces ...	56,065	57,874	1,819	...
Sind ...	43,960	42,239	...	1,721
Oudh ...	31,093	31,874	781	...
Rajputana ...	5,303	5,781	478	...
Assam ...	18,990	18,759	...	61
Total ...	11,44,901	12,06,884	63,765	1,782
Stamp postage due by the London Post Office.				
Bengal ...	4,037	3,468	...	569
Madras ...	1,336	1,369	33	...
Bombay ...	2,30,469	1,80,838	...	49,631
Total ...	2,35,842	1,85,475	33	50,400

APPENDIX No. X—*continued.*

Heads of Receipts.	1875-76.	1876-77.	Increase.	Decrease.
Postal Service—*continued.*	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Miscellaneous.				
Bengal	5,216 (w) 2,716 (s) 3	5,017 (w) 2,606 (s) 26	...	286
Madras	3,041 (w) 876	1,517 (w) 853	...	1,547
Bombay	9,974 (w) 2,244 (s) 13	11,886 (w) 2,354 (s) 10	2,019	...
North-Western Provinces	4,233 (w) 180 (s) 10	3,498 (w) 264 (s) 3	...	658
Punjab	3,430 (w) 89 (s) 2	3,962 (w) 132 (s) 2	575	...
British Burmah	317 (w) 720	359 (w) 804	126	...
Central Provinces	829 (w) 108 (s) 3	1,863 (w) 289	1,212	...
Sind	490 (w) 156	288 (w) 144	...	214
Oudh	656 (w) 12	526 (w) 12	...	130
Rajputana	559	174 (w) 36	...	349
Assam	288 (w) 216 (s) 1	149 (w) 408 (s) 1	53	...
Total ...	(a) 36,382	(a) 57,183	3,985	3,184
Total of Postal Service.				
Bengal	17,40,120	17,87,184	47,064	...
Madras	10,90,072	11,56,730	66,658	...
Bombay	15,98,107	16,09,052	10,945	...
North-Western Provinces	10,16,374	10,29,737	13,363	...
Punjab	8,07,040	8,21,858	14,818	...
British Burmah	1,62,922	1,64,314	1,392	...
Central Provinces	2,66,511	2,75,096	8,585	...
Sind	1,49,383	1,51,586	2,203	...
Oudh	1,76,128	1,81,844	5,716	...
Rajputana	1,18,650	1,24,027	5,377	...
Assam	1,32,694	1,40,508	7,814	...
Total ...	72,58,001	74,41,936	1,83,935	...
Deduct—Discount on sale of postage stamps	1,14,325	1,18,202	3,877	...
Net Amount ...	71,43,676	73,23,734	1,80,058	...
Deduct amount credited to the London Post Office.				
Bengal	2,41,941	1,78,954	...	62,987
Madras	42,131	28,863	...	13,268
Bombay	5,24,303	4,27,261	...	97,042
Total ...	8,08,375	6,35,078	...	1,73,297

(a) Including sale proceeds of the Indian Postal Guide and passage money in dák boats as follows:—

	Sale of Postal Guide. 1875-76. Rs.	Sale of Postal Guide. 1876-77. Rs.	Passage money in dák boats. 1875-76. Rs.	Passage money in dák boats. 1876-77. Rs.
Bengal	309	177	1,013	669
Madras	249	192	...	...
Bombay	200	212	...	...
North-Western Provinces	248	146	5,566	8,126
Punjab	232	128	...	...
British Burmah	80	76	176	238
Central Provinces	41	31	...	...
Sind	50	16	...	...
Oudh	27	24	...	...
Rajputana	16	2	...	...
Assam	64	50	...	...
Total ...	1,516	1,079	[illegible]	9,033

(a) Sale proceeds of window delivery tickets. (b) Sale proceeds of [illegible] books.

APPENDIX No. X—*continued.*

Heads of Receipts.	1875-76.	1876-77.	Increase.	Decrease.
Postal Service—*concluded.*	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Net Amount.				
Bengal	14,98,179	16,08,230	1,10,051	...
Madras	10,47,941	11,27,867	79,926	...
Bombay	10,73,804	11,81,791	1,07,987	...
North-Western Provinces	10,16,374	10,29,737	13,363	...
Punjab	8,07,040	8,21,858	14,818	...
British Burmah	1,62,922	1,64,314	1,392	...
Central Provinces	2,66,511	2,75,096	8,585	...
Sind	1,49,383	1,51,586	2,203	...
Oudh	1,76,128	1,81,844	5,716	...
Rajputana	1,18,650	1,24,027	5,377	...
Assam	1,32,694	1,40,508	7,814	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	64,49,626	68,06,858	3,57,232	...
Deduct—Discount on sale of postage stamps	1,14,325	1,18,202	3,877	...
Net Amount ...	63,35,301	66,88,656	3,53,355	...
Non-Postal Branches.				
Bullock Train.				
Bengal	77,002	95,686	18,684	...
North-Western Provinces	1,09,501	1,14,891	5,390	...
Punjab	6,22,766	5,81,214	...	41,552
Central Provinces	309	22	...	287
Oudh	...	...	...	...
Total ...	8,09,578	7,91,813	24,074	41,839
Military Van Dák.				
Punjab	2,58,972	2,39,544	...	19,428
Passenger Service.				
Bengal	49,302	30,602	...	18,700
Bombay	...	...	...	...
North-Western Provinces	2,968	2,096	...	872
Punjab	64,816	70,485	5,669	...
Sind	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,17,086	1,03,183	5,669	19,572
Total of Non-Postal Branches.				
Bengal	1,26,304	1,26,288	...	16
Bombay	...	...	...	...
North-Western Provinces	1,12,469	1,16,987	4,518	...
Punjab	9,46,554	8,91,243	...	55,311
Central Provinces	309	22	...	287
Sind	...	...	...	...
Total ...	11,85,636	11,34,540	4,518	55,614

E. R. DOUGLAS,
Offg. Depy. Director General of the Post Office of India.

APPENDIX No. X—*continued.*

Comparative Statement shewing the Charges of the Post Office Department for the years 1875-76 and 1876-77.

Heads of Charges.	1875-76.	1876-77.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Postal Service.				
Salaries and Establishment.				
Director-General of Post Office ...	58,564	63,862	10,442	...
	(p) 8,981	(p) 14,125		
Compiler of Post Office Accounts ...	80,497	76,530	...	3,967
Bengal	9,52,264	9,96,135	43,871	...
Madras	6,77,898	6,98,288	20,390	...
Bombay	8,13,459	8,15,499	2,040	...
North-Western Provinces	6,96,134	7,04,829	8,695	...
Punjab	4,47,702	4,50,202	2,500	...
British Burmah	75,542	82,670	7,128	...
Central Provinces	2,13,984	2,09,434	...	4,550
Sind	90,914	91,594	680	...
Oudh	97,537	1,08,402	10,865	...
Rajputana	1,15,568	1,15,731	163	...
Assam	1,41,380	1,45,021	3,641	...
Total ...	44,70,424	45,72,322	1,10,415	8,517
Miscellaneous and Contingent Charges.				
Director-General of Post Office ...	9,167	9,038	...	129
Compiler of Post Office Accounts ...	4,552	6,245	1,693	...
Bengal	1,35,133	1,34,045	66	...
	(a) 457	(a) 1,678		
	(f) 40,153	(f) 40,086		
	89,304	80,008		
Madras	(a) 62	(a) 54	3,082	...
	...	(b) 12,386		
	1,40,914	1,49,177		
Bombay	(a) 45	(a) 93	6,565	...
	(f) 400	(h) 9,456		
	(h) 12,030	(b) 1,228		
	1,14,765	1,35,642	20,903	...
North-Western Provinces	(a) 132	) 98		
	70,412	60,892		
	(a) 1,211	(a) 19		
Punjab	(f) 10,152	(f) 10,171	...	14,335
	(c) 3,741	(c) 99		
	6,623	7,994	1,409	...
British Burmah	...	(a) 38		
	19,831	19,590	...	259
Central Provinces	(a) 20	(a) 2		
	6,622	6,460	...	153
Sind	...	(a) 9		
	14,831	18,337	3,523	...
Oudh	...	(a) 17		
	14,839	8,907	...	5,932
Rajputana	(n) 10,399			
	100	15,027	4,420	...
Assam	(a) 7	(a) —3		
	(d) 93	(d) —5	...	...
	* 7,05,935	* 7,26,788	41,661	20,808

(n) On account of law charges.
(f) Haulage of sorting carriages.
(c) Assistant Director-General.
(h) Special Train.
(c) Camp of Exercise.
(d) Duffla Expedition.
(w) Naga Expedition.
(b) Famine charges.

Including sorting establishment:—

	1875-76.	1876-77.
	Rs.	Rs.
Bengal	[illegible]	[illegible]
Madras	1,280	1,[illegible]
Bombay	14,501	14,[illegible]
North-Western Provinces ...	28,322	30,007
Punjab	20,577	23,[illegible]
British Burmah ...	24	[illegible]
Central Provinces ...	1,061	[illegible]
Sind	807	[illegible]
Oudh	3,497	3,824
Rajputana	4,803	2,990
Total ...	61,599	85,344

APPENDIX No. X.—*continued.*

Heads of Charges.	1875-76.	1876-77.	Increase.	Decrease.
Mail Cart (after deducting charges for Passenger Service).	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bengal	35,909	56,937	21,028	...
Madras	24,236	12,409	...	11,827
Bombay	1,00,589	1,30,188	29,599	...
North-Western Provinces	49,176	45,379	...	3,797
Punjab	1,23,651	1,19,743	...	3,908
British Burmah	...	840	840	...
Central Provinces	10,635	13,629	2,994	...
Sind	89,211	83,468	...	5,743
Oudh	5,675	6,409	734	...
Rajputana	5,581	—250	...	5,831
Total ...	4,44,663	4,68,752	55,195	31,106
Bounty Money.				
Bengal	3	7	4	...
Madras	273	310	37	...
Bombay	407	506	99	...
British Burmah	33	57	24	...
Sind	...	2	2	...
Total ...	716	882	166	...
Construction and Repairs of Buildings.				
Bengal	12,166	13,274	1,108	...
Madras	537	406	...	131
Bombay	585	579	...	6
North-Western Provinces	1,050	1,590	540	...
Punjab	1,247	575	...	672
British Burmah	...	5	5	...
Central Provinces	591	830	239	...
Sind	552	579	27	...
Oudh	130	118	...	12
Rajputana	74	...	...	74
Assam	640	967	327	...
Total ...	17,572	18,923	2,246	895
Total of Postal Service.				
Director-General of Post Office ...	76,712	87,025	10,313	...
Compiler of Post Office Accounts ...	85,049	82,775	...	2,274
Bengal	11,76,085	12,42,162	66,077	...
Madras	7,92,310	8,03,861	11,551	...
Bombay	10,68,429	11,06,726	38,297	...
North-Western Provinces	8,61,197	8,87,538	26,341	...
Punjab	6,58,116	6,41,701	...	16,415
British Burmah	82,198	91,604	9,406	...
Central Provinces	2,45,061	2,43,485	...	1,576
Sind	1,87,299	1,82,112	...	5,187
Oudh	1,18,173	1,33,283	15,110	...
Rajputana	1,36,062	1 24,388	...	11,674
Assam	1,52,619	1,61,007	8,388	...
Total ...	56,39,310	57,87,667	1,85,483	37,126
Non-Postal Branches.				
Bullock Train.				
Bengal	1,10,587	1,02,531	...	8,056
North-Western Provinces	84,190	94,497	10,307	...
Punjab	4,69,158	4,12,055	...	57,103
Central Provinces	134	...	...	134
Oudh	140	80	...	60
Total ...	6,64,209	6,09,163	10,307	65,353
Purely Bullock Train	6,62,771	6,07,746		
Postal charges debitable to Bullock Train	1,438	1,417		
	6,64,209	6,09,163		

APPENDIX No. X.—*concluded.*

Heads of Charges.	1875-76.	1876-77.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Military Van Dâk.				
Punjab	2,65,569	2,30,799		34,770
Total ...	2,65,569	2,30,799		34,770
Passenger Service.				
Bengal	49,302	30,602		18,700
Madras	...	...		...
Bombay	...	2,096	2,096	
North-Western Provinces	2,908	70,485	67,577	
Punjab	64,816			64,816
Total ...	1,17,086	1,03,183		13,903
Subsidy Payments to British India Steam Navigation Company.				
Bengal	7,63,833	7,12,000		51,833
British Burmah	4,444	...		4,444
Total ...	7,68,277	7,12,000		56,277
Total of Non-Postal Branches.				
Bengal	9,23,722	8,45,133		78,589
Bombay	...	96,593	96,593	
North-Western Provinces	87,158	7,13,339	6,26,181	
Punjab	7,99,543	...		86,204
British Burmah	4,444	...		4,444
Central Provinces	134	...		134
Oudh	140	80		60
Sind	...	...		...
Grand Total ...	18,15,141	16,55,145	7,23,774	1,83,770

E. R. DOUGLAS,
Offg. Deputy Director General of the Post Office of India.

APPENDIX No. XI.

Comparative Abstract of Receipts and Charges during the years 1875-76 and 1876-77.

Heads of Receipts.	1875-76.	1876-77.	Heads of Charges.	1875-76.	1876-77.
I.—Postal Service.	Rs.	Rs.	I.—Postal Service.	Rs.	Rs.
Cash Receipts	21,28,245	21,80,904	Salaries and Establishment	44,70,424	45,72,322
Sale of Ordinary Postage Stamps	35,98,306	37,13,288	Miscellaneous and contingent charges	7,05,935	7,26,788
Sale of Service Postage Stamps	11,44,901	12,06,884	Mail Cart (after deducting charges for Passenger Service) ...	4,44,663	4,68,752
Due by the London Post Office	2,35,842	1,85,475	Bounty money due to Ship Captains for conveyance of mails ...	716	882
Miscellaneous (*i. e.*, Sale of Waste Papers, &c.)	36,382	37,183	Construction and repairs of buildings	17,572	18,923
Total ...	71,43,676	73,23,734	Total ...	56,39,310	57,87,667
Deduct—					
Amount due to the London Post Office	8,08,375	6,35,078			
	63,35,301	66,88,656			
II.—Non-Postal Branches.			II.—Non-Postal Branches.		
Bullock Train	8,09,578	7,91,813	Bullock Train	6,64,209	6,09,163
Military Van Dâk, Punjab	2,58,972	2,39,544	Military Van Dâk, Punjab	2,65,569	2,30,799
Mail Cart and Parcel Van Passenger Service	1,17,086	1,03,183	Mail Cart and Parcel Van Passenger Service	1,17,086	1,03,183
			Subsidy Payments to British India Steam Navigation Company ...	7,68,277	7,12,000
Total ...	11,85,636	11,34,540	Total ...	18,15,141	16,55,145

E. R. DOUGLAS,
Offg. Depy. Director General of the Post Office of India.

APPENDIX

No. XII.

Account shewing the gross revenue, cost of management, and net revenue of the Post Office Department in India from 1853-54 to 1876-77.

[NOTE.—The financial figures in this table do not include either receipts or disbursements on account of conveyance of passengers or any of the non-postal branches.]

Year.	Postage Revenue Proper.			Miscellaneous cash receipts.	Total receipts.	Net receipts after deduction of postage due to foreign countries.	Net receipts, deducting also official postage.	Disbursements.	Excess of receipts.	Deficit if official Postage be not reckoned as a receipt.	Proportion of postage revenue proper realized in cash.	Postal Receptacles open at the end of each year.	
	Sale of Stamps to public.	Official Postage.	Cash on unpaid and insufficiently paid letters, &c.									Post Offices.	Letter Boxes.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		No.	No.
1853-54	...	24,71,176	19,92,870	55,584	45,19,630	45,19,630	20,48,462	24,37,209	20,82,421	3,88,747	...	...	...
1854-55 (estimated)	...	13,00,000	22,72,910	...	35,72,910	32,86,910	19,86,910	27,39,376	5,47,534	7,52,466	...	645	...
855-56	8,52,750	16,20,662	7,72,744	60,300	33,06,456	32,11,186	15,90,524	29,44,501	2,66,685	13,53,977	...	753	...
1856-57	8,70,610	18,62,006	9,94,934	1,69,710	38,97,260	37,12,850	18,50,844	29,03,289	8,09,561	10,52,465	...	770	...
1857-58	8,53,500	18,53,210	8,25,284	1,75,470	37,07,464	36,03,024	17,49,814	35,92,848	10,176	18,43,034	...	810	...
1858-59	11,08,870	25,25,189	12,26,002	1,93,230	51,43,291	49,49,141	24,14,952	35,20,092	14,20,949	11,05,140	...	835	...
1859-60	14,49,040	27,47,012	12,35,683	92,260	55,23,995	53,39,245	25,92,238	37,37,911	16,01,334	11,45,678	...	852	...
1860-61	15,90,340	23,84,734	12,23,860	83,860	52,91,803	51,19,013	27,34,279	38,60,798	12,58,215	11,26,519	...	889	...
1861-62	17,59,920	28,68,833	12,54,826	62,760	59,46,339	56,73,679	28,04,846	37,90,755	18,73,924	9,94,909	...	942	...
1862-63	18,93,080	31,92,983	13,30,874	56,555	64,73,501	62,13,665	30,20,682	37,37,535	24,76,130	7,16,853	...	1,011	...
1863-64	21,00,107	35,58,546	14,43,410	35,588	71,37,651	67,65,591	32,07,045	38,76,162	28,89,429	6,69,117	...	1,093	...
1864-65	22,80,090	40,20,822	14,67,745	53,970	78,22,627	74,37,401	34,16,579	39,30,579	35,06,822	5,14,000	...	1,191	...
1865-66	24,16,105	50,08,003	14,91,707	47,600	89,93,415	85,67,271	36,59,268	41,88,025	43,78,646	5,29,357	...	1,538	...
1866-67 (11 months)	23,18,930	26,56,260	13,96,468	49,336	64,20,994	60,21,873	33,65,613	40,29,481	19,92,392	6,63,868	...	1,738	...
1867-68	25,42,261	23,09,839	15,32,952	63,128	64,48,180	60,84,446	37,74,607	47,54,940	13,29,506	9,80,333	...	2,205	...
1868-69	28,59,802	27,55,016	16,25,976	44,224	72,85,018	68,60,720	41,05,704	53,70,201	14,90,519	12,64,497	...	2,389	...
1869-70	26,90,557	28,87,027	16,13,383	67,550	72,59,117	68,16,010	39,28,383	55,96,779	12,19,231	16,68,396	...	2,629	1,422
1870-71	27,95,220	42,39,124	17,80,090	56,424	88,70,858	79,82,895	37,43,771	51,77,567	28,05,328	14,33,796	...	2,736	1,608
1871-72	28,94,628	34,95,569	18,57,037	46,820	82,94,054	78,34,332	43,38,763	50,97,695	27,36,637	7,58,932	...	2,884	1,885
1872-73	20,70,417	10,63,847	18,86,960	1,08,779	60,30,003	55,16,109	44,52,262	52,32,689	2,83,420	7,80,427	31·86	3,006	3,299
1873-74	31,44,210	10,54,294	19,06,351	88,107	61,92,962	55,78,636	45,24,362	54,31,251	1,57,405	8,96,889	31·23	3,178	3,554
1874-75	33,77,668	10,82,570	20,25,126	38,974	65,24,338	59,48,732	48,06,162	55,70,868	3,77,864	7,04,706	31·23	3,403	3,938
1875-76	35,98,306	11,44,901	21,28,245	36,382	69,07,834	63,35,301	51,90,400	56,39,310	6,95,991	4,48,910	30·97	3,661	4,447
1876-77	37,13,288	12,06,884	21,80,904	37,183	71,38,259	66,88,856	54,81,772	57,87,667	9,00,989	3,05,895	30·71	3,852	5,454

Year.	Postal Lines.					Total Number of Articles received for delivery.					Covers finally undelivered after passing through the Dead Letter Office.		Number of Letters		
	Rural Messengers.	Railway.	Mail Cart, Horses, Camel Daks, &c.	Runner or Boat Lines.	Sea.	Total mileage.	Letters.	Newspapers.	Parcels.	Packets.	Total.	Number.	Percentage on total in column 25.	Number of registered periodicals at the end of each year.	Sent to Europe by P. & O. Co.'s Steamers.	Received from Europe by P. & O. Co.'s Steamers.
(1)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)
		Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.		Three digits omitted in these five columns.									
1853-54	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,260,	1,824,	296,	92,	19,473,					
1854-55 (estimated)	...	...	6,127	24,467	...	30,594	26,392,	2,629,	403,	133,	29,618,					
855-56	...	146	5,697	30,470	...	36,313	29,503,	3,133,	477,	172,	33,286,					
1856-57	...	No information available for this year.					33,863,	3,772,	492,	173,	38,302,					
1857-58	...	273	5,508	31,152	...	36,933	37,458,	5,272,	533,	177,	43,441,					
1858-59	...	532	5,766	33,232	...	39,530	45,743,	6,326,	625,	243,	52,938,					
1859-60	...	711	5,861	32,765	...	39,338	42,637,	5,262,	564,	268,	48,733,					
1860-61	...	1,046	5,740	36,784	...	43,570	42,981,	4,652,	563,	292,	48,490,					
1861-62	...	1,798	4,722	39,034	...	45,554	42,347,	4,229,	561,	321,	47,459,					
1862-63	...	2,382	5,247	34,318	5,137	47,084	44,246,	4,559,	556,	341,	49,702,					
1863-64	...	2,473	5,156	33,853	5,137	46,619	46,907,	4,648,	556,	349,	52,462,					
1864-65	...	2,904	5,319	33,320	5,332	46,875	51,069,	4,917,	591,	391,	56,968,					
1865-66	...	3,275	4,967	33,311	5,444	46,997	54,797,	5,134,	579,	402,	60,913,					
1866-67 (11 months)	...	3,658	4,851	33,976	5,444	47,929	54,057,	4,825,	562,	403,	59,849,					
1867-68	...	3,991	5,140	34,930	5,613	49,678	62,567,	5,411,	651,	525,	69,154,					
1868-69	...	4,235	5,460	34,973	5,613	50,281	68,891,	5,773,	699,	623,	75,987,					
1869-70	...	4,433	5,333	35,498	5,613	50,877	76,867,	6,165,	764,	746,	84,534,	...	...	...	...	...
1870-71	...	4,993	4,175	36,911	1 84	52,263	77,303,	6,565,	694,	1,127	85,689,	...	...	...	...	...
1871-72	...	5,063	4,278	35,929	6,367	51,637	80,636,	6,840,	675,	1,499	89,561,	...	...	436	...	...
1872-73	...	5,968	3,915	33,406	6,367	49,656	83,127,	7,928,	653,	1,448,	93,157,	...	...	478	...	...
1873-74	...	5,738	4,003	32,947	11,928	54,616	98,531,	8,762,	605,	1,336,	109,235,	1,035,410	·94	542	...	...
1874-75	1,463	6,138	4,226	31,847	13,687	55,898	104,353,	9,385,	792,	1,968,	116,719,	922,901	·79	610	...	...
1875-76	1,695	6,549	4,176	32,632	13,687	57,044	107,576,	9,423,	851,	1,618,	119,470,	781,487	·65	633	...	...
1876-77	1,950	6,938	4,823	33,422	13,687	58,370	110,051,	9,880,	990,	1,619,	122,541,	691,261	·56	644	2,452,320	2,383,999

Year.	Indian share of loss upon subsidy to the P. & O. Co., *i. e.*, of subsidy after deduction of sea postage receipts.
(31)	
1853-54	23,300
1854-55 (estimated)	1,32,783
855-56	30,724
1856-57	61,955
1857-58	60,000
1858-59	46,497
1859-60	48,000
1860-61	
1861-62	
1862-63	
1863-64	
1864-65	
1865-66	
1866-67 (11 months)	
1867-68	
1868-69	
1869-70	
1870-71	
1871-72	
1872-73	
1873-74	
1874-75	
1875-76	
1876-77	

Column 2.—These figures represent the net proceeds of the sale of ordinary postage stamps after deducting the sale discount.
Column 3.—The great differences observable in this column are due mainly to changes of system in the treatment of official correspondence, which was charged at full letter rates up to 1865-66, at the same rates as ordinary correspondence (letters and newspapers, &c.), from that year on to 1872-73: after which a low privileged rate of 1 anna for each letter not exceeding 10 tolas (about 4 ozs.) was conceded, thus reducing immensely the postage income.
Column 8.—The figures in this column are useful as shewing the revenue undisturbed by the changes of system in respect of official correspondence explained in the note referring to column 3.

Column 12.—The figures in this column shew the proportion of the cash collections in column 4 to the total postal revenue of columns 2, 3 and 4. The comparison commences with the year 1872-73, when the official postage rate was reduced (see note on Column 3) and the whole collected in stamps.
Columns 26 and 27.—These figures cannot be given prior to 1873-74 owing to a difference in the system of statistical record.
Column 28.—The registration of newspapers only commenced in the year 1871-72.
Columns 21 to 25.—Three digits are omitted from the figures in these columns.

E. R. DOUGLAS,
Offg. Depy. Director General of the Post Office of India.

1

No. 1709, dated 8th March 1878.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Read—

The annual report on the operations of the Post Office of India for the year 1876-77.

RESOLUTION.—Mr. Monteath's analysis of the postal history of 1876-77 is complete and interesting. The increasing income of the department has now placed it in a position from which measures of reform, even when they are experimental and tentative, can be safely and advantageously initiated. The reforms effected during the year under review would have been of greater prominence than they were, but for the financial difficulties that existed. Still, they were not unimportant, and comprised the admission of British India into the General Postal Union from the 1st July 1876; the consequent revision and reduction in the rates of foreign postage, involving the issue of stamps of the 6-anna and 12-anna denominations; the extension of postal facilities to the rural population; the continued absorption of the district dâk lines by the Imperial post; and the partial (since made universal) abolition of re-direction postage. The successful operations against the gangs organized for systematic fraud through the agency of the post office (paras. 55-58), and the postal service of the Delhi Camp in December 1876 and January 1877, require notice to complete the prominent features of the year's administration. Several further proposed administrative reforms came under consideration during the year, and some of these have since been brought into operation.

2. The effect of the reduced rate of postage, resulting from the adhesion of British India to the General Postal Union, is precisely what might have been expected. The higher rates of 8 annas and 6 annas, which prevailed before the 1st July 1876, were probably only unappreciably prohibitive. The adoption of the reduced rates of 6 annas and 5 annas have merely resulted in transferring a portion of the correspondence with the United Kingdom from the Southampton to the Brindisi route. The increase in the aggregate of correspondence with the United Kingdom, *viz.*, ½ per cent. in letters and 2 per cent. in newspapers, is almost certainly due to causes independent of the decrease of postal rates. The variation of route which resulted in one case, *i.e.*, that of letters received in India from the United Kingdom, is great enough to be rather remarkable. The Brindisi route carried 63 per cent. of this portion of the correspondence as against 55 per cent. in the preceding year. Doubtless the shorter route would become more popular every year from independent causes, but the result of the change so far is to further demonstrate the comparative inutility of the Southampton route *as a purely postal convenience*.

3. PARAS. 23, 24.—The abolition of re-direction postage on foreign correspondence, newspapers, books, and registered letters (since made universal) is a gain in convenience both to the public and to the department. In India, where changes of residence of all officials (who comprise an important portion of the letter-writing community at present), are so sudden and so frequent, the public benefit of the reform is sufficiently obvious. To the department the necessity no longer exists of retaining the custody and of subsequently disposing of pamphlets, &c., rejected by the addressees.

4. PARAS. 25-32.—Postal receptacles increased considerably—post offices from 3,661 to 3,852, and letter-boxes from 4,985 to 5,454. The number of rural messengers increased by 255. The Governor General in Council has received with much pleasure the information given in paras. 26 to 30, illustrating as it does the increasing popularity of the post office with the inhabitants of the interior. All that is wanting to make that popularity universal is to convince the people by practical demonstration of its efficacy and certainty. It is feared that the mass of the native population, *i.e.*, those living away from head-quarter stations, do discredit, and not causelessly, the certainty of the machinery. Towards removing the causes of complaint, *viz.*, loss or tardy delivery, the attention of the controlling officers of the department is required continuously. In connection with this subject, it may be noticed that the character of the subordinate post office employés for honesty still leaves much to be desired.

5. The statistics of correspondence show an increase of 2·57 per cent., the calculation being based on a system prescribed by the regulations of the General Postal Union, which requires the results to be calculated on the experience of two weeks in each year. In the present instance the numbers are probably shown too low, the increase of revenue in the items of "Cash Receipts," "Sale of ordinary Postage Stamps," and "Sale of Service Postage Stamps" being 3·3 per cent. Thus:—

	1875-76.	1876-77.
	Rs.	Rs.
Cash Receipts	21,28,245	21,80,904
Sale of ordinary Postage Stamps	35,98,306	37,13,288
Sale of 'Service' Postage Stamps	11,44,901	12,06,884
Total ...	68,71,442	71,01,076

The further decrease in the number of unpaid letters, 0·63 per cent., is satisfactory, the number of paid letters having increased 3·54 per cent.

6. PARA. 36.—The history of the "Overland parcel post" is even more encouraging than usual. The net revenue reached Rs. 78,876, and this in the fourth year of its existence. But much further development is not to be certainly looked for. The field of operations is limited, and the system has long been familiar to all, in the East at any rate, who are likely to take advantage of it. The continued high comparative average in the weight of parcels addressed *to* India is a little curious.

7. PARA. 40.—2,539,143 articles out of a total of 122,541,753 were received in the dead-letter offices, and of these only 691,261 were finally undisposed of. The successful dealing with 64 per cent. of the total number received is creditable to the working of this branch of the department.

8. PARA. 61.—The prominence of the territories of the North-Western Provinces in the matter of mail-robberies will be brought to the notice of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor.

9. PARA. 64.—The term "bullock train" is undoubtedly inapplicable to the altered circumstances of the present and future decades. Some more appropriate designation for this service should be introduced.

10. PARAS. 67-72.—The financial results show a nominal net revenue of Rs. 10,92,384, including Rs. 9,00,989 received from the sale of service stamps. A more complete estimate of expenditure reduces the net revenue to Rs. 1,21,557, but there is apparently nothing to indicate upon what basis the estimate of the departmental share of the liability for local marine subsidies has been calculated.

11. The introduction of the half-anna envelopes has been an unqualified success from every point of view. So great is the demand for these envelopes that almost everywhere the supply has failed to meet it. Arrangements have been concluded with Messrs. De la Rue and Co. through the Secretary of State to supply 74,400 reams of these envelopes annually. This is the maximum which can be demanded under the present contract. But as the supply has always been insufficient, there is nothing to show that even this amount will suffice. If the experience of the coming year should indicate the contract maximum to be still inadequate, the Secretary of State must be again addressed with a view to the revision of the contract with Messrs. De la Rue and Co.

12. His Excellency in Council, in endorsing the opinion of the Director General as to the services of the various Post Masters General and subordinate officers enumerated in paras. 74 and 75, takes the opportunity of again placing on record his appreciation of the ability and zeal with which Mr. Monteath continues to conduct the operations of this great and important department of the public service.

ORDERED, that a copy of the Resolution be forwarded to the Director General of Post Offices of India, and that the Report together with the Resolution be published in the supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

ORDERED, further that extracts para. 61 of the report and para. 8 of the Resolution be forwarded to the Government of the N. W. Provinces and Oudh for information.

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

SCARCITY AND DISTRESS IN THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.

No. 79B (Famine), dated Camp Lucknow, 26th February 1878.

From—C. Robertson, Esq., Secretary to Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh,

To—The Additional Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department (Famine).

I am desired, in continuation of former correspondence regarding the effects of the serious drought in 1877, to submit the accompanying abstract of the reports on the condition of these provinces for the week ending February 16th.

2. As already reported, the abundant rain which fell between the 5th and 10th of October enabled the cultivators to complete the preparation of their lands for the rabi crop and to sow it under most favourable circumstances. The whole of the provinces, however, were not equally fortunate in this respect. A portion of the centre and east of Oudh, parts of the Goruckpoor and Azimgurh Districts, and the Ghazipur District, generally received a very scanty supply of rain, and in consequence a considerable area could not be sown, while in many places the seed sown did not germinate. In other districts, however, the area sown, including lands in which there would have been a kharif crop under ordinary circumstances, is unusually large. The returns received show that on an average it is 25 per cent. above the normal rabi area and exceeds any thing that has been witnessed in the memory of man. This result was largely aided by the liberal distribution of takavi to cultivators, who, but for this assistance, would have been unable to procure seed when it was selling at exorbitant rates or to dig the *kucha* wells which were in places required for the irrigation, without which there was no hope of the seed germinating.

3. By the first week in December the unirrigated crops were everywhere urgently in need of rain, nor was it withheld. On the 9th and 10th of that month there was an unusually heavy fall over the whole of the Western Divisions and the northern section of the Eastern Divisions. It did not, however, extend to the south-east part of the provinces or was very scanty there, and thus the districts which most urgently needed it did not benefit. There was another fall on the 18th, which also was confined to the upper part of the provinces. On the 29th December there was a slight fall of rain, which did much good in the Mirzapur and Ghazipur districts. This rain was succeeded by four days of intense cold and frost, which did much mischief everywhere. Of the *urhur* crop very little escaped. Field peas, on which, as an early ripening crop, great hopes were based, suffered severely especially in the districts where the rain had been deficient and the pressure on the people was greatest, while in the eastern half of Oudh and parts of the Benares Division great injury was done by the frost, even to the wheat and barley. On the 11th of January there was a fall of rain in the Ghazipur District, which brought up much of the seed that had been lying in the ground for two months without germinating, too late unfortunately to be of much use, and also did great good to the crops that had come up at the proper time, and had retained vitality in spite of the long drought. On the 13th and 14th January there was a pretty general fall of rain, especially heavy in the trans-Jumna districts and parts of Oudh, and on the whole doing more good than harm.

4. Up to this time the rain that fell had on the whole been beneficial, and if the last fall had been followed by clear weather, the crop would have been unequalled in outturn as it is in area covered. Unfortunately this was not the case. On the 26th and 27th January, and again from the 10th to the 12th February, there were in most districts showers of rain which developed rust and blight, and were accompanied by destructive hail-storms. On the latter occasion the hail did considerable damage to large tracts in Mainpuri, Furruckabad, Sitapur, Lucknow, Fyzabad, and elsewhere. Still, with all these deductions, there is yet on the ground the promise of a magnificent crop; and if only fair weather is vouchsafed until it can be harvested, there is good reason to hope that there will soon be abundant provision of food in the country.

5. After the fall of rain in October, the prices of grain fell a little, but the great and sustained drain on stocks which had been caused by the large exportation to Madras and Bombay and the scantiness of the supply of the usual kharif grains, told unfavourably on the markets. Prices generally but slowly have risen since the beginning of 1878, and must have risen more than they have but for the large importations from the Punjab, Central Provinces, and Bengal. The extent of these importations and the increasing dearness of grain in spite of the promise of a splendid harvest, indicate unmistakably that the stocks in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh are almost exhausted, and that in great part of the provinces the people have been living on imported grain. During the last few days, as the crops are beginning to ripen and in some places early grain is coming into the market, a tendency to fall in price is manifesting itself.

6. It was intimated at the time that though the rainfall of October had for the time saved these provinces from distress amounting to famine, a considerable part of the population would inevitably be reduced to sore straits in the interval between the sowing and the ripening of the crops, and this prediction has been only too fully verified. The copious rainfall in December and January was not an unmixed blessing, for it deprived the laboring classes of the work they would otherwise have obtained in irrigating the crops; and the general failure of the kharif grains on which they ordinarily subsist, and which have been less abundant in the markets than wheat or barley, and quite as dear, deprived them as well of their usual food. The result has been that unable to obtain their usual work, and with the grains on which they ordinarily depend for food selling at famine rates, the large class of day laborers have been in a great measure compelled to eke out their subsistence by eating the green leaves of sarson, gram, and other plants. These remarks apply chiefly to the Agra and Rohilkhund Divisions, the greater part of Oudh, and parts of the Benares Division. The distress was much aggravated by the quite abnormal cold which came upon us so very suddenly and unexpectedly after the rain which fell in the first part of January. In ordinary years the poorest classes have abundance of straw for their bedding, and are thus kept warm at night when the cold is most severe; but this year when in some places even the thatch has been pulled off the houses to feed the cattle, they were unable to get this auxiliary to their scanty clothing, and the cold acting on frames already enfeebled by insufficient nourishment has undoubtedly produced a mortality considerably in excess of the usual rate at the present season of the year, although it may be questioned whether it will not be found hereafter that the comparative immunity from cholera and fever which, owing apparently to the drought, the Provinces have enjoyed during the past year, will not compensate for the losses caused by insufficient food and clothing, and make the mortality generally little, if at all, higher that in an ordinary year. The deaths have been most numerous amongst the class of wandering and professional beggars.

7. The preliminary steps that were taken to make provision for relief when this anticipated condition of the laboring classes rendered it necessary, were fully reported in the papers, of which a copy was forwarded to you with No. 1840A., dated 27th November, in the Public Works Department. In every district where severe distress was expected certain works were selected by Colonel Fraser in consultation with the Commissioner of the Division, which it was arranged should be opened as soon as the district officer satisfied the Government that the people in the neighbourhood were in such a state of distress that they must perish from starvation if relief were not afforded. Authority was given, when circumstances rendered it necessary, to open in each district affected a poor-house, to be conducted strictly on the system followed by Sir J. Strachey at Moradabad in 1861, to which only those should be admitted who from whatever cause were too feeble to work, and from which the paupers should be drafted off to a relief work as soon as they became fit to labor.

8. The programme thus sketched out has been closely followed. In some districts, *viz.*, all of the Rohilkhund division except Budaon, the poor-houses opened in September have never been closed; for the general impoverishment of the people had dried up the stream of private charity and compelled all those who live by begging to flock to the large stations and, if sent adrift, they must have died. The numbers in the poor-houses have gradually increased since the first fall of rain in December. From the beginning of January it became necessary to open similar institutions in Budaon, Agra, Muttra, Furruckabad, Etah, Azimgurh, and various districts in Oudh, and to set agoing

some of the works which had been arranged for as the means of affording relief to those able to work.

9. In only one district, *viz.*, that of Rai Bareli in Oudh, were the arrangements inadequate to the emergency. When Colonel Fraser went on tour, the Commissioner did not anticipate that special relief measures would be required, and none were therefore arranged for. Events have shown that he was mistaken. It may be admitted that he could not have foreseen that this part of his division would be exceptionally unfortunate in respect of rainfall, and would be one of the greatest sufferers from frost. Be this as it may, there is no district in which distress has manifested itself more severely or more suddenly, and arrangements had in consequence to be made for relieving it with undesirable haste. These measures, however, are now working satisfactorily.

10. In the Rohilkhund division generally the laborers who are in distressed circumstances are represented to have shown great reluctance to come to relief works, preferring to sit idly at their homes when they found they were required to do a fixed task. This apathy has undoubtedly tended to increase the numbers in the poor-houses, as admission could not be refused when they had become too feeble to work, and must have starved if they were not admitted. It was stated also that not a few who, on being discharged from the poor-house, were sent to a relief work ran away. When these reports were received, and it appeared that the numbers in the poor-houses were becoming unmanageably large, His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor deputed the Commissioner and one of his Secretaries, Mr. H. J. Sparks, to make a special investigation and to report on the relief measures generally. A copy of the Commissioner's report on the Shahjehanpur poor-house is annexed. The careful inspection that was made both there and at Bareilly shewed that while in the former district a few were employed on poor-house work who could do ordinary earth work, there were none of this description in the house at Bareilly. The inmates were found to be chiefly those who at all times are dependent on charity for support, and are unable to work. Those able to do ordinary work at Shahjehanpur were at once drafted on to the relief works.

11. As it appeared that one of the objections made to laboring on a relief work was that the task exacted was somewhat beyond the powers of some of the people by reason of their already enfeebled state, it was at once reduced to an amount which such people could be fairly expected to perform. But the chief difficulty which the local authorities have had to contend against is the reluctance of the people to give any equivalent at all for their food in the shape of work. They say "the Sirkar fed us for nothing in 1868," and they cannot understand why they should not be similarly favored now. As soon as they found that work was expected from them, they hied to their homes. This impression and its consequences are, of course, much to be deprecated; but the local officers were instructed to use all the influence at their command to bring the people to a sense of what was due from them to Government, as well as what was due from Government to them.

12. In explanation of the large number employed on relief works in the Agra district, it must be stated that not only did this part of the country suffer very seriously from the drought, but both it and Muttra are overrun by half-starving immigrants from the adjacent native states. Colonel Fraser, who is now on tour, inspected these works on the 23rd instant, and telegraphed to the Lieutenant-Governor that "after full inquiry, he considers the people employed have a fair amount of work exacted from them, and are in fair condition."

13. In Lucknow, the number needing relief is very large, and His Honor regrets that as the arrangements for dismantling the old fort and erecting the new one are not sufficiently advanced to allow work to be begun, the labor of those needing relief will not be so remunerative as it might have been. Great difficulty has been experienced in selecting suitable works, but those which have been finally decided on will, it is believed, be productive of some benefit, and be sufficient to give employment until the crisis is past.

14. In Azimgurh, Rai Bareilly, Fyzabad, Unao, and the other districts where laborers in distress are being employed, the works are of the ordinary type, *viz.*, improvements of communications, which in course of time must have been undertaken under any circumstances.

15. In the Meerut Division the necessity for giving relief has not yet been very great, but as the rabi crop ripens later there than elsewhere, it is probable

that both local distress and the wants of immigrants from other quarters will render it incumbent to have recourse to relief measures. Poor-house relief on a small scale has already been begun. Elsewhere, as the crop ripens and the laborers find employment in cutting it, the numbers relieved will diminish. But though the pressure will then be greatly lightened, it is to be feared that many of the poorer classes will continue to be much pinched till the kharif grains come into the market. It is unquestionable that there has been and still is very severe distress; but everywhere the arrangements appear to be such that His Honor believes no man need die of starvation. There are poor-houses for the reception of those too feeble to labor, and relief works sufficient to support all others who have no other means of subsistence until the anxiously looked-for arrival of better times.

No. 28, dated Bareilly, the 12th February 1878.

From—R. M. Edwards, Esq., Commissioner, Rohilkhund Division,

To—The Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

I have the honor to report that, in accordance with the instructions contained in your No. 324A., dated 4th instant, I proceeded to Shahjehanpur, and carefully inspected the working poor-house at that station on Saturday and Sunday last, the 9th and 10th instant.

2. The poor-house is well situated, being some 3½ miles from cantonments in two large groves on the Furruckabad road. The Mahomedans occupy that on the right, the Hindus the one on the left. These groves are so extensive that arrangements for 10,000 paupers could be made without difficulty. The numbers amounted to 5,480 on the 9th, but on that day there were upwards of 200 discharges against 106 admissions, and the women fit for employment on relief works had still to be withdrawn; they were to be discharged along with the men on the 10th. These people would be accompanied by numerous children.

3. The management of the poor-house is mainly in the hands of Doctor Gardner, Civil Surgeon, who has devoted much time and labor to it since its commencement in October. The Collector, Mr. Duthoit, closely supervises its working, and is there daily save when on tour.

4. The numbers of women and children are very great, and many of the former who have recovered their strength can be drafted to the works with their children.

5. There are two hospitals, one for the general sick, the other exclusively for small-pox patients, of which there were 75 at the time of my visit. The average number of deaths per diem including those from small-pox has lately been 15.

Considering the great numbers in the institution, the fact that it contains the sick, infirm, and helpless poor of the whole district, remembering also the usual death-rate in small-pox and the mortality in other years in January, the coldest month of the year, I cannot consider the rate as alarmingly high. Far more people have died from cold than from starvation during the last two months. The weather is now milder, and the death-rate is falling.

6. Mr. Duthoit's arrangements in the interior of the district are excellent, and in my opinion sufficient; he has already described them in detail to the Secretary to Government; they are working well, and no man need starve. Arrangements for immediate relief and for the transmisson of the weak and emaciated to the poor-houses are in full swing in every tahseel, thana, and dispensary in the district. There is not a chowkeedar who does not know how to act when the necessity arises. The committees at the tehseels pass and forward those who are helpless to the Sudder, sending all bad cases to the dispensaries. This system, which is understood by all concerned, which is in full working order, and is also in accordance with that of Mr. now Sir John Strachey at Moradabad in 1861-62, is in my opinion better than scattered poor-houses throughout the district, which cannot be sufficiently supervised, and which soon degenerate into free kitchens.

7. The district of Shahjehanpur is living on importations by railway, but they are sufficient, and prices are slightly but steadily improving. I am unable to state the amount of grain delivered at Shahjehanpur, but at Bareilly station alone it has amounted to 135 lakhs of maunds in the last six months.

8. The promise of the rabi is still very good, but much anxiety has been felt during the late wet and cloudy weather.

Yesterday rain fell at Shahjehanpur in considerable quantity, and a violent storm of rain and hail passed over Bareilly in the afternoon, and probably visited Shahjehanpur also. The hail, however, does not appear to have done any harm, and to-day is clear and bright, with a strong sun and westerly wind. If we get dry weather the spring harvest will be a very plentiful one.

9. The greatest difficulty is experienced in getting the people to resort to the relief works. Their obstinacy in declining to work even when the alternative is pretty certain—death, is unintelligible, but it is nevertheless a fact; they prefer wandering about in a purposeless manner, picking up a little here and there, to regular food and shelter if it involves exertion. Very many are now quite unfit to lift a *phaorah*, but this would not have been the case had they taken advantage of the relief works which were open to all.

10. I may mention that Mr. Sparks, deputed to Shahjehanpur by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, concurs in the views expressed by me in the note on the Shahjehanpur poor-house, and on the alterations therein proposed.

No. 1183A, dated the 4th March 1878.

From—S. C. BAYLEY, Esq., Addl. Secy. to the Govt. of India, Public Works Department,

To—The Secy. to the Govt. of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

I am directed by His Excellency the Governor General in Council to acknowledge your letter No. 79 B of 26th February, giving an account of the distress and scarcity in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, as reported for the week ending 16th February.

2. From this report, His Excellency learns that while the area sown with spring crops was less extensive than usual in the centre and east of Oudh, in Gorukhpur, Azimgurh, and Ghazipur, yet on the whole, in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, 25 per cent. more land than is usual was sown with these crops.

3. From various causes, however, such as cold and frost, hail, unseasonable rain, blight and insects, the outturn is not likely to come up to its original promise. With all these deductions, however, "there is yet on the ground the promise of a magnificent crop, and if only fair weather is vouchsafed until it can be harvested, there is good reason to hope that there will soon be abundant provision of food in the country."

4. Owing to last year's exportation of grain to Bombay and Madras, and to the almost universal failure of the kharif harvest, the Lieutenant-Governor is of opinion that the stocks of food in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh are nearly exhausted, and people have been living for some time on imported grain. At present the spring harvest is ripening, and there are indications of a fall in prices. In the meantime the class of day laborers are in great distress, and subsist to a great extent on innutritious and unwholesome food. The unusual cold of January added to their misery, and led to considerable mortality. In anticipation of this distress, arrangements, which were reported at the time, were made in October last to start relief works in each district where severe distress was expected, and authority was given to open relief houses on the system already approved by the Government of India. Relief houses were accordingly opened at that time in most of the Rohilkund districts, and they have been subsequently opened in Budaon, Agra, Furukhabad, Etah, Azimgurh, and in most of the Oudh districts. His Excellency in Council is glad to learn that in the opinion of the Lieutenant-Governor these arrangements have everywhere been sufficient (save that there was a temporary want of arrangement in Rai Bareilly,) and that they are now on such a footing that no one need die of starvation.

5. It is, however, observed that in the Rohilkund division people have exhibited great unwillingness to come to the works, and strive for State maintenance

without giving any labour in return, the result of which has been that they are now in such a depressed state as to be fit only in many cases for gratuitous relief. The same phenomenon has been observed in other provinces, but it has always been found that if the people can only be brought to the works, and when there, are not too highly tasked at first, they rapidly improve in health and spirits, and soon become efficient laborers.

6. It is the opinion of Sir George Couper that as the crop ripens and the laborers find employment in cutting it, the numbers relieved will diminish; "but though the pressure will then be greatly lightened, it is to be feared that many of the poorer classes will continue to be much pinched till the kharif grains come into the market."

7. From the tabular statement appended to your report, showing district by district the state of affairs in Oudh, His Excellency in Council learns that relief works have been opened in nine districts, and relief-houses in seven districts. On the relief works some 33,000 people were employed, of which no less than 20,000 are debited to Rai Bareilly, and the numbers in relief houses did not, when the report was drawn up, amount to more than 5,500, not a large proportion out of the whole population of Oudh. In regard to prices also, though they undoubtedly maintain a very high level, yet the cheaper grains, which form the staple food of the laboring population, range generally from 12 to 14 seers per rupee, prices which indicate severe pressure, but not the extreme severity of famine.

8. On the whole, His Excellency in Council is satisfied that the arrangements have been timely and sufficient, and that the measures taken have been, and in Sir George Couper's hands will continue to be, equally removed from panic on the one hand and from negligent indifference on the other; and I am to express the sympathy of His Excellency in Council with the labour and anxiety which the distress has thrown on the whole administration of His Honor, and the confidence of the Government of India in the vigour and foresight with which Sir G. Couper and his subordinate officers have prepared to meet it.

9. There are still, however, some points on which His Excellency in Council desires to receive further information.

10. For the districts in the North-Western Provinces the numbers on relief works and in relief houses respectively are not given, as they are for those in Oudh, nor is there any indication in your report of the range of prices in the districts of the North-Western Provinces. Nothing is said in your report as to the prevailing rate of wages given on relief works, the nature of the task exacted, or the daily ration given in relief houses. His Excellency in Council feels it incumbent on him to call for this information, not from any desire to interfere with the relief measures of Sir G. Couper, which he believes to be based on thoroughly sound principles, but because, for the purposes of future famine administration, it is most necessary to collect and compare the experience of different systems in different provinces.

11. Weekly statements should also be made up and forwarded, showing district by district the numbers on relief works and in relief houses respectively, the increase and decrease of these numbers, and the rise or fall in prices.

12. Finally, for financial reasons, His Excellency in Council is constrained to ask for such an approximate forecast as the Lieutenant-Governor may be able to arrive at as to the time during which relief operations are likely to last, and the numbers that may altogether be thrown on the hands of Government for maintenance. From one passage in your letter it might be inferred that relief operations of some kind or other may have to be continued throughout the year, until the next kharif harvest, but the general tone of the report seems to indicate that most, if not all, operations may close when the *rabi* harvest is fully gathered in. In the former case His Excellency in Council will be glad to learn if, as originally anticipated, provincial funds will suffice to meet the strain, or whether any call will be made on Imperial Funds.

13. Your report, I am to say, will be published in the forthcoming *Gazette of India*.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

WEEKLY CONDITION REPORT OF THE DISTRESSED DISTRICTS OF THE MYSORE PROVINCE.

PROVINCE OF MYSORE.

(No. 54).

Special Famine Report for the Week ending 16th February 1878.

Statement No. 54, regarding Famine Relief Operations in the Province of Mysore, for the Week ending the 16th February 1878.

The harvesting of the dry crops is now nearly complete throughout the Province, and the threshing out of the grain is making good progress. The out-turn of the crops, though by no means equal to the first expectations, is yet not altogether discouraging. In former reports, the prospects of the Bangalore and Kolar Districts have been roughly forecast, in the absence of more accurate information still awaited, and it was stated that there was no immediate anticipation of distress increasing or becoming serious, though caution was necessary. It is also necessary to be prepared for a larger influx of numbers needing relief, in April and May, till rain falls. The Famine Commissioner has now made a tour in the Tumkur District, and comparing his impressions with the experience gained in his visit in December last, is of opinion that prospects on the whole are favorable. This tour has confirmed his belief that the most affected area is the wedge of country between the Devaroy Drug and the Nundydrug ranges of hills, comprising the Kortagere and Madgere Taluks of Tumkur; Goribednur and Gudibanda in Kolar; and Devanhalli and Dod Ballapur in Bangalore. In this tract, the dry crop can scarcely be put down on an average at more than a 3-anna crop, but on the whole there is food enough in the country for the people, and generally where the dry crop is least, the wet lands are most abundant. What is necessary, therefore, is, as stated in last report, to provide for those who belong to the poorest classes and who chiefly congregate in the towns: on such, the very high prices of provisions at a time when agricultural labor is slack, must press heavily, and must entail careful watching. As yet no increase of distress is visible: there is no panic; little or no aimless wandering along the roads; no general emigration: no well marked demand for relief. But food is exceedingly dear; there is a demand for imported produce; and the numbers upon relief have a tendency to increase notwithstanding better supervision and a somewhat stricter enforcement of tasks.

2. Imports of grain by rail amounted to 1,732 tons or 548 more than last week. The exports from Bangalore to the interior were 485 tons, or 120 tons less than for the previous week.

3. The number of laborers on Civil Relief Works was 4,758, or a slight increase of 212. Two new works have been opened, one near Anekal (in Bangalore) and one near Chintamani (in Kolar) and have already attracted considerable numbers. The return from Paugarh (Chitaldrug District) shews a decrease owing to the opening of a new P. W. D. work in that Taluk to which labor has been transferred.

4. The Department Public Works employed 42,210 laborers, being an increase of 553, occurring mostly in the Túmkúr District, where the works are fairly popular. The following is a list of the more important works:—

No.	District.	Name of Work.	Number employed. Previous Week.	Present Week.
1	Bangalore ...	State Railway	15,684	14,808
2	Do. ...	Bangalore Water Supply	824	849
3	Bangalore-Kolar ...	Bangalore-Bellary (*viâ* Devanhalli) Road	2,114	2,281
4	Bangalore ...	Mallappa Chetti's Tank	859	828
5	Do. ...	Bhadram Tank	2,471	2,738
6	Do. ...	Hoskote Large Tank	507	565
7	Túmkúr ...	Bangalore-Túmkúr Road	1,561	1,516
8	Do. ...	Túmkúr-Shimoga Road	4,510	4,539
9	Túmkúr and Chitaldrug	Túmkúr-Bellary Road	4,089	7,438
10	Túmkúr ...	Neelamangala-Kunigal Road	135	480
11	Do. ...	Hebbur Tank	668	758
12	Mysore ...	Mysore Water-works	1,817	1,841
13	Hassan ...	Akkihebbal Tank and Channel	458	505
14	Chitaldrug ...	Timmenhalli Tank	557	556
15	Do. ...	Dodderi Feeder	827	810
16	Do. ...	Kolgunda Tank (Paugarh)	186	542
		TOTAL ...	36,117	41,051

5. The number in Relief Camps was 3,519, or a decrease of 129, there being very little change. The following persons were dealt with in Bangalore:—

Sent to Railway Works	860
Do. Special Gang	218
Do. Relief Camp	32
Do. Hospital	65
TOTAL ...	1,175

The following Statement gives the average number relieved in each District and the cost per head:—

District.	Daily Average Number of Persons relieved in Camps. Past Week.	Present Week.	Increase.	Decrease.	Cost per head. Past Week. Rs. A. P.	Present Week. Rs. A. P.
Bangalore	328	346	18	...	1 1 9	0 14 10
Kolar	136	145	9	...	0 14 8	0 14 5
Túmkúr	1,198	1,014	...	184	1 11 4	1 8 8
Mysore	132	121	...	11	0 15 9	0 14 8
Hassan	188	211	23	...	1 2 4	1 2 11
Kadur	111	100	...	11	0 14 3	0 11 6
Chitaldrug	466	460	...	6	1 3 6	1 1 7
Bangalore Municipality	767	837	70	...	1 4 4	1 3 5
Mysore Municipality	322	285	...	37	1 3 5	0 13 7
TOTAL ...	3,648	3,519	120	249	1 5 6	1 3 2

BANGALORE,
23rd February 1878.

By order,
A. WINGATE,
Addl. Secretary.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

ABSTRACT SHEWING THE RESULT OF EMIGRATION FROM THE PORT OF CALCUTTA DURING THE MONTH OF DECEMBER 1877.

No. 1.—As to age and sex.

	Demerara. M.	F.	Total.	Grenada. M.	F.	Total.	French W. I. Colonies. M.	F.	Total.	Total. M.	F.	Grand Total.	Remarks.
Under 2 years ...	77	74	151	11	15	26	9	10	19	97	99	196	No emigration took place to Trinidad, Jamaica, Natal, and Mauritius during this month.
From 2 to 10 years	150	107	257	38	25	63	25	19	44	213	151	364	
„ 10 to 20 „	193	84	277	55	20	75	82	27	109	330	131	461	
„ 20 to 30 „	616	305	921	200	78	278	256	83	339	1,072	466	1,538	
„ 30 to 40 „	82	22	104	10	9	19	20	3	23	112	34	146	
„ 40 to 50 „	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	
Above 50 years ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,121	592	1,713	314	147	461	392	142	534	1,827	881	2,708	

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

Orissa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Western Bengal ...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
Central „ ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Eastern „ ...	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3
Behar ...	56	21	77	19	5	24	139	54	193	214	80	294
N.-W. Provinces ...	508	271	779	191	95	286	176	62	238	875	425	1,303
Oudh ...	292	160	452	100	46	146	32	6	38	424	212	636
Central India ...	7	3	10	2	...	2	5	2	7	14	5	19
Punjab ...	4	1	5	2	...	2	...	...	...	6	1	7
Nepaul ...	1	..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Misc., Madras and Bombay, &c. ...	250	135	385	...	...	...	40	18	58	290	153	443
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,121	592	1,713	314	147	461	392	142	534	1,827	881	2,708

No. 3.—As to caste and religion.

Brahmins, high caste	63	39	102	26	14	40	66	17	83	155	70	225
HINDOOS. Agriculturists	252	115	367	93	44	137	99	18	117	444	177	621
HINDOOS. Artisans ...	43	15	58	9	1	10	19	12	31	71	28	99
HINDOOS. Low castes ...	647	357	1,004	145	69	214	161	69	230	953	495	1,448
Mussulmans ...	116	66	182	41	19	60	47	26	73	204	111	315
Christians ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,121	592	1,713	314	147	461	392	142	534	1,827	881	2,708

Memo.	M.	F.	Total.
1. Hindus ...	1,623	770	2,393
2. Mussulmans ...	204	111	315
3. Christians ...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	1,827	881	2,708

G. H. M. BATTEN,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 1st half of February 1878.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	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 1877.	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 1877.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coratoo, Murhwa, Nurkeel, *Panicum miliaceum*, &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coratoo, Murhwa, Nurkeel, *Panicum miliaceum*, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coratoo, Murhwa, Nurkeel, *Panicum miliaceum*, &c. Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	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 ...	11 5	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	8 1	8 9	11 3	9 0	9 8	16 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 6	17 6	20 5	18 6	20 0	16 6	323 7	323 7	466 6	10 3	10 3	13 8	Ganjam ...	Madras.	
	Vizagapatam ...	12 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	6 7	...	9 0	7 9	8 5	10 2	13 0	15 1	16 2	13 9	14 8	18 8	12 6	16 4	19 9	16 4	19 9	19 9	136 1	136 1	136 1	11 7	9 4	14 0	Vizagapatam ...		
	Godavery ...	9 0	9 9	11 1	...	...	...	7 7	7 4	8 9	8 8	8 9	10 3	11 8	15 3	16 5	...	...	...	12 7	15 7	17 8	12 6	13 6	19 9	162 3	243 0	162 3	12 5	12 5	17 7	Godavery ...		
	Kistna ...	6 6	4 4	10 3	...	...	...	7 0	7 8	9 7	7 3	8 1	10 3	...	12 5	...	...	...	...	11 8	14 7	14 7	13 7	17 1	13 7	129 3	129 3	129 3	12 8	12 8	17 5	Kistna ...		
	Nellore ...	5 8	8 1	5 8	...	...	...	5 9	5 9	7 4	7 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	9 4	10 4	...	...	10 5	10 9	9 3	14 2	11 5	9 2	109 8	93 6	129 6	13 9	13 8	17 0	Nellore ...		
	Cuddapah ...	11 0	8 9	6 6	...	...	...	5 4	5 4	6 6	8 3	8 3	7 5	11 8	11 8	9 5	11 6	13 0	8 7	13 5	16 4	19 5	16 4	19 5	19 5	291 6	291 6	291 6	13 5	8 5	17 1	Cuddapah ...		
	Bellary ...	10 6	10 1	8 2	...	...	...	5 3	5 5	6 9	6 5	7 0	7 6	11 3	8 7	8 7	10 3	10 8	9 4	10 7	12 6	15 6	12 6	15 6	15 6	97 2	97 2	97 2	13 1	13 1	16 1	Bellary ...		
	Kurnool ...	4 1	4 1	6 3	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	6 4	6 1	5 4	6 8	12 0	12 0	8 2	10 9	10 9	9 7	14 2	16 4	19 6	14 2	16 4	16 4	194 4	194 4	194 4	11 3	12 1	14 4	Kurnool ...		
	Madras ...	8 1	8 1	8 2	...	...	...	6 9	6 7	6 9	8 0	7 8	8 8	11 2	11 5	10 8	9 9	11 5	10 2	10 5	12 0	15 0	10 5	12 0	12 0	85 0	85 0	102 7	12 0	12 0	19 0	Madras ...		
	Chingleput ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 1	8 3	9 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	11 0	11 0	10 9	9 7	10 5	97 2	97 2	145 8	12 4	12 4	19 0	Chingleput ...		
	North Arcot ...	9 3	8 5	...	...	...	...	6 9	6 5	7 5	8 5	7 9	8 5	10 0	10 0	9 5	9 1	9 1	9 1	9 4	9 4	9 4	11 2	10 8	8 6	186 6	186 7	187 1	11 3	11 3	16 4	North Arcot ...		
	South Arcot ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 1	7 4	8 3	10 5	9 2	8 7	15 1	...	10 1	13 1	12 3	9 6	12 7	13 1	13 1	11 4	11 4	11 4	233 3	233 3	233 3	14 4	14 4	19 8	South Arcot ...		
	Tanjore ...	5 1	4 8	4 8	...	...	...	10 8	9 5	7 9	10 0	10 8	8 3	15 1	15 1	11 1	14 5	14 5	10 1	15 1	16 3	18 6	13 1	16 4	11 4	194 4	194 4	194 4	12 0	12 4	17 0	Tanjore ...		
	Trichinopoly ...	5 9	6 3	6 6	...	...	...	10 1	9 7	7 2	10 5	10 1	7 2	...	...	...	17 8	19 0	9 5	11 2	11 4	11 4	12 2	11 4	11 4	194 4	194 4	194 4	12 0	12 4	17 0	Trichinopoly ...		
	Madura ...	4 3	4 7	4 3	...	...	...	9 7	9 7	7 3	10 6	11 0	7 9	10 5	9 7	8 9	20 6	26 5	10 3	11 8	12 9	14 6	11 5	14 6	14 6	145 8	145 8	157 9	11 3	11 3	16 2	Madura ...		
	Tinnevelly ...	4 6	4 6	6 6	...	...	...	7 5	6 7	7 5	9 8	10 2	9 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 5	12 5	12 5	10 9	12 5	12 5	102 1	102 1	109 3	14 0	13 1	19 6	Tinnevelly ...		
	Coimbatore ...	4 9	5 3	6 6	...	...	...	8 1	7 6	7 2	9 0	9 0	7 7	13 9	13 9	11 3	19 1	22 3	11 1	11 1	11 1	11 1	10 1	11 1	11 1	66 6	66 6	66 6	13 9	13 9	15 5	Coimbatore ...		
	Nilgiris ...	6 4	7 1	5 7	...	...	...	7 2	7 2	6 4	7 2	7 6	7 2	9 2	9 2	11 0	6 7	7 8	4 9	13 1	13 1	13 1	13 1	13 1	13 1	131 2	131 2	145 8	10 7	11 7	12 7	Nilgiris ...		
	Salem ...	4 4	4 4	5 6	...	...	...	7 9	6 6	6 6	8 5	8 0	7 5	10 3	9 5	9 5	10 1	8 7	8 7	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 8	121 5	121 5	121 5	7 4	8 3	11 0	Salem ...		
	South Canara ...	8 2	8 6	8 6	...	...	...	8 0	8 2	8 0	10 5	10 8	8 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 9	11 0	14 6	12 5	12 9	12 0	151 6	151 6	151 6	11 9	11 0	14 6	Salem ...		
	Malabar ...	7 2	10 1	10 1	...	...	...	9 7	9 7	9 7	10 7	10 7	10 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 3	12 3	10 6	14 1	14 1	10 6	106 9	107 9	85 0	11 5*	11 5	16 1	South Canara ...		* Bombay Salt.
																													11 5†	11 5	15 4			† Goa Salt.
																				11 7	11 7	11 7	15 1	12 6	12 6	121 5	121 5	121 5	10 8	10 8	14 4	Malabar ...		
Bombay.	Bombay ...	6 10	6 13	9 12	15 7	15 7	16 0	5 2	5 2	6 15	7 4	7 4	10 7	8 9	9 3	13 12	8 15	9 6	12 13	10 2	11 6	12 6	10 0	11 12	12 9	68 4	69 4	68 4	11 0	11 0	14 2	Bombay ...	Bombay.	
	Ahmedabad ...	7 0	7 0	13 0	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	7 12	6 0	6 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	19 0	9 0	9 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	17 10	80 0	80 0	80 0	13 8	13 8	18 0	Ahmedabad ...		
	Kaira ...	7 4	6 15	10 11	...	13 5	20 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	7 7	5 11	10 0	9 2	9 7	16 0	8 10	8 7	13 15	...	...	...	10 0	9 7	16 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	13 5	13 5	17 5	Kaira ...		
	Surat ...	7 11	8 0	11 6	6 2	6 11	13 6	4 9	5 5	6 11	6 2	6 2	7 9	9 14	9 14	11 6	8 3	9 0	11 0	...	...	...	8 3	7 10	12 5	92 7	93 7	86 8	12 5	11 6	14 13	Surat ...		
	Broach ...	8 6¾	8 6¼	12 5	...	...	...	6 2½	6 2½	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 10½	9 6½	10 0	14 8½	8 6¼	8 6¾	13 5¼	...	...	...	9 6¼	9 14	11 6	106 0	106 0	106 0	13 5¼	13 5¼	16 0	Broach ...		
	Tanna ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tanna ...		
	Kolába (Alibág) ...	8 0	8 15	8 0	...	...	...	5 12	5 11	7 0	7 9	7 9	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	11 0	11 0	120 0	150 0	130 0	10 0	10 0	15 0	Kolába (Alibág) ...		
	Khandesh (Dhulia) ...	9 0	9 7½	13 10½	...	...	...	5 7	5 10½	8 2	7 11	7 11	10 9	13 1	14 9½	16 7	11 6	11 9½	14 2	11 3	12 6	15 4	11 2	12 4	12 5	112 0	112 0	112 0	11 13	11 13	14 4	Khandesh (Dhulia) ...		
	Násik ...	8 9	7 13	12 14	...	...	...	5 15	5 15	5 15	7 7	7 12	10 6	12 8	12 14	16 7	9 14	14 11	16 4	12 10	12 6	15 1	11 6	12 1	14 11	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 6	11 6	15 9	Násik ...		
	Ahmednagar ...	8 7	9 8½	11 8	...	...	...	6 12	7 6	7 6	7 6	8 3½	8 5	12 6	12 11	12 0	12 0	12 12	11 11	...	...	...	9 15½	11 7	12 6	80 0	80 0	106 10½	11 6	13 3	14 4	Ahmednagar ...		
	Poona ...	6 10	6 14	9 12	...	...	...	6 2	6 2	7 6	7 6	7 6	8 9	9 13	10 14	11 15	9 3	9 3	11 8	...	...	...	9 3	8 13	12 10	55 0	55 0	76 0	10 0	10 0	15 0	Poona ...		
	Sholápur ...	7 11	7 3	9 15	...	...	...	6 11	7 15	8 1	7 10	7 9	9 7	10 8	8 8	9 14	11 1	11 8	10 9	...	...	...	9 0	10 15	11 14	75 8	75 0	106 10	12 0	12 0	14 0	Sholápur ...		
	Kaládgi ...	5 13	5 13	7 1	...	...	...	7 9	7 9	6 5	7 13	7 13	7 0	15 0	14 9	14 9	8 3	...	...	...	...	...	8 1	8 1	9 4	106 0	106 0	160 0	9 7	9 7	13 11	Kaládgi ...		
														16 0	16 0	...	15 11	14 3	...														
	Satara ...	7 0	7 5	9 6	...	...	...	6 13	6 13	8 3	8 4	8 9	9 5	12 10	13 5	11 10	12 10	12 15	10 6	...	...	...	12 1	9 12	9 12	145 10	145 10	167 3	11 10	11 10	16 0	Satara ...		
	Belgaum ...	8 0	8 0	9 9	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	8 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	14 14	15 8	10 0	15 0	15 0	10 8	16 5	16 5	11 13	10 11	10 0	10 0	150 0	150 0	175 0	12 8	12½ 8	17 3	Belgaum ...		
	Dharwar ...	6 10	6 8	8 0	...	...	...	8 0	7 4	6 14	11 6	10 14	8 0	19 0	18 14	9 10	16 8	16 8	10 4	25 0	24 0	11 12	13 2	12 6	9 8	100 0	100 0	100 0	13 12	14 8	20 0	Dharwar ...		
	Ratnágiri ...	7 2	7 2	9 1	...	...	...	5 12	5 12	7 3	7 14	7 14	10 1	11 4	10 0	11 4	7 13	7 13	11 11	13 0	13 0	13 10	10 4	10 4	12 5	9 Bdls.	9 Bdls.	12 Bdls.	13 1	13 1	18 5	Ratnágiri ...		
	Kanara (Karwar) ...	8 0	8 0	11 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	8 0	10 8	11 0	11 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	...	...	11 0	14 0	14 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 8	213 0	213 0	213 0	10 12	11 0	13 0	Kanara (Karwar) ...		
	Panch Máhals (Godhra) ...	7 4	7 4	9 0	...	...	...	5 11	5 11	10 0	6 2	6 2	13 0	9 6	10 0	20 0	7 4	7 4	16 0	10 0	10 0	30 0	8 14	10 0	22 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	11 7	13 5	14 0	Panch Máhals (Godhra) ...		
	Aden ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Aden ...		
	Asirgarh ...	10 3	11 0	12 0	...	...	...	6 6	7 0	11 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	13 12	15 0	17 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	...	...	...	12 6	14 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	13 0	13 0	Asirgarh ...		
	Baroda ...	8 2	8 7	9 9	10 4½	9 2½	18 0	5 2½	5 2½	8 11	6 11½	6 13½	11 0	9 4½	9 13	18 4	7 15	8 1	14 1	...	...	...	8 2	9 1	15 4	91 7	91 7	90 0	12 9	12 4	16 5	Baroda ...		
	Disa ...	7 4	6 1	14 4	...	...	...	4 6	4 6	6 8	5 0	5 8	9 0	9 0	10 0	24 11	8 8	9 2	21 6	...	...	...	9 0	9 2	21 5	137 8	137 8	150 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	Disa ...		
	Nimach ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nimach ...		
	Nasirabad ...	11 7	12 11	22 8	12 13½	14 8½	36 7½	6 0	6 0	8 0	7 0	7 0	10 0	12 2	12 10	40 0	11 0	11 0	24 15	...	...	...	13 5½	15 1⅔	39 1	100 0	100 0	100 0	39 11½	41 9	50 0	Nasirabad ...		
	Rájkot ...	7 0	7 8	11 8	...	...	...	5 0	4 8	6 0	6 8	6 0	9 0	8 4	8 0	21 0	7 0	7 8	...	...	...	...	9 4	7 8	18 0	40 0	40 0	60 0	50 0	60 0	64 0	Rájkot ...		
	Upper Sind Frontier ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Upper Sind Frontier ...		
	Karachi ...	9 15	10 2⅔	13 10	14 0	14 8	18 0	6 8	6 0	8 0	9 0	9 8	10 0	12	12 0	20 0	8 12	9 0	17 0	9 0	12 0	18 0	9 0	12 0	18 0	100 0	114 0	111 0	16 0	16 0	50 0	Karachi ...		
	Haidarabad ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Haidarabad ...		
	Shikarpur ...	9 8	10 0	17 12	11 6	14 0	21 4	7 10	7 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	16 0	10 10	12 4	21 4	11 6	...	26 10	27 0	27 0	27 0	11 6	11 6	23 8	240 0	240 0	240 0	16 0	16 0	36 0	Shikarpur ...		
	Thar and Parkar ...	7 12	9 3	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	6 11½	7 5½	8 4	8 5¼	9 4	30 0	8 6¾	9 1½	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	106 12	106 12	106 12	106 12	16 0	16 0	24 0	Thar and Parkar ...		
	Western Districts.																															*Western Districts.*		
Bengal.	Burdwan ...	11 12a	11 8	18 0	25 0	25 0	27 8	13 14	15 12	19 8	14 2	16 8	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 8	15 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0			Burdwan ...	Bengal.	
	Bancoorah ...	13 4b	13 4	15 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	15 0	15 8	24 0	17 8	17 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 4	13 4	17 0	440 0	440 0	440 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 12			Bancoorah ...		
	Beerbhoom ...	11 0c	13 0	15 0	20 0	20 0	...	12 0	12 0	16 8	13 8	13 8	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 8	15 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 8			Beerbhoom ...		
	Midnapore ...	12 0	13 0	17 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	20 0 17 0	16 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	17 0	180 0	180 0	260 0	9 0	8 8	9 0				Midnapore ...		
	Hooghly ...	12 8d	13 0	17 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 0 to 11 8	13 0	13 0	16 0 to 17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 8 to 15 0	15 0	16 0 to 17 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	9 0				Hooghly ...		
	Howrah	13 8	13 0	14 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	14 0	14 0	15 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	14 0	19 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	9 8	9 8	10 0				Howrah ...		
	Central Districts.																															*Central Districts.*		
	Calcutta ...	12 4	12 8	14 8	16 0	16 0	25 0	7 0	7 0	9 0	12 0	11 8	14 8	12 0	13 5	17 8	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	17 8	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	8 0				Calcutta ...		
	24-Pergunnahs ...	...e	...	...	...	...	...	7 4	8 0	12 0	11 8	13 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	90 0	90 0	100 0	9 0	9 0	9 6				24-Pergunnahs ...		
	Nuddea ...	12 5	13 5	16 0	30 8	30 8	...	11 7	...	14 8	12 5	15 8	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 4	20 0	24 0	120 0	100 0	100 0	8 14	8 14	9 2½				Nuddea ...		
	Jessore ...	11 8f	11 8	13 8	...	...	...	11 8	11 0	15 0	14 8	15 8	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	19 11	110 0	110 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 0				Jessore ...		
	Moorshedabad ...	14 8g	15 0	17 8	25 0	33 8	35 0	10 0 to 15 0	10 0 to 13 0	17 0	13 8 to 15 0	14 0 to 15 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0 to 20 12	20 0 to 20 12	22 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	7 0 to 9 0	7 0 to 9 0	9 0				Moorshedabad ...		

a In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12-10 to 16-4 seers, barley 30 to 35 seers, best rice 13 to 16-7 seers, common rice 14 to 16-5 seers, and gram 13-12 to 20 seers.
b In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 16 seers, barley 20 to 36 seers, best rice 12-8 to 18 seers, common rice 15 to 20 seers, maize or Indian-corn 20 to 30 seers, and gram 12 to 16 seers.
c In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 11 to 16 seers, best rice 13 to 17 seers, common rice 14 to 18 seers, and gram 13 to 20 seers.
d In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 13 seers, barley 22 to 32 seers, best rice 7 to 11 seers, common rice 12 to 13-8 seers, and gram 12-8 to 17 seers.
e In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 10-8 to 13-4 seers, barley 16 to 20 seers, best rice 6-8 to 7 seers, common rice 11-8 to 16 seers, and gram 12-8 to 13-4 seers.
f In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 8 to 13-5 seers, best rice 10 to 14 seers, common rice 13 to 15 seers, and gram 11-4 to 16 seers.
g In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 14 to 15-8 seers, barley 27 to 36 seers, best rice 10 to 14-4 seers, common rice 15 to 16 seers, and gram 17-4 to 20 seers.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 1st half of February 1878—continued.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

PROVINCES.	DISTRICTS.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowari) *Holcus Sorghum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowari) *Holcus Sorghum.* Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowari) *Holcus Sorghum.* Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Baira) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Baira) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Baira) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Corresponding fortnight of 1877.
	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 ...	12 0	12 0	11 0	11 8	11 6	18 0	16 12	16 0	20 0	19 0	21 8	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rajshahye ...	15 0	12 0	13 8 to 15 0	37 8	32 0	24 0	9 0 to 14 0	12 0 to 13 8	17 4 to 18 0	15 0 to 16 0	14 4 to 16 0	19 11 to 22 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rungpore ...	15 0	15 13	22 8	...	...	...	12 12	11 12	15 0	22 8	22 8	19 15	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bogra ...	9 12	9 12	17 8	...	...	...	12 0	15 0	20 0	19 2	19 8	31 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pubna ...	13 4	13 0 to 16 0	15 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	12 0	15 0	16 0	23 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Darjeeling ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jalpáiguri ...	10 0	10 0	8 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Eastern Districts.																		
	Dacca ...	12 4	12 4	14 4	32 0	32 0	42 8	12 4	12 4	17 8	15 3	16 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Furreedpore ...	15 0	15 0	22 0	...	...	30 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	14 0	15 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Backergunge ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	12 0	16 0	14 0	15 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mymensingh ...	10 0	10 0	14 0	...	...	...	13 8	14 0	20 0	15 0	15 12	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tipperah ...	10 8	11 0	12 0	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	14 0	15 0	15 8	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chittagong ...	9 0	10 0	9 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	12 0	14 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Noakhally ...	...q	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	11 0	13 0	13 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 6	11 6	10 10	13 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hill Tipperah ...	8 0	8 0	11 0	...	...	...	14 0	16 0	16 0	17 0	18 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Behar.																		
	Patna ...	15 0	15 0	19 0	20 0	19 0	34 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	22 0	...	...	31 0	...	...	...
	Gya ...	15 0	14 8	18 0	21 0	20 0	31 0	9 0	9 0	13 0	13 8	13 8	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shahabad ...	13 0 to 14 0	13 8 to 14 8	16 0 to 17 0	18 8	18 0	28 0	11 0 to 12 0	11.12	17 0 to 18 0	13 0	12 0 to 13 0	19 0	17 0	16 0	25 0	...	...	...
	Durbhunga ...	14 4	15 4	16 8	22 0	23 0	35 8	11 8	11 0	16 8	14 4	13 8	20 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mozufferpore ...	13 0	13 0	15 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	11 0	13 0	12 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sarun ...	12 0	12 0	18 0	18 8	18 0	31 0	7 12	7 12	11 0	11 12	11 0	19 0	16 8	16 0	30 0	...	...	...
	Chumparun ...	14 0	14 0	14 0	21 0	21 0	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	12 0	12 8	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Monghyr ...	14 7	13 6	15 7	18 9	22 1	36 7	8 4	9 4	16 8	12 6	12 6	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bhaugulpore ...	13 4	12 10	16 5	20 3	20 3	18 15	11 6	11 6	20 3	13 14	13 14	22 1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Purneah ...	14 0 to 18 0	14 0 to 17 0	14 0	...	...	...	14 0 to 15 0	14 0	24 0	17 0	15 0 to 17 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Maldah ...	14 4	14 0	14 0	32 0	32 0	40 0	16 0	15 0	22 0	18 8	16 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	25	0
	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	19 0	10 0	13 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	18 0	13 0	13 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Orissa.																		
	Cuttack ...	8 2	8 8	15 12	...	...	...	9 3	9 3	13 2	13 2*	13 2	18 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pooree ...	10 8	11 13	15 12	...	...	...	9 3	9 3	14 7	14 7	15 13	17 1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Balusore ...	14 0	14 0	16 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chota Nagpore—South-Western Frontier Agency.																		
	Hazáribágh ...	13 0	13 8	13 8	...	22 0	...	9 8	9 8	12 0	13 8	14 8	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lohardugga ...	10 0	11 0	15 0	18 0	18 0	28 0	13 0	14 0	26 0	16 0	17 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Singbhoom ...	16 0	18 0	26 0	36 0	36 0	32 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	22 0	22 0	40 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Maunbhoom ...	11 0	11 0	15 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	14 0	14 0	18 0	17 0	17 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
ASSAM.	Sylhet ...	8 0	8 0	16 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 10	18 8	18 8	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cachar ...	10 10	11 2	11 13	12 4	13 5	13 5	14 8	14 8	17 12	16 0	16 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Goálpára ...	13 0	13 0	25 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gáro Hills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kámrúp ...	12 0	13 0	18 0	...	...	...	12 0	11 0	10 0	18 0	14 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Darrang ...	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	11 8	11 8	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nowgong ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sibsagar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	8 0	14 0	15 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lakhimpur ...	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	5 12	5 12	6 9	11 0	11 0	11 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khási & Jaintiá Hills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	9 8	9 8	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nága Hills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	4 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
N.-W. PROVINCES.	Dehra Dún ...	11 0	12 8	21 8	13 8	15 0	23 0	7 0	8 0	14 8	7 8	8 8	16 0	13 12	11 0	24 0	11 0	11 0	27 0
	Saharanpur ...	12 14	13 14	24 13	16 0	16 0	32 5	6 6	7 8	12 15	8 8	9 1	17 4	12 14	13 14	33 5	11 13	11 13	30 3
	Muzaffarnagar ...	13 4	12 8	25 13	15 6	15 6	35 3	6 9	6 9	9 6	8 13	8 13	18 10	15 6	15 6	30 18	11 0	11 0	26 6
	Meerut ...	12 4	13 0	25 0	15 8	17 0	35 0	6 8	6 8	9 8	8 0	8 8	17 0	13 8	15 8	32 0	11 0	12 0	30 0
	Bulandshahr ...	12 4	12 4	26 0	15 0	15 0	41 9	6 0	6 0	8 0	9 8	8 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	40 0	11 0	12 0	35 0
	Aligarh ...	12 3	12 0	28 0	15 0	14 8	38 0	6 0	6 0	9 0	9 8	8 8	18 0	14 8	13 0	38 8	11 0	10 8	32 0
	Kumaun ...	9 8	10 8	1 12	11 0	12 0	17 0	7 0	8 0	10 0	9 0	9 8	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...

PROVINCES.	DISTRICTS.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavarn, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murnwa, Nagleei, *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1877.
	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 ...	...	...	...	14 0	13 10	13 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	8 0	7 12	8 4
	Rajshahye ...	...	...	...	17 8	12 0 to 18 0	15 0 to 16 8	240 0	200 0	320 0	8 10	8 5½	9 0
	Rungpore ...	...	...	...	12 12	13 8½	12 13	107 0	107 0	107 0	7 8	8 1	7 8
	Bogra ...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	18 0	67 8	67 8	67 8	8 4	8 4	8 4
	Pubna ...	...	...	...	13 0 to 18 12	13 0 to 18 12	12 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 8	8 8	9 0
	Darjeeling ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received		
	Jalpáiguri ...	...	...	...	10 0	8 0	10 0	80 0	80 0	160 0	7 2	7 2	7 0
	Eastern Districts.												
	Dacca ...	...	...	...	14 8	13 5	14 8	80 0	80 0	97 0	9 0	9 0	9 2
	Furreedpore ...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	16 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0
	Backergunge ...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	20 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 8	8 8	8 8
	Mymensingh ...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	14 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 14
	Tipperah ...	...	...	...	12 8	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	8 12
	Chittagong ...	...	...	...	10 0	8 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	6 8	8 0	8 8
	Noakhally ...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	16 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0
	Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	320 0	320 0	200 0	6 6	7 4	6 10
	Hill Tipperah ...	...	...	...	10 0	9 5	14 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0
	Behar.												
	Patna ...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	22 0	150 0	150 0	140 0	8 0	8 0	8 0
	Gya ...	17 0	...	...	17 8	17 8	18 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0
	Shahabad ...	17 8	18 0	25 0	17 8	18 0	22 0	160 0	160 0	180 0	9 0	8 12	8 8
	Durbhunga ...	20 12	18 8	33 0	15 4	16 8	18 12	187 0	176 0	176 0	8 0	8 0	8 12
	Mozufferpore ...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	18 0	160 0	160 0	140 0	8 0	8 0	8 8
	Sarun ...	18 0	18 0	30 0	16 0	16 0	22 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0
	Chumparun ...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	21 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	7 8
	Monghyr ...	...	...	...	16 8	18 9	21 0	126 0	126 0	126 0	8 4	8 4	8 4
	Bhaugulpore ...	...	...	...	17 11	17 11	18 15	151 9	151 9	151 9	8 3	8 3	8 13
	Purneah ...	...	...	...	14 0 to 16 0	15 0 to 17 0	14 0 to 16 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 0	8 0	8 0
	Maldah ...	...	...	...	17 0	16 0	16 0	120 0	80 0	120 0	9 0	8 4	8 4
	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	...	...	...	14 0	15 0	13 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0
	Orissa.												
	Cuttack ...	17 1	14 7	21 0	18 6	17 8	18 6	200 0	200 0	200 0	11 0	10 0	13 0
	Pooree ...	...	...	...	15 12	15 12	18 6	105 0	105 0	113 0	10 8	10 8	13 2
	Balusore ...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	12 0	120 0	120 0	90 0	8 7	8 7	9 0
	Chota Nagpore—South-Western Frontier Agency.												
	Hazáribágh ...	...	...	36 0	16 8	17 0	16 0	240 0	240 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0
	Lohardugga ...	30 0	30 0	44 0	14 0	18 0	15 0	160 0	160 0	180 0	7 0	7 0	7 0
	Singbhoom ...	...	...	...	20 0	24 0	24 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	6 8	6 8	6 8
	Maunbhoom ...	64 0	64 0	64 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	160 0	160 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 0
ASSAM.	Sylhet ...	...	...	...	14 12	14 12	16 0	108 0	108 0	107 0	10 4	10 4	8 10
	Cachar ...	...	...	...	15 4	11 2	12 4	80 0	80 0	80 0	8 3	8 0	8 6
	Goálpára ...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0
	Gáro Hills ...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	5 5	5 5	5 5
	Kámrúp ...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0
	Darrang ...	...	...	...	6 5	6 5	6 14	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 8	6 8	6 8
	Nowgong ...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	7 8	7 8	7 8
	Sibsagar ...	...	...	...	8 0	6 0	10 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	6 8	6 8	6 8
	Lakhimpur ...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	7 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 0	6 0	6 0
	Khási & Jaintiá Hills ...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	10 0	120 0	120 0	80 0	5 5	5 5	5 5
	Naga Hills ...	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	4 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	4 0	4 0	4 0
N.-W. PROVINCES.	Dehra Dún ...	...	...	...	13 4	15 0	30 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 8
	Saharanpur ...	...	...	...	14 15	17 1	33 6	172 0	172 0	129 0	9 0	8 13	8 4
	Muzaffarnagar ...	...	...	...	14 10	14 14	34 2	176 0	176 0	110 0	...	...	...
	Meerut ...	...	...	...	14 8	14 12	38 8	115 0	115 0	105 0	9 8	9 8	9 8
	Bulandshahr ...	...	...	...	13 4	13 0	42 8	160 0	160 0	140 0	9 12	9 12	9 12
	Aligarh ...	...	...	...	13 8	13 0	40 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0	10 8
	Kumaun ...	...	...	...	9 0	10 0	16 0	160 0	170 0	200 0	6 8	6 8	6 8

* In the interior the price of common rice ranges from 10 to 23 seers.

h In Roygunge the prices are :—Wheat 15 seers, best rice 16-8 seers, common rice 18-8 seers, and gram 20 seers.

s In Nattore the prices are :—Wheat 18-12 seers, best rice 10-6 seers, common rice 16-8 seers, and gram 15-12 seers.

j In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 18 to 20 seers, best rice 16 to 16-8 seers, common rice 18 to 20 seers, and gram 8 to 16 seers.

k In Serajgunge the prices are :—Wheat 12 seers, best rice 8 seers, common rice 13-8 seers, and gram 12 seers.

l In the interior the prices range as follow :—Best rice 6 to 11-4 seers, common rice 10 to 17 seers, and gram 8 to 11 seers.

m In the interior the prices range as follow :—Best rice 10 to 15 seers, common rice 13 to 19 seers, and gram 13-5 to 18 seers.

n In the interior the prices range as follow :—Best rice 10 to 12-8 seers, common rice 14 to 16 seers, and gram 12 to 13 seers.

o In the interior the prices range as follow :—Best rice 13 to 13-3 seers, common rice 13-3 to 14 seers, and gram (at Bhoira) 11 seers.

p In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 10-8 to 14 seers, best rice 7 to 15 seers, common rice 12-5 to 18 seers, and gram 8 to 13 seers.

q In the interior the prices range as follow :—Best rice 9 to 15 seers and common rice 13 to 20 seers.

r In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 12-8 to 15 seers, barley 18 to 18-12 seers, best rice (at Jehanabad) 9 seers, common rice 11-4 to 14 seers, and gram 16 to 16-8 seers.

v In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 10 to 13 seers, barley 14 to 17 seers, best rice 8 seers, common rice 9-8 to 11-8 seers, and gram 13-8 to 16 seers.

t In Madhoobani the prices are as follow :—Wheat 15 seers, barley 25 seers, best rice 16 seers, common rice 16-8 seers, murwa 24 seers, maize or Indian-corn 22 seers, and gram 16 seers.

u In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 12 to 22-8 seers, barley 20 to 30 seers, best rice 8 to 16-4 seers, common rice 11-4 to 18-4 seers, lesser millets 19-8 to 25 seers, maize or Indian-corn 16 to 25 seers, and gram 15 to 25 seers.

v In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 14 to 15-8 seers, barley 20 to 22 seers, best rice 8-8 to 11-8 seers, common rice 11-12 to 13-8 seers, lesser millets 21 to 23 seers maize or Indian-corn 18-8 to 20 seers, and gram 18 to 20 seers.

w In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 14 to 20 seers, barley (at Banka) 20 seers, best rice 15 seers, common rice 15-8 to 16 seers, murwa (at Mudehpore) 27-8 seers, maize or Indian-corn (at Banka) 23 seers, and gram (at Banka) 16 seers.

x In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 14 to 20 seers, best rice 14 to 16 seers, common rice 16 to 18 seers, and gram 12 to 16 seers.

y In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 13-8 to 14 seers, barley 20 to 22 seers, best rice 12 to 16-4 seers, common rice 14 to 17 seers, maize or Indian-corn 17-8 to 20 seers, and gram 16 to 17 seers.

z In Khoordah the prices are :—Best rice 14-7 seers, common rice 17-1 seers and gram 17-1 seers.

a1 In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 13 to 14 seers, barley 20 seers, best rice 9-8 seers, common rice 13 seers, lesser millets 20 seers, maize or Indian-corn 15 to 16 seers, and gram 15 to 16 seers.

z2 At Chitongunge the prices of food-grains on the 12th instant were :—Wheat 17 seers, best rice 11-4 seers, common rice 13-8 seers, and makai 18-8 seers; (at Lohardugga) the prices on the 13th idem were :—Wheat 15 seers, best rice 13 seers, and common rice 15 seers.

z3 In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 10 to 16 seers, best rice 14 to 15 seers, common rice 15 to 22 seers, maize or Indian-corn 40 seers, and gram 12 to 16 seers.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 1st half of February 1878 —continued.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Great Millet (Cholam, Jowar), *Holcus sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholam, Jowar), *Holcus sorghum*. Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholam, Jowar), *Holcus sorghum*. Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	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 1877.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Muruwa, Nuriee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Muruwa, Nuriee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Muruwa, Nuriee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	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	10 0	10 0	16 0	10 8	10 8	18 0	6 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	9 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	6 4	6 9	...	Garhwál	N.-W. Provinces—*contd.*	
	Bijnor	11 0	11 0	20 4	14 10	15 12	27 0	7 5	7 11	13 2	7 14	8 7	16 14	11 13	12 6	30 15	5 10	5 10	26 7	12 10	12 6	29 4	180 0	180 0	113 8	...	...	...	Bijnor		
	Moradabad	11 4	11 4	24 1	15 0	15 5	35 0	7 3	7 3	11 14	8 2	8 2	18 2	13 12	13 12	32 8	...	12 8	30 0	12 13	13 4½	31 14	125 0	125 0	112 8	10 5	10 5	10 10	Moradabad		
	Budaun	10 5½	10 8	22 3	12 0	11 6½	36 0	7 3	7 3	12 0	8 1½	7 12½	16 12½	12 0	11 6½	30 0	11 6	11 2	28 3½	12 7½	11 6½	30 9½	192 0	192 0	192 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Budaun		
	Bareilly	9 11	10 10	20 0	13 2	13 2	27 8	6 4	6 11	6 11	7 13	7 13	17 8	11 4	12 8	29 11	11 4	12 8	27 3	11 2	12 0	31 8	170 0	175 0	155 0	9 0	9 0	9 4	Bareilly		
	Sháhjahánpur	10 8	10 8	23 0	13 8	13 4	30 8	6 0	6 0	8 12	9 4	9 6	18 8	11 2	11 12	33 8	10 14	11 8	33 0	11 4	11 9	28 12	200 0	150 0	150 0	8 12	8 12	8 12	Sháhjahánpur		
	Tarái Pergunnahs	9 6	10 10	21 4	12 8	13 12	25 0	6 4	7 4	11 4	7 8	8 2	18 12	12 8	13 2	28 12	11 9	12 8	31 8	13 0	12 8	37 0	120 0	120 0	80 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Tarái Pergunnahs		
	Muttra	11 12	11 4	24 0	12 12	12 8	35 0	7 0	7 0	9 8	8 8	8 8	18 0	12 0	12 0	35 0	11 0	11 0	31 0	12 4	12 8	35 0½	90 0	90 0	90 0	9 0	9 0	9 8	Muttra		
	Agra	10 8	11 0	23 12	13 0	13 0	34 0	3 8	3 8	6 8	8 0	8 0	14 0	11 0	12 0	33 0	9 8	10 0	28 0	12 8	12 8	31 10	187 8	190 0	170 0	10 10	9 15	8 2	Agra		
	Farukhabad	9 8½	9 8	22 8	10 11	10 5½	10 12	5 12	5 12	8 0	8 6	7 10	15 2	11 1	10 5½	33 12	11 9	10 5½	33 12	12 4	10 6	30 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 4	9 8	9 8	Farukhabad		
	Mainpuri	10 12	10 4	24 8	11 4	11 0	32 0	6 0	6 0	8 0	7 8	8 6	16 8	11 4½	11 0	28 0	11 4	10 4	28 0	11 12	11 8	30 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	10 0	9 12	10 0	Mainpuri		
	Etáwah	10 8	10 8	22 0	12 0	12 8	35 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	18 8	11 8	13 0	32 0	12 0	12 8	30 0	11 0	13 0	35 0	160 0	140 0	120 0	...	...	...	Etáwah		
	Etah	11 12	11 0	25 0	13 8	12 8	32 0	6 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	11 0	11 8	32 0	11 0	11 0	29 0	12 11	14 9	30 9	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 12	8 12	10 7	Etah		
	Jalaun	10 8	12 8	24 0	12 0	15 0	30 0	7 0	7 0	10 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	11 0	11 6	30 0	11 0	11 0	30 0	13 8	15 14	30 8	160 0	160 0	240 0	7 8	7 4	7 4	Jhánsi		
	Jhánsi	12 11	13 15	30 12	13 5	13 8	30 10	5 15	6 3	9 0	7 7	7 15½	17 0	13 4	15 6	31 0	12 0	12 8	29 0	12 8	12 0	32 8	140 0	140 0	150 0	8 8	8 12	8 0	Lalitpur		
	Lalitpur	12 8	14 2	29 4	16 0	16 8	28 0	7 0	7 8	13 0	8 0	8 0	18 8	13 12	15 12	30 12	12 0	12 8	24 0	11 12	12 0	33 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	8 12	8 12	Cawnpore		
	Cawnpore	10 8	10 12	20 0	12 0	12 4	37 0	6 8	6 12	10 0	9 4	8 0	16 0	12 0	12 4	34 0	12 0	12 8	32 0	13 0	14 0	39 0	160 0	160 0	163 0	...	...	...	Fatehpur		
	Fatehpur	10 6	10 6	20 4	12 0	11 8	36 0	6 6	6 4	15 0	8 0	8 0	20 0	11 8	11 12	37 0	11 4	11 8	30 0	14 6	13 12	29 2	185 0	170 0	157 8	8 0	8 0	8 15	Allahabad		
	Bánda	10 8	12 12	22 0	12 8	14 0	39 0	7 4	7 0	9 8	9 4	8 4	17 8	12 12	14 0	35 0	12 4	13 8	31 8	11 10	12 14	37 2	140 0	140 0	140 0	...	...	...	Hamírpur		
	Allahabad	12 6	11 0	17 0	15 0	15 0	29 1	8 0	7 0	10 8	9 10	9 0	22 0	14 12	14 0	35 0	14 0	13 8	32 0	13 6	12 11	28 4	197 12	197 12	197 12	8 6	8 6	8 1	Jaunpur		
	Hamírpur	11 0	11 11	25 5	11 13	13 4	33 12	6 8	6 12	13 12	9 0	7 14	17 6	11 4	12 15	36 0	12 12	14 0	30 0	12 4	14 0	18 6	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 14	7 8	7 8	Gorakhpur		
	Jaunpur	12 0	11 4	19 1	14 13	13 6	25 6	7 1	7 1	8 7	9 14	9 14	16 13	14 2	13 1	25 6	9 14	9 14	23 13	14 4	13 1	20 0	190 0	190 0	160 0	7 4	7 0	7 0	Basti		
	Gorakhpur	11 13	11 13	15 12	15 12	14 0	28 0	9 3	9 3	14 14	10 8	11 6	17 8	13 2	13 2	24 8	12 4	13 8	...	15 8	14 12	26 9	177 0	177 0	177 0	7 4	7 4	7 4	Azamgarh		
	Basti	11 9	10 15	17 8	...	...	25 0	9 1	9 1	15 0	9 11	*9 11	17 8	13 2	12 0½	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	26 0	120 0	130 0	120 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Mirzapur		
	Azamgarh	11 7	11 7	19 3	14 12	14 6	26 9	7 6	7 6	10 5	11 9	11 9	19 8	14 12	14 6	31 0	...	...	...	13 9	13 1	24 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	...	...	7 6	Benares		
	Mirzapur	11 0	12 0	18 0	14 0	14 0	27 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	13 0	13 0	30 0	12 0	12 0	28 0	14 13	16 1½	22 8	180 0	180 0	154 8	7 6	7 6	7 6	Ghazipur		
	Benares	11 11	11 11	18 8	14 2	14 2	26 1½	7 10	8 10	15 4	10 14	11 6½	18 8	15 4	14 2	27 12	11 15	11 15½	34 12												
	Ghazipur	12 4	12 4	17 6	14 13	15 7	23 3	7 11½	7 11¼	9 0	9 10½	9 10½	18 10	15 7	15 7	27 0½	13 8	13 8	25 12												
Panjab.	Delhi	12 8	13 0	26 0	15 4	16 8	37 0	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	16 0	15 0	15 0	37 0	12 0	12 0	35 0	14 8	15 0	41 0	100 0	100 0	80 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	Delhi	Panjab.	
	Gurgáon	12 8	12 0	28 0	15 0	14 0	38 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 8	11 0	13 0	13 0	40 0	12 0	12 0	35 0	15 0	14 0	40 0	180 0	180 0	120 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Gurgáon		
	Karnal	14 0	13 4	25 4	17 0	18 0	39 0	...	...	...	8 4	8 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	38 0	16 0	16 0	30 0	16 4	16 4	38 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 8	8 6	Karnál [*a*]		
	Hissár	13 8	13 8	24 0	20 0	20 0	50 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	50 0	17 8	16 8	41 0	20 0	19 8	45 0	160 0	160 0	100 0	99 0	9 0	8 0	Hissár		
	Rohtak	13 0	12 0	25 0	17 0	16 0	34 0	...	...	...	7 0	8 0	12 0	14 0	15 0	35 0	14 0	14 0	29 0	16 0	16 0	42 0	160 0	160 0	120 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Rohtak [*b*]		
	Sirsa	15 8	16 0	30 0	23 8	23 0	60 0	...	...	...	9 0	10 0	18 0	24 0	23 0	60 0	19 0	18 0	45 0	23 0	22 0	58 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	32 0	32 0	42 0	Sirsa		
	Umballa	14 0	14 8	26 0	16 8	17 0	40 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 8	16 8	17 0	17 0	44 0	12 8	12 0	32 0	16 0	16 12	43 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 2	9 8	Umballa		
	Ludhiána	13 12	15 12	29 8	20 8	21 0	51 0	...	...	...	9 0	8 0	17 0	19 0	16 0	44 0	13 0	14 0	38 0	17 4	18 0	50 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	9 4	9 8	9 12	Ludhiána		
	Simlá	10 0	10 12	20 0	12 0	13 0	35 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 8	14 0	...	...	...	12 0	13 0	32 0	11 0	12 0	32 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	7 4	7 0	8 0	Simlá		
	Jullundur	13 8	15 8	28 0	15 0	18 0	36 0	...	...	...	6 0	7 0	13 0	16 0	15 0	44 0	14 0	15 0	38 0	15 8	16 0	38 0	120 0	100 0	90 0	9 4	9 4	9 12	Jullundur		
	Hushiárpúr	13 0	13 0	25 0	18 0	18 0	36 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	52 0	16 0	16 0	32 0	11 0	15 0	32 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	8 0	8 0	Hushiárpúr [*b*]		
	Kángra	10 0	12 0	16 0	12 0	16 0	25 0	...	...	...	9 0	11 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 8	17 4	53 0	110 0	110 0	90 0	10 2	9 13	10 7	Kángra		
	Amritsar	14 4	14 4	29 0	17 8	17 4	55 0	...	...	...	7 14	7 14	16 0	15 4	16 12	47 0	13 8	14 0	37 0	14 8	15 0	42 0	140 0	140 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	Amritsar		
	Siálkot	12 8	12 4	27 0	16 0	16 0	48 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	17 0	16 0	14 8	39 0	13 8	13 0	34 0	14 8	14 12	40 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	9 4	9 8	Siálkot		
	Gurdáspúr	12 0	13 0	26 0	14 0	14 0	30 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	16 0	14 0	15 0	32 0	14 0	14 0	32 0	18 0	18 0	52 0	100 0	100 0	80 0	9 12	9 12	10 0	Gurdáspúr		
	Lahore	14 0	14 0	30 0	18 0	17 0	55 0	...	...	...	8 0	9 0	17 0	16 0	14 0	39 0	15 0	15 0	36 0	16 4	15 12	47 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	9 12	10 0	10 0	Lahore		
	Ferozepore	16 0	15 0	32 0	26 0	26 0	61 0	...	...	...	8 8	8 0	16 0	17 8	19 0	50 0	18 0	...	49 0	12 0	12 8	33 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	9 0	10 0	Ferozepore		
	Gujránwála	13 0	13 4	27 8	16 4	16 4	52 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	18 0	15 0	15 0	32 0	13 0	14 0	30 0	14 8	15 0	39 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Jhelum		
	Ráwalpindi	13 4	14 0	36 0	17 8	18 0	47 0	...	...	...	5 0	6 0	7 0	17 0	18 0	46 0	14 8	15 0	37 0	15 5	14 12	40 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0	10 12	Gujrát		
	Jhelum	14 0	14 0	34 0	13 8	13 8	40 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	...	18 0	46 0	15 0	16 0	38 0	16 0	17 0	42 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	12 0	12 0	11 8	Shahpúr		
	Gujrát	12 8	11 14	33 8	14 8	12 8	35 0	...	...	...	9 0	8 0	12 0	14 8	14 8	46 0	14 0	14 8	43 0	14 0	15 0	36 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 12	10 0	Mooltan		
	Shahpúr	15 0	16 0	32 0	17 8	18 0	42 0	...	...	...	8 8	9 0	11 0	17 8	19 0	35 0	17 8	18 0	43 0	18 0	20 0	40 0	200 0	200 0	240 0	11 8	11 0	10 12	Jhang		
	Mooltan	12 0	12 0	33 0	19 0	19 0	51 0	...	...	...	7 0	8 0	15 0	16 0	17 0	34 0	14 0	14 0	28 0	20 0	21 0	50 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Montgomery		
	Jhang	14 12	16 0	26 8	24 0	25 0	46 0	...	...	...	8 0	10 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	34 0	16 0	16 0	32 0	15 0	17 0	32 8	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 8	10 0	10 0	Muzaffargarh [*c*]		
	Montgomery	15 0	16 0	33 0	20 0	23 0	50 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	8 0	18 0	20 0	34 0	...	...	...	17 13	18 2	53 12	112 8	112 0	100 0	62 8	62 8	60 0	Dera Ismail Khán		
	Muzaffargarh	12 8	13 8	22 0	18 0	22 0	52 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	32 0	15 0	20 0	33 0	12 5	13 2	33 12	150 0	150 0	150 0	33 12	33 12	37 8	Dera Ghazi Khán		
	Dera Ismail Khan	15 15	16 14	35 0	21 4	21 4	52 8	...	...	...	6 4	6 4	6 14	17 8	18 12	45 0	17 8	18 12	47 8	16 14	17 3	57 8	100 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	Bannú [*d*]		
	Dera Ghazi Khan	11 14	12 8	22 8	14 11	16 14	53 12	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	10 0	14 11	16 4	40 0	15 0	15 0	32 0	12 1	13 13	22 0	91 0	97 0	97 0	43 0	43 12	35 0	Pesháwar		
	Bannú	18 2	21 14	55 10	22 8	26 4	66 10	...	...	...	9 6	9 6	8 12	20 0	25 0	68 12	16 4	17 8	50 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Kohát		
	Peshawar	14 2	14 12	30 10	30 12	30 14	75 14	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	13 2	22 12	23 12	54 8	17 0	18 8	39 0	8 8	10 8	29 0	120 0	120 0	140 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Hazárá		
	Kohat	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
	Hazará	9 8	9 8	34 0	14 0	15 0	60 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	20 0	...	...	...	11 0	13 0	47 0												
Oudh.	Lucknow	10 0	10 2	20 8	12 12	12 8	34 8	5 0	5 0	7 0	9 4	8 4	18 8	12 8	12 8	33 0	11 8	11 0	32 8	14 0	14 0	37 0	130 0	130 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	Lucknow	Oudh.	
	Unao	10 8	10 8	21 6	11 8	13 0	35 8	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 8	8 8	21 0	12 0	14 0	34 8	11 8	11 0	31 8	11 8	11 0	32 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Bára Banki		
	Bára Banki	9 8	9 8	20 0	12 0	12 0	33 0	6 0	6 0	8 0	7 0	8 0	16 0	12 0	12 8	32 0	11 0	11 0	32 0	16 0	16 0	45 0	160 0	160 0	180 0	8 5	8 1	9 4	Sítápur		
	Sítápur	9 0	10 7	23 11	13 0	13 0	37 8	5 0	5 0	8 0	7 4	8 3	18 0	10 12	12 8	33 8	...	...	...	10 13	10 10	33 1	300 0	225 0	192 0	8 11	8 11	7 14	Hardui		
	Hardui	9 14	10 0	21 9	11 12	11 7	38 7	5 10	5 13	7 8	7 8	6 3	18 5	11 0	11 6	37 8	...	13 0	34 11	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Kheri		
	Kheri	9 0	9 8	33 0	10 8	14 0	47 0	6 8	7 0	8 0	8 8	7 17	18 0	11 0	11 4	33 0	11 0	11 0	33 0	18 0	16 0	38 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Fyzabad		
	Fyzabad	10 8	10 13½	17 12	11 13½	12 9	27 12	7 8	7 8	11 4	8 11½	8 7	17 8	11 5	11 12½	35 0	11 6	11 8	34 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
	Bharaich	9 0	10 0	18 0	13 0	14 0	35 0	9 2	9 2	10 10	8 6	9 6	20 0	11 10	13 1	34 8	8 2	9 9	24 0	10 6	11 10	32 8	200 0	200 0	170 0	8 0	8 12	8 4	Gonda		
	Gonda	10 6	11 0	19 9	13 10	14 0	35 0	8 6	9 2	10 8	9 6	9 6	20 0	11 10	13 1	34 8	8 2	9 9	24 0	11 8	11 8	28 8	250 0	260 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Bái Bareli		
	Rai Bareli	11 0	11 2	20 8	12 0	12 8	34 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	7 6	7 8	21 4	13 0	12 0	34 0	13 0	11 12	29 0	11 8	12 0	27 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Sultánpur		
	Sultanpur	11 12	13 0	18 4	15 0	13 0	29 0	7 7	7 8	10 0	9 12	9 0	18 8	13 4	12 8	27 0	12 4	12 0	28 4	13 0	13 4	30 0	199 5	193 5	166 10	8 3	8 0	8 5	Pratábgarh		
	Pratábgarh	12 15	12 5	20 4	14 13	14 0	29 2	7 11	7 5	16 2	9 0	8 11	22 2	13 7	13 7	28 12	12 13	13 12	38 10												

[*a*] Bajra falling.
[*b*] Firewood falling.
[*c*] Bajra rising.
[*d*] Jowar rising.
* Maize or Indian corn.

Description of Lesser Millets.

* Juár, small.
† Choti juár.
‡ Kodo.

§ Lahurra, kakún, kodo, sáwán.

‖ Sáwán.
¶ Arhar, mash, peas, and birra.

N

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 1st half of February 1878—continued.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	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 1877.	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 1877.	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 1877.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	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	14 8	17 8	20 4	...	...	...	7 12	9 8	10 0	10 4	11 0	15 0	15 4	22 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 4	16 0	22 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	10 0	10 0	10 4	Nagpur	Central Provinces.	
	Bhandara	17 0	18 0	25 0	...	...	...	8 12	10 0	10 0	12 0	14 0	19 0	16 0	20 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	20 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 12	Bhandara		
	Chanda	12 8	15 9	20 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 5	9 0	13 7	17 8	22 0	26 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	12 5	20 0	400 0	400 0	440 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	Chanda		
	Wardha	15 0	14 14	19 6	...	...	...	7 0	6 8	8 0	8 12	8 0	13 9	16 10	16 12	21 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	19 5	94 0	92 0	200 0	10 8	10 8	11 0	Wardha		
	Balaghat	15 0	13 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	26 0	300 0	300 0	480 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	Balaghat		
	Jubbulpore	14 0	14 8	23 0	10 0	12 0	19 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	12 0	13 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	50 0	14 8	16 0	27 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 8	7 0	8 0	Jubbulpore		
	Saugor	14 0	15 0	25 0	...	...	...	6 0	7 0	16 0	9 0	10 0	19 0	15 0	13 8	25 0	9 0	10 0	19 0	...	...	...	16 4	17 8	30 0	280 0	280 0	200 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	Saugor		
	Damoh	15 0	16 0	23 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	7 0	15 0	17 0	18 0	32 0	17 0	17 0	23 0	20 0	20 0	50 0	16 0	16 8	32 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	8 4	8 4	8 0	Damoh		
	Seoni	14 0	18 0	24 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	18 0	7 8	7 8	20 8	17 0	19 0	30 0	16 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	15 0	17 0	26 0	340 0	320 0	280 0	9 4	9 0	9 0	Seoni		
	Mandla	16 0	16 0	19 & 20	...	...	...	9 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	15 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	15 0	29 0	18 0	22 8	45 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	7-8&8	7&7-8	8 0	Mandla		
	Betul	9 0	12 8	15 0	...	...	...	8 0	10 0	16 0	9 & 10	12 0	20 to 25	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	14 8	15 8	11 0	12 8	14 0	280 0	280 0	280 0	8 0	7 0	8 0	Betul		
	Chhindwarah	11 0	16 0	21 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	13 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	19 0	20 0	...	...	...	10 0	16 0	20 0	11 0	16 0	26 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Chhindwara		
	Hoshangabad	No return received			...	...	...	7 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	14 0	24 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Hoshangabad		
	Narsingpur	16 0	15 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 8	31 8	35 0	18 0	17 0	22 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 8	8 8	Narsinghpur		
	Nimar	13 0	13 0	12 12	...	...	...	8 0	7 0	13 0	9 0	8 0	15 0	17 0	16 0	20 0	15 0	12 0	21 0	...	...	...	14 0	15 0	17 8	160 0	160 0	120 0	10 10	10 2	11 14	Nimar		
	Raipur	24 0	32 0	56 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 5	8 7	12 12	14 9	15 0	17 8	11 4	11 10	16 14	...	...	...	25 0	30 0	44 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Raipur		
	Sambalpur	14 8	20 0	24 0	...	...	...	12 0	18 0	22 0	17 0	23 0	38 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 8	26 0	19 8	320 0	320 0	240 0	9 8	9 8	10 8	Sambalpur		
	Bilaspur	28 0	44 0	80 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	22 12	17 8	17 8	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	80 0	120 0	120 0	12 0	60 0	72 0	120 0	120 0	140 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Bilaspur		
	Upper Godavari	13 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	10 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	9 0	16 0	960 0	960 0	960 0	7 0	9 0	9 0	Upper Godavari		
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Secunderabad	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Secunderabad	Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	
	Bolarum																			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				Bolarum		
	Chudderghat																			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				Chudderghat		
	Oomraotee	13 0	13 0	13 0	9 0	8 5	12 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	12 0	11 0	16 0	...	...	...	11 0	10 0	16 0	50 0	46 0	56 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	Oomraotee		
	Akola	11 0	10 0	12 0	...	...	...	5 5	5 5	5 5	7 0	7 5	17 0	16 0	17 0	10 0	11 0	11 5		8 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	11 0	15 0	115 0	115 0	115 0	9 0	9 0	11 0	Akola		
	Ellichpur	10 0	11 0	13 0	8 0	8 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	8 0	7 0	8 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	17 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	15 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	Ellichpur		
	Buldana	9 0	10 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	9 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	17 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	17 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	11 0	Buldana		
	Woon	13 0	13 0	16 0	...	...	...	4 7	4 7	10 0	7 5	7 5	13 0	22 5	22 5	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	18 0	100 0	200 0	200 0	7 7	7 7	8 0	Woon		
	Bassim	10 5	10 5	14 0	...	...	...	5 5	5 5	8 0	7 5	7 5	10 0	19 0	18 0	20 0	...	...	16 0	9 0	7 5	11 5	8 2	7 5	22 0	100 0	100 0	161 0	8 0	7 5	9 5	Bassim		
Mysore and Coorg.	Bangalore																															Bangalore	Mysore and Coorg.	
	Kolar																															Kolar		
	Túmkúr																															Túmkúr		
	Mysore																															Mysore		
	Hussan	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Hassan		
	Shimoga																															Shimoga		
	Kadur																															Kadur		
	Chitaldroog																															Chitaldroog		
	Coorg																															Coorg		
Rajpootana.	Jaipur	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Jaipur	Rajpootana.	
	Kishengurh																			...	...	...	13 4	13 0	39 4	...	...	...	25 8	26 8	27 0	Kishengurh		
	Alwar	11 4	10 12	25 0	13 0	13 4	33 8	6 8	7 0	7 12	8 8	8 12	12 0	12 12	13 0	37 0	10 8	10 12	30 0	...	...	...	12 4	13 10	...	240 0	200 0	...	26 0	26 0	...	Alwar		
	Bhurtpur (City)	10 12	11 0	...	12 10	13 10	...	6 15	7 0	...	7 4	7 14	...	11 14	12 6	...	10 14	11 0	...	12 10	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received.			Bhurtpur (City)		
	Kerowli (City)	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	13 12	40 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	30 0	32 8	45 0	Kerowli (City)		
	Ajmir	9 8	11 4	19 8	11 4	13 12	33 0	4 0	4 0	5 0	7 0	7 0	12 0	10 0	10 0	33 0	9 0	10 0	35 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received.			Ajmir		
	Deolie Cantonment	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 4	14 8	43 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	Deolie Cantonment		
	Erinpura	9 12	9 12	20 0	13 4	13 8	38 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received.			Erinpura		
	Sirohi	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	8 8	11 0	12 0	31 0	10 0	10 8	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 0	25 0	25 0	Sirohi		
	Aboo	7 8	8 9	16 12	10 1	10 15	26 0	4 4	4 4	5 12	4 12	4 12	7 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 2	11 8	23 9	160 0	160 0	160 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	Aboo		
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar	10 0	9 8	16 0	11 0	10 0	18 0	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	11 0	...	...	...	8 6	9 6	26 0	...	...	...	11 0	10 8	19 0	6 pie*	8 pie*	8 pie*	11 0	11 0	12 0	Hilly Tracts of Meywar		
	Meywar	9 3	10 2	15 10	10 14	12 2	20 5	5 10	4 11	8 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 11	11 11½	21 2	200 0	200 0	200 0	17 3	18 12	23 7	Meywar		
	Banswarra (Meywar Agency)	12 3	12 13	14 8	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	7 8	6 4	6 4	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	13 12	20 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	11 8	Banswarra (Meywar Agency)		
	Partabgarh („)	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	4 6	4 6	...	5 0	5 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 12	13 12	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 10	...	Partabgarh („)		
	Marwar	10 15	11 0	16 14	14 6	17 0	25 8	5 7	5 0	5 10	6 4	6 4	8 8	16 12	17 0	31 4	14 8	14 10	36 4	...	...	...	16 14	17 0	28 12	70 0	70 0	70 0	42 0	41 5	62 8	Marwar		
	Bikaneer	11 0	11 12	...	12 12	12 12	...	5 4	5 4	...	7 8	7 8	...	12 0	12 0	...	13 0	13 4	33 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	110 0	100 0	...	30 0	30 0	...	Bikaneer		
	Bundi	16 0	16 4	19 12	17 4	19 0	30 0	7 8	8 0	9 0	8 0	9 0	12 8	17 0	17 8	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	25 0	26 0	37 8	Bundi		
	Kota	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received.			Kota		
	Tonk	11 0	12 4	29 4	14 0	12 8	39 8	5 0	6 0	7 0	6 0	7 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100 0	120 0	132 0	20 0	28 12	49 4	Tonk		
	Jhallawar	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received.			Jhallawar		
	Shahpoora	12 0	13 2	21 0	13 0	14 4	32 0	6 4	6 8	10 8	7 6	7 8	15 0	13 2	13 4	32 0	10 0	9 4	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	29 0	29 5	40 0	Shahpoora		
Central India.	Indore																															Indore	Central India.	
	Gwalior	12 0	12 10	13 5	...	...	...	5 7	6 5	10 0	6 11	7 8	10 14	15 8	14 8	18 3	12 0	12 6	16 2	...	...	...	13 11	15 12	16 8	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 14	9 3	10 10	Gwalior		
	Goona	10 3	10 5	17 5	7 13	8 12	21 15	5 8	6 0	7 13	6 2	6 14	10 1	11 8	11 10	24 4	9 2	9 6	22 2	...	...	...	10 9	11 3	22 5	100 7	91 4	91 4	11 7	10 15	13 12	Goona		
	Rutlam	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received.			Rutlam		
	Baghelkhund (Sutna)	16 0	16 0	24 8	18 0	18 0	...	6 0	6 0	11 0	12 0	11 8	25 0	17 0	17 0	33 0	14 0	14 0	28 0	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	28 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 8	9 6	9 0	Baghelkhund (Sutna)		

* Per man's load.

G. H. M. BATTEN,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES-CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 2ND HALF OF DECEMBER 1877, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 144, 145, 146, 147, 152, AND 153 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 26TH JANUARY 1878.

Divisions.	Districts.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.																						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, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee, &c.) *Panicum Miliaceum, Eleusine Coracan, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer.	Syce or Horse-keeper.	Common Mason, Carpenter, or Blacksmith.	
		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.				
		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.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Madras.	South Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 10 0	5 8 0	12 3 0	
	Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 10 0	5 10 0	18 12 0	
	Malabar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 6 0	7 8 0	16 14 0	
Assam.	Sylhet	8 0	8 0	16 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	17 8	20 0	20 0	24 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 4	12 0	20 0	108 0	108 0	107 0	8 14	8 12	8 12	8 0 0	6 0 0	8-0 to 12-0	
	Cachar	11 6	11 6	12 4	13 5	16 0	13 5	14 8	16 0	20 0	16 0	19 0	22 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 2	10 10	12 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	8 6	8 6	8 6	7 0 0	8 0 0	12-0 to 15-0	
	Goalpara	13 0	13 0	26 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	13 0	17 0	18 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 8	8 8	6 0 0	7 0 0	12-0 to 15-0	
	Garo Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	5 5	5 5	5 5	...	...	...	
	Kamrup	13 0	13 0	18 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	12 0	240 0	240 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	6 0 0	7 0 0	12 0 0	
	Durung	5 8	5 8	8 0	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	8 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 5	6 5	6 13	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	7 0 0	8 0 0	12-0 to 15-0	
	Nowgong	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	7 0	7 0	7 8	6 0 0	7 0 0	8-0 to 15-0	
	Sibsagar	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	10 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	6 0	6 0	6 8	7 0 0	7 0 0	10 0 0	
	Lakhimpur	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	5 12	5 12	6 9	11 0	11 6	11 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 5	8 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 0	6 10	6 0	7 0 0	10 8 0	16-0 to 20-0	
	Khasi and Jaintia Hills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 8	10 0	10 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 10	6 10	9 8	120 0	120 0	80 0	5 5	5 5	5 5	...	...	...	
	Naga Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	4 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	4 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	...	...	...	

G. H. M. BATTEN,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES-CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 2ND HALF OF JANUARY 1878, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 306 AND 307 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 23RD FEBRUARY 1878.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

DISTRICTS.	Rice. Common.	Rice. Best sort.	Wheat.	Barley.	Gram.	Lesser Millets, Bagri, &c. (Kavarn, Peraga, Sáma, Cheena, Coolon, Mithee, Nugloe, &c.) *Panicum Miliaceum, Eleusine Coracan, &c.*	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.*	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.*	Firewood.	Salt.	REMARKS.
H. A. DISTRICTS.											
Sekundrabad	Present fortnight. 5 9 6 0 ... 10 9 9 9 0 ... 10 5 9 3 ... 9 9 9 3 ... 7 5 7 9 ... 4 8 4 2 ... 9 0 8 7										
	Past fortnight. 5 5 8 6 0 12 5 8 5 8 0 22 0 11 6 9 9 0 ... 10 5 9 3 ... 9 9 9 3 ... 7 5 7 9 ... 4 7 6 2 ... 9 0 8 7										
	Corresponding fortnight of last year. 5 5 8 7 1 9 6 9 6 11 0 ... 10 7 10 5 ... 9 9 9 3 ... 7 5 7 9 ... 4 7 6 2 ... 9 0 8 7										
Bolarum	Present fortnight. 5 5 6 5 5 5 8 6 0 ... 10 7 10 5 ... 9 9 9 3 ... 8 3 9 2 10 7 ... 4 5 4 0 6 2 ... 9 0 8 7										
	Past fortnight. 5 5 6 0 12 5 8 5 8 0 22 0 11 6 9 9 0 ... 10 5 9 3 ... 9 9 9 3 ... 8 3 9 2 10 7 ... 4 7 6 2 ... 9 0 8 7										
	Corresponding fortnight of last year. 5 6 6 0 12 5 8 5 8 0 22 0 11 6 9 9 0 ... 10 5 9 3 ... 9 9 9 3 ... 8 3 9 2 10 7 ... 4 7 6 2 ... 9 0 8 7										
Chadarghat	Present fortnight. 5 5 6 5 5 5 8 6 0 ... 10 7 10 5 ... 9 9 9 3 ... 6 5 7 12 5 ... 4 5 4 0 6 2 ... 9 0 8 7										
	Past fortnight. 5 6 6 0 12 5 8 5 8 0 22 0 11 6 9 9 0 ... 10 5 9 3 ... 9 9 9 3 ... 6 5 7 12 5 ... 4 7 6 2 ... 9 0 8 7										
	Corresponding fortnight of last year. 5 6 6 0 12 5 8 5 8 0 22 0 11 6 9 9 0 ... 10 5 9 3 ... 9 9 9 3 ... 6 5 7 12 5 ... 4 7 6 2 ... 9 0 8 7										

G. H. M. BATTEN,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

WEEKLY CONDITION REPORT OF THE DISTRESSED DISTRICTS OF THE MYSORE PROVINCE.

PROVINCE OF MYSORE.

(No. 55).

Special Famine Report for the Week ending 23rd February 1878.

Statement No. 55, regarding Famine Relief Operations in the Province of Mysore, for the Week ending the 23rd February 1878.

The weather has been warm with dry easterly winds. There is now little field labor procurable, except in rice lands, and there has in consequence been a small but general increase on Relief Works. Permission has been given to revive the grain dole in villages to infirm and bed-ridden paupers, as there appeared likely to be a necessity for this precaution during the next two or three months. Measures have also been taken to strengthen the system of road-patrolling by the Police along the main routes. The latest reports from the districts are satisfactory and shew no increased pressure on the people.

2. Imports of grain by rail amounted to 1,532 tons, or 210 tons less than last week; still imports are slightly on the increase: 4,267 tons were received in the 4 weeks ending 29th December; 5,719 in the 4 weeks ending 26th January; and 5,902 in the 4 weeks ending 23rd February. From Bangalore 604 tons, or 119 tons more than last week, were sent to the interior.

3. The number of laborers on Civil Relief Works was 6,317, or 1,559 more than for the previous week. The increase was chiefly due to a tank work having been opened in Anekal (Bangalore) and at Túmkúr. A good many of the admissions on the latter work were from the Relief Camps.

4. The Department Public Works employed 43,623 persons, being 1,413 in excess of the week before. The following is a list of the more important works in progress:—

No.	District.	Name of Work.	Number employed. Previous Week.	Present Week.
1	Bangalore ...	State Railway	14,808	14,583
2	Do. ...	Bangalore Water Supply	849	749
3	Bangalore-Kolar ...	Bangalore-Bellary *vid* Devanhalli Road	2,281	2,233
4	Bangalore ...	Mallappa Chetti's Tank	828	799
5	Do. ...	Bhadram Tank	2,738	2,703
6	Do. ...	Hoskote Large Tank	565	565
7	Túmkúr ...	Bangalore-Túmkúr Road	1,516	1,565
8	Do. ...	Túmkúr-Shimoga Road	4,539	4,845
9	Túmkúr-Chitaldrug ...	Túmkúr-Bellary Road	7,438	7,604
10	Túmkúr ...	Nelamangala-Kunigal Road	480	838
11	Do. ...	Hebbur Tank	758	827
12	Mysore ...	Mysore Water Works	1,841	1,630
13	Hassan ...	Akkibebbal Tank and Channel	505	555
14	Chitaldrug ...	Dodderi Feeder	810	1,097
15	Do. ...	Timmanhalli Tank	556	565
16	Do. ...	Kotgunda Tank	542	671
		TOTAL ...	41,054	41,829

5. The number in Relief Camps was 3,528, or a trifling increase of 9, due to the re-collection of some discharged cases at the Camp near the Railway Works. There were besides 281 persons in receipt of grain doles in their villages. There were 721 admissions to the

Relief Camps: 117 inmates were sent to their homes and 363 to Relief Works. The following persons were dealt with in Bangalore:—

Sent to Railway Works	735
Do. Special Gang	158
Do. Relief Camp	45
Do. Hospital	42
TOTAL ...	980

The statement below gives the average number relieved in each district and the cost per head:—

DISTRICT.	DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS RELIEVED IN CAMPS.				COST PER HEAD.					
	Past Week.	Present Week.	Increase.	Decrease.	Past Week.			Present Week.		
					Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Bangalore	346	563	217	...	0	14	10	0	12	3
Kolar	145	134	...	11	0	14	5	0	15	5
Túmkúr	1,014	762	...	252	1	8	8	1	6	10
Mysore	121	121	...	...	0	14	8	0	14	8
Hassan	211	222	11	...	1	3	11	1	3	4
Kadur	100	97	...	3	0	11	6	0	10	11
Chitaldrug	460	446	...	14	1	1	7	1	3	2
Bangalore Municipality	837	912	75	...	1	3	5	1	6	6
Mysore Municipality	285	271	...	14	0	13	7	0	14	3
TOTAL ...	3,519	3,528	303	294	1	3	2	1	2	10

By order,

A. WINGATE,
Addl. Secretary.

BANGALORE,
2nd March 1878.

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 MARCH 1878.

GENERAL REMARKS.—No rain has fallen during the week in Madras; it is said to be wanted in parts of North and South Arcot, Chingleput, and Madura; the harvest of rice and *raggi* continues in the South, with rather a poor outturn; the standing crops are however generally in fair condition, though damage from insects is reported in Nellore, Bellary, North Arcot, Madura, Tinnevelly, and Coimbatore, and from blight in Godavery, Nellore and North Arcot. Prices are said to be rising rather generally. The total number on relief works is 126,969, and gratuitously relieved 133,131, a decrease of 13,037 and 9,433 on the figures of last week respectively. No rain is reported from Mysore, where there is no change in prospects; the number on works for the week ending the 23rd February was 49,940, and on gratuitous relief 3,809: the former is more by 2,972 and the latter by 224 than in the previous week. In Bombay slight showers are reported from Sind, with benefit to the *rabi* crop; elsewhere the weather has been dry; the harvest of the *rabi* is in progress in most districts. In the Central Provinces the weather is now clear; the cutting and threshing of the *rabi* is progressing in all districts; the outturn of the crops harvested is below the average, especially in Betúl, Chhindwára, Seoni, Nimár and Jubbulpore; export continues, and prices are still rising. In Berar the outturn of the *rabi* harvest has been good, except in Basim, where the crops have suffered from blight. In Central India the scarcity of water in Malwa is becoming more and more felt; the prospects of the wheat crop are fair, except in the Northern Districts of Gwalior where the crop has failed. In Rajputana the week has been clear; the prospects of the crops are fair, but cattle are reported to be dying for want of fodder in Ajmere and the Tonk and Harowtee states. In Bengal there has been rain in most parts of the Central and Eastern districts, in parts of Burdwan, and in a few other districts; the state of the standing crops is on the whole satisfactory, with the exception of the poppy in Mozufferpore and Chumparun; exportation continues, and prices are very high. In Assam there has been slight rain; prospects are good. In Burma the crops have been reaped and there is nothing new to report. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh the weather is now dry and clear; prospects are good; reaping has begun in the Benares Division and Eastern Oudh. In the Punjab the weather is now more settled, though a little rain is reported from a few districts; agricultural prospects are generally good, except in the Peshawar district.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—	**(Mar. 6th)**	
Ganjam	(Feb. 28th)	*Nil* — Rice 8·85, *raggi* 12·85, *cholum* 14·13, *cumboo* 14·63; average number daily fed at Berhampur, Aska and Purushottampur 282.
Vizagapatam	(March 4th)	*Nil* — Rice 8·4, *cholum* 12·8, *raggi* 13·9, *cumboo* 15·0; pasture and drinking water diminishing.
Godavery	(„ „)	... — Rice 7·38, *cholum* 13·9, *raggi* 14·3, *cumboo* 15·0; standing crops generally good, though slightly suffering from blight; anicut planked up, water 4 inches above stone crest.
Kistna	(Feb. 28th)	*Nil* — Rice 6·84, *cholum* 11·36, *raggi* 11·98, *cumboo* 11·46; slight general rise in prices; on works 18; sick in relief hospitals 40; standing crops generally good; *varagu* and *raggi* harvested in 3 taluks, outturn about ½; horse-gram and black gram also harvested, outturn ⅓ to ½; tobacco, red gram, cotton and castor being reaped.
Nellore	(March 2nd)	*Nil* — Rice 7·34, *cholum* 10·58, *raggi* 12·30, *cumboo* 10·92; on Public Works Department works 9,014; canal 14,247; in camps 1,750; on village relief 865; crops fair, but suffering in parts from insects and blight.
Cuddapah ...	(„ 1st)	... — Rice 7·42, *cholum* 13·28, *raggi* 14·05, *cumboo* 13·06; on works 1,248; in camps 2,075; children 164; on village relief 2,716; paddy and *raggi* harvested in parts, outturn ¾.
Bellary	(„ 2nd)	*Nil* — Rice 8·03, *cholum* 11·16, *raggi* 10·95, *cumboo* 10·44; on works 3,848; in camps 1,735; village relief 3,373; sowing of second-crop paddy nearly over; standing crops—second-crop paddy, pulses, horse gram, Bengal gram, oil-seeds and cotton—generally thriving; cotton-picking here and there commenced; white *cholum* damaged by insects considerably.
Kurnool	(„ „)	*Nil* — Rice 9·21, *cholum* 13·55, *raggi* 14·85, *cumboo* 12; in camps 342, village relief 6,796; *cholum* mostly harvested, and fodder removed.
North Arcot	...	*Nil* — Rice 9·0, *cholum* 10·2, *raggi* 10·3, *cumboo* 10·3, wheat 8·3; on works 24,267; children 2,223; in camps and houses 10,342; village relief 14,715; crops affected with blight and insects in some places, and withering in some places; harvest of paddy, *raggi* and *cholum*, outturn poor.
South Arcot	...	*Nil* — Rice 10·97, *cholum* 15·12, *raggi* 13·32, *cumboo* 15·29; on works, Professional 430; children 127; in camps 1,640; villages 3,011; crops generally good; want of rain felt in some parts; *raggi*, *varagu* and paddy harvested, outturn tolerable.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—continued.		
Tanjore (Mar. 2nd)	*Nil*	Rice 10·60, *cholum* 14·64, *raggi* 15·78, *cumboo* 14·27; rivers almost dry; wet crops in good condition, dry, in pretty good condition; harvest, wet, *samba*, &c., dry, *varagu, dholl, keppai*, &c., outturn ⅝ to ¾.
Trichinopoly („ „)	*Nil*	Rice 9·77, *cholum* 25·20, *raggi* 14·51, *cumboo* 16·51; on works 1,708; children 323; in camps 102; village relief *nil*; standing crops moderate; harvest continues; paddy between a 9 and 12 anna crop; *raggi, cholum*, horse-gram and pulses between 4 and 6 annas.
Madura („ „)	*Nil*	Rice 9·80, *raggi* 15·09, *cumboo* 20·21; on works 650; children 403; in camps 569; village relief 505; paddy harvesting everywhere, yield not satisfactory; locusts have damaged the later crops; rain much desired.
Tinnevelly („ „)	*Nil*	Rice 9·6, *raggi* 20·1, *cumboo* 23·4; village relief 35; crops apparently good except those attacked by locusts and insects; harvest continues, outturn poor.
Coimbatore („ „)	*Nil*	Rice 9·10, *cholum* 13·83, *raggi* 13·30, *cumboo* 18·03; on works 28,197; camps and houses 6,793; children 960; village relief 6,530; crops damaged by insects in parts; harvest, paddy and some dry crops, outturn, paddy ½ to ¾, dry crops ½ and less.
Nilgiris („ „)	*Nil*	Rice 7·98, *cholum* 10·53, *raggi* 10·44, *cumboo* 17·13.
Salem („ 4th)	...	Rice 8·55, *raggi* 11·35, *cumboo* 11·86, *cholum* 10·72; on works 36,600; camps 7,040; village relief 17,040; harvest of paddy and *raggi*
South Canara („ 2nd)	*Nil*	Rice 11·51, *raggi* 12·63; second rice crop harvest almost completed, outturn good except in Kundapur; third rice crop cultivation progressing favourably.
Malabar („ „)	*Nil*	Rice 10·09, *raggi* 12·38; rain not required; harvesting second crop completed, outturn above average; prospects good.
Chingleput („ „)	*Nil*	Rice 9·46, *raggi* 11·16, *cumboo* 11·88, *cholum* 12·67; on works 2,591; children 355; camps 1,590; village relief 33,217; crops where water is available in fair condition, in other places beginning to wither for want of water; *samba, raggi, cumboo*, and *gingelly* harvested in parts, outturn from ½ to ¾; *raggi* in Chingleput taluk full.
Madras („ 5th)	*Nil*	Rice 7·3, *raggi* 9·97, *cholum* 9·8. *General Remarks.*—General prospects no improvement; numbers on relief decreased during week under report; prices rising rather generally; total number on works 126,969; total number gratuitously relieved 133,131; export of grain by rail from Madras during the week ending the 2nd March 1,173¾ tons.
Bombay—(March 6th)		
Sind—		
Kurrachee ...	·17 in Schwan; ·37 in Johi; ·35 in Dadu; ·01 in Balakhan.	Small-pox in Mirpur Batoro taluka; river on 3rd 8 feet 5 inches, last year 5 feet 10 inches; grass exhausted in Dadu taluka, and *kharbi* being brought from Hyderabad side.
Hyderabad ...	·10 to ·25 (Rain pretty general throughout district on 25th & 26th.)	*Rabi* crops benefited.
Guzerat—		
Ahmedabad ...	...	*Rabi* harvesting continues; small-pox in Dholka.
Kaira ...	...	Weather, crops and public health good.
Surat ...	...	Two deaths from cholera in city.
Broach ...	...	Crops and health as before, except at Broach where cholera has reappeared.
Pánch Maháls ...	...	No change.
Khandesh and Násik—		
Khandesh ...	...	*Rabi* crops nearly harvested.
Násik ...	...	No change.
Konkan—		
Tanna ...	...	*Rabi* crops being harvested; fever prevailing.
Colába (Mar. 4th)	...	Weather cold; public health good, except in 3 talukas, where slight fever prevails; *rabi* crops healthy.
Ratnágiri (Feb. 26th)	...	Dry-season crops flourishing; *kadvi, warna* and *kulith* ready for being reaped; 7 deaths from cholera in Dápoli and 19 in Chiplun talukas.
Deccan—		
Poona ...	...	Prices rising in Sirur, Bhimthari and Purandhur, fallen in Poona; 4 deaths from cholera in Máwal.
Ahmednagar ...	...	No change.
Sholapur ...	...	Ditto.
Satara ...	...	Ditto.
Southern Mahratta Country.		
Belgaum ...	...	No change.
Dharwar ...	...	Latest crops being harvested; Gadag continues exporting to Nizam's territory; cotton crops slightly blighted in 2 talukas; public health improving.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—continued.		
Southern Mahratta Country—continued.		
Kanara ...	...	Second crops thriving; public health satisfactory.
Kaládgi ...	...	*Rabi* reaping continues; ague decreasing.
Kattywar and Gaekwar's Territory.		
Rájkot ...	...	General health good; weather cold.
Wadhwán ...	...	Weather moderate; cholera at Wadhwán station, 8 cases, 6 fatal; Wadhwán city 2; Jassupur 4, 2 fatal; Kukda 2, 1 fatal; Danawada 2 fatal; Bapodra 4; Adoriana 6, 5 fatal; small-pox at Jhinjhuwára and Wanode; crops good.
Baroda ...	...	Small-pox has appeared in Baroda mahál; 1 death from cholera, and 1 from small-pox in city. *General Remarks.*—Slight showers continue in Sind, benefiting *rabi*; cholera decreasing in Surat; *rabi* generally being harvested; weather cooler throughout Presidency.
Bengal—		
Chittagong ...	0·98	Weather variable; sunny and cloudy at times; in some stations the lands are being ploughed for *pania aus* by bunding hill streams; the cold-weather crops want more rain; the price of rice is from 9 to 13 seers per rupee, in the south it is from 12 to 16 seers; cholera is reported from Raojan, and small-pox from Satkania.
Noakholly ...	*Nil*	Weather warm; the cold-weather crops are progressing favourably, but would be improved by a little rain; public health is good.
Chittagong Hill Tracts...	0·7	Weather seasonable; a slight fall of rain on the 24th February, which has improved the prospects of tobacco; the hillmen are busily engaged in cutting jungle for jooming.
Hill Tipperah ...	*Nil*	Weather generally fair, but occasionally cloudy; nothing particular to report regarding the state and prospects of the crops; chillies are being gathered here and there; the price of common rice has risen to 13 seers for the rupee.
Backergunge ...	*Nil*	Things are generally in a satisfactory state, but food continues dear; rice is selling at 12 *pucka* seers per rupee, which is very high.
Furreedpore ...	0·80 Goalundo, 0·27	Weather cloudy; prospects of the *rabi* crops, are good; sugarcane has been harvested; the ground is being prepared for the early rice crop.
Dacca ...	0·16 Manickgunge, 0·32	Weather good; rain fell on the 28th ultimo, and since then it is cool; state and prospects of the crops are favourable; the rain has allowed ploughing to be done, and sowing in places.
Mymensingh ...	1·32	Weather unsettled; the cold-weather crops have been generally gathered; ploughing has commenced.
Tipperah ...	0·3	Weather warm, with a southerly wind; unsteady and cloudy; about three-fourths of the sugarcane crop have been cut, with a fair outturn; chillies have begun to be gathered; rice is being exported to Náráyanganj, Calcutta and Noakholly; price of rice ranges from Rs. 2-9 to Rs. 3; the average price is about Rs. 2-13.
24-Pergunnahs ...	*Nil*	What crops there are on the ground promise well, but rain is wanted; public health is generally good, though a few cases of cholera are reported.
Jessore ...	0·35	Weather cooler after the rain; the winter crops are harvested; ploughing is going on for spring sowings, which will be commenced now that the rain has fallen; in Khoolna, Narail and Bagirhat the *boro dhan* has suffered from drought.
Nuddea ...	1·10	There has been rain generally; the weather was oppressive and hot, but since the rain it has become cool; there is not much on the ground, and what there is, is poor; the mango blossoms have been injured by the wind, but the rain has been of much use in enabling the cultivators to prepare their lands for rice.
Moorshedabad ...	0·18	Weather seasonable; a little injury has been done to the crops in Gowas and Mohimapore thanas by hail and rain, but favourable reports are received of the crops elsewhere; cholera prevails in three thanas.
Pubna ...	1·10	Weather warm during the first and cold during the latter part of the week; rain with hailstones, attended by a heavy storm, fell on the night of the 27th ultimo; the prospects of *matter, khesari* and *masur* appear to be not bad; the *rabi* crops promise a fair outturn; nearly fifteen annas of *huldi* have been gathered.
Rajshahye ...	0·05	The prospects of the *rabi* crops continue to be satisfactory; *boro* paddy is now being transplanted; jute is also being sown; a few cases of cholera and small-pox have been reported from Lalpore and Bagmara police stations, and from the Naoháta outpost.
Bogra ...	0·02	Weather clear and seasonable; no change in the state and prospects of the standing crops; jute and *sessamum* are being sown in the eastern part of the district.
Dinagepore ...		Weather fair; rice is selling at 18½ seers the rupee; purchases are being made in large quantities; a rise in price is expected.
Rungpore ...	A few drops of rain on the night of the 27th ultimo.	Westerly winds are prevalent; state and prospects of the crops continue to be satisfactory; the outturn of sugarcane will be good; cholera is somewhat prevalent in the east of the district.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—continued.		
Cooch Behar ...	*Nil*	The weather is mild yet, but is gradually becoming warm; the prospects of *cheena* and *kaon* are good; the cultivators are busy in preparing lands for sowing *bitri dhan*; tobacco is being cut; public health is generally good, but in Dinhata a few cases of small-pox have appeared.
Jalpáiguri ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; the land is being prepared for *bhadoi* paddy; mustard, tobacco, *cheena*, *kaon* and wheat are promising.
Darjeeling ...	0·07	A good deal of high wind, which has dispersed the mist and clouds so long hanging about; all the crops are progressing favourably, but there is nothing of importance on the ground at present.
Midnapore ...	*Nil*	Weather grown somewhat cooler in the sadar station, unseasonably warm elsewhere; the crops are nearly all harvested, but the outturn is not quite satisfactory.
Howrah ...	*Nil*	Weather rather cooler this week; little or nothing on the ground but the *boro dhan*, which is planted on the edges of the *bajapur bheel*; a larger area has been planted than last year, and it is doing well; small-pox is on the increase.
Hooghly ...	A few drops of rain.	The rain was accompanied with thunder and lightning; weather cloudy, close in the first part of the week, but cool since the night of the 27th ultimo; sugarcane is being planted out; the *rabi* crops are being reaped; the outturn will be about fourteen annas; public health is normal; one case of small-pox has been reported from Bullagur station.
Burdwan ...	A little rain at Raneegunge on the 27th ultimo. Bood Bood, 0·24 Culna, 0·56 Cutwa, 0·81	The *rabi* crops have been almost reaped; potato has turned out tolerably well; *til* is being sown; cotton plants are improving; sugarcane is good, and is being cut; state and prospects of the crops in Raneegunge and Cutwa sub-divisions are as before; cholera still rages in Culna sub-division; both cholera and fever are still prevalent in Jehanabad sub-division.
Baukoora ...	*Nil*	Weather very warm till the night of the 27th ultimo, when a thunderstorm cooled the air; the cold-weather crops are being reaped, and giving a large outturn.
Beerbhoom ...	*Nil*	Weather somewhat cooler than last week; the cold-weather crops are doing well; the [illegible] crop is very good.
Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	*Nil*	Weather very cool; no change in the state and prospects of the crops; cholera and small-pox are prevalent in Deoghur.
Bhágalpur ...	*Nil*	Weather cloudy and warm, with strong west winds in the early part of the week; within the last few days it has become quite cold again, and the days are now calm and bright; the *rabi* crops promise well everywhere; prices are again rising in consequence of heavy purchases for export; health is good.
Monghyr ...	*Nil*	Weather cold; with west winds; the crops are excellent, especially the poppy.
Purneah ...	*Nil*	Weather very cool for this time of year; prospects of the crops continue good.
Maldah ...	*Nil*	Weather fair, with great variation of temperature; state and prospects of the crops are generally satisfactory; public health is fair, but a few cases of cholera and small-pox are still reported.
Durbhunga ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; state and prospects of the crops are satisfactory.
Mozufferpore ...	*Nil*	Weather cool, with strong west wind; the *rabi* crops are going on very well, and a good average outturn may be expected if the weather continues favourable; the poppy crop everywhere is very poor; there is promise of an excellent mango season.
Sarun ...	*Nil*	Weather hot and dusty, west wind prevailing; no change to report in the state and prospects of the crops; the *rabi* is all round a good average crop; prices are stationary; public health is good.
Chumparun ...	*Nil*	Weather cool at night and hot during the day; it is becoming warmer day by day; the prospects of the *rabi* crops are the same as reported last week; the poppy prospects are not favourable; rain is much wanted to make the existing plants blossom well.
Patna ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; nothing new to report about the state and prospects of the crops.
Gya ...	0·02	There has been a return of cold weather since the 1st instant; maximum thermometer in the shade 94·6°; no change of prospects; wheat, barley, gram, and peas are being cut in places; prices are rather easier.
Shahabad ...	*Nil*	Strong west wind blowing; weather now and then cloudy; wheat and gram are being harvested; peas are somewhat damaged by insects, which have appeared of late; *cheena* promises well; public health is good.
Hazáribágh ...	0·01	Weather unseasonably cold; the *rabi* crops are much below the average both in acreage and in produce; export of food-grains is very great; prices are very high and tending upwards; no actual distress is yet felt, but a large number of the poorer classes are emigrating to the tea districts.
Lohardugga ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; no change to report in the state and prospects of the crops; large exportation still continues, and prices are generally very much higher than at this time in preceding years; the health of the district is good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—concluded.		
Manbhoom ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; the *mohwa* prospects are good, and if the weather keeps up, there ought to be an average crop, which will be very acceptable under existing difficulties.
Singbhoom ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; no crops to report about; the district is healthy.
Balasore ...	0·03	Weather fair; prospects of the crops are good; a few deaths from cholera and small-pox have been reported.
Cuttack ...	A few drops of rain.	Weather fine and hot; it was a little cold at the close of the week, when rain fell; *dalua* rice is in good condition, and promises well.
Pooree ...	*Nil*	Weather warm for the season; *sarad* rice, *kulthi* and *mandia* are being harvested; *dalua* rice is suffering for want of rain; *moong* and *kalai* are doing well; common rice is selling at 13½ to 17 ½ seers for the rupee; export of rice to the Madras Presidency continues; the condition of the labouring classes in the famine tract between the Chilka and the sea has improved a little, as they are now getting employment in salt manufacture; public health is good. *General Remarks.*—There has been rain in most parts of Central and Eastern Bengal, in parts of Burdwan, and in a few other districts; the state of the standing crops on the whole continues satisfactory; the poppy crop, however, is poor in Mozufferpore and Chumparun, and in Pooree *dalua* rice is suffering from want of rain; exportation continues, and prices are very high, and are still rising in several districts; the condition of the labouring classes in the south of Pooree is said to have improved a little, as they are now getting employment in salt manufacture.
N. W. P. and Oudh—(Mar. 6th)		
Benares („ 5th)	...	Reaping in progress; prospects favourable.
Allahabad („ „)	...	Prospects good.
Jhánsi („ 6th)	...	Weather fair; blight appeared; wheat and gram selling at 14 and 14½ seers per rupee.
Agra („ 5th)	...	There is some blight, but prospects are generally good; bright sky.
Bareilly („ 6th)	...	Clear; crops promise well, and are beginning to ripen; markets well supplied; prices falling; wheat 12 and gram 15 seers per rupee.
Meerut („ „)	*Nil*	Prospects still good.
Kumaun („ 4th)	...	Fine weather has set in; prospects of *rabi* crop good.
Lucknow („ 6th)	...	Weather fine; prospects good.
Sitapur („ „)	*Nil*	Prospects generally good.
Partabgarh („ 2nd)	*Nil*	Prospects favourable.
Fyzabad („ 6th)	...	No change; reaping proceeding. *General Remarks.*—Weather dry and clear; prospects continue good; reaping is progressing in some districts.
Punjab—(Mar. 5th)—		
Delhi ...	*Nil*	Agricultural prospects good; small-pox decreasing; slight fall in prices of food-grains.
Hissar ...	·1	Weather cloudy; crops promising, but fodder yet scarce; slight fall in prices of food-grains; health generally good, though small-pox still lingers about Hissar.
Umballa ...	·7	In both districts crops and health good.
Jullundur ...	*Nil*	
Amritsar ...	·2	Wheat and barley flourishing, and slight fall in price of wheat; health good.
Lahore ...	·1	Agricultural prospects and public health good in both districts.
Ráwalpindi ...	*Nil*	
Mooltan ...	*Nil*	Crops and health good; slight fall in price of wheat.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	·15	Health and agricultural prospects good.
Pesháwar ...	*Nil*	Harvest prospects still bad. *General Remarks.*—The last has been a week of more settled weather, and has become much warmer; agricultural prospects generally good, excepting in the Peshawar District.
Central Provinces—(Mar. 6th).		
Upper Godávari (Mar. 2nd).	...	Hot; *rabi* threshing; small-pox continues; prices rising.
Sambalpur ...	...	Ploughing for *kharif* commenced; health good; prices steady.
Bilaspur ...	...	*Rabi* cutting and threshing continue; fever prevalent; prices rising.
Raipur ...	...	Days hot, nights cool; *rabi* harvesting; measles and cattle-disease prevalent; prices stationary.
Bálaghát ...	...	Clear and cool; *rabi* cutting and threshing continue; fever abating; prices stationary.
dinChhwára ...	...	*Rabi* threshing continues; prospects unfavourable; fever prevalent; prices risen.
Chánda (Mar. 3rd)	...	*Rabi* cutting and threshing progressing; outturn fair; health good; prices rising.
Betúl („ 4th)	...	Cool; *rabi* threshing continues; fears entertained of partial failure of wheat; fever prevalent; prices stationary.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Cen. Prov.—continued.		
Bhandára . (Mar. 5th)	...	Clear; *rabi* threshing continues; outturn below average; fever and small-pox prevalent; prices rising steadily.
Nágpur („ 6th)	...	Clear and cool; *rabi* threshing continues; outturn generally below average; small-pox prevalent; prices rising.
Wardha ...	...	*Rabi* harvest progressing; small-pox and cattle disease continue; prices rising.
Nimár ...	...	Close; wheat mostly destroyed by blight; small-pox continues; prices stationary.
Hoshangabad ...	...	Warm; *rabi* harvesting; small-pox continues.
Narsinghpur ...	...	*Rabi* harvesting; pulses much injured; health good; prices rising gradually.
Jubbulpore ...	...	Clear; *rabi* harvest continues; wheat injured by blight; 12-anna crop expected; health good; prices high and steady.
Saugor ...	...	*Rabi* threshing; outturn of pulses below average, owing to loss from frost; wheat blighted; prices stationary.
Seoni ...	...	*Rabi* threshing; outturn of wheat threshed half proper quantity and inferior; prices high.
Mandla ...	...	Days cool; nights frosty; wheat attacked by rust; health good; prices stationary.
Damoh ...	...	*Rabi* cutting continues; wheat blighted; prices steady.
		General Remarks.—*Rabi* cutting and threshing progressing in all districts; outturn of crops threshed below average, especially in Betúl, Chhindwára, Seoni, Nimár and Jubbulpore; prices still rising owing to exports towards Bombay and the N.-W. Provinces.
British Burma—(March 6th.)		
Arrakan Division ...	Heavy rain on morning of 2nd inst.	Public health good; crops reaped.
Pegu Division.		
Rangoon ...	...	Public health and health of cattle good; reaping almost over; prices remain high, Rs. 95 per 100 baskets in district and 27 in town; much husk in grain coming to market.
Thonkwa ...	...	Health generally good; 3 deaths from cholera in Yandoon.
Bassein ...	...	General health good; slight cholera.
Henzada ...	...	Cholera in Okpho township, 5 deaths.
Prome ...	...	One death from cholera in Prome, 2 in Mahathaman, otherwise healthy.
Thayetmyo ...	...	Public health good.
Tenasserim Division ...	...	Small-pox in Moulmein; crops reaped in Amherst District.
Assam—		
Gauháti (March 6th)	·05; slight showers on night of 4th.	Weather unsettled; unusually hot for the season; preparing for aus sowing of *aus* crop is in progress.
Sylhet („ „)	·75	Ploughing going on; general prospects good.
Mysore and Coorg—(March 6th)	...	Weather warm; prospects and prices unaltered; for week ending 23rd February—on Civil Relief Works 6,317, Professional Department Works 43,623, and gratuitously relieved 3,809.
Hyderabad Assigned Districts—		
Amráoti (March 6th)	...	Rabi crops good, except in Basim where crops have suffered from blight.
Central India—(Mar. 5th).	...	Scarcity of water grows more pressing in Malwa and the Bheel country; wheat prospects fair, except in northern districts of Gwalior, where crop has failed, and there is distress.
Rajputana—		
Jhallawar (Feb. 28th)	...	Health better; weather cooler.
Jodhpore (Mar. 5th)	...	Weather seasonable.
Tonk and („ 4th) Harowtee.	*Nil*	Health and prospects good; cattle dying for want of forage.
Ajmere („ 6th)	*Nil*	Crops unprotected by irrigation are suffering; cattle dying; health good.
Jeypore („ „)	*Nil*	Crops ripening favourably; health good.
Ulwur („ „)	...	Some damage to crops from recent high winds; small-pox cases in odd villages throughout State.

ERRATUM.—On page 327 of the Supplement to the *Gazette of India* of the 2nd instant, opposite North Arcot, for "on works 3,359" read "33,559."

G. H. M. BATTEN,
Offg. Secy. 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.

(TELEGRAPH.)

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN TRAFFIC FOR THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER 1877.

CLASS OF MESSAGES.	ROUTE. WEST. Via Teheran: No.	Via Teheran: Indian Value.	Via Turkey: No.	Via Turkey: Indian Value.	Persian Gulf: No.	Persian Gulf: Indian Value.	Via Suez: No.	Via Suez: Indian Value.	EAST. Via Amur: No.	Via Amur: Indian Value.	Via Madras: No.	Via Madras: Indian Value.	Native Burma: No.	Native Burma: Indian Value.	TOTAL. No.	TOTAL. Indian Value.
INDIAN.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.
Sent ...	943	6,036 0	66	245 10	49	195 10	4,013	20,475 9	2	3 4	826	2,952 0	295	430 2	6,194	30,938 3
Received ...	985	5,361 10	85	349 7	64	303 6	3,508	13,021 10	..	...	788	2,713 1	208	361 9	5,508	22,110 11
TOTAL ...	1,928	11,997 10	151	595 1	113	499 0	7,521	33,497 3	2	3 4	1,584	5,665 1	503	791 11	11,702	53,048 14
TRANSIT.																
From East to West ...	31	160 6	...	...	4	15 3	2,075	10,769 1	..	...	...	...	...	...	2,110	10,944 10
From West to East ...	174	687 3	17	80 8	2	7 9	1,821	9,175 2	...	...	...	...	*1	3 11	2,015	9,954 1
From West to West ...	...	...	...	...	†1	2 0	‡1	1 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3 5
From East to East ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	205	847 9	17	80 8	7	24 12	3,897	19,945 3	..	...	...	...	1	3 11	4,127	20,902 0
														GRAND TOTAL ...	15,929	73,950 14

* From Europe *vid* Suez.
† „ Aden to Bushire.
‡ „ Yokohama *via* Karachi to Aden.

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN TRAFFIC WITH INDIA BY THE INDO-EUROPEAN AND RED SEA ROUTES FOR THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER 1877.

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 ...	985	943	1,928	21·22	18·59	19·85
	„ Turkey ...	85	66	151	1·83	1·30	1·56
	Persian Gulf *vid* Karachi ...	64	49	113	1·38	·97	1·16
Red Sea ...	*Vid* Suez	3,508	4,013	7,521	75·57	79·14	77·43
	Total ...	4,642	5,071	9,713	100·00	100·00	100·00

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

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

YEAR.	FOR THE MONTHS OF APRIL TO JANUARY.													
	BENGAL.		INLAND CUSTOMS.		MADRAS.		BOMBAY.		SIND.		BRITISH BURMA.		TOTAL.	
	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.*	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.
	Maunds.	Rs.	Maunds.	Rs.	Maunds.	Rs.	Maunds.	Rs.	Maunds.	Rs.	Maunds.	Rs.	Maunds.	Rs.
1873-74	6,710,050	2,18,07,662	4,383,286	1,29,65,794	5,139,023	93,23,027	2,173,073	38,81,486	124,950	67,184	538,196	1,12,426	19,068,578	4,81,58,379
1874-75	6,932,155	2,23,00,091	4,443,957	1,27,16,029	5,141,211	93,64,638	2,041,770	36,51,040	108,987	58,509	568,142	1,04,517	19,236,222	4,81,94,884
1875-76	6,702,689	2,16,16,799	4,478,207	1,27,66,204	5,220,851	95,36,298	2,215,096	39,64,681	148,567	75,204	870,497	1,36,911	19,635,907	4,80,96,097
1876-77	6,822,201	2,20,31,349	4,703,415	1,33,52,804	5,158,052	94,29,060	2,473,490	44,35,799	134,869	68,126	684,244	1,13,765	19,976,271	4,94,30,903
1877-78	7,144,158	2,29,29,628	4,462,605	1,25,67,757	5,383,596	1,00,65,485	2,554,556	46,37,936	203,167	1,02,420	622,408	1,00,294	20,370,790	5,04,02,920
AVERAGE ...	6,862,310	2,21,36,986	4,494,294	1,28,73,718	5,208,547	95,43,702	2,291,597	41,14,188	144,108	74,461	656,697	1,13,582	19,657,553	4,88,56,637

* The quantity on which Excise duty was collected is not included.

DEPT. OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE, (STATISTICAL BRANCH); *Calcutta, 8th March 1878.*

G. H. M. BATTEN,
Officiating Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

STATEMENT shewing the JUTE MILLS worked by STEAM, which existed in the LOWER PROVINCES of BENGAL and the PRESIDENCY of MADRAS on the 31st March 1877, and in the PRESIDENCY of BOMBAY on the 31st December 1876.

	No. of Mills.	Place of working.	Date of Establishment.	Proprietory. Limited Company or private.	Nominal Capital.	Nominal horse power of engine.	Number of looms.	Number of spindles.	Average yearly consumption of jute since commencement	Description of Goods.
					Rs.				Cwt.	
BENGAL.	1	Alumbazar, 24-Pergunnahs ...	——, 1858	Joint Stock Company since 1872 ...	40,00,000	375	512	8,204	...	Twisted and plain sacking, all kinds of bagging, and jute yarn.
	2	Gouripore, 24-Pergunnahs ...	Dec. 11, 1862	Joint Stock Company	12,00,000	...	...	...	...	
	3	Serajgunge in Pubna ...	Oct —, 1867	Ditto ...	8,25,000	110	201	3,142	...	Gunny cloth and gunny bags.
	4	Serampore ...	Jany. 1, 1869	Ditto ...	13,23,500	Two engines: Total power =65.	200	3,100	...	Gunny bags.
	5	Ishra, near Serampore ...	May 1, 1872	Ditto ...	12,00,000	145	260	3,824	88,000	Gunny cloth, bags, and yarn.
	6	Sealdah, 24-Pergunnahs ...	July 1, 1873	Ditto ...	5,00,000	This Company is now in liquidation. The mill and factory have been sold to, and are now a part of, the Oriental Jute Mills Company, Limited.				
	7	Fort Gloster, 24-Pergunnahs	July —, 1873	Ditto ...	14,00,000	300 (Six Engines)	250 looms.	...	...	Gunny cloth and gunny bags.
	8	43 Garden Reach, 24-Pergunnahs	May 24, 1874	Private ...	...	100	128	2,260	...	Gunny cloth.
	9	Sealdah, 24-Pergunnahs ...	June 10, 1874	Joint Stock Company	19,00,000	205	352	652	...	
	10	Champdany, near Bydabatty	June 30, 1874	Ditto ...	20,00,000	130	358	6,352	96,000	Jute cloth and bags.
	11	Budge-Budge, 24-Pergunnahs	July 20, 1874	Ditto ...	18,00,000	...	300	...	...	
	12	No. 73, Narculdanga Road ...	Sept. 30, 1874	Ditto ...	4,00,000	60 horse power engines.	70	...	2,000	Jute yarn and gunny cloth.
	13	Ghoosery	Aug. 1, 1875	Ditto ...	8,00,000	100	60	...	...	Twine canvas, gunny bags and tarpaulins.
	14	Sealdah, 24-Pergunnahs ...	Aug. 16, 1875	Ditto ...	6,00,000	Factory engine 25 horse power, mill engine 50.	72	...	...	Gunny cloth and bags.
	15	Shamnuggur, 24-Pergunnahs	Oct. 3, 1875	Private ...	15,00,000	50	130	...	...	
	16	Silpore, Howrah ...	Dec. —, 1875	Joint Stock Company	15,00,000	160	250	3,800	90,000	Jute yarn, twist, gunny cloth and gunny bags.
	17	Rankistopore, Howrah ...	Jany. 1, 1876	Ditto ...	14,00,000	Two engines of 60 horse power each.	275	4,524	95,179	Gunny cloth, bags and hessians.
	18	Silpore	May —, 1876	Ditto ...	...	250	300	...	...	Jute sacking and gunny bags.
	19	Ishra, near Serampore ...	...	Private Company ...	...	75	210	...	72,000	Gunny bags.
	19									
TOTAL. MADRAS. BOMBAY.	1	Lower Colaba (Island of Bombay)	April 18, 1876	Joint Stock Company	6,00,000	135	96	1,808	...	Jute yarn, gunny bags, cloth, twine, &c.
	1	Chittavalsa	July —, 1867	Private owners ...	...	3 engines 61 horse power.	70	1,280	14,000	Gunny bags.
	21				GRAND TOTAL ...		4,094	38,946		

STATEMENT shewing the COTTON MILLS worked by STEAM, which existed in the LOWER PROVINCES of BENGAL, the PRESIDENCY of MADRAS, CENTRAL INDIA, the NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, the PRESIDENCY of BOMBAY, the CENTRAL PROVINCES, and the HYDERABAD ASSIGNED DISTRICTS on the 31st March 1877.

	No. of Mills.	Place of working.	Date of Establishment.	Proprietory. Limited Company or private.	Nominal Capital.	Nominal horse-power of engine.	Number of looms.	Number of spindles.	Average yearly consumption of cotton since commencement.	Description of Goods
					Rs.				Cwt.	
Bombay.	1	Tardeo (Island of Bombay)	Mar. —, 1854	Private	7,00,000	150	...	29,000	4,500	Yarn.
	2	Broach	Oct. 8, 1855	Joint Stock Company	3,60,000	Two engines of 40 horse-power each	200	17,076 mules and 6,000 throstles	4,918-3-20	Twist.
	3	Tardeo (Island of Bombay)	Sept. 19, 1858	Ditto	25,00,000	258	918	51,678	23,418	Yarn and cloth.
	4	Ahmedabad	June —, 1861	Ditto	6,54,000	100	300	14,740 mules and 7,500 throstles.	As the mill has been gradually extended from 2,000 spindles, it is difficult to give accurate figures.	No. 20 yarn, and coarse cloth.
	5	Girgaum (Island of Bombay)	———, 1861	Private owner	1,30,000	35		4,800	Not known	Yarn.
	6	Ditto ditto	Aug. —, 1862	Joint Stock Company	9,00,000	80	418	21,000	15,400	Yarn and cloth.
	7	Coorla (Tanna Collectorate)	———, 1862	Ditto	60,00,000	470	1,000	87,000		
	8	Tardeo (Island of Bombay)	———, 1863	Ditto	15,00,000	120	...	25,816		
	9	Parell (Island of Bombay)	Jan. 1, 1864	Ditto	18,75,000	200	770	35,000	5,000	Yarn and cloth.
	10	Tardeo (Island of Bombay)	April —, 1864	Ditto	25,00,000	130	1,050	60,548		
	11	Chinchpoogly (Island of Bombay)	———, 1864	Ditto	15,00,000	160	663	30,664		Yarn and cloth.
	12	Parell (Island of Bombay)	May —, 1865	Ditto	8,00,000	85	...	18,800		
	13	Surat, Begampura	Feb. 20, 1866	Ditto	6,70,750	85	112	15,792	2,000 candies of Surat weight.	Mule and throstle twist No. 20*s*, long cloth, dhooties, and plain sheets.
	14	Ahmedabad, near Raikhud Gate	June 15, 1867	Private owner	...	65	140	15,000	About 522,300 lbs.	10*s* to 30*s* water and mule twist, domestics, dhooties, pairs shadi, T cloth.
	15	Gamdevi (Island of Bombay)	———, 1867	Joint Stock Company	6,00,000	65	...	13,752		
	16	Chinchpoogly (Island of Bombay)	July —, 1871	Ditto	9,68,750	160	330	25,056	12,616	Yarn and cloth.
	17	Parell (Island of Bombay)	July 5, 1871	Ditto	12,00,000	135	270	30,156	18,750	Yarn and cloth.
	18	Byculla Flats, Bellasis Road (Island of Bombay)	Feb. —, 1873	Ditto	6,50,000	70	...	20,632	16,747½	Yarn.
	19	Tardeo (Island of Bombay)	Sept. —, 1873	Ditto	10,00,000	80	...	23,500	..	Yarn.
	20	Bhaunagar	July 1, 1874	Ditto	9,00,000	40	100	4,704 mules and 7,380 throstles	...	Mule, water, twist from 11*s* to 22*s*.
	21	Byculla Flats, Haines' Road (Island of Bombay)	Aug. —, 1874	Ditto	8,75,000	132	300	25,288		Yarn.
	22	Broach	Sept. 30, 1874	Ditto	5,00,000	One of 25 horse-power and one of 35 horse-power.	100	8,640 mules	6,000	Twist.
	23	Jalgaon (in the Khandesh Collectorate)	Oct. 12, 1874	Ditto	7,50,000	70	206	20,000	..	Yarn and cloth.
	24	Falkland Road (Island of Bombay)	About June 1, 1875.	Private owners	9,00,000	123	...	20,000	...	Yarn.
	25	Middle Colaba (Island of Bombay)	Aug. 1, 1875	Joint Stock Company	9,00,000	160	300	35,500	...	Yarn and cloth.
	26	Lower Colaba (Island of Bombay)	Jan. 17, 1876	Ditto	12,00,000	130	...	22,912		
	27	Victoria Bunder (Island of Bombay)	Mar. 17, 1876	Ditto	8,50,000	120	320	20,760		
	28	Chinchpoogly (Island of Bombay)	Apl. 13, 1876	Ditto	10,00,000	132	..	17,824*		
	29	Ditto ditto	June 1, 1876	Ditto	7,50,000	160	228	20,000		
	30	Surat, opposite the Delhi Gate, Station of the B. B. and C. I. Railway	July 1, 1876	Ditto	5,00,000	60 horse-power, 300 indicated horse-power.	100	10,560 mules and 4,128 throstles.	...	Mule and throstle yarn No. 20*s*, and long cloth.
	31	Coorla (in the Tanna Collectorate)	July —, 1876	Ditto	10,00,000	60	343	25,484		
	32	Byculla (Island of Bombay)	Sept. 17, 1876	Ditto	10,00,000	154	...‡	21,360		
	33	Nariád (in the Kaira Collectorate)	Sept. 17, 1876	Ditto	4,00,000	51	...	6,284 mules and 3,360 throstles.	Consumption up to 31st March 1877 was 1,340 cwts.	Mule yarn Nos. 11*s*, 16*s*, 20*s*, and 22*s*; throstle yarn Nos. 16*s*, 20*s*, and 22*s*.
	34	Parell (Island of Bombay)	Nov. —, 1876	Ditto	5,00,000	100	...	17,568†		
	35	Elphinstone Land (Island of Bombay)	Nov. 1, 1876	Ditto	6,00,000	120	...	25,000		
	36	Mazagon (Island of Bombay)	Nov. —, 1876	Ditto	10,00,000	120	...	18,000		
	37	Ditto ditto	Dec. 19, 1876	Ditto	15,00,000	240	752	50,220		
	38	Sholápur, near Police Line	Mar. 7, 1877	Ditto	8,00,000	2 engines of 40 horse-power each.	Not known. The looms had not arrived.	16,480	...	Yarn No. 20 at the end of the year.
								Spindles, (undistinguished) 864,584 Throstles 28,348 Mules ... 62,104		
	38						8,920	955,036		

* 1,176 more spindles have been ordered out from England.
† It has been decided to increase the total number of spindles to 25,000.
‡ In January 1877 there were on the premises 340 looms which it was intended to set up.

STATEMENT shewing the COTTON MILLS worked by STEAM, which existed in the LOWER PROVINCES of BENGAL, the PRESIDENCY of MADRAS, CENTRAL INDIA, the NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, the PRESIDENCY of BOMBAY, the CENTRAL PROVINCES, and the HYDERABAD ASSIGNED DISTRICTS on the 31st March 1877—concluded.

	No. of Mills.	Place of working.	Date of establishment.	Proprietory. Limited Company or private.	Nominal Capital.	Nominal horse-power of engine.	Number of looms.	Number of spindles.	Average yearly consumption of Cotton since commencement.	Description of Goods.
					Rs.				Cwt.	
Bengal.	1	Ghoosery, Howrah ...	June —, 1866	Joint Stock Company	10,00,000	100	...	26,050 and 2,352 throstles.	About 10,000	Cotton twist or yarn.
	2	Bowreah, Fort Gloster ...	Sept. 1, 1872	Ditto ...	18,00,000	Two engines of 60 horse-power and one of 100.	100	42,944	...	Sheetings, T cloth, grey shirtings, drill, &c.
	3	Garden Reach	Jan. 1, 1875	Ditto ...	8,00,000	...	...	18,700	...	Cotton yarn.
	4	Shamnuggur	Nov. 17, 1875	Ditto ...	10,00,000	45	...	16,500	...	Yarn is to be manufactured.
	5	22, Garden Reach ...	Oct. —, 1876	Private ...	...	80	...	26,496	...	Twist.
	5							Spindles (undistinguished) 130,600 Throstles 2,352		
							100	133,042		
Madras.	1	Choolay (in the Town of Madras)	March 1, 1875	Joint Stock Company	4,99,000	Two engines of 35 horse-power each.	...	16,512	11,500	Twist.
	2	Rayapuram (in the Town of Madras)	Nov. 28, 1875	Ditto ...	3,75,000	80	...	14,960	...	Yarn 4*s* to 22*s*.
	2						...	31,472		
N. W. Provinces.	1	Cawnpore	Mar. 17, 1871	Private owners ...	...	60	175	16,000	10,714	Cotton twist and cloth.
	2	Ditto	Oct. —, 1875	Joint Stock Company	5,00,000	Two engines of 50 horse power.	116	Mules 11,352 Throstles 528	About 499,000 lbs.	Yarns, 20*s* and 30*s*, T cloth, shirtings, dhooties, American drills, and madapollams.
	2							Spindles (undistinguished) 16,000 Mules 11,352 Throstles 528		
							291	27,880		
Central India.	1	Indore	——, 1872	Private owner ...	...	45	224	4,992 mules and 5,280 throstles.	...	Cotton cloth and yarn.
Central Provinces.	1	Nagpur	Jan. 1, 1877	Joint Stock Company	15,00,000	428	550	30,000 (of which only a few were at work).	...	Yarn and cloth.
Hyderabad.	1	Hyderabad	Mar. 23, 1877	Ditto ...	7,00,000	80	200	15,000	...	Yarn and cloth.
								Spindles (undistinguished) 1,087,746 Mules 78,448 Throstles 36,508		
Total	50			GRAND TOTAL ...			10,285	1,202,702		

STATEMENT of COTTON MILLS IN BOMBAY expected to commence work shortly after the 31st March 1877.

Bombay.	1	Chinchpoogly (Island of Bombay)	...	Joint Stock Company	6,00,000	...	...	30,000	...	These mills were started about the beginning of August 1877.
	2	Parell (Island of Bombay) ...	...	Ditto ...	10,00,000	...	...	40,000	...	
								70,000		

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. I of 1878.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For the First 6 days of Jan. 1877.	For the First 5 days of Jan. 1878.	Total from 1st January to 6th Jan. 1877.	Total from 1st January to 5th Jan. 1878.	Total Increase in 1878.	Total Decrease in 1878.
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
23rd Feb. 1878	East Indian, Main ...	7,31,280	5,24,881	7,31,280	5,24,881	...	2,06,399
Ditto ...	Ditto, Jabalpur ..	1,02,504	53,334	1,02,504	53,334	...	49,170
Ditto ...	Eastern Bengal ...	50,129	44,882	50,129	44,882	...	5,247
Ditto ...	Oudh and Rohilkhand	58,213	55,097	58,213	55,097	...	3,116
16th Feb. 1878	Sind, Punjab & Delhi	1,64,259	1,08,770	1,64,259	1,08,770	...	55,489
9th ditto ...	Madras ...	1,78,034	92,192	1,78,034	92,192	...	85,842
Ditto ...	South Indian ...	38,768	40,010	38,768	40,010	1,242	...
23rd ditto ...	Great Indian Peninsula	4,89,468	3,99,239	4,89,468	3,99,239	...	90,229
Ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	1,28,676	1,35,156	1,28,676	1,35,156	6,480	...
	TOTAL ...	19,41,361	14,53,561	19,41,361	14,53,561	...	4,87,800
	State.						
23rd Feb. 1878	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	1,644	1,425	1,644	1,425	...	219
Ditto ...	Nalhati ...	2,054	1,362	2,054	1,362	...	692
16th ditto ...	Rajputana ...	44,654	32,922	44,654	32,922	...	11,732
23rd ditto ...	Holkar ...	4,813	7,297	4,813	7,297	2,484	...
26th Jan. 1878	Khamgaon ...	732	640	732	640	...	92
Ditto ...	Amraoti ...	1,326	1,221	1,326	1,221	...	105
Ditto ...	Wardha Valley ...	1,041	1,681	1,041	1,681	640	...
Ditto	Nizam's ...	9,115	11,001	9,115	11,001	1,886	...
9th Feb. 1878	Tirhut ...	1,854	3,243	1,854	3,243	1,389	...
26th Jan. 1878	Punjab Northern ...	8,890	11,027	8,890	11,027	2,137	...
23rd Feb. 1878	Neemuch ...	873	1,341	873	1,341	468	...
2nd ditto ...	Northern Bengal ...	...	1,473	...	1,473	1,473	...
Ditto ...	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ...	...	8,365	...	8,365	8,365	...
	TOTAL ...	76,996	82,998	76,996	82,998	6,002	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	20,18,357	15,36,559	20,18,357	15,36,559	...	4,81,798
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES ...		8,56,389		7,12,656	...	...
	NET PROFIT ...		11,61,968		8,23,903	...	3,38,065

No. II of 1878.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending 13th Jan. 1877.	For week ending 12th Jan. 1878.	Total from 1st January to 13th Jan. 1877.	Total from 1st January to 12th Jan. 1878.	Total Increase in 1878.	Total Decrease in 1878.
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
23rd Feb. 1878	East Indian, Main ...	8,53,161	7,34,833	15,84,441	12,59,714	...	3,24,727
Ditto ...	Ditto, Jabalpur	1,19,588	74,668	2,22,092	1,28,002	...	94,090
Ditto ...	Eastern Bengal ...	62,104	60,913	1,12,233	1,14,795	2,562	...
Ditto ...	Oudh and Rohilkhand	69,508	76,719	1,27,751	1,31,816	4,065	...
16th ditto ...	Sind, Punjab & Delhi	2,44,447	1,40,605	4,08,706	2,49,376	...	1,59,330
9th ditto ...	Madras ...	1,73,507	1,27,405	3,51,541	2,19,597	...	1,31,944
Ditto ...	South Indian ...	47,284	58,314	86,052	98,324	12,272	...
23rd ditto ...	Great Indian Peninsula	6,29,088	6,28,032	11,18,506	10,27,271	...	91,235
Ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	1,29,480	1,83,497	2,58,156	3,18,653	60,497	...
	TOTAL ...	23,28,117	20,93,986	42,69,478	35,47,548	...	7,21,930
	State.						
23rd Feb. 1878	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	1,943	2,189	3,587	3,614	27	...
Ditto ...	Nalhati ...	1,336	1,908	3,390	3,270	...	120
16th ditto ...	Rajputana ...	62,131	56,814	1,06,785	89,736	...	17,049
23rd ditto ...	Holkar ...	5,416	14,703	10,229	22,000	11,771	...
26th Jan. 1878	Khamgaon ...	1,611	1,015	2,343	1,655	...	688
Ditto ...	Amraoti ...	2,451	2,741	3,777	3,962	185	...
Ditto ...	Wardha Valley ...	1,570	2,669	2,611	4,350	1,739	...
Ditto ...	Nizam's ...	10,186	15,257	19,601	26,258	6,657	...
9th Feb. 1878	Tirhut ...	1,960	6,196	3,814	9,439	5,625	...
26th Jan. 1878	Punjab Northern ...	8,715	12,451	17,605	23,478	5,873	...
23rd Feb. 1878	Neemuch ...	928	2,314	1,801	3,655	1,854	...
2nd ditto ...	Northern Bengal ...	...	3,578	...	5,051	5,051	...
Ditto ...	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ...	...	12,515	...	20,880	20,880	...
	TOTAL ...	98,547	1,34,350	1,75,543	2,17,848	41,805	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	24,26,664	22,28,336	44,45,021	37,64,896	...	6,80,125
	ESTIMATED GROSS EXPENSES ...			18,86,002	17,46,159	...	...
	NET PROFITS ...			25,59,019	20,18,737	...	5,40,282

No. III of 1878.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending 20th January 1877.	For week ending 19th January 1878.	Total from 1st January to 20th Jan. 1877.	Total from 1st January to 19th Jan. 1878.	Total Increase in 1878.	Total Decrease in 1878.
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
23rd Feb. 1878	East Indian, Main ...	7,97,065	7,08,614	23,81,506	19,68,328	...	4,13,178
Ditto ..	Ditto, Jabalpur	1,09,863	71,163	3,31,955	1,99,165	...	1,32,790
Ditto ...	Eastern Bengal ...	62,932	67,393	1,75,165	1,82,188	7,023	...
Ditto ...	Oudh and Rohilkhand	65,657	77,911	1,93,408	2,09,727	16,319	...
16th Feb. 1878	Sind, Punjab & Delhi	1,73,817	1,96,500	5,82,523	4,45,876	...	1,36,647
9th ditto ...	Madras ...	1,89,676	1,11,108	5,41,217	3,30,705	...	2,10,512
Ditto ...	South Indian ...	40,839	54,018	1,26,891	1,52,342	25,451	...
23rd Feb. 1878	Great Indian Peninsula	6,85,611	5,98,422	18,04,117	16,25,693	...	1,78,424
Ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	1,45,444	1,65,417	4,03,600	4,84,070	80,470	...
	TOTAL ...	22,70,904	20,50,546	65,40,382	55,98,094	...	9,42,288
	State.						
23rd Feb. 1878	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	2,000	2,517	5,587	6,131	544	...
Ditto ...	Nalhati ...	1,450	1,771	4,840	5,041	201	...
16th Feb. 1878	Rajputana ...	61,941	59,202	1,68,726	1,48,938	...	19,788
23rd ditto ...	Holkar ...	7,350	12,374	17,579	34,374	16,795	...
26th Jan. 1878	Khamgaon ...	1,362	1,394	3,705	3,049	...	656
Ditto ...	Amraoti ...	2,232	2,185	6,009	6,147	138	...
Ditto ...	Wardha Valley ...	1,063	3,109	3,674	7,459	3,785	...
Ditto ...	Nizam's ...	11,244	14,636	30,845	40,894	10,049	...
9th Feb. 1878	Tirhut ...	1,781	5,517	5,595	14,956	9,361	...
26th Jan. 1878	Punjab Northern ...	9,584	14,312	27,189	37,790	10,601	...
23rd Feb. 1878	Neemuch ...	1,138	3,002	2,939	6,657	3,718	...
2nd ditto ...	Northern Bengal ...	...	2,557	...	7,608	7,608	...
Ditto ...	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ...	...	14,992	...	35,872	35,872	...
16th ditto ...	Sindia ...	...	(a)1,054	...	1,054	1,054	...
	TOTAL ...	1,01,145	1,38,622	2,76,688	3,55,970	79,282	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	23,72,049	21,89,168	68,17,070	59,54,064	...	8,63,006
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES ...		28,92,483	27,61,195	...	...	
	NET PROFITS ...		39,24,587	31,92,569	...	7,32,018	

(a).—Receipts from 10th to 19th January 1878.

No. IV of 1878.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending 27th Jan. 1877.	For week ending 26th Jan. 1878.	Total from 1st January to 27th Jan. 1877.	Total from 1st January to 26th Jan. 1878.	Total Increase in 1878.	Total Decrease in 1878.
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
23rd Feb. 1878	East Indian, Main ...	8,02,543	8,08,498	31,84,049	27,76,826	...	4,07,223
23rd ditto ...	Ditto, Jabalpur	89,163	78,379	4,21,118	2,77,544	...	1,43,574
23rd ditto ...	Eastern Bengal ...	70,107	94,725	2,45,272	2,76,913	31,641	...
23rd ditto ...	Oudh and Rohilkhand	82,833	91,433	2,76,241	3,01,161	24,920	...
16th ditto ...	Sind, Punjab & Delhi	1,66,533	2,51,100	7,49,056	6,96,976	...	52,080
9th ditto ...	Madras ...	1,81,824	1,18,429	7,23,041	4,49,134	...	2,73,907
9th ditto ...	South Indian ...	47,384	53,642	1,74,275	2,05,984	31,709	...
23rd ditto ...	Great Indian Peninsula	7,13,243	6,14,489	25,17,360	22,40,182	...	2,77,178
23rd ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	1,29,945	1,98,446	5,33,545	6,82,516	1,48,971	...
	TOTAL ...	23,83,575	23,09,141	88,23,957	79,07,236	...	9,16,721
	State.						
23rd Feb. 1878	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	2,242	2,970	7,829	9,101	1,272	...
23rd ditto ...	Nalhati ...	1,719	1,995	6,559	7,036	477	...
16th ditto ...	Rajputana ...	61,013	70,478	2,29,739	2,19,416	...	10,323
23rd ditto ...	Holkar ...	5,329	18,734	22,908	53,108	30,200	...
26th Jan. 1878	Khamgaon ...	979	1,235	4,684	4,284	...	400
26th ditto ...	Amraoti ...	1,424	2,063	7,433	8,209	776	...
26th ditto ...	Wardha Valley ...	540	3,674	4,214	11,133	6,919	...
26th ditto ...	Nizam's ...	14,849	15,180	45,694	56,073	10,379	...
9th Feb 1878	Tirhut ...	1,938	8,162	7,533	23,118	15,585	...
26th Jan. 1878	Punjab Northern ...	10,534	13,771	37,723	51,562	13,839	...
23rd Feb. 1878	Neemuch ...	1,167	2,148	4,106	8,805	4,699	...
2nd ditto ...	Northern Bengal ...	...	4,973	...	12,581	12,581	...
2nd ditto ...	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ...	...	15,378	...	51,250	51,250	...
16th ditto ...	Sindia ...	...	1,202	...	(a)2,256	2,256	...
	TOTAL ...	1,01,734	1,61,963	3,78,422	5,17,932	1,39,510	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	23,85,309	24,71,104	92,02,379	84,25,168	...	7,77,211
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES ...			39,04,569	39,07,593	...	...
	NET PROFITS ...			52,97,810	45,17,575	...	7,80,235

(a)—Total receipts from 10th to 26th January 1878.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL RABI IN THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES UP TO 30th NOVEMBER 1877.

Canal Divisions.	WATER DISTRIBUTED DURING NOVEMBER 1877. 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.	Total area for the corresponding period of last year.
Ganges Canal. Northern	10·00	8·60	740	918	36,886	2,665
Meerut	8·30	6·28	969	1,096	16,954	18,365
Anúpshahr	6·80	...	700	423	6,476	4,374
Bulandshahr	7·35	5·15	972	420	13,672	4,608
Aligarh	5·50	3·7	994	992	28,447	268
Etáwah	4·80	1·1	771	130	10,192	20,905
Cawnpore	6·20	3·5	958	465	18,342	9,405
Total, Ganges Canal.	...	...	6,104	4,444	1,30,969	60,590
Eastern Jamna Canal.	..	3·67	...	868	23,756	3,006
Agra Canal	..	..	...	...	706	18,175	4,454
Dún Canals	...	...	...	...	...	3,983	400
Rohilkhand	...	...	...	...	81	837	8,072
Bijnor	...	...	...	...	...	397	...
Bundelkhand Irrigation Works.	...	...	...	...	933	1,061
Grand Total	...	...	...	...	1,79,050	77,583

NAVIGATION RETURNS, GANGES CANAL. Principal items of traffic.

Nature of traffic.	Up. Mds.	Up. No.	Down. Mds.	Down. No.	Total Up, Down. Mds:	Total Up, Down. No.
Grains.						
Wheat	486	...	1,010	...	1,496	...
Gram	1,051	...	...	...	1,051	...
Rice	56	...	...	...	56½	...
Paddy or Dhan..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bijhur (or mixed grain).	300	...	300	...	600	...
Dal	2,872	...	...	...	2,872	...
Juar	354	...	...	...	354	...
Bajra	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maize (or Indian corn).	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	5,119½	...	1,310	...	6,429½	...
Cotton	...	...	13,557	...	13,557	...
Oil-seeds	567	...	10	...	577	...
Salts	350	...	19,981	...	20,331	...
Metals	933	...	1,229	...	2,162	...
Building materials.	900	...	2,362	...	3,262	...
Firewood	250·	...	4,990	...	5,240	...
Bamboos	...	...	...	17,220	...	17,220
Timber	...	...	...	2,356	...	2,356
Miscellaneous	2,335	...	8,500	488	10,855	488
Live-stock	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total	10,474½*	...	61,939	20,064	62,413½	20,064
Total during corresponding period of last year.	23,496*	23	141,233	22,276	164,729	22,299
Increase	..	...	...	...	...	...
Decrease	13,021½	23	89,294	2,212	102,315½	2,235

LAND IRRIGATED (APPROXIMATE).

Zila.	Wheat.	Barley.	Gram.	Other food grains.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
Sahárunpur	25,738	129	1,454	77	7,145	34,543
Muzaffarnagar	21,656	544	1,473	369	3,379	27,421
Meerut	16,290	532	1,650	1,735	1,850	22,057
Bulandshahr	9,854	3,646	138	1,844	2,070	17,552
Aligarh	8,035	5,637	301	1,059	3,166	18,198
Muttra	733	704	219	2,696	1,704	6,056
Agra	1,160	342	232	1,054	4,140	6,928
Etah	1,693	949	95	105	332	3,174
Mainpuri	2,899	1,382	264	156	1,453	6,154
Fatehgarh	1,506	1,644	131	138	782	4,201
Etáwah	2,310	1,435	8	...	2,429	6,182
Cawnpore	8,080	3,711	68	...	784	12,643
Delhi	...	...	...	...	9	9
Gurgaon	1,232	523	1,078	1,115	3,834	7,782
Dehra Dún	2,971	280	113	363	256	3,983
Bijnor	560	50	90	...	137	837
Tarái	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bareilly	221	1	127	42	6	397
Jhánsi	99	46	240	100	...	485
Hamirpur	9	400	36	2	1	443
Total	1,05,046	21,955	7,717	10,855	33,477	1,79,050
Total for the same period last year.	...	...	...	...	...	77,583
Increase	...	...	...	...	...	1,01,467

RAINFALL.

	Total from 1st October to 30th November 1877.	Average of ten previous years for the same period.
Sahárunpur	2·2	·3
Muzaffarnagar	3·7	·6
Meerut	6·0	·3
Bulandshahr	3·4	·6
Aligarh	3·6	·8
Muttra	6·3	·3
Agra	3·6	·5
Etah	5·0	1·1
Mainpuri	4·5	1·1
Fatehgarh	6·2	1·1
Etáwah	6·5	1·8
Cawnpore	3·4	1·2
Delhi	5·3	·5
Gurgaon	2·4	·8
Dehra Dún	2·3	·9
Bijnor	2·0	·5
Tarái	4·5	1·1
Bareilly	6·6	1·0
Jhánsi	2·3	·7
Hamirpur	1·7	·8

Remarks.

	Cub. ft. per second.
Ganges Canal.—Volume of water passing through Solani aqueduct	5,028
Volume discharged :—	
Etawah Division, Tail	15
Ditto ditto, Escapes	161
Cawnpore Division, Tail	209
Ditto ditto Escapes	199
	584
Balance expended ...	4,444

Cawnpore Division reports "A fair demand about the middle of the month for 'paleo' of Poppy and first irrigation of rabi crops chiefly Wheat, which demand increased as the month went on."

Jhansi District reports—"The demand for water was great, rather on increase. The supply of water was equal to demand."

Traffic.—Owing to the small quantity of grain carried on the canal during November, the returns show a very considerable decrease as compared with those of the corresponding period of last year.

The cotton and salt traffic did not commence till the 15th of the month; and the rafting trade was interrupted by the long closure of the Mahammadpur and Jaoli Locks.

Year.	Tonnage including weigh of timber and bamboos.	Ton mileage.	Value of goods.	Number of passengers.
Nov., 1878	6,184	1,082,200	5,04,010	10
Do., 1877	2,429	425,075	4,54,091	...

* Does not include the weight of bamboos, timber, and miscellaneous.

Allahabad,
The 18th January 1878.

G. H. D. WALKER.
Asst. Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P., P. W. D., I. B.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL RABBI IN THE PUNJAB UP TO 31st JANUARY 1878.

Canal Division.	WATER DISTRIBUTED DURING JANUARY 1878. 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.
Bári Doáb Canal. 1st Division	4·90	0·33	3073·60	25 88	*Nil*	*Nil*
2nd Divn. Main Branch, Lower	4·60	0·23		31·94		
2nd Divn. Lahore Branch	3·00	0·32		3·14		
Total B. D. Canal	...	...	3073·60	...	...	...
Corresponding period of last year	...	...	3073·60	...	...	...
Western Jumna Canals. Karnál Division	4·33	2·99	2546·00	620·00	*Nil*	1,22,620 kurries, bullies, sleepers, &c., and 3,003 mds. of firewood and timber.
Delhi Division	5·15	3·23		403·17		
Hánsi Division	8·80	6·10		260·00		
Hánsi Bulla Head	8·00	5·20		113·00		
Total W. J. Canals	...	...	2546·00	...	...	1,22,620
Corresponding period of last year	...	...	2546·00	...	...	1,33,973
Inundation Canals. Upper Sutlej Division	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lower Sutlej and Chenab	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indus Canals	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Inundation Canals	...	...	...	...	...	...
Corresponding period of last year	...	...	...	...	...	...
Delhi and Gurgáon Works	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Delhi and Gurgáon Works	...	...	...	...	...	...
Corresponding period of last year	...	...	...	...	...	...
Perennial Canals Grand Total	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto, Corresponding period of last year	...	...	...	...	...	...

LAND IRRIGATED (APPROXIMATE).

Zillah.	Acres.
Gurdáspur	11,145
Amritsar	63,702
Lahore	90,581
Total	1,65,428
Corresponding period of last year	1,08,597
Umballa	3,820
Karnál	58,105
Delhi	36,205
Rohtak	48,609
Hissár	47,870
Jhínd	36,128
Bíkaner	74
Kalsia State	1,450
Total	2,32,261
Corresponding period of last year	1,64,130
Lahore	10,000
Montgomery	26,000
Mooltan	1,63,900
Dera Gházi Khan	44,500
Total	2,44,400
Corresponding period of last year	2,20,636
Delhi	375
Gurgáon	33
Rohtak	...
Total	408
Corresponding period of last year	6,750
Perennial Canals Grand Total	3,97,689
Ditto, Corresponding period of last year	2,72,727

RAINFALL.

	Average.	During month.
Gurdáspur	1·38	1·61
Amritsar	...	...
Lahore	...	...
Umballa	..	...
Karnál	...	1·3
Delhi	...	1·1
Rohtak	...	0·6
Hissár	...	...
Jhínd	...	...
Bíkaner	...	...
Kalsia State	...	...
Lahore	...	...
Montgomery	0·41	0·10
Mooltan	...	...
Dera Gházi Khan	...	...
Delhi	...	...
Gurgáon	...	...
Rohtak	...	...

CHIEF CROPS (APPROXIMATE).

Name.	Area in acres.
Wheat	110,022
Barley	2,022
Mixed grains	7,964
Miscellaneous..	45,420
...	165,428
...	108,597
Wheat	163,786
Barley	8,115
Mixed grains	27,017
Miscellaneous..	33,343
...	2,32,261
...	1,64,130
Detail not available for want of establishment.	
...	2,44,400
...	2,20,636
Wheat	170
Barley	236
Mixed grains	...
Miscellaneous..	2
...	408
...	6,750
...	3,97,689
...	2,72,727

Remarks.

There is an increase of 56,831 acres as compared with the corresponding period of the preceding year.
110·55 c. ft. per second passed down the various escapes on the Bari Doab Canal.
The Bari Doab Canal was closed for repairs on the 15th January.

On the Western Jumna Canal there is an increase of 68,131 acres in the area irrigated as compared with the corresponding period of the previous year.
The area already irrigated is larger than any recorded since 1871-72, and if the supply can be maintained there will be some further increase. The high prices of grain now prevailing have induced the zemindars to take water freely without speculating on rainfall.

Total increase on perennial canals amounts to 1,24,962 acres.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

WEEKLY CONDITION REPORT OF THE DISTRESSED DISTRICTS OF THE MYSORE PROVINCE.

PROVINCE OF MYSORE.

(No. 56).

Special Famine Report for the Week ending 2nd March 1878.

Statement No. 56, regarding Famine Relief Operations in the Province of Mysore, for the Week ending the 2nd March 1878.

The weather continues warm. Prospects are unchanged and, unless prices rise, no serious difficulty is anticipated in dealing with those who still require assistance. Prices have not varied during the past week on the whole, though they are constantly fluctuating, and importations continue fairly active.

2. By rail, the imports amounted to 1,935 tons, or 413 tons more than last week. From Bangalore 544 tons were sent to the interior, being 60 less than for the week previous.

3. The number of laborers on Civil Relief Works increased from 6,317 to 8,818, being 2,501 in excess. The increase was due to the opening of works to relieve some of the larger towns, or tentatively to ascertain the extent of distress believed to exist. Thus a small improvement to the Sompur Road was begun to check a disposition on the part of some of the poor of Dod Ballapur town to wander towards Bangalore. The Anekal-Bannerghatta Road in the Anekal Taluk was commenced for a similar reason, and as the laborers in that taluk form the bulk of those under Civil Agency in the Bangalore District, the works there will shortly be taken over by the Public Works Department. In the Kolar District, two petty works have been opened for Kolar and Mulbagal Towns, and the work in the Shrinivaspur Taluk not proving sufficient, a second has been commenced, which will very probably be transferred to D. P. W. management. In Túmkúr, there are still a large number under Civil Agency, chiefly on the Sira-Mysore Road, and it would be very desirable if this work could also be got under professional supervision. Besides this large work, there are a few petty ones near towns. One new work has also been tentatively started in the Harnhalli Taluk of Hassan.

4. The Department Public Works employed 41,984 laborers, or 1,639 less than in the previous week. Half this decrease is owing to the exclusion of the Bangalore Water Works from the returns, as that project is not now worked on Relief principles; and half to a falling off on the Mysore Water Works, in which district the numbers on Relief are steadily declining. In the Hassan District also between 600 and 700 laborers, hitherto included, have this week been omitted, as not properly Relief coolies. The following statement shews the more important works in progress :—

No.	District.	Name of Work.	Number employed. Previous Week.	Present Week.
1	Bangalore ...	State Railway	14,583	14,647
2	Bangalore-Kolar ...	Bangalore-Bellary (*viâ* Devanhalli) Road	2,233	2,288
3	Bangalore ...	Mallappa Chetti's Tank	799	797
4	Do. ...	Bhadram Tank	2,703	*2,006
5	Do. ...	Hoskote Large Tank	565	632
6	Túmkúr ...	Bangalore-Túmkúr Road	1,565	1,690
7	Do. ...	Túmkúr-Shimoga Road	4,845	5,189
8	Túmkúr-Chitaldrug ...	Túmkúr-Bellary Road	7,604	8,367
9	Túmkúr ...	Hebbur Tank	827	776
10	Mysore ...	Mysore Water-works	1,630	954
11	Hassan ...	Akkihebbal Tank and Channel	555	587
12	Chitaldrug ...	Timmenhalli Tank	565	502
13	Do. ...	Dodderi Feeder	1,097	1,032
14	Do. ...	Kotgunda Tank	687	631
		TOTAL ...	40,258	40,098

* Labor has been transferred as the tank is nearly complete to works not yet brought on this list.

5. In Relief Camps there were 3,248 inmates, or 280 less than in the preceding week. There were besides 473 persons in receipt of the village grain dole. There were 433 admissions to Camps and 481 discharges. The following numbers were dealt with in Bangalore :—

Number sent to	Railway Works		852
Ditto	Special Gang		134
Ditto	Relief Camp		32
Ditto	Hospital		31
Ditto	Mallappa Chetty's Tank		30
	TOTAL ...		1,079

The next statement gives the average number relieved in each district, and the cost per head :—

District.	Daily average number of Persons relieved in Camps. Past Week.	Present Week.	Increase.	Decrease.	Cost per head. Past Week. Rs. A. P.	Present Week. Rs. A. P.
Bangalore	563	436	...	127	0 12 3	0 15 3
Kolar	134	142	8	...	0 15 5	1 0 3
Túmkúr	762	628	...	134	1 6 10	1 10 11
Mysore	121	120	...	1	0 14 8	1 0 6
Hassan	222	241	19	...	1 3 4	1 1 8
Kadur	97	60	...	37	0 10 11	1 0 10
Chitaldrug	446	460	14	...	1 3 2	1 2 10
Bangalore Municipality	912	917	5	...	1 6 6	1 5 4
Mysore Municipality	271	244	...	27	0 14 3	1 9 6
TOTAL ...	3,528	3,248	46	326	1 2 10	1 4 10

BANGALORE, *9th March 1878.*

By Order,
A. WINGATE,
Addl. Secretary.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

FAMINE.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 1205, dated Calcutta, the 15th March 1878.

Mr. A. P. Howell, M. A., C. S., whose services have been placed at the disposal of this Department by the Home Department's Notification No. 284, dated the 13th instant, is appointed to officiate *pro tempore* as Secretary to the Famine Commission.

S. C. BAYLEY,
Addl. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES-CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 1st HALF OF FEBRUARY 1878, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 382 AND 383 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 9TH MARCH 1878.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Division.	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 Coracan, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Remarks.
		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	
		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.	
Dist.	Sekundrabad ...	7 8	7 5	...	...	...	...	5 2	4 8	...	6 0	5 9	...	9 9	9 9	...	9 9	10 5	...	...	9 9	...	8 1	7 5	...	140 0	140 0	...	9 0	9 0	...	
	Bolarum ...	8 2	8 3	10 7	...	...	...	5 1	5 2	6 6	5 5	5 5	7 1	9 9	9 6	11 0	6 0	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	13 0	112 8	112 8	112 8	9 3	9 6	10 2	
	Chadarghat ...	6 0	6 5	8 5	...	...	...	4 5	4 0	5 7	5 2	5 5	7 2	9 0	8 5	11 5	10 0	10 7	11 2	...	...	...	7 5	7 5	12 5	130 0	130 0	130 0	8 7	9 0	10 2	
Mysore and Coorg.	Bangalore ...	8 2	8 7	7 0	10 0	10 5	7 2	6 2	6 2	6 2	7 0	7 0	7 2	10 7	...	9 2	...	...	...	10 5	10 2	9 0	10 0	10 7	8 2	72 0	72 0	84 0	10 5	10 7	13 0	
	Kolar ...	9 1	9 1	...	...	...	5 5	7 5	8 0	7 8	7 5	7 8	7 8	9 5	10 0	9 5	11 1	11 1	...	9 3	9 5	9 3	12 0	10 2	8 3	172 4	172 4	172 4	11 0	11 0	14 3	
	Tumkur ...	8 5	9 5	7 0	...	5 0	5 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 7	7 0	6 5	...	9 0	8 0	...	...	7 5	9 0	9 5	7 5	10 0	10 5	7 0	130 0	130 0	100 0	8 5	8 0	10 5	
	Mysore ...	8 1	4 2	6 0	...	...	...	6 5	6 2	6 0	7 5	7 0	6 2	9 6	9 4	8 5	...	...	...	9 2	9 0	9 2	2 1	11 0	8 3	75 0	72 0	72 0	7 3	7 3	9 2	
	Hassan ...	6 0	7 2	6 2	7 2	7 7	6 7	7 0	7 2	6 2	7 5	8 5	6 7	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	8 5	8 5	8 2	11 5	10 5	7 2	130 0	136 0	150 0	7 2	7 2	8 7	
	Shimoga ...	4 2	4 2	5 2	5 2	6 2	5 2	6 7	7 5	7 8	5 5	8 5	7 5	13 7	14 7	8 5	...	...	...	13 7	13 2	9 5	13 7	12 7	7 5	480 0	480 0	480 0	7 5	7 7	7 2	
	Kadur ...	8 0	8 0	7 0	...	...	...	8 5	8 0	6 5	9 5	9 0	7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	7 0	60 0	60 0	60 0	10 0	9 0	9 0	
	Chitaldrug ...	7 0	7 0	5 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 0	5 5	7 0	6 5	5 6	12 0	12 0	7 5	12 0	13 0	...	10 0	11 0	8 0	12 0	10 0	5 5	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	
	Coorg ...	5 5	6 1	6 7	5 5	5 7	6 6	7 6	7 9	6 1	9 3	9 5	7 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	9 5	11 7	12 8	7 5	110 0	110 0	110 0	7 6	8 2	9 1	
Mysore.	Jeypore ...	10 0	11 0	21 4	11 8	13 0	28 0	5 5	5 8	7 0	6 5	6 8	10 4	10 8	13 4	28 0	11 0	12 0	28 0	...	...	...	11 0	12 8	28 0	...	...	...	19 0	18 0	20 0	
	Kishengurh ...	13 8	12 4	22 8	14 0	15 0	32 8	6 4	5 8	8 0	7 0	6 8	11 0	11 12	14 8	35 0	11 8	13 0	24 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 4	36 0	...	...	...	39 0	36 0	40 0	

G. H. M. BATTEN,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

Comparative Statement of the Sea Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue) for the first eleven months of the official year 1877-78 and of the four preceding years.

Presidencies and Provinces.		FOR THE MONTHS OF APRIL TO FEBRUARY														
		1873-74.			1874-75.			1875-76.			1876-77.			1877-78.		
		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 ...	71,38,356	20,85,200	92,23,556	81,54,967	18,04,059	99,59,026	80,86,713	19,39,720	1,00,26,433	72,47,250	19,19,844	91,67,094	87,99,798	20,66,554	1,08,66,352
	Nett ...	...	...	91,32,414	...	...	98,72,674	80,55,289	19,10,857	99,66,146	72,19,961	18,90,358	91,10,319	87,75,546	19,36,749	1,07,12,295
Bombay ...	Gross ...	54,74,129	3,37,934	58,12,063	54,95,230	4,29,910	59,25,140	52,21,728	3,90,558	56,12,286	50,14,855	93,935	51,08,790	56,27,120	1,16,085	57,43,205
	Nett ...	...	...	54,56,042	...	...	55,53,454	48,61,192	3,83,682	52,44,874	46,84,871	93,016	47,77,887	53,48,789	1,15,340	54,64,129
Sind ...	Gross ...	2,16,899	1,13,117	3,30,016	1,92,576	1,48,173	3,40,749	2,26,825	1,18,418	3,45,243	2,05,627	31,028	2,36,655	2,57,507	43,919	3,01,426
	Nett ...	...	...	3,27,483	...	...	3,34,727	2,17,738	1,14,737	3,32,475	2,04,535	31,028	2,35,563	2,56,600	43,909	3,00,509
Madras ...	Gross ...	15,88,103	11,84,942	27,73,045	15,51,569	10,67,952	26,19,521	16,30,502	8,54,022	24,84,524	15,55,387	5,06,427	20,61,814	14,76,806	2,04,257	16,81,063
	Nett ...	...	...	27,41,543	...	...	25,72,575	15,99,612	8,46,419	24,46,031	15,29,743	5,04,595	20,34,338	14,01,370	2,01,883	16,03,253
B. Burma	Gross ...	7,92,899	22,99,970	30,92,869	9,89,227	16,29,793	26,19,020	8,39,986	26,58,589	34,98,575	8,89,553	22,39,912	31,29,465	10,56,281	20,43,648	30,99,929
	Nett ...	...	...	30,14,137	...	...	25,22,835	8,30,785	25,74,772	34,05,557	8,84,960	22,00,506	30,85,466	10,52,262	20,16,900	30,69,162
TOTAL ...	Gross ...	1,52,10,386	60,21,163	2,12,31,549	1,63,83,569	50,79,887	2,14,63,456	1,60,05,754	59,61,307	2,19,67,061	1,49,12,672	47,91,146	1,97,03,818	1,72,17,512	44,74,463	2,16,91,975
	Nett ...	...	...	2,06,71,619	...	...	2,08,56,265	1,55,64,616	58,30,467	2,13,95,083	1,45,24,070	47,19,503	1,92,43,573	1,68,34,567	43,14,781	2,11,49,348

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 on Imports and Exports are not distinguished.

2. The figures for British Burma for 1877-78 include collections at Tavoy and Mergui for April to January only.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE,
STATISTICAL BRANCH;
Calcutta, 15th March 1878.

G. H. M. BATTEN,
Officiating Secretary to the Government 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 MARCH 1878.

GENERAL REMARKS.—No rain has fallen during the week in Madras; it continues to be much wanted in Madura, and is also needed in parts of Chingleput and North and South Arcot; the standing crops are in fair condition, but prices continue to rise. The number on relief works is 122,016, and on gratuitous relief 132,651, a decrease of 4,953 and 580 on the figures of last week respectively. In Mysore there has been no rain; the crops are generally in good condition; the number on works for the week ending the 2nd instant is reported as 10,802, but there is probably some mistak e in this figure; the number gratuitously relieved was 3,721, which is 81 less than in the previous week. In Bombay showers are reported in Sind, where prospects are improving; there is no change elsewhere. In the Central Provinces the weather has been clear during the week: cutting and threshing are progressing; the outturn is said to be everywhere below the average; export continues, with rising prices. In Berar the *rabi* is said to have partially failed in Básim. In Central India there has been no rain; in Gwalior and other Northern States the crops have suffered from blight, and distress is increasing. In Rajputana there has been no rain; the crops are progressing favourably. In Bengal rain has fallen in the Eastern and showers in most of the Central districts, Balasore, and Pooree; the *rabi* crops are being reaped, and give promise of a good outturn, except in parts of the Patna division, where damage has been caused by blight, frost and insects. Some rain has fallen in Sylhet, none in the valley districts of Assam; prospects are good. No crops are now on the ground in Burma. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh the weather is dry and clear; the harvest is going on in the Eastern and Southern districts, and the ripening crops elsewhere promise very well; the new grain is coming into the market, and prices are slightly falling. In the Punjab there has been no rain during the week; agricultural prospects are good generally, and have much improved in the Peshâwar district.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—		
Ganjam (March 7th)	*Nil*	Rice 8·52, *raggi* 12·59, *cholum* 13·22, *cumboo* 13·56; average number daily fed at Berhampur, Aska and Purushottampur 319.
Vizagapatam („ 11th)	*Nil*	Rice 8·4, *cholum* 12·8, *raggi* 14·9, *cumboo* 15·4; pasture and drinking water diminishing.
Godavery („ „)	...	Rice 7·47, *cholum* 13·7, *raggi* 13·6, *cumboo* 15·0; standing crops generally good, though suffering from blight in some places; anicut planked up, water 3 inches above stone crest.
Kistna („ 7th)	*Nil*	Rice 6·89, *cholum* 11·12, *raggi* 11·58, *cumboo* 11·14; on works 12; sick in relief hospitals 39; standing crops generally good; pulses, tobacco, cotton and castor being reaped.
Nellore („ 9th)	*Nil*	Rice 7·75, *cholum* 10·89, *raggi* 12·70, *cumboo* 11·80; on Public Works Department works 6,405; canal 15,735; in camps 1,465; village relief about 900; crops fair, but suffering in parts from insects and blight.
Cuddapah ...	...	Rice 7·70, *cholum* 13·24, *raggi* 13·69, *cumboo* 13·61; on works 998; children 153; camps 2,116; village relief 2,618; paddy and *raggi* harvested in parts, outturn 15 annas.
Bellary („ 9th)	*Nil*	Rice 7·73, *cholum* 10·74, *raggi* 10·67, *cumboo* 10·59; on works 4,707; camps 1,659; village relief 3,077; sowing of second-crop paddy nearly over; standing crops—second-crop paddy, pulses, horse-gram, Bengal gram, oil-seeds and cotton—generally thriving; cotton picking here and there commenced; white *cholum* damaged considerably by insects.
Kurnool („ „)	*Nil*	Rice 9·21, *cholum* 13·68, *raggi* 14·85, *cumboo* 11·77; in camps 261; village relief 6,142; fodder abundant; cotton being gathered.
North Arcot ...	*Nil*	Rice 8·7, *cholum* 10·2, *raggi* 10·1, *cumboo* 9·8, wheat 8·2; on works 26,260; children 2,739; in camps and houses 9,965; village relief 13,845; crops affected with blight and insects and withering in some places; harvest of paddy, *raggi* and *cholum*, outturn poor.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—continued.		
South Arcot ...	*Nil*	Rice 10·66, *cholum* 14·52, *raggi* 12·94, *cumboo* 14·74; on works, Professional, 407; children 128; camps 1,210; village relief 9,056; crops generally good; want of rain felt in parts; paddy and *varagu* harvested, outturn tolerable.
Tanjore (Mar. 9th)	*Nil*	Rice 9·63. *cholum* 14·25, *raggi* 15·28, *cumboo* 13·48; rivers almost dry; crops—wet in good condition—dry in pretty good condition; harvest, wet, *samba*, &c., dry, *varagu*, *dholl*, *ulundoo*, &c., outturn ¼ to ¾.
Trichinopoly („ „)	*Nil*	Rice 9·12, *cholum* 25·20, *raggi* 13·78, *cumboo* 15·66; on works 1,085; children 159; in camps 96; standing crops moderate; paddy harvested, outturn between a 9 and 12 anna crop; *cholum* and horse-gram between 4 and 6 annas.
Madura („ „)	*Nil*	Rice 8·99, *raggi* 13·83, *cumboo* 18·39; on works 575; children 240; in camps 533; paddy being harvested everywhere, yield below average; crops injured by locusts, insects and disease; rain greatly wanted.
Tinnevelly („ „)	*Nil*	Rice 8·9, *cholum* 12·8, *raggi* 17·7, *cumboo* 20·6; village relief 33; crops damaged by the attacks of locusts and insects; wet and dry crops harvested in some taluks, outturn poor.
Coimbatore („ „)	*Nil*	Rice 8·75, *cholum* 12·75, *raggi* 12·82, *cumboo* 17·36; on works 28,949; camps and houses 6,885; children 1,032; village relief 6,106; crops damaged by insects in parts; harvest of paddy and some dry crops; outturn, paddy ¼ to full, dry crops ½ and less.
Nilgiris („ „)	*Nil*	Rice 7·52, *cholum* 10·22, *raggi* 11·04, *cumboo* 15·49.
Salem („ 11th)	...	Rice 8·48, *raggi* 11·36, *cumboo* 11·92, *cholum* 10·21; on works 30,320; camps 6,430; village relief 17,540; prices rising in Salem town.
South Canara („ 9th)	...	Rice 11·17, *raggi* 12·33; third rice crop sown in most parts.
Malabar („ „)	*Nil*	Rice 9·88, *raggi* 12·69; rain not required; prospects good.
Chingleput („ „)	*Nil*	Rice 9·32. *raggi* 10·95, *cumboo* 11·88, *cholum* 11·73; on works 2,288; children 362; camps 1,343; village relief 30,824; crops where water is available in fair condition, in other places beginning to wither; *kar*, *samba*, *raggi*, *cumboo and gingelly* harvested in parts, outturn from ½ to ¾; *raggi* in Chingleput taluk full.
Madras („ 12th)	*Nil*	Rice 7·3, *raggi* 9·97, *cholum* 9·8. *General Remarks.*—General prospects not improving; slight fall in numbers, but prices continue to rise; total number on works 122,016; total number gratuitously relieved 132,651; exports of grain by rail from Madras during the week ending the 9th March 1,405½ tons.
Bombay—(March 13th)		
Sind—		
Kurrachee ...	·10 in Kurrachee; ·06 in Kotri; ·27 in Tháno Bula Khán; ·14 in Jerruck.	River on 11th 10 feet 2 inches, fallen 1 foot 5 inches; freshet in Gáj watering 450 acres.
Hyderabad ...	...	*Rabi* reaping commenced; river unusually high; some canals flowing; weather unseasonably warm.
Upper Sind Frontier ...	...	Weather cloudy and sultry; *rabi* crops on Begári very promising; disease among sheep and goats; public health fair.
Guzerat—		
Ahmedabad ...	...	Cholera in Daskrohi taluka.
Kaira ...	...	Weather getting warm; three cases of cholera in Kapadwanj, one fatal; small-pox in Mátar and Mehmadabad.
Surat ...	...	Two deaths from cholera in the city.
Broach ...	...	Cholera in Broach, 22 cases, 11 fatal; cotton-picking progressing.
Khandesh and Násik—		
Khandesh ...	...	Weather cloudy and warm.
Násik ...	...	No change.
Colába (Mar. 11th)	...	Weather cold; public health good, except in three talukas, where slight fever continues; *rabi* crops healthy.
Konkan—		
Ratnágiri (Mar. 5th)	*Nil*	*Waingani* crops flourishing, *kulith*, *udid*, *pawta* and *kadve* being harvested; two deaths from cholera in Guhagar peta and 21 in Dápoli taluka; fever in some villages of Mandangarh peta and Málwan taluka; cattle disease in Maumangarh peta.
Deccan—		
Poona ...	...	Two deaths from cholera in Mawal.
Ahmednagar ...	...	No change.
Satara ...	...	No change.
Southern Mahratta Country.		
Belgaum ...	...	Reaping of *rabi* continues.
Kaládgi ...	...	*Rabi* reaping nearly over in Bágalkot, continues in other talukas; cotton-picking commenced in Hungund; ague decreasing.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—continued.		
Kattywar and Gaekwar's Territory.		
Rájkot ...	...	Health generally good; small-pox in Nawánagar.
Baroda ...	...	Four cases of cholera and two of small-pox in city; weather hot.
		General Remarks.—Showers continue in Kurrachee; prospects better in Sind; weather warmer generally; no other change from last week reported from Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country Districts.
Bengal—(Mar. 14)		
Chittagong ...	0·92	Weather fine and cool since the rain of the 4th instant; the rain has done some good to the cold-weather crops; ploughing in some places for *pania aus* is going on.
Noakholly ...	1·73	Weather cool; a sharp storm accompanied by rain and hail passed over the station on the 4th instant afternoon; the rain has been good for the cold-weather crops and for ploughing for the early rice; public health is good.
Chittagong Hill Tracts...	0·71	A heavy fall of rain with hail-storm on the night of the 1st instant and a slight fall on the 4th; weather cool and pleasant in the morning; *joom*-cutting still continues; the prospects of tobacco are good.
Hill Tipperah ...	1·09	There were good showers on the 28th February and 4th instant, which have somewhat reduced the temperature; ploughing has begun for the early rice crop.
Backergunge ...	0·18	All is well, save that the price of rice continues very high.
Furreedpore ...	2·35	Heavy rain on the 8th instant, since which the weather has been clear but warm; this rain which was probably general must have been of great service in enabling the ryots to prepare the ground for the next crop.
Dacca ...	0·11	The eastern part of the district has had very fair rain; the rain has kept the temperature down; state and prospect of the crops are favourable; the rain in the eastern parts has been sufficient; there probably was rain in the west also on the 8th instant, but reports are not in.
Mymensingh ...	*Nil*	Change for cold since 27th ultimo, indicating rain to have fallen in the neighbourhood; ploughing is in progress; no crops to report on.
Tipperah ...	1·08 Sub-division 1·74	Weather fair; north wind for a day or two; *boro* rice and the cold-weather crops are in good condition; *moosari* is being reaped, and the other cold-weather crops are ready; nearly all the sugarcane has been cut with a good outturn; the average price of rice is Rs. 2-14 per maund.
24-Pergunnahs ...	0·02	Weather variable, but not seasonable; there is nothing of importance on the ground at present; cholera is prevailing in parts of the district; small-pox is reported from Diamond Harbour, and cattle disease from Satkhira.
Jessore ...	0·04	Weather warm; mornings are generally foggy; there is every prospect of more rain; the recent rain has done much good to the crops on the ground, and all is now ready for spring sowings; prospects are satisfactory; more rain is wanted in the south.
Nuddea ...	0·02	Weather beginning to grow warm; fogs occasionally in the night; very little of the cold-weather crop now remains on the ground; the fogs have done some damage to mango blossoms; the late rain has enabled the cultivators to plough extensively.
Moorshedabad ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; prospects of the crops are favourable; cholera prevails in Dewanserai, Mirzapore, Burwa, Rampore Haut and Bhurutpore police stations.
Pubna ...	0·15	Weather warm during the whole of the week; the harvesting of *mutter, khesari, mosoor* and *mosina* has commenced, a fair outturn is expected; the *rabi* crops also promise a good outturn, but rain is wanted; the gathering of *huldi* is over.
Rajshahye ...	*Nil*	The cutting of the early *rabi* crops has commenced; the transplanting of *boro* rice continues; the lands are being ploughed for *sessamum* and rice sowing; the sowing of jute has commenced.
Bogra ...	*Nil*	Weather growing warm gradually; nothing to report about the crops; the prospects of the mango crops are excellent; the price of rice has risen from 24 to 20 seers the rupee and is tending upwards still; there were a few cases of cholera here and there; in the Badulgachi division there is a great deal of fever.
Dinagepore ...	*Nil*	Weather getting warmer gradually; prospects of the *rabi* crops are good; rice is being sold at a price varying from 16 to 26 seers the rupee.
Rungpore ...	*Nil*	Weather warm and dry; state and prospects of the crops continue favourable; cholera has nearly disappeared; small-pox is still prevailing in some parts of the Bhabánigunj thana; malarious fever is strikingly absent.
Cooch Behar ...	*Nil*	In the early part of the week the weather was cloudy and there was a sharp wind blowing from the east; it has cleared now, and is becoming gradually warm; the prospects of *cheena, kaon* and other crops appear to be good; the cutting of tobacco is going on in all parts of the districts; public health is reported to be generally good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—continued.		
Jalpáiguri ...	*Nil*	Fine clear weather, very cool for the time of year; the cold-weather crops are generally doing well; *sursoo* crop is very good.
Darjeeling ...	0·20	Squally weather, with a little rain; the minor crops are doing well; the land is being prepared for the rice sowings.
Midnapore ...	0·62	Weather somewhat cooler than it was, except on the 9th, it is now cloudy and hot; those crops that still remain on the ground are in good condition.
Howrah ...	0·01	Weather getting hot; the little *boro dhán* on the ground is doing well.
Hooghly ...	0·16	Weather cool in the first part of the week; ploughing is retarded for want of rain; a few cases of small-pox and cholera have been reported from the Chinsurah Municipality; cattle disease is prevalent in thana Pundooah.
Burdwan ...	*Nil*	Sugarcane is being cut and pressed, the outturn is good; wheat and barley are doing well; cholera still lingers in Culna sub-division.
Bankoora ...	*Nil*	Weather pleasant, but warm since 8th instant; sugarcane, cotton, gram, wheat, and barley have all given a good outturn; the growing crops, *viz.*, *boro* rice, tobacco, and indigo promise well.
Beerbhoom ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable, not too warm; nothing new to report on the state and prospects of the crops.
Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	*Nil*	Weather still cool; no change in the state and prospects of the crops since last week's report; there is some small-pox and cholera about, but not so as to cause alarm.
Bhágalpur ...	*Nil*	Nights and mornings are cool; days are warm and bright; prospects of the *rabi* crops are very favourable; no further rise in prices this week; health is good.
Monghyr ...	*Nil*	West wind prevailing; state and prospects of the crops are excellent.
Purneah ...	*Nil*	Weather fair and mild; westerly winds have been prevalent; the outturn of the crops harvested is good; the *rabi* crops generally are of excellent promise; the *bhadoi* sowing has commenced; light rain for this crop is required.
Maldah ...	*Nil*	Weather fair; state and prospects of the crops are satisfactory; cholera has broken out about Manickchuck, where a native doctor has been sent, also with less severity in thana Nawabgunge; in all 28 deaths from cholera were reported during the week.
Durbhunga ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; the *rabi* crop is being harvested; it promises to be on the whole an average crop.
Mozufferpore ...	*Nil*	Season getting warm; the harvesting of the *rabi* crops has commenced here and there in all the three sub-divisions of the district, and a fair outturn is expected, save in the pulses which have suffered somewhat from frost, blight, or insects; a few cases of small-pox are reported from Soorsund in Seetamurhee sub-division, as well as from the Sudder sub-division.
Sarun ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; west wind prevailing; the prospects of the cold-weather crops continue good; *rahur* is fast approaching maturity; wheat, barley, peas, mustard, gram, and *masoor* are still being harvested; people are busy in sowing the spring crops; indigo seed is being put in the ground; the early sowings have germinated; poppy-heads are being tapped; mango is still doing well; new peas and other pulses are coming into the market; prices are stationary; public health is good.
Chumparun ...	*Nil*	Weather nice and cool at night, hot during the day; the prospects of the *rabi* crops are fair throughout the district; towards the south and east of the district (Tetaria and Madhuban) these crops are very promising; the average outturn would be, as reported in the previous week, 10 annas; food-grain market is steady; indigo sowings have commenced; opium prospects are not favourable.
Patna ...	*Nil*	Weather still cold in the mornings and evenings, seasonably warm at midday; the *rabi* crops are being harvested, and the outturn is fairly favourable where caterpillars did not damage them; health is good.
Gya ...	*Nil*	Weather warm and unclouded; maximum thermometer in the shade 93·6°; no change to report in the state and prospects of the crops; prices are about stationary.
Shahabad ...	*Nil*	Weather getting hot and clear; the *rabi* crops are being partially cut; much injury seems to have been caused by insects in various parts of the district; where this has not happened the crops are good; the planting of sugarcane has commenced.
Hazáribágh ...	*Nil*	The temperature is still below the usual average; no change to report about the crops; there is very little now on the ground; export still continues, and prices are rising; general health is good.
Lohardugga ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; the *mohwa* promises well; exportation continues, and prices are still rising; a few cases of small-pox and cholera have been reported from the Palamow sub-division.
Manbhoom ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; mornings are cool; days are getting hot; the *mohwa* crop is the one in which the district is interested chiefly at present; it has blossomed, and prospects are fair; what wheat, gram, and *rahur* there are in the Gobindpur sub-division are reported good.
Singbhoom ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; nothing new to report about the crops; the district is healthy.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—concluded.		
Balasore ...	0·13	Weather fine and dry; the condition of the crops is satisfactory; a few deaths from cholera and small-pox have occurred.
Cuttack ...	*Nil*	Weather fine and hot; the *dalua* crop is progressing well, and is in ear in some places; public health is generally good.
Pooree ...	·07	Weather warm for the season; *sarad* rice, *kulthi* and *mandia* crops are almost harvested; *dalua* rice is suffering from want of rain; common rice is selling generally at a rupee for 11 $\frac{13}{16}$ to 15 $\frac{3}{4}$ seers; export of rice to the Madras Presidency continues; the state of the poor people in the tract between the Chilka and the sea has improved, as they are now geittng employment in salt manufacture; but in that part of the country rice is selling at a rupee for 9 seers and 14 chittacks; public health is good.
		General Remarks.—There has been rain in all the eastern districts except Mymensingh, in some of the other districts of Bengal Proper and in the districts of Balasore and Pooree; it has done good to the growing crops, and has facilitated ploughing operations; but in Pooree rain is still very much wanted for the *dalua* rice; the *rabi* crops are being reaped, and promise to yield a fair outturn except in places in the Patna division, where they have been damaged by blight, frost and insects; prices are generally high, and are still tending upwards where exportation continues; the state of the people in the south of Pooree has improved as reported in the last week.
N. W. P. and Oudh—(Mar. 13th)		
Benares (Mar. 12th)	...	No change; reaping in progress.
Allahabad („ „)	...	Harvest being gathered in; prospects good.
Jhánsi („ 13th)	...	Weather fine; reaping begun; gram in light soils much injured by caterpillars; wheat good; prices falling.
Agra („ 12th)	...	No change; prospects good.
Bareilly ...	...	Weather hot and dry; crops everywhere excellent and ripening fast; markets supplied almost entirely by importation from Punjab and elsewhere; importations now ceasing in view of coming harvest, prices consequently somewhat higher; wheat 11½ and gram 15 seers per rupee.
Meerut („ 13th)	*Nil*	Prices slightly lower; prospect of harvest good.
Kumaun („ 11th)	...	Weather fine; crops flourishing.
Lucknow („ „)	...	Prospects unchanged; prices falling; new grain coming into the market.
Sitapur („ 13th)	*Nil*	Weather fine; prospects good.
Partabgarh („ 9th)	*Nil*	Prospects good.
Fyzabad („ 13th)	*Nil*	Harvesting going on; outturn below average in some parts; grain attacked by insects.
		General Remarks.—Weather continues favourable for harvesting; crops are generally reported to be good, and new grain is already coming into the markets, causing prices to decline somewhat.
Punjab—(Mar. 12th)—		
Delhi ...	*Nil*	Agricultural prospects good; small-pox decreasing.
Hissar ...	*Nil*	Crops progressing favourably, but in Sirsa district they have been slightly affected by blight and insects; rain wanted; fodder still scarce.
Umballa, Jullundur	*Nil*	Health and crops good.
Amritsar ...	*Nil*	Crops flourishing; health good; prices of food-grains have fallen slightly.
Lahore, Ráwalpindi, Mooltan	*Nil*	Agricultural prospects and health good.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	...	Public health and harvest prospects good, except gram crop; indications of rain.
Pesháwar ...	*Nil*	Harvest prospects much improved; prices of wheat and barley have fallen.
		General Remarks.—Agricultural prospects throughout the province good.
Central Provinces—(Mar. 13th).		
Upper Godávari (Mar. 9th)	...	Clear and hot; *rabi* cutting complete; threshing continues; outturn average; small-pox prevailing; prices rising.
Sambalpur ...	...	Mornings cool, days hot; health good; prices steady.
Bilaspur ...	...	Mornings cool, days hot; *rabi* cutting and threshing continue; wheat and grain injured in places; fever prevalent; prices rising owing to exports to Jubbulpore.
Raipur ...	...	Days hot, nights cool; *rabi* cutting almost completed; threshing continues; cattle disease prevalent; prices rising.
Bilaghát ...	...	Hot; *rabi* cutting and threshing continue; outturn much below average; measles prevalent; prices rising.
Chhindwára ...	...	Clear and warm; *rabi* threshing continues; outturn unfavourable; fever prevalent; prices rising.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Central Prov.—contd.		
Chánda (Mar. 10th)	...	Clear and hot; threshing of *rabi* continues; cattle disease slightly prevalent; prices rising.
Betúl („ 11th)	...	Days warm, nights cool; *rabi* threshing continues; outturn scarcely exceed quantity of seed sown; fever and cattle disease prevalent; cholera appeared in Chicholi circle; prices stationary.
Bhandára („ 12th)	...	*Rabi* cutting and threshing progressing; outturn below averge; fever and small-pox continue; prices rising.
Nágpur („ 13th)	...	Clear and cool mornings; *rabi* threshing continues; outturn below average; small-pox prevalent; prices rising.
Wardha ...	...	Clear; *rabi* threshing continues; outturn below average; small-pox prevalent; prices rising.
Nimár ...	...	Unusually hot; *rabi* threshing continues; outturn poor; small-pox prevalent; prices rising.
Hoshangabad ...	...	Warm; harvest continues; small-pox prevalent.
Narsinghpur ...	...	*Rabi* harvest nearly completed; yield four annas below average; health good; prices rising.
Jubbulpore ...	...	Clear; *rabi* harvest progressing; health good; prices high and rising still.
Saugor ...	...	Hot during the day; *rabi* harvest progressing; prices stationary.
Seoni ...	...	*Rabi* threshing continues; outturn poor; prices high.
Damoh ...	...	*Rabi* harvest continues; prices stationary.
Mandla ...	...	Days hot, nights cool; wheat injured by blight; health good; prices stationary.
		General Remarks.—Clear with cool mornings and days hot; *rabi* cutting and threshing progressing; outturn of crops threshed below average everywhere, owing to injury to crops caused by blight and insects; prices high and still rising owing to exports towards Bombay and the North-Western Provinces.
British Burma—(March 13th.)		
Arrakan Division ...	...	Public health good; paddy crops have all been reaped.
Pegu Division.		
Rangoon ...	...	Public health good; harvesting over; price of paddy in district Rs. 95 to 98 per 100 baskets, in town Rs. 100 to 103.
Thonkwa ...	...	Health generally good.
Bassein ...	...	General health good.
Henzada ...	...	Twelve deaths from cholera in Okpho township.
Prome ...	...	Three deaths from cholera in Mahathaman, otherwise public health good.
Thayetmyo ..	...	Public health good.
Tenasserim Division ...	...	Small-pox prevalent in Moulmein and Amherst districts.
Assam—		
Gauháti (March 13th)	*Nil*	Weather unusually hot for season; at present cloudy and threatening rain; the sowing of *aus* still in progress.
Sylhet („ „)	·76	State and prospects good; tea plucking commencing.
Mysore and Coorg—(March 13th)	...	Crops generally in good condition except under a few tanks where water is failing; prospects and prices unchanged; for week ending 2nd,— on Civil Relief works 8,818, on Professional Department works 1,984 (*sic* in telegram) and gratuitously relieved 3,721.
Hyderabad Assigned Districts—		
Amráoti (March 13th)	...	*Rabi* crops partially failed in Básim.
Central India—(Mar. 12th).		
Indore ...		
Gwalior ...	*Nil*	Crops in Gwalior and Northern Districts blighted; distress there increasing; water scarce throughout Malwa.
Rutlam ...		
Neemuch ...		
Rajputana—		
Jhallawar (Mar. 7th)	...	Weather warm; small-pox decreasing.
Jeypore („ 13th)	*Nil*	Crops progressing favourably; public health good.
Ajmere („ „)	*Nil*	Heat great; prospects unaltered.
Tonk and Harowtee. („ 11th)	*Nil*	Health and prospects good; cattle dying.
Ulwur („ 13th)	...	No change; prices steady.

ERRATUM.—On page 240 of the Supplement to the *Gazette of India* of the 9th instant, opposite Rangoon for "27 in town" read "97 in town."

G. H. M. BATTEN,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

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OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 2nd half of February 1878.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowari, *Holcus sorgum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowari, *Holcus sorgum*. Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowari, *Holcus sorgum*. Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	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 1877.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Madras.	Ganjam	11 8	11 5	11 8	...	...	...	8 1	8 1	12 1	9 0	9 0	16 3	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Vizagapatam	12 0	12 0	14 0	...	...	...	6 2	6 7	9 0	6 8	7 9	10 2	13 0	13 0	17 3	13 9	13 9	18 8
	Godavery	9 0	9 0	11 7	...	...	...	6 9	7 7	8 9	8 0	8 8	10 2	12 2	11 8	15 4	...	...	14 8
	Kistna	6 4	6 4	10 3	...	...	...	6 5	7 0	9 2	6 9	7 3	9 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nellore	5 4	5 8	6 3	...	...	...	5 9	5 9	7 4	7 5	7 0	8 0	...	...	9 6	10 4	10 ...	...
	Cuddapah	10 3	11 0	6 6	...	...	...	4 5	5 4	6 6	8 3	8 3	7 9	11 8	11 8	9 5	12 3	11 6	8 7
	Bellary	10 1	10 6	8 6	...	...	...	5 6	5 3	7 5	6 7	6 5	8 1	11 3	11 3	8 5	9 9	10 3	9 9
	Kurnool	4 1	4 1	6 9	...	...	...	4 6	5 0	6 4	5 7	6 1	6 8	12 3	12 0	8 6	11 2	10 9	7 8
	Madras	8 1	8 1	8 4	...	...	...	7 2	6 9	7 1	8 1	8 0	9 1	9 8	11 2	11 9	7 7	9 9	10 6
	Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 1	9 1	9 4	...	...	10 1	...	...	...
	North Arcot	9 3	9 3	6 8	...	...	...	6 9	6 9	7 5	8 5	8 5	7 9	10 0	10 0	9 1	9 1	9 1	8 2
	South Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 7	9 1	8 3	10 1	10 5	9 2	15 1	15 1	...	13 1	13 1	9 2
	Tanjore	4 4	5 1	4 8	...	...	...	10 0	10 8	7 9	...	10 0	9 2	15 1	15 1	11 1	13 8	14 5	10 1
	Trichinopoly	5 6	5 9	6 6	...	...	...	10 1	10 1	7 9	10 1	10 5	8 0	...	...	...	15 2	17 8	10 3
	Madura	4 7	4 3	4 1	...	...	...	8 8	9 7	7 6	9 5	10 6	8 4	...	10 5	...	17 6	20 6	10 3
	Tinnevelly	4 6	4 6	6 6	...	...	...	9 0	7 5	7 5	9 1	9 8	7 9	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Coimbatore	4 9	4 9	8 2	...	...	...	7 6	8 1	7 2	8 6	9 0	7 7	13 9	13 9	11 3	19 1	19 1	11 1
	Nilgiris	7 1	6 4	5 7	...	...	...	7 2	7 2	7 2	8 0	7 2	7 6	9 2	9 2	1 0	...	7 7	9 8
	Salem	4 4	4 4	5 6	...	...	...	8 6	7 9	6 6	9 1	8 5	7 5	10 6	10 3	9 2	10 1	10 1	8 0
	South Canara	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Malabar	7 9	7 2	10 1	...	...	...	9 7	9 7	9 7	10 7	10 7	10 1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay.	Bombay	6 4	6 10	9 12	15 7	15 7	16 0	5 2	5 2	6 15	7 4	7 4	10 7	9 1	8 9	13 12	8 9	8 15	13 0
	Ahmedabad	7 8	7 0	13 0	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	7 12	6 8	6 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	19 0	9 0	9 0	14 0
	Kaira	7 10	7 4	10 0	...	...	20 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	7 7	7 7	10 0	9 6	9 2	16 0	8 10	8 10	13 5
	Surat	7 11	7 11	11 6	6 2	6 2	13 6	4 9	4 9	7 0	6 2	6 2	7 14	9 10	9 14	12 5	8 3	8 3	12 5
	Broach	8 6½	8 6½	12 5	...	...	...	6 2½	6 2½	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	9 6½	9 6½	16 0	8 0	8 0	13 5½
	Tanna	7 6	7 6	9 6	8 6	8 6	12 6	6 0	6 0	8 3	6 14	6 14	10 4	8 8	8 8	8 11	5 8	5 8	10 9
	Kolába (Alibág)	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	5 12	5 12	7 0	7 9	7 9	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandesh (Dhulia)	9 0	9 0	12 14	...	...	...	5 7	5 7	8 2	7 11	7 11	10 9	12 0	13 1	15 0	10 11	11 6	13 5½
	Násik	8 9	8 9	12 14	...	...	...	5 15	5 15	6 15	7 5	7 7	10 6	11 3	12 8	15 6	8 7	9 14	12 11
	Ahmednagar	7 4	8 7	11 8	...	...	...	6 4	6 12	7 3	6 13	7 6	8 5	10 5	12 6	11 11	9 13	12 0	11 11
	Poona	6 10	6 10	9 12	...	...	...	6 2	6 2	7 6	7 6	7 6	8 9	9 13	9 13	11 15	8 1	9 8	11 8
	Sholápur	7 0	7 11	19 15	...	...	...	6 14	6 11	13 5	7 12	7 10	13 14	10 11	10 8	28 1	11 0	11 1	25 12
	Kaládgi	6 12	5 13	7 1	...	...	...	6 0	7 9	6 6	7 6	7 13	7 0	15 0	15 9	8 3	15 0	15 11	...
	Satara	6 11	7 0	9 6	...	...	...	6 13	6 13	8 3	7 14	8 4	9 5	10 10	12 10	11 15	11 10	12 10	10 6
	Belgaum	8 0	8 0	9 2	...	...	...	8 7	8 8	7 12	8 15	9 0	8 8	13 5	14 14	10 0	14 1	15 0	10 8
	Dharwar	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ratnágiri	7 2	7 2	9 1	...	...	...	5 12	5 12	7 14	7 14	7 14	10 1	11 4	11 4	11 4	8 4	7 13	11 11
	Kanara (Karwar)	8 0	8 0	11 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	8 0	10 0	10 8	11 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	...	...	11 0
	Panch Máháls (Godhra)	7 4	7 4	9 0	...	...	...	5 11	5 11	9 0	6 2	6 2	11 0	9 6	9 6	30 0	7 4	7 4	14 8
	Aden	7 0	7 0	7 0	...	...	...	5 1	5 1	7 0	5 9	5 9	7 7	12 7	12 7	12 7	9 5	9 5	12 7
	Asirgarh	9 11	10 3	12 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 6	11 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 7	13 12	17 0	12 0	12 0	16 0
	Baroda	7 9	8 2	9 11	10 4½	10 4½	14 10	5 0	5 2½	8 7	6 14	6 11½	10 11	8 11	9 4½	17 3	7 7	7 18	13 10
	Disa	7 4	7 4	13 10	...	...	...	4 6	4 6	6 8	5 0	5 0	9 0	9 8	8 9	0 22	8 8	18 8	8 22
	Nimach	12 4	12 12½	15 0	13 0	13 0	21 8	...	...	...	4 5	4 2	9 0	16 0½	16 2	22 0	12 0	12 6	16 0
	Nasirabad	10 15	11 7	21 9	12 8½	12 13½	35 1	6 0	6 0	8 0	7 0	7 0	10 0	12 0	12 2	37 11	11 0	11 0	24 0
	Rájkot	7 0	7 0	13 0	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	6 0	6 8	6 8	9 0	8 0	8 4	21 4	7 0	7 0	...
	Upper Sind Frontier	10 2	9 8	...	11 8	10 12	...	7 0	7 8	...	8 8	8 8	...	11 8	11 0	...	...	12 0	...
	Karachi	10 0	9 15	12 8	14 8	14 0	20 0	7 0	6 8	8 0	8 8	9 0	10 0	10 0	12 4	30 0	8 8	8 12	16 0
	Haidarabad	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shikarpur	9 14	9 4	17 0	11 0	11 0	20 8	16 12	7 0	9 0	9 c	9 0	15 0	10 0	10 0	30 0	11 0	10 0	26 0
	Thar and Parkar	8 4½	7 12	13 13½	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	6 8	6 11½	8 4	8 8	8 5½	30 0	8 5½	8 6½	26 0
	Western Districts.																		
	Burdwan	16 0a	11 12	12 8	26 0	25 0	28 0	14 4	13 14	20 0	15 0	14 2	21 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bancoorah	12 8b	13 4	14 0	22 0	22 0	20 0	12 8	15 0	25 0	17 8	17 8	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Beerbhoom	11 0c	11 0	15 0	20 0	20 0	...	12 0	12 0	18 0	15 0	13 8	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Midnapore	12 0	12 0	17 0	...	...	...	15 0	13 0	20 0	17 0	17 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hooghly	12 8d	12 8	15 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 0 to 11 8	13 0	13 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Howrah	12 4	13 8	14 0	...	...	...	8 0	11 0	14 0	13 0	14 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Central Districts.																		
	Calcutta	11 12	12 4	13 0	16 0	16 0	25 0	7 0	7 0	9 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	13 5	12 0	25 0	...	...	...
	24-Pergunnahs	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 8	...	8 0	12 4	12 0	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nuddea	12 5	12 5	15 4	...	30 8	...	12 5	11 7	13 4	12 13	12 5	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jessore	11 12	11 8	...	...	...	...	11 12	11 8	15 0	15 0	14 8	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Moorshedabad	16 0	14 8	18 13	26 0	25 0	35 0	13 0 to 14 0	20 0 to 13 0	18 0	14 8 to 15 0	to 15 0	30 0 to 21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...

Provinces.	Districts.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coratoo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum miliaceum*, &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
Madras.	Ganjam	12 4	14 6	23 4	20 0	18 6	20 0	269 7	388 8	10 3	10 3	13 8	Ganjam	Madras.	
	Vizagapatam	11 6	12 6	18 2	14 0	15 2	19 9	136 1	136 1	136 1	11 7	11 7	14 0	Vizagapatam		
	Godavery	12 3	12 7	16 4	12 6	12 6	15 7	162 3	162 3	243 0	12 5	12 5	17 7	Godavery		
	Kistna	11 8	11 8	14 0	12 0	13 7	13 7	129 3	129 3	129 3	12 8	12 8	17 5	Kistna		
	Nellore	10 9	10 5	10 0	12 7	14 2	10 5	103 0	109 8	129 6	13 8	13 9	17 0	Nellore		
	Cuddapah	13 5	13 5	10 5	10 3	12 9	8 6	291 6	291 6	291 6	13 5	13 5	17 1	Cuddapah		
	Bellary	10 7	10 7	10 2	11 2	12 3	11 2	97 2	97 2	97 2	13 1	13 1	16 1	Bellary		
	Kurnool	13 2	14 2	9 0	13 1	12 7	8 2	192 3	194 4	194 4	11 3	11 3	14 8	Kurnool		
	Madras	10 1	10 5	11 0	10 8	11 0	11 4	88 1	85 0	97 6	12 0	12 0	19 0	Madras		
	Chingleput	9 6	10 3	11 3	12 5	10 9	10 9	97 2	97 2	145 8	12 4	12 4	19 0	Chingleput		
	North Arcot	9 4	9 4	9 4	12 2	12 2	8 9	186 6	186 6	187 1	11 3	11 3	16 4	North Arcot		
	South Arcot	12 3	12 7	9 9	14 6	11 4	11 9	233 3	233 3	231 8	14 4	14 4	19 8	South Arcot		
	Tanjore	14 3	15 1	10 6	12 7	12 2	11 4	194 4	194 4	194 4	12 4	12 0	17 0	Tanjore		
	Trichinopoly	11 9	11 9	10 8	13 9	14 6	11 2	145 8	145 8	157 9	11 3	11 3	16 2	Trichinopoly		
	Madura	14 7	15 5	10 5	13 8	12 5	12 9	106 9	102 1	111 8	13 1	14 0	20 6	Madura		
	Tinnevelly	...	...	...	10 9	10 9	12 5	66 6	66 6	66 6	13 9	13 9	15 5	Tinnevelly		
	Coimbatore	13 1	13 1	9 8	15 2	17 1	11 4	131 2	131 2	145 8	10 7	10 7	12 7	Coimbatore		
	Nilgiris	8 6	8 6	8 6	10 0	10 0	10 0	121 5	121 5	121 5	8 3	7 4	11 0	Nilgiris		
	Salem	11 5	12 0	9 0	12 9	12 9	9 1	151 6	151 6	151 6	11 9	11 9	14 6	Salem		
	South Canara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			South Canara		
	Malabar	10 2	11 7	11 7	14 3	15 1	12 6	121 5	121 5	121 5	10 8	10 8	14 4	Malabar		
Bombay.	Bombay	9 13	10 2	11 9	11 2	11 12	13 13	68 4	68 4	68 4	11 0	11 0	14 2	Bombay	Bombay.	
	Ahmedabad	...	...	...	9 8	...	17 10	80 0	80 0	80 0	13 8	13 8	18 0	Ahmedabad		
	Kaira	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	17 12	80 0	80 0	80 0	17 5	13 5	17 5	Kaira		
	Surat	...	...	...	8 3	8 3	13 6	92 7	92 7	86 8	12 5	12 5	14 13	Surat		
	Broach	...	...	...	8 6½	9 6½	13 5½	106 0	106 0	106 0	13 5½	13 5½	16 0	Broach		
	Tanna	8 15	8 15	11 5	10 4	10 4	10 15	80 0	80 0	80 0	10 15	10 15	14 0	Tanna		
	Kolába (Alibág)	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 0	120 0	120 0	180 0	10 0	10 0	15 0	Kolába (Alibág)		
	Khandesh (Dhulia)	...	...	...	10 12	11 3	14 6	112 0	112 0	112 0	11 13	11 13	14 4	Khandesh (Dhulia)		
	Násik	12 1	12 10	15 8	9 14	11 6	14 13	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 6	11 6	15 9	Násik		
	Ahmednagar	...	...	...	7 10	9 15½	12 6	80 0	80 0	106 10½	10 1	11 6	14 4	Ahmednagar		
	Poona	...	...	...	8 1	9 3	12 10	55 0	55 0	76 0	10 0	10 0	15 0	Poona		
	Sholápur	...	...	...	9 2	9 0	24 3	75 8	75 8	98 0	12 0	12 0	14 14	Sholápur		
	Kaládgi	...	...	...	9 0	8 1	8 11	110 0	106 0	160 0	12 0	9 7	12 13	Kaládgi		
	Satara	...	...	12 1	9 2	9 12	10 6	145 10	145 10	167 3	11 10	11 10	16 0	Satara		
	Belgaum	15 6	16 5	11 11	10 3	10 11	9 11	150 0	150 0	175 0	13 0	12 8	17 8	Belgaum		
	Dharwar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return			Dharwar		
	Ratnágiri	13 13	13 0	13 10	9 2	10 4	12 5	9 Bdls.	9 Bdls.	12 Bdls.	13 1	13 1	18 5	Ratnágiri		
	Kanara (Karwar)	14 0	14 0	13 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	213 0	213 0	213 0	10 11	10 12	13 0	Kanara (Karwar)		
	Panch Máháls (Godhra)	10 0	10 0	30 0	8 14	8 14	19 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	11 7	11 7	14 0	Panch Máháls (Godhra)		
	Aden	...	...	...	9 5	9 5	9 5	65 5	65 5	65 5	32 0	32 0	32 0	Aden		
	Asirgarh	...	...	...	11 7	12 6	16 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0	13 0	Asirgarh		
	Baroda	...	...	...	7 11	8 2	16 10	91 8	91 7	90 0	12 0	12 9	15 12	Baroda		
	Disa	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	20 8	137 8	137 8	150 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	Disa		
	Nimach	...	...	...	11 2½	11 2	20 8	140 0	120 0	140 0	15 0	14 0	25 0	Nimach		
	Nasirabad	...	...	...	12 9½	13 5½	38 8½	100 0	100 0	100 0	38 0	39 11½	50 0	Nasirabad		
	Rájkot	...	...	...	9 8	9 4	18 0	40 0	40 0	60 0	57 0	50 0	64 0	Rájkot		
	Upper Sind Frontier	...	...	...	11 0	10 8	...	120 0	120 0	...	16 0	16 0	...	Upper Sind Frontier		
	Karachi	6 0	...	9 0	11 8	12 8	17 0	160 0	100 0	114 0	15 0	16 0	40 0	Karachi		
	Haidarabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Haidarabad		
	Shikarpur	...	25 0	25 0	11 0	10 0	23 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	16 0	14 0	22 0	Shikarpur		
	Thar and Parkar	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	106 12	106 12	16 0	16 0	24 0	Thar and Parkar		
	Western Districts.															
	Burdwan	...	...	...	16 0	15 8	19 8	120 0	120 0	160 0	8 14	9 0	9 12	Burdwan	Bengal.	
	Bancoorah	...	...	...	13 0	13 4	17 0	440 0	440 0	440 0	8 8	8 8	8 12	Bancoorah		
	Beerbhoom	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	12 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Beerbhoom		
	Midnapore	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	17 0	180 0	180 0	260 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Midnapore		
	Hooghly	...	...	...	14 8 to 15 0	14 8 to 15 0	to 17 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Hooghly		
	Howrah	...	...	...	12 12	15 0	19 0	80 0	100 0	120 0	9 8	9 8	10 0	Howrah		
	Central Districts.															
	Calcutta	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	19 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Calcutta		
	24-Pergunnahs	...	...	...	18 4	12 8	17 8	90 0	90 0	91 0	9 0	9 0	8 12	24-Pergunnahs		
	Nuddea	...	...	...	17 4	17 4	24 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	8 14	8 14	9 2½	Nuddea		
	Jessore	...	...	...	16 8	16 0	20 0	110 0	110 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Jessore		
	Moorshedabad	...	...	...	20 0 to 20 12	20 0 to 20 12	22 13	120 0	120 0	1200	8 0 to 9 0	7 0 to 9 0	7 0 to 9 0	Moorshedabad		

a In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 10 to 16-4 seers, barley (at Culna) 30 seers, best rice 12 to 15-7 seers, common rice 14 to 16-5 seers, and gram 13-12 to 20 seers.
b In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 14 to 16 seers, barley 30 to 35 seers, best rice 16 to 18 seers, common rice 20 seers, maize or Indian-corn 30 to 39 seers, and gram 15 to 16 seers.
c In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 12 to 17 seers, best rice 13-4 to 17 seers, common rice 14-4 to 18 seers, and gram 13 to 21 seers.
d In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 12 to 13-4 seers, barley 22 to 32 seers, best rice 7 to 12-4 seers, common rice 13 to 14 seers, and gram 13-8 to 18 seers.
e In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat (at Kidderpore) 9-4 seers, barley at (Kidderpore) 16 seers, best rice 6-8 to 7 seers, common rice 11 to 16 seers, and gram 13 to 13-4 seers.
f In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 9 to 13-5 seers, best rice 10 to 13 seers, common rice 13 to 15-4 seers, and gram 11-4 to 16-4 seers.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout t

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

PROVINCES.	DISTRICTS.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorgaum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorgaum.* Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorgaum.* Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	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 1877.
	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 ...	12 0*g*	12 0	11 0	23 0	11 8	16 0	14 8	16 12	21 0	18 8	19 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rajshahye ...	12 0*h*	15 0	13 8	37 8	37 8	...	12 12	9 0 to 14 0	18 0 to 18 12	13 8 to 15 0	15 0 to 16 0	21 0 to 24 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rungpore ...	15 0*i*	15 0	22 8	...	...	...	11 15	12 12	15 0	18 0	22 8	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bogra ...	12 0	9 12	15 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	20 0	16 8	19 2	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pubna ...	13 0*j*	13 4	18 12	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Darjeeling ...	8 0*k*	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	10 0	5 0	11 0	11 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jalpáiguri ...	10 0*l*	10 0	8 0	...	...	...	12 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Eastern Districts.																		
	Dacca ...	13 1*m*	12 4	13 5	32 0	32 0	53 0	11 12	12 4	17 10	14 8	15 3	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Furreedpore ...	15 0*n*	15 0	22 0	...	...	30 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	14 0	14 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Backergunge ...	... *o*	...	...	....	...	...	11 0	11 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mymensingh ...	10 0*p*	10 0	14 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 8	20 0	14 8	15 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tipperah ...	10 0	10 8	11 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 8	14 0	14 0	15 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chittagong ...	8 0*q*	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	7 0	8 0	9 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Noakhally ...	...*r*	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	9 0	10 0	12 0	13 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 6	11 10	11 6	13 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hill Tipperah ...	8 5	8 0	11 0	...	...	...	12 0	14 0	16 5	13 0	17 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Behar.																		
	Patna ...	16 0	15 0	22 0	21 0	20 0	24 0	10 8	10 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	22 0	...	...	30 0	...	...	...
	Gya ...	16 0*s*	15 0	16 0	22 0	21 0	28 0	9 0	9 0	13 0	13 0*	13 8	22 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shahabad ...	13 8*t* to 14 0	13 0 to 14 0	16 0 to 17 0	19 0	18 8	28 0	11 0 to 12 0	11 0 to 1 0	17 8 to 18 0	13 8	13 0	19 0	18 0	17 0	25 0 to 26 0	...	...	...
	Durbhunga ...	14 12*u*	14 4	15 4	22 0	22 0	26 8	11 0	11 8	16 8	14 4	14 4	20 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mozufferpore ...	13 0*v*	13 0	15 0	...	...	32 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	12 0	13 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sarun ...	12 4	12 0	16 0	19 0	18 8	30 0	7 12	7 12	11 0	11 12	11 12	18 0	17 0	16 8	30 0	...	...	...
	Champarun ...	14 0*w*	14 0	14 0	21 0	21 0	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	12 0	12 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Monghyr ...	13 11	14 7	15 7	14 7	18 9	32 5	10 5	8 4	12 6	12 6	12 6	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bhaugulpore ...	13 4*x*	13 4	16 5	23 0	20 3	16 5	11 6	11 6	18 15	13 6	13 14	21 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Purneah ...	14 0*y* to 18 0	14 0 to 18 0	13 0 to 14 0	...	...	...	14 0 to 15 0	14 0 to 15 0	23 0	16 0 to 17 0	17 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Maldah ...	14 4	14 4	14 8	35 0	32 0	40 0	16 0	16 0	22 8	17 0	18 8	26 0	...	...	...	17 0	...	30 0
	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	9 0*z*	9 0	18 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	18 0	13 0	13 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	40 0
	Orissa.																		
	Cuttack ...	10 8	8 2	17 1	...	...	...	9 3	9 3	13 2	13 2†	13 2	18 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pooree ...	10 8	10 8	15 12	...	...	...	8 8	9 3	14 7	11 13	14 7	17 1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Balasore ...	11 0	14 0	15 0	...	...	...	10 8	14 0	15 0	14 0	16 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chota Nagpore—South-Western Frontier Agency.																		
	Hazáribágh ...	12 8*a1*	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	13 0	13 8	13 8	21 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lohardugga ...	10 0*a2*	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	...	13 0	13 0	24 0	15 0	16 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Singbhoom ...	16 0	16 0	24 0	36 0	36 0	32 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	22 0	22 0	40 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Maunbhoom ...	11 0*a3*	11 0	14 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	14 0	14 0	18 0	17 8	17 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sylhet ...	8 0	8 0	16 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	17 8	18 8	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cachar ...	11 2	10 10	11 6	16 0	12 4	14 8	13 5	14 8	20 0	15 4	16 0	22 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Goálpára ...	13 0	13 0	25 0	...	...	...	12 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gáro Hills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kámrúp ...	12 0	12 0	18 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Darrang ...	6 12	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	11 8	11 8	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nowgong ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sibsagar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	7 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lakhimpur ...	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	5 12	5 12	6 9	11 0	11 0	11 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khási & Jaintiá Hills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	8 0	10 0	8 0	9 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nága Hills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	4 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dehra Dún ...	11 8	11 0	21 8	13 8	13 8	23 0	7 0	7 0	14 8	7 8	7 8	16 0	13 12	13 12	24 0	11 0	11 0	27 0
	Saháranpur ...	12 14	12 14	24 13	16 0	16 0	32 5	6 6	6 6	12 15	8 8	8 8	17 4	12 14	12 14	24 32	11 0	11 0	30 3
	Muzaffarnagar ...	14 4	13 4	25 13	16 8	15 6	35 3	5 8	6 9	6 9	7 12	8 13	17 10	15 6	15 6	35 8	13 4	11 0	26 6
	Meerut ...	14 4	12 4	24 8	17 0	15 8	38 8	5 12	6 8	9 8	8 0	8 0	17 0	13 8	13 8	32 0	11 8	11 0	27 0
	Bulandshahr ...	13 8	12 4	26 0	17 0	15 0	41 0	6 0	6 0	8 0	9 8	9 8	16 0	14 0	14 0	28 0	11 0	11 0	35 0
	Aligarh ...	13 0	12 4	27 0	16 0	15 0	38 0	6 0	6 0	9 0	9 0	9 8	18 0	15 0	14 8	36 0	11 0	11 0	31 0
	Kumaun ...	9 8	10 0	13 12	11 0	11 0	17 0	7 0	7 0	10 0	8 8	9 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Common rice went as high as 11 seers for the rupee.
† In the interior the price of common rice ranged from 18-6 to 21 seers.
g In Roygunge the prices are :—Wheat 13-8 seers, best rice 16 seers, common rice 17-8 seers, and gram 20 seers.
h In Natore the prices are :—Wheat 15 seers, best rice 10-8 seers, common rice 15-12 seers, and gram 15 seers.
i In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 16 to 20 seers, best rice 15 to 16 seers, common rice 18 to 20 seers, and gram 9 to 15 seers.
j In Serajgunge the prices are :—Wheat 10-8 seers, best rice 8 seers, common rice 13 seers, and gram 12 seers.
k In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 8 seers, best rice 6-8 to 10 seers, common rice 12 to 13 seers, lesser millets (at Kurseong) 16 seers, maize or Indian-corn (at Kurseong) 16 seers, and gram 8 to 12 seers.
l In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 10 seers, best rice 6 to 13 seers, common rice 10 to 17 seers, and gram 10 to 11 seers.
m In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat (at Jaffergunge) 16 seers, barley (at Jaffergunge) 18 seers, best rice 10 to 14 seers, common rice 13 to 16 seers, and gram 13-8 to 18 seers.
n In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat (at Goalundo) 13 seers, barley (at Goalundo) 20 seers, best rice 10 to 12-8 seers, common rice 12 to 16 seers, and gram 12 to 14 seers.
o In the interior the prices range as follow :—Best rice 11 to 12 seers, common rice 12 to 14 seers, and gram (at Peronspore) 12 seers.
p In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 10 to 14 seers, best rice 7 to 14 seers, common rice 12-5 to 16 seers and gram 8 to 18 seers.
q In the interior the prices range as follow :—Best rice 8 to 11 seers, and common rice 12 to 14 seers.
r In the interior the prices range as follow :—Best rice 9 to 14 seers, and common rice 13 to 15 seers.

India for the 2nd half of February 1878—continued.

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Naglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Naglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Naglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	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.		
...	...	...	14 8	14 0	13 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	8 0	8 0	8 4	Dinagepore ...		
...	...	...	17 8	17 8	15 0 to 16 8	240 0	240 0	320 0	8 10	8 10	9 0	Rajshahye ...		
...	...	...	15 0	12 12	8 4	107 0	107 0	107 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Rungpore ...		
...	...	...	12 0	12 0	13 8	67 8	67 8	67 8	8 4	8 4	8 4	Bograh ...		
...	...	...	13 0 to 18 12	13 0 to 18 12	14 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 8	8 8	9 0	Pubna ...		
9 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	160 0	160 0	200 0	4 8	5 0	4 8	Darjeeling ...		
...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	64 0	80 0	160 0	7 5	7 2	7 2	Jalpaiguri ...		
												Eastern Districts.		
...	...	...	15 3	14 8	16 0	80 0	80 0	97 0	8 14	9 0	8 14	Dacca ...		
...	...	...	14 0	14 0	16 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	Furreedpore ...		
...	...	...	13 0	13 0	16 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Backergunge ...		
...	...	...	12 8	12 8	14 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 10	Mymensingh ...		
...	...	...	12 0	12 8	13 0	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	8 12	Tipperah ...		
...	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	7 0	6 8	8 8	Chittagong ...		
...	...	...	10 0	10 0	13 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Noakhally ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	320 0	320 0	200 0	6 6	6 6	6 10	Chittagong Hill Tracts ...		
...	...	...	10 0	10 0	14 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Hill Tipperah ...		
												Behar.		
...	...	...	21 0	18 0	24 0	150 0	150 0	140 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Patna ...		
...	17 0	...	18 0	17 8	20 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Gya ...		
18 0	17 8	25 0	16 8	17 8	22 0	160 0	160 0	180 0	9 0	9 0	8 12	Shahabad ...		
20 0	20 12	33 0	15 4	15 4	18 12	187 0	187 0	176 0	8 0	8 0	8 12	Durbhunga ...		
...	...	...	14 0	15 0	16 0	140 0	160 0	140 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	Mozufferpore ...		
20 0	18 0	30 0	16 0	16 0	22 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Sarun ...		
...	...	35 0	17 0	17 0	21 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 0	7 0	Champarun ...		
...	...	...	16 8	16 8	21 0	126 0	126 0	126 0	8 4	8 4	8 4	Monghyr ...		
...	...	...	17 0	17 11	18 15	151 9	151 9	157 12	8 13	8 3	8 13	Bhaugulpore ...		
...	...	...	13 0 to 15 0	14 0 to 16 0	16 0	160 0	160 0,	160 0	8 0	6 0	8 0	Purneah ...		
...	...	...	16 0	17 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	130 0	8 8	9 0	8 4	Maldah ...		
...	...	...	13 0	14 0	18 0	...	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Sonthal Pergunnahs‡ ...		
												Orissa.		
10 8	17 1	21 0	17 1	18 6	17 1	200 0	200 0	200 0	11 0	11 0	13 0	Cuttack ...		
...	...	...	15 12	15 12	18 6	105 0	105 0	113 0	10 8	10 8	13 2	Pooree ...		
...	...	...	10 0	13 0	11 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 8	8 7	9 5	Balasore ...		
												Chota Nagpore—South-Western Frontier Agency.		
18 0	...	36 0	16 0	16 8	16 0	240 0	240 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Hazáribágh ...		
30 0	30 0	44 0	16 0	14 0	12 0	160 0	160 0	180 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	Lohardugga ...		
...	...	...	20 0	20 0	24 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	6 8	6 8	6 9	Singbhoom ...		
64 0	64 0	64 0	14 0	15 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Maunbhoom ...		
...	...	...	14 12	14 12	16 0	108 0	108 0	107 0	10 4	10 4	8 10	Sylhet ...	ASSAM.	
...	...	...	11 6	15 4	13 5	80 0	80 0	80 0	8 6	8 3	8 10	Cachar ...		
...	...	...	10 0	10 0	14 0	140 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	Goálpára ...		
...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	5 5	5 5	5 5	Gáro Hills ...		
...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	60 0	200 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Kámrúp ...		
...	...	...	6 5	6 5	6 15	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 0	6 8	6 8	Darrang ...		
...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Nowgong ...		
...	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	Sibsagar ...		
...	...	...	7 8	7 8	7 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	Lakhimpur ...		
...	...	...	7 0	7 0	10 0	100 0	120 0	80 0	5 5	5 5	5 5	Khási & Jaintiá Hills ...		
...	...	...	4 0	4 0	4 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	Nága Hills ...		
...	...	...	13 8	12 8	30 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 8	Dehra Dún ...	N.-W. PROVINCES.	
...	...	...	14 15	14 15	33 6	172 0	172 0	129 0	9 0	9 0	8 4	Saháranpur ...		
...	...	...	16 8	14 10	34 10	176 0	176 0	132 0	...	...	...	Muzaffarnagar ...		
...	...	...	16 0	14 8	38 0	115 0	115 0	105 0	9 8	9 8	9 0	Meerut ...		
...	...	...	15 0	13 4	42 0	160 0	160 0	140 0	9 12	9 12	9 12	Bulandshahr ...		
...	...	...	13 0	13 8	40 0	140 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0	10 8	Aligarh ...		
...	...	...	9 0	9 0	15 0	160 0	160 0	200 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	Kumaun ...		

‡ The price of wheat in the Sonthal Pergunnahs for the 1st half of February 1878, published in the Supplement to the "Gazette of India" of the 9th March 1878, (page 378), should be 9 seers, and not 19 seers as therein given.

e In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 13 to 15 seers, barley (at Jehanabad) 18-12 seers, best rice (at Jehanabad) 9 seers, common rice 12 to 14 seers, lesser millets to Nowada, 32 seers, maize or Indian-corn (at Nowada) 20 seers, and gram 16 to 18-12 seers.
f In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 12 to 14 seers, barley 15 to 17 seers, best rice 8 to 9 seers, common rice 11 to 13 seers, bulrush millet (at Buxar) 18 seers, great millets 13 to 14-8 seers, lesser millets (at Sasseram) 18 seers, maize or Indian-corn 14-8 to 17 seers, and gram 15 to 15-8 seers.
u In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 13 to 18 seers, barley (at Madhoobani) 25 seers, best rice 9 to 16 seers, common rice 14 to 17 seers, lesser millets 20 to 23 seers, maize or Indian-corn 19 to 23 seers, and gram 15 to 16 seers.
v In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 12 to 22-8 seers, barley 22 to 27 seers, best rice 8 to 15 seers, common rice 12 to 16 seers, lesser millets 19-8 to 23 seers, maize or Indian-corn 16-8 to 24 seers, and gram 13 to 22 seers.
w In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 12 to 15 seers, barley 20 to 22 seers, best rice 8 to 10 seers, common rice 11 to 13-12 seers, lesser millets 23 to 24 seers, maize or Indian-corn 15 to 24 seers, and gram 13 to 22-8 seers.
x In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 14 to 20 seers, barley (at Banka) 20 seers, best rice 15 to 20 seers, common rice 16 to 22 seers, murwa 35 to 35 seers, maize or Indian-corn (at Banka) 18 seers, and gram 15 to 16 seers.
y In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 14 to 20 seers, best rice 14 to 16 seers, common rice 16 to 18 seers and gram 12 to 16 seers.
z In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 12-8 to 14 seers, barley 20 seers, best rice 14 to 16-8 seers, common rice 16 to 17-8 seers, maize or Indian-corn 18 to 20 seers, and gram 16 to 18 seers.
z1 In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 13 seers, best rice (at Chuttra) 9 seers, common rice 13 to 14 seers, maize or Indian-corn 16 to 16-8 seers, and gram 14 to 18 seers.
z2 In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 15 to 15-3 seers, barley (at Daltonguuge) 20-4 seers, best rice 11-4 to 16 seers, common rice 13-6 to 18 seers, mohwa (at Daltonguuge) 40-8 seers, maize or Indian corn (at Daltonguuge) 16-14 seers, and gram 13-8 to 25 seers.
z3 In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 11 to 16 seers, best rice 19 to 20 seers, common rice 16 to 23 seers, and gram 12 to 16 seers.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 2nd half of February 1878 —continued.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

PROVINCES.	DISTRICTS.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Great Millet (Chonum, Jowar), *Holcus sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Chonum, Jowar), *Holcus sorghum*. Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Chonum, Jowar), *Holcus sorghum*. Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	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 1877.	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 1877.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	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	9 0	10 0	16 0	10 0	10 8	18 0	5 0	6 0	8 0	7 8	8 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 12	9 0	160 0	200 0	200 0	6 4	6 4	...	Garhwál	N.-W. PROVINCES—*contd.*	
	Bijnor	12 6	11 0	21 6	15 12	14 10	32 10	6 12	7 5	14 10	7 14	7 14	18 0	11 4	11 13	30 6	5 10	5 10	25 5	14 10	12 10	28 2	180 0	180 0	113 8	...	...	...	Bijnor		
	Moradabad	12 8	11 4	24 1	17 13	15 0	35 0	7 3	7 3	11 14	8 2	8 2	17 8	13 12	13 12	32 8	...	...	28 2	15 10	12 13	32 8	125 0	125 0	112 8	10 5	10 5	10 10	Moradabad		
	Budaun	11 6½	10 5½	21 8	14 6½	12 0	34 12	6 0	7 3	12 0	7 3	8 1½	16 12	12 9½	12 0	30 0	11 1½	11 6	28 3½	12 7	12 3	31 4	150 0	150 0	137 8	9 11	9 0	9 0	Budaun		
	Bareilly	11 4	9 11	20 0	15 10	13 2	33 12	6 9	6 4	6 14	8 7	7 13	17 8	11 14	11 4	26 4	11 14	11 4	25 0	14 6	11 2	31 0	170 0	170 0	155 0	9 0	9 0	9 4	Bareilly		
	Sháhjahánpur	11 8	10 8	22 4	15 6	13 8	40 0	6 0	6 0	9 0	9 12	9 4	18 8	11 6	11 2	32 8	10 8	10 14	32 4	11 9	11 4	27 8	150 0	200 0	150 0	8 12	8 12	9 0	Sháhjahánpur		
	Tarái Pergunnahs	11 4	9 6	21 4	13 12	12 8	25 0	6 14	6 4	11 4	7 13	7 8	18 12	12 8	12 8	31 4	11 14	11 9	27 8	13 0	11 0	30 0	120 0	120 0	80 0	10 8	10 0	10 0	Muttra		
	Muttra	13 0	11 12	24 8	15 0	12 12	36 0	6 8	7 0	9 8	8 8	8 8	18 0	12 0	12 0	36 0	12 0	11 0	30 0	13 8	12 8	34 15½	90 0	90 0	90 0	9 0	9 0	9 8	Agra		
	Agra	11 8	10 8	23 12	14 8	13 0	33 15	3 8	3 8	6 8	7 0	8 0	14 0	12 0	11 0	33 0	9 8	9 8	27 6	11 9	12 8	31 10	185 0	187 0	170 0	10 14	10 10	8 12	Farukhabad		
	Farukhabad	10 9	9 8½	22 8	13 14	10 11	40 0	5 8½	5 12	8 0	8 0	8 6	13 12	11 2	11 1	32 4	10 3	11 0	32 4	12 0	11 4	31 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 4	9 4	9 8	Mainpuri		
	Mainpuri	11 12	10 8	24 0	13 8	11 4	33 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 8	8 0	17 0	12 0	11 4	29 0	11 4	11 4	29 0	12 8	12 0	30 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	Etáwah		
	Etáwah	10 8	10 8	22 0	12 8	12 0	35 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	18 8	12 0	11 8	32 0	12 0	12 0	30 0	12 8	11 12	32 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Etah		
	Etah	12 8	11 12	25 0	13 8	13 8	32 8	6 0	6 0	8 0	9 0	8 0	16 0	...	...	32 0	...	...	30 0	11 0	11 0	35 0	140 0	140 0	120 0	...	...	...	Jalaun		
	Jalaun	10 0	10 8	24 0	11 0	12 0	30 0	7 0	7 0	10 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	11 0	11 0	35 0	11 0	11 0	30 0	12 0	12 11	29 13	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 12	8 12	10 8	Jhánsi		
	Jhánsi	11 12	12 11	21 1	12 0	13 5	30 0	5 8	5 15	9 0	7 0	7 7	17 0	12 12	13 4	31 0	...	12 0	29 0	14 8	13 8	28 4	240 0	160 0	200 0	7 8	7 8	7 4	Lalitpur		
	Lalitpur	12 8	12 8	22 8	16 0	16 0	29 0	7 0	7 0	12 0	8 0	8 0	20 0	14 0	13 2	29 0	12 0	12 0	24 0	11 8	12 8	31 0	150 0	140 0	140 0	8 8	8 8	9 8	Cawnpore		
	Cawnpore	10 8	10 8	20 8	12 0	12 0	35 0	6 8	6 8	10 0	9 4	9 4	17 0	11 12	12 0	32 0	12 0	12 0	28 0	10 12	11 12	33 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	8 12	Fatehpur		
	Fatehpur	9 10	10 6	20 4	10 12	12 0	34 8	6 6	6 6	15 0	8 0	8 0	20 0	11 0	11 8	37 0	10 6	11 4	30 0	12 8	13 0	39 0	180 0	160 0	163 0	...	...	...	Bánda		
	Bánda	11 8	10 8	18 8	13 0	12 8	32 0	7 4	7 4	9 0	9 4	9 4	17 8	13 0	12 12	33 0	12 8	12 4	31 0	14 2	14 2	39 0	140 0	185 0	140 0	8 2	8 0	8 4	Allahabad		
	Allahabad	12 0	12 6	20 0	14 8	15 0	33 0	7 2	8 0	10 8	9 0	9 10	20 0	13 0	14 12	28 12	13 2	14 0	27 8	11 0	11 10	36 0	180 0	140 0	140 0	...	...	...	Hamírpur		
	Hamírpur	10 6	11 0	21 15	10 11	11 13	33 12	6 8	6 8	14 10	8 8	9 0	15 3	10 11	11 4	36 0	10 0	12 1	29 13	12 0	13 6	28 3	197 12	197 12	159 8	8 6	8 6	8 1	Jaunpur		
	Jaunpur	12 11	12 0	19 12	14 13	14 13	26 7	7 1	7 1	9 2	9 14	9 14	16 15	14 2	14 2	26 13	...	9 14	26 13	11 9	12 4	19 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 14	7 14	7 8	Gorakhpur		
	Gorakhpur	11 6	11 13	16 10	14 14	15 12	22 12	9 3	9 3	14 14	10 8	10 8	17 8	13 2	13 2	28 0	...	12 4	24 8	12 4	12 5	24 5	190 0	190 0	160 0	7 4	7 4	8 2	Basti		
	Basti	14 4	11 9	19 6	...	...	25 0	8 12	9 1	15 0	9 6	9 11	18 14	10 15	13 2	...	...	...	...	15 2	...	36 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	Azamgarh		
	Azamgarh	11 13	11 7	25 2	15 2	14 12	36 2	7 5	8 2	13 5	11 13	10 15	24 5	15 2	...	36 2	...	...	...	16 12	15 8	31 0	177 0	177 0	177 0	7 4	7 4	6 14	Mirzapur		
	Mirzapur	11 0	11 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	26 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	11 0	10 0	18 0	13 8	13 0	30 0	12 0	12 0	28 0	13 8	13 1	32 0	120 0	120 0	130 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Benares		
	Benares	11 11	11 11	18 8	14 2	14 2	26 1½	8 11	7 10	15 4	10 14	10 14	18 8	14 10	15 4	27 12	12 8	11 15	24 11½	13 8	13 9	24 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	...	...	7 6	Ghazipur		
	Ghazipur	12 4	12 4	16 12	14 2½	14 13	23 3	7 1½	7 11½	9 0	9 0	9 10½	18 10	13 8	13 7	27 0½	13 8	13 8	25 12	13 8	13 8	22 8	180 0	180 0	154 8	7 6½	7 6	7 6			
PUNJAB.	Delhi	13 8	12 8	25 0	17 0	15 4	37 0	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	16 0	15 0	15 0	37 0	14 8	12 0	35 0	16 8	14 8	40 0	100 0	100 0	80 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	Delhi	PUNJAB.	
	Gurgáon	13 0	12 0	27 8	16 0	15 0	38 0	...	...	...	6 4	6 0	11 0	13 0	13 0	40 0	13 0	12 0	34 0	15 8	15 0	40 0	180 0	180 0	140 0	8 0	7 8	7 8	Gurgáon		
	Karnál	14 2	14 0	25 4	18 0	17 0	39 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 4	16 0	16 0	16 0	38 0	15 0	16 0	30 0	16 4	16 4	39 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 4	8 0	8 4	Karnál		
	Hissár	13 0	13 8	25 0	20 0	20 0	50 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	50 0	18 0	17 8	41 0	20 0	20 0	45 0	160 0	160 0	100 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Hissár		
	Rohtak	12 12	13 0	24 8	17 0	17 0	38 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	13 0	16 0	14 0	35 0	14 0	14 0	32 0	18 4	17 0	43 0	160 0	160 0	120 0	8 0	8 8	8 0	Rohtak		
	Sirsa	15 8	15 8	30 0	23 0	23 0	60 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	18 0	23 0	23 0	60 0	19 0	19 0	45 0	24 0	23 0	58 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	32 0	32 0	40 0	Sirsa		
	Umballa	13 8	14 0	26 0	16 8	16 8	40 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	16 8	17 0	17 0	44 0	12 8	12 8	32 0	16 8	16 0	43 3	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 8	Umballa		
	Ludhiána	15 0	13 12	29 8	23 0	20 8	51 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	12 8	19 0	17 0	43 0	14 0	13 0	38 0	20 8	17 4	52 0	80 0	80 0	100 0	9 4	9 4	9 12	Ludhiána		
	Simlá	9 8	10 0	20 0	12 0	12 0	27 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	11 0	...	...	...	11 0	12 0	22 0	10 8	11 0	26 0	120 0	120 0	80 0	7 4	7 4	8 0	Simlá		
	Jullundur	14 0	13 8	27 8	15 8	15 0	36 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	10 0	17 8	16 0	40 0	13 0	13 0	32 0	16 12	15 8	45 0	100 0	100 0	90 0	9 8	9 8	9 12	Jullundur		
	Hushiárpúr	14 0	13 0	27 0	20 0	18 0	40 0	...	...	...	8 8	8 0	10 0	17 4	15 0	33 0	14 0	14 0	28 0	17 8	15 0	40 0	120 0	120 0	90 0	9 8	9 4	9 12	Hushiárpúr		
	Kángra	10 0	10 0	16 0	12 0	12 0	25 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	22 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	8 0	8 0	Kángra		
	Amritsar	14 4	14 4	30 0	18 8	17 8	53 0	...	...	...	7 10	7 14	16 0	14 12	15 4	47 0	13 8	13 8	27 0	18 4	17 8	54 0	110 0	110 0	90 0	10 2	10 2	10 7	Amritsar		
	Siálkot	12 8	12 8	28 0	16 0	16 0	48 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	39 0	13 8	13 8	33 0	15 0	14 8	41 0	140 0	140 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	9 12	Siálkot		
	Gurdáspúr	12 0	12 0	26 0	14 0	14 0	30 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	32 0	14 0	14 0	32 0	16 0	14 8	40 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	9 8	Gurdáspúr		
	Lahore	14 0	14 0	31 0	17 0	18 0	60 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	18 0	15 0	14 0	35 0	14 0	14 0	36 0	18 0	18 0	56 0	100 0	100 0	80 0	9 12	9 12	10 0	Lahore		
	Ferozepore	16 0	16 0	33 0	25 0	26 0	61 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 8	14 0	15 0	17 8	55 0	16 0	18 0	50 0	22 0	22 12	61 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	9 8	9 8	10 0	Ferozepore		
	Gujránwála	13 8	13 0	29 8	16 4	16 4	52 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	18 0	15 0	15 0	37 0	13 0	13 0	40 0	16 8	16 4	48 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 4	9 12	10 4	Gujránwála		
	Ráwalpindi	14 8	13 4	35 0	16 8	17 8	44 0	...	...	...	4 0	5 0	7 0	17 8	17 0	49 0	15 8	14 8	47 0	12 0	12 0	31 0	100 0	100 0	90 0	9 12	10 0	11 0	Ráwalpindi		
	Jhelum	14 8	14 0	34 0	15 8	13 8	40 0	...	...	...	8 0	10 0	14 0	18 0	...	36 0	15 0	15 0	39 0	15 0	14 8	39 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Jhelum		
	Gujrát	12 9	12 8	33 8	16 0	14 0	50 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	15 0	14 8	15 0	45 0	15 0	14 0	43 0	15 8	15 5	40 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 0	10 8	Gujrát		
	Shahpúr	15 8	15 0	32 0	17 8	17 8	42 0	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	11 0	17 8	17 8	35 0	17 8	17 8	40 0	16 0	14 0	36 0	100 0	100 0	320 0	12 0	12 0	11 8	Shahpúr		
	Mooltan	12 0	12 0	23 0	16 8	15 0	34 0	...	...	...	5 0	7 0	8 0	15 0	16 0	36 0	12 8	14 0	18 0	20 0	18 0	45 8	200 0	200 0	240 0	10 4	11 8	10 8	Mooltan		
	Jhang	14 8	14 12	28 0	26 0	24 0	40 0	...	...	...	7 8	8 0	12 0	16 0	18 0	30 0	...	16 0	33 0	19 0	20 0	50 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Montgomery		
	Montgomery	15 0	15 0	32 0	20 0	20 0	50 0	...	...	...	6 0	7 0	8 0	18 0	18 0	34 0	...	...	...	13 0	15 0	31 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	10 8	10 0	Muzaffargarh [a]		
	Muzaffargarh	12 0	12 8	28 0	16 0	15 0	34 0	...	...	...	6 0	7 0	8 0	11 0	16 0	32 0	16 0	15 0	32 0	17 8	17 13	46 4	112 8	112 8	100 0	60 0	62 8	60 0	Dera Ismail Khán		
	Dera Ismail Khán	16 4	15 15	35 0	21 4	21 4	45 0	...	...	...	6 14	6 4	6 14	17 8	17 8	45 0	17 8	17 8	42 8	11 1	12 5	35 0	150 0	150 0	150 0	31 4	33 12	37 8	Dera Ghazi Khán		
	Dera Ghazi Khan	11 4	11 8	22 9	13 2	14 11	33 12	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	10 0	14 1	14 11	37 8	12 8	15 0	32 8	16 14	16 14	51 4	100 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	Bannú		
	Bannú	18 2	18 2	48 12	21 4	22 8	52 8	...	...	...	9 2	6 9	14 6	20 0	20 0	68 8	16 4	16 4	50 0	13 10	12 1	22 0	90 0	90 0	96 0	46 4	43 0	31 6	Peshawar		
	Peshawar	14 12	14 2	27 12	32 14	30 12	47 8	...	...	...	9 10	10 0	12 8	23 12	22 12	32 10	14 8	17 0	28 14	12 12	12 12	38 4	102 0	102 0	127 8	86 11	86 11	102 0	Kohát		
	Kohát	16 9	16 9	38 14	22 15	25 8	53 8	...	...	...	14 1	14 1	20 6	20 6	22 15	53 8	20 6	22 15	59 15	8 8	8 8	29 0	120 0	120 0	140 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Hazára		
	Hazára	13 0	9 8	34 0	17 0	14 0	60 0	...	...	...	6 8	7 0	20 0	...	...	...	14 0	11 0	50 0												
OUDH.	Lucknow	10 2	10 0	19 4	13 10	12 12	33 8	5 0	5 0	7 0	9 4	9 4	18 0	12 0	12 8	30 0	11 0	11 8	30 0	13 0*	14 0	37 0	130 0	130 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	Lucknow	OUDH.	
	Unao	10 8	10 8	21 0	11 8	11 8	35 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 8	8 8	19 0	12 0	12 0	40 0	11 0	11 8	31 0	11 8†	11 8	35 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Unao		
	Bára Banki	9 4	9 8	19 4	14 0	12 0	26 0	7 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	17 0	11 0	12 0	31 0	8 0	12 0	30 0	16 0‡	16 0	44 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Bára Banki		
	Sítápur	9 4	9 8	19 4	14 0	12 0	26 0	7 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	17 0	11 0	12 0	31 0	8 0	12 0	30 0	14 0‡	14 8	...	160 0	160 0	180 0	8 12	8 5	9 0	Sítápur		
	Hardui	9 6	9 14	24 10	13 0	13 0	41 0	5 0	5 0	9 8	7 10	7 4	17 0	...	10 10	40 0	...	...	38 0	...	...	...	300 0	300 0	192 0	8 11	8 11	8 0	Hardui		
	Kheri	9 0	9 0	21 12	12 8	11 12	38 0	5 10	5 10	7 8	7 8	7 8	17 13	10 5	11 0	36 9	...	...	34 11	18 0‡	18 0	38 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 8	8 0	Kheri		
	Fyzabad	10 7	10 8	34 0	11 0	10 8	38 0	6 0	6 0	8 0	7 8	8 0	25 0	11 0	10 8	36 5	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	140 0	140 0	140 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Fyzabad		
	Bharaich	9 8	9 0	18 0	12 8	11 13½	29 8	7 6	7 8	11 8	9 0	8 11½	18 0	12 5½	11 5	34 0	11 8	11 6	25 0	15 0‡	15 0	72 0	160 0	160 0	200 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	Bharaich		
	Gonda	10 14	10 6	18 9	14 0	13 0	32 0	6 0	6 0	11 0	7 0	8 0	18 0	11 0	11 8	48 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	11 11½	10 15	44 10	200 0	200 0	170 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Gonda		
	Rái Bareli	10 8	11 0	21 0	12 0	13 10	32 8	8 4	8 2	19 8	8 10	8 6	19 14	12 0	11 10	36 15	8 2	8 8	22 0	...	...	...	250 0	250 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 4	Rái Bareli		
	Sultánpur	13 0	11 12	19 0	16 8	15 0	29 0	7 8	7 8	10 0	10 4	9 12	20 0	14 12	13 4	30 0	12 4	12 4	24 0	16 12‖	13 8	50 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	8 12	Sultánpur		
	Pratabgarh	13 7	12 15	18 6	15 9	14 13	27 12	7 11	7 11	16 0	8 13	9 0	21 0	13 11	13 7	28 0	12 15	12 13	26 10	14 9¶	14 8	31 10	199 5	199 5	186 10	8 3	8 3	8 2	Pratabgarh		

Description of Lesser Millets.

* Juár, large.
† Choti juár.
‡ Kodo.

§ Lahurra, kakún, kodo, mendwa

‖ Sáwán.
¶ Arhar, mash, peas, and bizra.

[a] Jowar rising.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 2nd half of February 1878—continued.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.*			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.*			Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Corialoo, Mirthwa, Nugtee) *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c.			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1877.			
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	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 ...	14 4	14 8	20 4	...	...	...	7 4	7 12	10 0	10 0	10 4	15 0	14 12	15 4	25 0	...	..	...	...	...	...	11 4	13 4	22 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	10 0	10 0	10 4	Nagpur ...	Central Provinces.	
	Bhandara ...	14 8	17 0	24 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 12	10 0	11 4	12 0	20 0	15 0	16 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	13 0	20 0	...	...	...	9 8	9 0	9 8	Bhandara ...		
	Chanda ...	13 4	12 8	19 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	8 5	14 4	17 5	17 8	27 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 8	10 0	25 0	400 0	400 0	440 0	10 0	10 0	9 5	Chanda ...		
	Wardha ...	15 0	15 0	20 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 12	8 12	13 0	17 0	16 10	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 8	22 0	120 0	94 0	200 0	10 8	10 8	11 0	Wardha ...		
	Balaghat ...	13 0	15 0	20 0	...	...	...	8 0	10 0	16 0	10 0	12 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	15 0	26 0	300 0	300 0	480 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Balaghat ...		
	Jubbulpore ...	13 8	14 0	24 8	9 8	10 0	18 0	6 4	6 0	15 8	9 8	9 0	18 8	13 0	15 0	24 0	8 0	9 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	55 0	14 8	14 8	28 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	6 8	8 0	Jubbulpore ...		
	Sangor ...	14 0	14 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 4	6 0	16 0	16 0	17 0	...	16 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	15 0	16 0	31 0	280 0	280 0	200 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	Sangor ...		
	Damoh ...	15 0	15 0	24 8	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	18 0	7 8	7 8	21 4	17 0	17 0	30 0	16 0	17 0	...	20 0	20 0	50 0	16 0	16 0	33 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	9 0	8 4	8 0	Damoh ...		
	Seoni ...	12 0	14 0	25 0	...	...	...	8 0	9 0	13 0	10 0	12 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	34 0	340 0	340 0	280 0	8 8	9 4	9 0	Seoni ...		
	Mandla ...	13 8	16 0	21 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	16& 17	9 & 10	9 & 10	21 & 22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	14 0	40 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	8 0	7-8&8	8 0	Mandla ...		
	Betul ...	9 0	9 0	15 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	13 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	13 0	14 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	12 8	35 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Betul ...		
	Chhindwara ...	9 0	11 0	21 0	...	...	...	5 0	7 0	9 0	8 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	14 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	11 0	15 8	280 0	280 0	280 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Chhindwara ...		
	Hoshangabad ...	12 0	12 10	17 8	...	...	...	6 3	6 12	11 4	6 12	7 5	12 6	14 10	16 10	...	13 8	15 8	...	...	...	...	9 0	10 0	20 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	8 0	9 0	Hoshangabad ...		
	Narsingpur ...	13 0	16 0	21 0	...	...	...	7 0	8 0	13 0	8 0	9 0	15 0	16 0	17 0	...	14 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	14 6	15 12	24 12	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Narsinghpur ...		
	Nimar ...	11 5	13 0	12 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 5	8 5	12 4	13 8	14 9	17 8	11 6	11 4	16 14	24 8	24 8	35 0	15 0	18 0	22 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 0	8 8	Nimar ...		
	Raipur ...	24 0	24 0	56 0	...	...	...	13 8	12 0	22 0	21 0	17 0	40 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 2	14 0	17 8	160 0	160 0	120 0	11 2	10 10	12 12	Raipur ...		
	Sambalpur ...	14 0	14 8	24 0	...	...	...	12 4	13 0	20 0	16 8	17 8	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	25 0	44 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Sambalpur ...		
	Bilaspur ...	24 0	28 0	80 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	40 0	20 0	24 0	72 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 8	19 0	310 0	320 0	240 0	9 0	9 8	10 0	Sambalpur ...		
	Upper Godavari ...	12 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	10 0	16 0	17 0	18 0	...	...	...	60 0	80 0	120 0	32 0	42 0	72 0	140 0	120 0	140 0	8 0	9 0	8 0	Bilaspur ...		
																							8 0	8 0	16 0	960 0	960 0	960 0	8 0	7 0	9 0	Upper Godavari ...		
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Secunderabad ...	No return received.			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Secunderabad ...	Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	
	Bolarum ...																												No return received.			Bolarum ...		
	Chudderghat ...																															Chudderghat ...		
	Oomraotee ...	11 0	3 0	13 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	5 5	6 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	16 0	18 0	16 0	11 8	12 0	16 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	15 0	50 0	50 0	60 0	10 5	10 0	11 0	Oomraotee ...		
	Akola ...	10 0	10 0	12 0	...	...	...	5 5	5 5	5 5	7 0	7 0	7 5	15 0	17 0	17 0	10 0	10 0	11 5	8 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	12 0	11 0	115 0	115 0	115 0	9 0	9 0	11 0	Akola ...		
	Ellichpur ...	9 0	10 0	13 0	8 0	8 0	6 0	5 0	6 0	8 0	6 0	7 0	12 0	14 0	16 0	17 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	...	...	...	8 5	8 0	15 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	8 0	8 0	10 5	Ellichpur ...		
	Buldana ...	9 0	10 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	16 0	16 0	17 0	13 0	13 0	15 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	17 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	11 0	Buldana ...		
	Woon ...	11 5	13 0	15 0	...	...	...	4 7	4 7	10 0	7 0	7 5	13 0	18 0	20 5	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	18 0	100 0	100 0	200 0	7 7	7 7	8 0	Woon ...		
	Bassim ...	11 0	10 5	14 0	...	...	...	5 5	5 5	8 0	7 0	7 5	10 0	16 0	19 0	20 0	...	...	16 0	9 0	9 0	11 3	8 0	8 2	22 0	100 0	100 0	161 0	8 0	8 0	9 5	Bassim ...		
Mysore and Coorg.	Bangalore ...	8 2	8 2	7 0	10 2	10 0	8 0	6 0	6 2	6 5	6 5	7 0	7 0	...	10 7	9 7	...	...	...	10 2	10 5	9 5	10 2	10 0	8 0	72 0	72 0	84 0	10 2	10 5	13 0	Bangalore ...	Mysore and Coorg.	
	Kolar ...	9 1	9 1	...	5 5	...	5 5	7 5	7 5	7 0	7 5	7 5	7 5	8 9	9 5	9 5	10 1	11 1	...	9 3	9 3	9 8	13 6	12 0	8 3	172 4	172 4	172 4	11 0	11 0	15 4	Kolar ...		
	Túmkúr ...	7 0	8 5	7 0	...	...	5 0	5 7	6 0	6 0	6 2	6 7	6 5	9 0	...	8 0	...	...	8 0	9 1	9 0	7 5	9 5	10 0	7 0	130 0	130 0	100 0	8 5	8 5	10 5	Túmkúr ...		
	Mysore ...	3 1	3 1	6 0	...	...	...	5 6	6 5	6 1	6 1	7 5	6 2	9 7	9 6	8 5	...	...	8 0	9 3	9 2	9 1	11 4	12 1	8 1	72 0	75 0	72 0	7 2	7 3	9 2	Mysore ...		
	Hassan ...	6 2	6 0	6 2	7 2	7 2	6 7	6 5	7 0	6 2	7 2	7 5	6 7	9 0	10 0	...	...	...	7 2	9 5	8 5	8 7	11 5	11 5	7 2	125 0	130 0	120 0	8 0	7 2	8 7	Hassan ...		
	Shimoga ...	4 5	4 2	5 2	5 2	5 2	6 2	6 2	5 2	5 7	8 7	8 5	7 2	15 2	13 7	7 2	...	...	...	15 7	13 7	9 5	15 5	13 7	7 5	480 0	480 0	480 0	7 5	7 5	7 5	Shimoga ...		
	Kadur ...	8 0	8 0	7 0	...	...	...	8 5	8 5	6 5	9 5	9 5	7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	10 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	7 0	60 0	60 0	60 0	9 0	10 0	9 0	Kadur ...		
	Chitaldroog ...	7 0	7 0	5 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 0	5 5	6 5	7 0	6 0	12 0	12 0	7 5	12 0	12 0	6 5	10 0	10 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	5 5	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Chitaldroog ...		
	Coorg ...	6 5	5 5	6 7	5 4	5 5	6 6	7 5	7 6	6 1	9 1	9 3	7 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 2	10 8	9 7	12 2	11 7	7 3	110 0	110 0	110 0	7 4	7 6	9 2	Coorg ...		
Rajpootana.	Jaipur ...	10 0	10 0	19 0	12 0	11 8	27 8	5 4	5 5	8 0	6 4	6 5	10 0	10 10	10 8	31 0	11 0	11 0	27 0	...	...	...	11 12	11 0	27 8	...	...	...	18 0	19 0	20 0	Jaipur ...	Rajpootana.	
	Kishengurh ...	10 8	12 8	23 0	12 8	14 0	33 0	5 12	6 4	10 0	7 8	7 0	12 0	11 8	11 12	37 0	11 0	11 8	29 0	...	...	...	12 8	15 0	39 0	...	...	...	37 0	39 0	40 0	Kishengurh ...		
	Alwar ...	11 8	11 4	26 8	14 0	13 0	36 0	8 0	7 12	14 0	7 8	8 8	12 0	12 12	12 12	37 0	10 8	10 8	34 0	...	...	...	14 4	13 4	40 0	...	...	...	26 0	25 8	26 8	Alwar ...		
	Bhurtpur (City) ...	No return received.			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received.			Bhurtpur (City) ...		
	Kerowli (City) ...																															Kerowli (City) ...		
	Ajmir ...	10 0	9 8	19 0	12 4	11 4	31 0	4 0	4 0	5 0	7 0	7 0	12 0	10 8	10 0	32 0	9 8	9 0	25 0	...	...	...	12 4	11 8	36 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	30 0	30 0	45 0	Ajmir ...		
	Deolie Cantonment ...	12 8	12 9	22 4	13 8	14 11	28 7	...	...	...	6 6	10 5	12 7	3 4	14 7	28 2	9 0	10 0	28 0	...	...	...	13 13	14 1	29 9	...	...	...	27 10	30 0	47 8	Deolie Cantonment ...		
	Erinpura ...	9 12	9 12	20 0	13 4	13 4	38 0	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	8 8	10 0	11 0	31 0	10 0	10 0	28 0	...	...	...	13 4	13 4	43 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	Erinpura ...		
	Sirohi ...	8 12	9 0	21 4	13 0	14 0	42 0	5 0	5 0	6 8	5 12	5 12	9 8	13 0	14 0	40 0	11 4	11 4	43 0	...	...	...	12 8	13 8	34 0	240 0	240 0	220 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	Sirohi ...		
	Aboo ...	No return received.			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received.			Aboo ...		
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar ...	9 4	10 0	16 0	10 0	11 0	18 0	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 4	11 0	18 0	6 pie*	6 pie*	6 pie*	10 0	11 0	11 0	Hilly Tracts of Meywar ...		
	Meywar ...	9 6	9 3	15 10	10 15	10 14	20 5	4 4¾	5 10	8 3½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 15	10 11	21 2	200 0	200 0	200 0	17 3	17 8	23 7	Meywar ...		
	Banswarra (Meywar Agency)	11 4	12 3	15 8	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	6 4	5 15	6 4	13 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	20 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	11 0	Banswarra (Meywar Agency)		
	Partabgarh („)	12 2	12 8	13 12	...	...	...	4 1	4 6	8 2	4 11	5 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 12	13 12	18 2	...	...	...	13 12	15 0	22 8	Partabgarh („)		
	Marwar ...	10 15	10 15	16 14	14 6	14 6	25 8	5 0	5 7	5 10	6 4	6 4	8 8	16 4	16 12	31 4	14 8	14 8	26 4	...	...	...	16 14	16 14	23 12	70 0	70 0	70 0	45 0	42 0	50 0	Marwar ...		
	Bikaneer ...	8 12	11 0	...	10 0	12 12	...	4 8	5 4	...	6 4	7 8	...	12 0	12 0	...	12 0	13 4	...	...	...	...	11 4	13 0	...	100 0	110 0	...	40 0	30 0	...	Bikaneer ...		
	Bundi ...	15 4	16 0	17 4	17 0	17 4	30 0	7 4	7 8	9 0	9 8	8 0	12 8	17 0	17 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 4	17 0	30 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	25 0	25 0	38 0	Bundi ...		
	Kota ...	No return received.			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received.			Kota ...		
	Tonk ...	10 8	11 0	27 4	13 0	14 0	39 0	5 0	5 0	7 0	6 0	6 0	10 0	13 0	...	40 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	14 0	35 0	100 0	100 0	130 0	20 0	26 0	45 0	Tonk ...		
	Jhallawar ...	No return received.			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received.			Jhallawar ...		
	Shahpoora ...	11 8	12 0	21 8	12 5	13 0	30 0	6 0	6 4	11 0	7 8	7 6	14 0	12 8	13 2	30 0	10 0	10 0	24 0	...	...	...	12 7	13 1	31 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	28 0	29 0	40 0	Shahpoora ...		
Central India.	Indore ...	12 5	12 0	12 13	...	...	...	5 11	5 7	9 3	6 11	6 11	10 0	15 12	15 8	18 7	12 0	12 0	16 0	...	...	...	14 1	13 11	15 10	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 14	8 14	10 14	Indore ...	Central India.	
	Gwalior ...	9 13	10 3	16 11	7 9	7 13	14 3	5 4	5 8	7 13	6 0	6 2	10 1	10 ...	11 8	22 6	8 12	9 2	21 8	...	...	...	9 11	10 9	23 8	100 7	100 7	91 4	10 15	11 7	14 0	Gwalior ...		
	Goona ...	15 8	...	21 8	12 0	...	17 0	6 0	...	12 0	6 8	...	14 0	17 8	...	28 9	12 4	...	22 0	...	...	...	17 8	...	29 0	200 0	...	200 0	16 0	...	20 0	Goona ...		
	Rutlam ...	12 12	12 13	13 2	...	...	...	4 15	5 0	9 0	6 0	6 7	12 8	14 14	14 0	16 14	12 2	11 13	13 12	...	...	...	14 14	14 14	20 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 11	10 8	10 0	Rutlam ...		
	Baghelkhund (Sutna) ...	14 0	16 0	21 0	18 0	18 0	...	6 0	6 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	23 0	16 0	17 0	28 0	13 0	14 0	28 0	...	...	...	15 0	17 0	26 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 10	9 8	9 0	Baghelkhund (Sutna) ...		

* Per man's load.

G. H. M. BATTEN,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

Statement shewing the Quantities and Value of **COTTON** *exported from the several Ports of India to British and Foreign Countries for the month of* **FEBRUARY** *1878, and the Total Exports from each Province for the five months October to February 1877-78, compared with the Exports for the corresponding period of the years 1876-77, 1875-76, and 1874-75.*

Provinces and Ports whence Cotton is exported.		QUANTITIES AND VALUE OF COTTON EXPORTED TO																			
		United Kingdom.		Austria.		France.		Italy.		Russia.		Ceylon.		China.		Straits Settlements.		Other Countries.		Total.	
		Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.
Bengal.	Calcutta	216	2,218	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,266	83,794	...	...	...	...	3,482	86,012
	Other Ports	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total, February 1878	216	2,218	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,266	83,794	...	...	...	...	3,482	86,012
	Total 5 months, October 1877 to February 1878.	1,333	28,650	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	498	14,376	4,21,213	...	...	3	23	15,739	4,5[illegible],384
	Total for corresponding period of previous years. 1876-77	100,376	22,67,499	6,208	1,36,530	2,946	72,857	268	5,893	...	...	...	...	39,495	11,40,335	...	...	16	146	149,309	36,23,260
	1875-76	22,225	4,40,772	...	...	...	...	67	1,672	...	...	...	...	136,133	38,40,328	854	20,874	4	86	159,283	43,03,732
	1874-75	56,542	12,11,399	15,668	2,64,964	4,732	91,946	14,029	2,91,484	...	...	4	25	34,256	9,50,305	...	...	67	1,825	125,298	28,11,948
Bombay and Sind.	Bombay	114,872	32,08,853	49,466	14,15,702	40,306	11,69,062	79,099	22,71,460	...	...	...	...	388	11,100	...	...	32,220	9,20,705	316,351	89,91,882
	Kurrachee	6,240	1,68,820	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,945	2,21,275	...	...	...	...	13,185	3,90,095
	Carwar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Other Ports	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total, February 1878	121,112	33,72,673	49,466	14,15,702	40,306	11,69,062	79,099	22,71,460	...	...	...	...	7,333	2,32,375	...	...	32,220	9,20,705	329,536	93,81,977
	Total 5 months, October 1877 to February 1878.	238,354	66,22,067	135,192	38,44,420	101,734	29,30,514	183,103	51,97,853	...	...	...	...	20,145	6,01,385	...	...	35,076	9,83,692	713,604	2,01,84,961
	Total for corresponding period of previous years. 1876-77	394,238	1,07,58,755	165,723	43,99,170	103,836	31,68,531	93,100	25,34,252	...	...	...	...	17,010	4,82,510	...	...	4,962	1,29,943	778,929	2,14,73,191
	1875-76	337,690	80,48,759	128,048	32,33,333	55,370	14,23,846	87,712	23,39,031	63,718	16,32,195	...	...	83,669	22,15,552	...	...	952	18,634	757,059	1,89,61,400
	1874-75	784,739	2,17,41,306	143,428	38,20,081	106,149	29,48,465	64,341	17,71,474	6,820	1,89,900	...	...	4,464	1,13,685	...	...	2,032	53,325	1,112,973	3,06,38,238
Madras.	Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	134	3,000	...	...	...	...	134	3,000
	Coconada	4,639	1,04,640	...	...	2,411	56,600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,050	1,61,240
	Tuticorin	1,205	30,975	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,393	35,520	335	8,620	...	...	...	...	2,933	75,115
	Other Ports	1,711	43,125	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,711	43,125
	Total, February 1878	7,555	1,78,740	...	...	2,411	56,600	...	...	...	...	1,393	35,520	469	11,620	...	...	...	...	11,828	2,82,490
	Total 5 months, October 1877 to February 1878.	17,653	4,14,433	...	...	12,991	2,98,700	2,948	74,520	...	...	3,000	74,051	3,375	81,974	...	...	...	...	39,964	9,43,679
	Total for corresponding period of previous years. 1876-77	46,838	10,58,537	939	21,000	9,726	2,00,836	750	18,540	...	...	3,733	89,867	4,635	1,08,040	...	...	...	...	66,623	14,96,870
	1875-76	162,810	36,16,362	8,277	1,93,390	25,641	5,25,999	9,163	1,61,520	...	...	1,998	45,162	23,852	5,43,869	...	...	...	...	231,741	50,86,302
	1874-75	155,630	35,04,048	...	...	19,409	4,25,160	25,347	5,72,477	...	...	18,048	4,05,015	1,248	28,336	...	...	3	65	219,685	49,35,101
British Burma.	Rangoon	7,699	1,52,795	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,706	1,14,048	3,279	44,030	16,684	3,10,873
	Other Ports	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total, February 1878	7,699	1,52,795	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,706	1,14,048	3,279	44,030	16,684	3,10,873
	Total 5 months, October 1877 to February 1878.	11,520	2,24,386	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21,938	4,60,565	5,234	80,030	38,692	7,64,981
	Total for corresponding period of previous years. 1876-77	31,716	5,50,578	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,161	38,743	536	9,862	34,413	5,99,183
	1875-76	1,609	27,654	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46,745	10,07,998	...	...	48,354	10,35,652
	1874-75	16,976	3,08,130	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	881	14,494	...	...	17,857	3,22,624
Grand Total.	Total, February 1878	136,582	37,06,426	49,466	14,15,702	42,717	12,25,662	79,099	22,71,460	...	...	1,393	35,520	11,068	3,27,789	5,706	1,14,048	35,499	9,64,735	361,520	1,00,61,342
	Total 5 months, October 1877 to February 1878.	268,857	72,89,536	135,192	38,44,420	114,725	32,29,214	186,051	53,73,403	...	...	3,027	74,549	37,896	11,04,572	21,938	4,60,565	40,313	10,68,745	807,999	2,23,44,004
	Total for corresponding period of previous years. 1876-77	573,168	1,46,25,369	172,869	45,56,700	116,568	34,42,274	94,118	25,58,715	...	...	3,736	89,867	61,140	17,30,885	2,161	38,743	5,514	1,39,951	1,029,274	2,71,92,504
	1875-76	524,334	1,21,33,547	136,325	34,76,723	81,011	19,49,845	96,942	25,02,223	63,718	16,32,195	1,998	45,162	243,554	65,99,749	47,599	10,26,872	956	18,770	1,196,437	2,93,87,086
	1874-75	1,013,887	2,67,64,885	159,096	40,85,045	130,290	34,65,571	103,717	26,35,435	6,820	1,89,900	18,052	4,05,040	39,968	10,92,326	881	14,494	3,102	55,215	1,475,813	3,87,07,911

DEPT. OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE,
STATISTICAL BRANCH,
The 16th March 1878.

G. H. M. BATTEN,
Officiating Secretary to the Government 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 19th MARCH 1878.

GENERAL REMARKS.—In Madras a little rain is reported from Ganjam, Tinnevelly, and Ootacamund; general prospects are said to shew no improvement, and prices continue to rise. The total number on works is 117,906, and on gratuitous relief 116,382, being less than the figures of last week by 4,110 and 16,269 respectively. Showers have fallen in Mysore; prices are nearly stationery; the numbers on works for the week ending the 9th instant were 54,894, and on gratuitous relief 3,532, being 4,092 more and 189 less than in the previous week. No rain has fallen in the Bombay Presidency, where the reaping of the *rabi* is nearly over. No rain is reported from the Central Provinces, except trifling showers in Sambalpur, Chánda and Saugor; the *rabi* continues to be harvested; prices are high and are still rising. In Berar the *rabi* has been reaped. In Central India a shower has fallen at Neemuch; prospects are unchanged. In Rajputana prospects are favourable, but cattle are still dying in the Harowtee States. In Bengal more or less rain is reported from nearly all districts: little has, however, fallen in Behar, Chota Nagpore and the Sonthal Pergunnahs; the rain has been generally beneficial; the *rabi* is being harvested with a fair outturn, except in parts of the Patna Division. In Assam frequent showers of rain and wind are reported in the Valley districts, and rain in Sylhet; prospects are good. In the North-Western Provinces showers have fallen in most districts, and hail in Bareilly: fine weather has, however, again set in; the harvest is in progress throughout the Benares, Allahabad, and Jhansi Divisions, and the whole of Oudh. In the Punjab showers are reported from Delhi, Umballa, Jullundur, Amritsar, Lahore, and Ráwalpindi: prospects are favourable, and prices are falling in most districts.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—		
Ganjam (March 14th)	·7 between 9th and 14th.	Rice 8·47, *raggi* 12·55, *cholum* 13·22, *cumboo* 13·56; average daily fed Berhampore, Aska, and Purushottampur 262.
Vizagapatam („ 18th)	*Nil*	Rice 8·3, *cholum* 12·5, *raggi* 14·3, *cumboo* 15; pasture and drinking water diminishing.
Godavery („ „)	...	Rice 7·22, *cholum* 13·25, *raggi* 13·8, *cumboo* 15; standing crops generally good; no harvest of food-grains; anicut planked up; water 3 inches above stone crest.
Kistna („ 14th)	*Nil*	Rice 7·05, *cholum* 11·27, *raggi* 12·49, *cumboo* 11·15; on works 8; sick in relief hospitals 38; *raggi* under wells and later maize thriving; chillies, tobacco, coriander harvested; outturn ½ to ¾; red-gram and black-gram also harvested, outturn very poor.
Nellore („ 16th)	*Nil*	Rice 7·79, *cholum* 12·41, *raggi* 12·97, *cumboo* 11·0; Department Public Works 5,640, canal 14,973; camps 1,009; village relief 672; crops fair.
Cuddapah („ 15th)	...	Rice 7·65, *cholum* 13·61, *raggi* 14·07, *cumboo* 12·85; on works 89; camps 2,107; children 38; village relief 2,359; paddy and *raggi* harvested in parts, outturn full.
Bellary („ 16th)	*Nil*	Rice 7·77, *cholum* 10·77, *raggi* 10·86, *cumboo* 10·14; on works 4,159; camps 2,032; village relief 2,061; sowing second crop and paddy nearly over; standing crops, second crop paddy, oilseed and cotton generally thriving; cotton-picking commenced; white *cholum* damaged by insects considerably; outturn poor.
Kurnool („ „)	*Nil*	Rice 9·21, *cholum* 13·85, *raggi* 14·97, *cumboo* 11·70; in camps 250; village relief 5,801; fodder abundant; cotton being harvested; pulses being injured by insects in some taluks.
North Arcot ...	*Nil*	Rice 8·6, *cholum* 9·7, *raggi* 10·1, *cumboo* 9·6, wheat 8·0; on works 25,637; children 2,601; camps and houses 9,633; village relief 13,505; crops affected with blight and insects, and withering in some places; harvest of paddy, *raggi* and *cholum*, outturn poor.
South Arcot ...	*Nil*	Rice 10·30, *cholum* 14·28, *raggi* 12·40, *cumboo* 13·95; on works professional 424; children 131; camps 1,242; villages 4,231; crops generally good; want of rain felt in parts; outturn tolerable.
Tanjore (Mar. 16th)	*Nil*	Rice 8·69, *cholum* 12·53, *raggi* 14·47, *cumboo* 12·70; rivers almost dry; wet crops in good condition, dry in tolerably good condition; harvest, wet, *samba*, &c.; dry, *varagu*, *dholl*, &c., outturn ⅜ to ¾.
Trichinopoly (Mar. 17th)	*Nil*	Rice 8·74, *cholum* 25·20, *raggi* 14·25, *cumboo* 14·82; on works 1,085; children 159; in camps 110; harvests continue; paddy outturn nearly 9 annas, *raggi* and horse-gram between 4 and 6 annas.
Madura („ 16th)	*Nil*	Rice 9·04, *raggi* 13·45, *cumboo* 16·63; on works 492; children 240; in camps 361; paddy harvesting everywhere, yield unsatisfactory; crops damaged by locusts and disease.
Tinnevelly („ „)	·25 in Tenkarai.	Rice 8·74, *cholum* 12·80, *raggi* 17·45, *cumboo* 20·87; gratuitous relief stopped; crops damaged by locusts and other insects in some parts; paddy harvested in Nanguneri taluk, outturn poor.
Coimbatore („ „)	*Nil*	Rice 8·70, *cholum* 12·45, *raggi* 12,61, *cumboo* 17·33; on works 26,718; camps 6,864; children 917; village relief 5,829; standing crops reported good except in portions of 6 taluks; harvest of paddy and some dry crops, outturn paddy ½ to full, others ½ to ¾.
Nilgiris („ „)	*Nil*	Rice 7·32, *cholum* 9·41, *raggi* 10·41, *cumboo* 12·23; harvest none.
Salem („ 18th)	...	Rice 8·43, *raggi* 11·14, *cumboo* 11·40, *cholum* 10·66; on works 31,470; camps 6,260; village relief 15,350; harvest of paddy in parts.
South Canara („ 16th)	...	Rice 10·69, *raggi* 12·04; third rice crop plants generally in good condition.
Malabar („ „)	*Nil*	Rice 9·56, *raggi* 12·05; prices shew a tendency to rise; prospects nominal.
Chingleput („ „)	*Nil*	Rice 9·16, *raggi* 10·93, *cumboo* 11·88, *cholum* 11·73; on works 2,960; children 376; camps 1,391; village relief 25,289; crops, where water is available, good; in other places withering for want of water; insects have injured crops in some places; *kar*, *samba*, *raggi*, *cumboo*, and *gingelly* harvested in parts, outturn from ¼ to ¾; *raggi*, in Chingleput taluk, full.
Madras („ 19th)	*Nil*	Second sort rice 7·3, *raggi* 9·97, *cholum* 9·8. *General Remarks.*—General prospects shew no improvement; some rain has fallen at Ootacamund; continued rise in prices is embarrassing; total number on works 117,906; total number gratuitously relieved 116,382; exports of grain by rail from Madras during the week ending the 16th March 1,236¼ tons.
Bombay—(Mar. 20th)		
Sind—		
Kurrachee ...	...	River on 15th 9 feet 1 inch, last year 5½ feet; *kharif* sowings commenced in Ghorabári; small-pox in 2 talukas; fever generally prevalent; weather warm.
Hyderabad ...	...	*Rabi* crops flourishing; river lower; small-pox continues in Bágo Tando; weather more seasonable.
Upper Sind Frontier ...	...	Weather unusually warm; *rabi* crops nearly ready for harvest; preparations for *kharif* progressing; grain dear; forage very scarce; throat and chest complaints general.
Gúzerat—		
Ahmedabad ...	...	No change.
Pánch Mahás ...	...	Weather seasonable but light clouds frequently.
Surat ...	...	One death from cholera at Surat.
Broach ...	...	Cholera increasing in city, 47 cases, 17 fatal; 2 cases in Broach taluka, 1 fatal; 1 fatal in Jambusar; slight cholera in Ankleswar; heat moderate.
Khandesh and Násik—		
Khandesh ...	...	No change.
Násik ...	...	No change.
Colába (Mar. 18th)	...	Weather good; public health good, except in Pen and Roha talukas, where slight fever still continues; *rabi* crops healthy.
Konkan—		
Tanna ...	...	*Rabi* crops nearly harvested; fever prevailing.
Ratnágiri (Mar. 12th)	*Nil*	Dry season crops good; *powta*, *kadve*, *udid* and *kulith* being reaped; cultivation of sugarcane commenced; small-pox in Málwan taluka, but no mortality; cholera in Dápoli taluka, 6 deaths.
Deccan—		
Poona ...	...	Cholera has ceased in Máwal.
Sholapur ...	...	*Rabi* crops almost reaped.
Satara ...	...	No change.
Southern Maharatta Country.		
Belgaum ...	...	No change.
Kanara ...	...	Reaping of second crop on coast commenced; fever prevalent; small-pox in Sirsi and Honáwar; weather fine.
Kaládgi ...	...	Slight cholera in Bágalkot; no other change.
Kattywar and Gaekwar's Territory.		
Rájkot ...	...	Weather hot; cholera in Nawánagar, 25 cases, 16 fatal.
Baroda ...	...	Three deaths from cholera and 4 from small-pox in city. *General Remarks.—Rabi* reaping approaching conclusion; no other change.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—(Mar. 21)		
Chittagong ...	*Nil*	Nights and mornings are cool, days are hot; the rain of last week has benefited the cold-weather crops; *pania aus* is being transplanted; rice is selling at 10 to 16 seers per rupee.
Noakholly ...	0·55	Weather daily getting warmer; slight rain fell on the 8th and 10th; the cold-weather crops are progressing favourably; public health is good.
Chittagong Hill Tracts...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable, cloudy on the 11th; joom-cutting still continues; tobacco leaves are being gathered in small quantities; the lands are being ploughed for *aus* crop.
Hill Tipperah ...	2·17	Weather stormy on the 6th, 8th, and 11th; a good deal of rain has fallen; there was hail also on the 8th March; damage has been caused by hail to the mango blossoms; prices have slightly fallen.
Backergunge ...	1·93	There has been some rain, but not nearly sufficient to permit the beginning of ploughing; food still continues dear, from Rs. 3 to Rs. 3-8 per maund; there has been, and there still is, a serious outbreak of small-pox in the sub-division of Perozepore.
Furreedpore ...	0·02 Madareepore 2·76.	Weather generally cloudy, with a breeze from the south; the prospects of the crops have been benefited by the rain which fell during the week in the Madareepore sub-division, and by the previous rain in the head-quarters sub-division; a storm is reported to have occurred at Goalundo on the evening of the 12th instant; there was no rain at Goalundo itself, but rain and hail are believed to have fallen in the neighbourhood; the storm caused some damage to boats on the river, but particulars have not been received; sporadic cases of cholera and some cases of small-pox have been reported, but there is no serious outbreak of sickness.
Dacca ...	0·03	Weather seasonable and getting warm; state and prospects of the crops are favourable; the recent rain has done much good in every way.
Mymensingh ...	0·24	Weather stormy and showery; ploughing is in progress.
Tipperah ...	Rain fell on the 6th, 7th, and 8th in the south, and on the 9th and 10th in the centre and west of the district.	There was a heavy thunder-storm on the night of the 9th; *boro* rice and other crops are thriving; *khesari* and *kalai* are being reaped; chillies are being gathered; *aus dhán* is being transplanted; sugarcane is nearly all cut; rice is being exported to the south and to Náráyangañj; the average price of the staple is about Rs. 2-14.
24-Pergunnahs ...	0·81	Squally weather, with a little rain; the late showers have done good, but rain is still much wanted; some cholera continues; cattle disease is reported from all the thanas of Satkhira.
Jessore ...	1·43, Jhenidah 3·02, Magoorah 2·00, Bagirhat 1·65.	Weather seasonable; state and prospects of the crops are favourable; the recent rain that fell has done good; sowings of paddy have commenced.
Nuddea ...	0·10	Occasional fogs in the morning; a little rain fell in most parts of the district; there is scarcely anything on the ground now; the rain has been of much service in facilitating cultivation; the fogs have injured the mango blossoms.
Moorshedabad ...	0·25	Weather seasonable; the *rabi* crops are being reaped with every prospect of a fair outturn; cholera still prevails locally in a sporadic form.
Pubna ...	Slight rain in most parts of the district at the commencement of the week.	Rain too slight to do benefit to the crops; the sky appears now and then cloudy; no change to report in the state and prospects of the crops, but rain is wanted.
Rajshahye ...	0·001	The heat is daily increasing; the nights are still cool; there have been mists nearly every morning; a very slight fall of rain on the night of the 15th; the cutting of the *rabi* crops, and the sowings of sessamum and early rice, are going on; a shower of rain would do much good; the price of rice is high; a few cases of cholera occurred in the vicinity of Nauháta.
Bogra ...	0·74	There was a shower of rain on the night of the 15th, and more is anticipated; the sowing of early rice and jute has commenced in some places; linseed and ganja are being gathered; the latter crop is not very good; some cases of cholera have been reported from Panchabibi station.
Dinagepore ...	0·89	Weather cool; strong east wind blowing; the prospects of the spring crops are good; general health of the district has improved.
Rungpore ...	0·40	Some slight rain and high easterly winds; state and prospects of the crops continue to be favourable; the tobacco outturn this year is expected to be an average one; cholera still exists in some parts of Oleepore and Bhowaniganj thanas; fever is at its minimum.
Cooch Behar ...	*Nil*	East winds prevailing; weather cool; the prospects of *cheena* and *kuon* continue satisfactory; tobacco in places has suffered from the high winds; public health is generally good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—continued.		
Jalpáiguri ...	0·90	The weather has been windy and stormy; the present fall of snow on the Bhootan hills seems to have been unusually heavy; there is nothing fresh to report about the crops; the price of rice is rapidly rising all over the district, owing to the increased demand for export.
Darjeeling ...	1·33	Several showers of rain with some hail and a good deal of high wind; the recent rain will be favourable to the approaching rice sowings; there are no crops of importance on the ground now.
Midnapore ...	1·29	Weather hot and seasonable; nothing new to report on the state and prospects of the crops.
Howrah ...	0·16	Weather seasonable, with occasional storms in the evening; the slight rain has been beneficial to the few crops on the ground; it seems to have been heavier in Moheshrekha than at head-quarters, and it will facilitate cultivation.
Hooghly ...	0·89	Weather very warm; the land is being ploughed for indigo; sugarcane is being planted; a few cases of cholera and small-pox have been reported from the Hooghly and Chinsurah Municipality; cattle disease has broken out in one village in thana Pundooah.
Burdwan ...	0·92	Pressing of sugarcane is going on; wheat and barley are doing well; cholera and small-pox are prevalent in Cutwa, Raneegunge and Bood-Bood sub-divisions; fever prevails in Jehanabad sub-division; cholera still lingers in Culna sub-division.
Bankoora ...	0·46	Weather clear and hot in the early part of the week; a very lowering sky on the 14th, ended on the 15th in thunder showers; no change in the state and prospects of the crops since last week; some cases of cholera, small-pox and measles, and cattle disease are reported.
Beerbhoom ...	0·10	Heavy storms in the north of the district on the 15th; all is well with such crops as are still on the ground.
Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	*Nil*	Weather warmer, but seasonable; gram and wheat have been fair; *mohwa* in the Godda sub-division has been destroyed by hail; small-pox and cholera are still about.
Bhágalpur ...	0·17	Weather hot, with easterly winds; nights are cool; a shower in the afternoon of the 16th; the harvesting of the *rabi* crops has commenced; prices are unchanged; health is generally good.
Monghyr ...	0·05	Weather warm, with east winds and rain threatening; the *rabi* crops are being harvested; the opium is suffering from blight, and its outturn is much reduced.
Purneah ...	0·46	Temperature windy; winds generally easterly; the outturn of the *rabi* harvest is generally good, and the prospects continue good where the harvest is in progress; rain is required for the *bhadoi* sowings.
Maldah ...	*Nil*	Weather fair; the *rabi* harvest is progressing; in most places the crop seems an excellent one, but along the banks of the Ganges it is not so good; the price of rice is very high for the time of year owing to the demand for export; cholera is prevalent in Manickchuck and Nawabganj, and cases have also been reported from old Maldah and Gajole.
Durbhunga ...	*Nil*	Strong east wind prevailing; the weather thus far is unfavourable for indigo, though it is favourable for the *rabi* harvest which is satisfactorily progressing; there is promise of an excellent mango season.
Mozufferpore ...	*Nil*	Weather getting warm; west wind prevailing; the *rabi* crops are being reaped; poppy and tobacco have been much injured by caterpillars in Hajeepore sub-division.
Sarun ...	Sprinkling rain on the morning of the 16th.	Weather cold in the mornings and evenings; seasonably warm at midday; cloudy with high east wind since 14th; the cold-weather crops are still being harvested, and a fair outturn is expected, save in the *rahar*, which has suffered somewhat from frost; injury has been done to the mango trees by the east wind; poppyheads are still being tapped; prices are stationary; public health is good.
Chumparun ...	0·08	Weather nice and cool; sky overcast, and there was a slight shower of rain on the morning of the 16th; nothing new to report regarding the prospects of the *rabi* and opium crops; the *rabi* has commenced to be harvested, and the lancetting of opium is nearly over; grain market is steady.
Patna ...	*Nil*	Nothing new to report about the state and prospects of the crops.
Gya ...	Slight rain	Weather warm; maximum thermometer in the shade 101·2°; the *rabi* harvest is going on; injury by insects is still reported; prices show no upward tendency at present.
Shahabad ...	Slight rain	Weather cloudy, with strong east wind; the *rabi* crops are being harvested; they have, however, been greatly damaged by insects; peas and gram have been cut; prices are still high; public health is good.
Hazáribágh ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; no change to report about the crops; prices of food-grains continue to rise.
Lohardugga ...	1·03	There have been three storms of wind from the westward, the last one accompanied with hail and rain; the *rabi* crops are being harvested; some of them are better than others; the outturn is about 8 annas; *mohwa* promised well till the hail of the 15th; it is not known whether the storm was general; considerable emigration to the Tributary Mehals in the south of the district is going on; prices have not risen since last report.

Presidency or Province and District.		Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—concluded.			
Manbhoom	...	0·05	Weather stormy; bad reports of the condition of the people have been received from the west of the district; the prospects of the *mohwa* crop have been reported favourable, but heavy storms of wind and rain have very lately occurred, the reports of the effects of which are awaited.
Singhbhoom	...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; a severe storm on the evening of the 14th at Chybassa, but no damage has been done; nothing to report about the crops; the district is healthy.
Balasore	...	1·20	Weather foggy in the morning, hot and dry in the day; the few crops on the ground are in fair condition; sporadic deaths from cholera occur.
Cuttack	...	·23	Weather warm and windy; there was rain in several parts of the district, which has benefited the *dalua* and cotton crops; ploughing for next year's crop is going on in those parts.
Pooree	...	A few drops; Khoordah 0·01.	Weather warm for the season; *dalua* rice and *moong* are being reaped; common rice is selling at a rupee for 11 13/14 to 15¾ seers; export of rice to the Madras Presidency continues; the selling price of rice in the salt tracts is a rupee for 9 3/8 Calcutta seers; public health is good.
			General Remarks.—There have been rain and storms in several districts during the week; the rain has done good to the few crops that are still on the ground, and has been of service generally; the *rabi* harvest is going on, and the outturn is generally spoken of as fair, save in parts of the Patna division, where the crop has been damaged by insects; some damage has been done to opium in Behar by blight and insects, and to mango blossoms in places by frost and hail; *mohwa* in Godda sub-division has been destroyed by hail; prices are generally high, and are still rising in some districts owing to exportation; the people are said to be badly off in the west of Manbhoom; cholera and small-pox are reported from many places, and cattle disease from Bankoora, Hooghly and the 24-Pergunnahs.
N. W. P. and Oudh—(Mar. 20th)			
Benares	(Mar, 19th)	A very slight shower of rain on night of 16th instant.	Prospects continue favourable; reaping in progress.
Allahabad	(„ „)	·1 on night of 16th instant.	Thunder-storm accompanied with rain; no damage, except to mango crops; weather now clear; harvest being gathered in.
Jhánsi	(„ 20th)	...	Weather continues fine; reaping in progress.
Agra	(„ 19th)	·1 to ·35 in two parganas.	Prospects good.
Bareilly	(„ 20th)	...	Some damage from hail on 16th instant; weather fine.
Meerut	(„ „)	·2	Thunder-storm; heavy hail in places; weather now fine, and prospects good; prices higher than last week.
Lucknow	(„ „)	·2	Wheat crop good, though light in the ear; gram much damaged by frost; linseed almost wholly destroyed by blight.
Partabgarh	(„ 16th)	*Nil*	Prospects good.
Sitapur	(„ 21st)	...	Harvesting going on; prices falling slightly.
Fyzabad	(„ 20th)	·2	Reaping going on; new grains coming into markets; cattle disease reported from some parts.
			General Remarks.—Rain has fallen in most districts, and hail is reported from Bareilly; fine weather, which is much needed, has again set in, and the harvest is progressing favourably.
Punjab—(Mar. 19th)—			
Delhi	...	·1	Prices of grain falling; agricultural prospects good.
Hissar	...	*Nil*	Weather cloudy; crops doing well in Hissar and Rohtak, but suffering from blight in some parts of Sirsa district; fodder scarcity still continues; health generally good, but small-pox prevails in some parts of the division.
Umballa	...	·4	Crops and health in both districts good.
Jullundur	...	·1	
Amritsar	...	·3	Crops flourishing; health good; slight fall in price of wheat.
Lahore	...	Slight rain	State of crops and general health good.
Rawalpindi	...	Ditto	Agricultural prospects and public health good.
Mooltan	...	*Nil*	Crops and health good; prices of grain falling.
Dera Ismail Khan	...	*Nil*	Health good; state of crops favourable.
Pesháwar	...	*Nil*	Harvest prospects fair; wheat during week has gone from 17 to 15 seers per rupee.
			General Remarks.—Agricultural prospects throughout the province still favourable.
Central Provinces—(Mar. 20th).			
Upper Godávari	(Mar. 16th)	...	Hot; outturn of *rabi* below average, gram and pulses partial but fair; small-pox continues; prices rising.
Sambalpur	...	·11	Cloudy; ploughing continues.
Biláspur	...	...	Cloudy; *rabi* cut; wheat and gram slightly injured; fever continues; prices rising.
Raipur	...	...	Cloudy and close; *rabi* cut; cattle disease continues; prices high.

Presidency or Province and District.		Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Central Provns.—contd.			
Bálaghát	...	...	Hot; *rabi* threshing continues; measles, small-pox, and cattle disease prevalent; prices stationary.
Chhindwára	...	...	Cloudy and close; *rabi* threshing continues; fever prevalent; prices high.
Chánda	(Mar. 17th)	·02	Outturn of *rabi* below average; health good; prices rising.
Betúl	(„ 18th)	....	Days hot, nights cool; wheat almost a failure; other *rabi* crops much below average; fever continues; few cases of cholera; prices stationary.
Bhandára	(„ 19th)	...	*Rabi* threshing continues; fever and small-pox prevalent; prices rising.
Nágpur	(„ 20th)	...	Clear and cloudy alternately; threshing of *rabi* continues; small-pox prevalent; prices risen.
Wardha	...	...	*Rabi* threshing; small-pox continues; prices high.
Nimár	...	...	Very warm; outturn of *rabi* very poor; small-pox continues.
Hoshangabad	...	...	Warm; small-pox continues; prices rising.
Narsinghpur	...	...	Outturn of wheat 4 annas below average; other *rabi* crops suffered much; health good; prices still rising.
Jubbulpore	...	...	Cloudy and hot; *rabi* harvest continues; health good; prices very high.
Saugor	...	Slight rain	Wheat excellent in high land; seriously damaged on low lands by blight.
Seoni	...	...	*Rabi* harvest continues; outturn very poor; prices very high.
Damoh	...	...	*Rabi* harvest progressing; prices high; trade brisk.
Mandla	...	...	Days hot, nights cold; prospects favourable; health good; prices stationary.
			General Remarks.—*Rabi* threshing continues; general prospects unchanged; prices high and still rising.
British Burma—(March 20th.)			
Arrakan Division	...	...	Public health good; one case of cholera in Akyab town.
Pegu Division—			
Rangoon	...	...	Public health good; health of cattle fair; price of rice in the husk in district Rs. 105 to Rs. 110 per 100 baskets.
Thonkwa	...	...	Health generally good.
Bassein	...	...	Nine deaths from cholera in town and suburbs.
Henzada	...	...	Public health good.
Prome	...	...	One death from cholera in Mahathaman, otherwise healthy.
Thayetmyo	..	...	Public health good.
Tenasserim Division	...	...	Small pox still prevalent in Moulmein and Amherst districts, otherwise public health fair.
Assam—			
Gauháti	(March 20th)	2·22	Frequent storms of rain and wind from north-west; sowing of aus commenced.
Sylhet	(„ „)	0·94	Prospects of *boro* crops good; sowings of *aman* and *aus* crops progressing; price of rice rising.
Mysore and Coorg—			
Bangalore	(March 20th)	1·40 in Mysore on night of 19th inst.	Wet crops generally good; one or two showers have fallen in Mysore; prices nearly stationary; for week ending 9th, on civil relief works 9,734; on Professional Department works 45,160; and gratuitously relieved 3,532.
Hyderabad Assigned Districts—			
Amráoti	(March 20th)	...	*Rabi* crops have been gathered.
Central India—(Mar. 20th).			
Indore	...	*Nil*	Weather cooler; water scarce; prospects unchanged.
Gwalior	...		
Sutna	...		
Rutlam	...		
Neemuch	...	·06	
Rajputana—			
Joypore	(Mar. 20th)	A few drops	Prospects favourable; health good.
Harowtee and Tonk	(„ 19th)	*Nil*	Health and prospects good; weather warm; cattle dying.
Ajmere	(„ 20th)	*Nil*	Crops ripening; small-pox prevalent.
Ulwur	(„ „)	·05	Weather cloudy.
Marwar	(„ 21st)	...	Weather seasonable.

ERRATUM.—On page 415 of the Supplement to the *Gazette of India* of the 16th instant, opposite Mysore and Coorg, for "on Professional Department works, 1,984" read "41,984."

G. H. M. BATTEN,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. 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.

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 Wednesday, the 6th March, 1878.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, G.M.S.I., *presiding*.
The Hon'ble Sir E. C. Bayley, 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 Sir J. Strachey, K.C.S.I.
Lieutenant-General the Hon'ble Sir E. B. Johnson, K.C.B.
The Hon'ble Whitley Stokes, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble B. W. Colvin.
The Hon'ble Mahárájá Jotíndra Mohan Tagore.
The Hon'ble T. C. Hope, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble T. H. Thornton, D.C.L., C.S.I.
The Hon'ble G. C. Paul.
The Hon'ble E. C. Morgan.
The Hon'ble F. R. Cockerell.

ARMS BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR EDWARD BAYLEY presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Arms, Ammunition and Military Stores. He said that as the Bill was one of considerable interest to the public, and as many objections had been made to it in the shape in which it originally stood, by persons of all classes, it might perhaps be advisable to give some sketch of the alterations which the Select Committee had introduced in the Bill with the view of meeting such of those objections as seemed to them valid.

One part of section 5 of the Bill as introduced required all persons other than licensed vendors, selling arms or ammunition, to give notice in all cases to the officer in charge of the nearest Police-station. In the new Bill, this

notice was now dispensed with where the purchaser was a person exempted under section 27, and it was further provided that notice, where still necessary, should be given to the Magistrate of the district instead of at the Police-station, which, especially in the case of transactions in which Europeans were concerned, might sometimes be more convenient to the parties. As he should have occasion to point out, another provision had been introduced, which, with practically very much less inconvenience and irritation to private parties, secured the objects which it was intended to secure by these provisions of section 5, and they might therefore safely be omitted.

In respect to the duties imposed under section 7 of the Bill, very much comment had been elicited alike from the public Press, the Local Governments, and private persons. The objection commonly taken had been that these would press unfairly upon those who were loyal and well-disposed, and who were desirous to obtain arms, whether for sporting or other legitimate purposes especially in those districts bordering upon forests or other places infested with, wild beasts, and where fire-arms were required as a means of protection for themselves or against the destruction of their crops. Those objections were doubtless well founded, and to meet them the Committee had provided that when persons exempted or excused themselves imported any fire-arms or purchased them from the importers, they would be entitled to a drawback upon the duty specified in the schedule, which would bring it down to the level of the duty at present in force, and also would not exceed in any one case ten per cent. *ad valorem*. As a matter of fact, this alteration would produce a slight reduction in the duty now payable upon the higher classes of fire-arms. There was also a provision which was not entirely new, though new to this Bill. It was a section which was inserted with the object partly of drawing attention to the provisions of the Customs Act, and partly with the object of applying them in a slightly modified form to the importation of arms. That was to say, it permitted the conversion of the private shops or offices of an importing firm into bonding warehouses, in which they might store the arms imported, and pay duty upon them only as they were withdrawn for sale. This amendment was introduced to meet an objection which had been made—a legitimate one—by a large firm, that they would otherwise have to pay down on importation a large amount of duty, and, perhaps, it would be a long time before they got any return. This provision would meet that objection.

With regard also to the schedule of dutiable articles, some minor articles had, on reconsideration, been struck out of it, and with regard to all other articles which were the appendages of fire-arms, it was provided that, when they were imported and fitted in the same case as the fire-arms, they would be exempt from the payment of duty.

The next alteration to which SIR EDWARD BAYLEY would refer was that, while the draft Bill provided for importation by sea, it overlooked the possibility of importation by land. There were several foreign sea-ports on the coast, and this fact made it necessary to introduce provision for importation by land also, and therefore the clause which applied to importation by sea was made to apply also to importation by land.

There was another clause which was new, and which was the only point in which he thought the Select Committee had increased the rigidity of the Bill; but it had been inserted on the special recommendation of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb. The new clause empowered the Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, to appoint searching-[illegible] at certain points within our frontier, whenever there was a belief that [illegible] or ammunition were likely to be exported over the frontier.

In section 11 of the Bill there was also a very material alteration [illegible] introduced, the Bill prohibited the possession of arms of any [illegible] without a license. In that form it would have been an unnecessarily [illegible] measure, and in fact, the form which the original Bill assumed in [illegible] was due perhaps to an oversight. Under the old law a difference [illegible] as he had explained before, between certain proclaimed and unproclaimed districts, and that difference was practically swept away by the draft Bill. The Committee had thought it right to restore that distinction so far, that in a district proclaimed the possession of *all* arms would need to be licensed, but in a district which was not proclaimed, licenses would only be required for the possession of fire-arms.

There was another difficulty in regard to the disposal of arms which were deposited under sections 11 and 14,—that was to say, arms which came properly into the possession of people, but in which the legal possession of them had ceased and which therefore came under the custody of the Police. It had been provided that they should remain for a year liable to be claimed by the owner in one case, and in another case, which was a more difficult one, for three years. If at the end of that time they were not claimed and legally dealt with, they would be forfeited.

There was another question which was a matter of greater difficulty, and the Committee were unanimous in opinion regarding it. It referred to the levy of fees for licenses to possess, but not for licenses to manufacture or import or transport. On the whole, considering the many difficulties which existed, it was considered advisable that the former class of licenses should be freed from taxation. It was a matter of some difficulty, because it somewhat affected the resources of the Local Governments, which had hitherto derived some revenue from this source. But he thought the arguments which convinced the Committee ought to prevail; the question, however, was one which was open to discussion hereafter.

There was another section also of some degree of stringency which was taken from the Code of Criminal Procedure. Section 28 required information to be given by any person who had a knowledge of any offence committed against the provisions of the proposed Act. A clause to that effect existed in the Criminal Procedure Code, in regard to many offences of a nature parallel to those punishable under this Act, and all that had been done was practically to apply that section to the present law.

Then in section 32 came another new provision, which was intended to take the place of that in section 5 of the draft Bill, which required notices to be given at the Police-office by persons selling arms. The real object of this provision was to enable the Government to know where arms were held, and to detect whether they had been legally imported or otherwise. All that was intended was that persons who possessed arms should be held liable to fill up returns when required to do so. The Committee did not think that that was an unnecessary interference with private convenience; it was a form of enquiry which would give very little trouble, would not be frequently resorted to, and which might be of great use.

Beyond these, there were some minor alterations in the details of the Bill. But they were almost all purely matters of drafting, intended to bring the provisions of the Code into harmony with other enactments, and to make its meaning clear.

Under these circumstances, as almost all the changes which had been made, although of some importance, were in the interests of the public and in the direction of relaxing the stringency of the Bill, the Committee did not consider that it need be republished as altered by them.

INDIAN FOREST BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE moved that the Reports of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the law relating to the management and preservation of Government forests, to the transit of forest-produce, and to the duty leviable on timber be taken into consideration. He said: "On introducing this Bill above a year ago, I explained the necessity for a new law, but some further explanation may not be out of place. Act VII of 1865, which is the present law, is framed upon the basis that the Government may make into a 'Government forest' any jungly land it pleases, provided that its selection does not involve or affect any existing rights of individuals or communities. Consequently, if in any instance it was found necessary for Forest purposes to acquire private land of rights, the Government was left to do so by means of the [illegible] law for the acquisition of land for public purposes. Act VII of [illegible] immediately found to be more or less unsuitable for the purpose, and the Governments of Madras and Bombay have, in consequence,

never availed themselves of the power of extending it to their territories, which it conferred upon them.

"In October, 1868, the draft of a new Act, and a memorandum explaining very clearly the defects of the present one, were laid before the Government of India by Mr. Brandis. I am well aware that Mr. Brandis has a reputation quite independent of any praise of mine, but I feel constrained not to allow this occasion to pass without recording, that to his vast knowledge of forest matters, to his sound discretion and his unfailing energy, British India is chiefly indebted for the very great progress in forest conservation which has been made in all the Provinces more directly under the Government of India during the fourteen years for which he has held the office of Inspector-General of Forests. I will now briefly describe the chief deficiencies of Act VII of 1865. It drew no distinction between the forests which required to be closely reserved, even at the cost of more or less interference with private rights, and those which merely needed general control to prevent improvident working. It also provided no procedure for inquiring into and settling the rights which it so vaguely saved, and gave no powers for regulating the exercise of such rights without appropriating them. It obliged you, in short, either to take entirely, or to let alone entirely. On control over private forests in the general interest of the community, it was absolutely silent. For duties on timber, even those actually levied, it gave no authority. Protection for Government forests so interlaced with private ones as to be in chronic danger of plunder, there was none. In various minor points also it was deficient.

"The draft and memorandum by Mr. Brandis, to which I have alluded, set rolling the stone of discussion which is in motion up to the present day. Since then we have had drafts and counter-drafts, reports and memoranda innumerable; we have had two forest conferences, at one of which were present representatives of the Forest Department from all parts of India, and the proceedings of both of which have been printed; and, finally, we have the present Bill, which has been under active consideration for nearly two years, and has been twice reported on, in its successive stages, by all the Local Governments and their more experienced officers. Meanwhile, during these ten years, the Provinces have been getting on as best they could, some under the existing Act, others under no Act at all. In some parts the people have been suffering through encroachment by Forest Officers on their ill-defined rights, in others the community at large have been suffering by progressive denudation of forest-lands. In some Provinces where the Act is in force, there is a singular confusion of rules, imperfect rules, Regulations, and no rules, of which I gave the Panjáb as an illustration on the last occasion when I had the honour of addressing the Council on this Bill. And all the while we have been struggling on as best we could to meet the real wants and necessities of the case. We have been demarcating reserves, constituting district forests and endeavouring to protect them, enquiring into rights, and recording, buying up, continuing or commuting them. In fact, we have got an existing state of things totally at variance with the existing law.

"The case for legislation, therefore, whether for the Provinces with a bad law, or the Provinces with no law, is, I submit, complete. Whatever may be the faults of the present measure, it cannot be said that we have been proceeding otherwise than cautiously and gradually. If, after spending ten years in finding out what we want, we proceed to supply it, we cannot be accused of hasty legislation. In proof that we were well supplying it I quoted, when promulgating our last report, the terms of approval with which Bill No. I had been received by all the Local Governments except Madras. I am glad to say that this approval has been generally repeated in the case of Bill No. II. I may quote a few instances. Of the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces and Chief Commissioner of Oudh, we hear that the Bill 'seems to His Honour to be very complete.' The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, while 'generally accepting the provisions of the Bill,' makes a few minor suggestions. From Bombay we learn that 'the Indian Forest Act as it now stands seems to this Government a very good one, and the Report of the Select Committee covers all that is necessary.' The Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces 'cordially approves of the Bill, as

calculated to meet a long-felt want: he will be very glad when it becomes law and he is able to apply it to these Provinces.' But the Local Governments generally have done more than approve. Nine out of eleven of them have expressed their desire that the first section of the Bill should be altered, so that the Act might apply directly to their Provinces, and the trouble and delay of separate extensions might be thus avoided. The two dissentients were Ajmer and Madras. The Chief Commissioner of Ajmer pointed out, and with reason, that as there were as yet scarcely any standing forests in Ajmer, and they were only attempting to grow them, the simple Regulation passed three years ago under 33 Vict., cap. 3, would answer all purposes for some years to come. The Madras Government objected to the revised Bill on much the same grounds as those on which they objected to the original one. They considered it unsuited to the circumstances of Southern India, and preferred legislating locally—which it is of course open to them to do. In consequence of these representations, the Bill is now, by section 1, made directly applicable to Bombay, Lower Bengal, the North-Western Provinces, the Panjáb (except the Hazára district), Oudh, the Central Provinces and Assam. The same course has not been followed, the Council will observe, in the case of Coorg and British Burma, though the Chief Commissioners of both desired it. Coorg, it was thought, ought to have the same law as Madras, whatever that might be, and for British Burma the Executive Department of the Government of India considered it best to leave the extension to be made hereafter by a separate notification. Ajmer, Coorg, British Burma and Madras will therefore remain, as in the Bill when introduced, in this position, that the Local Government possesses the initiative and may apply the Act or not, as it thinks proper, subject, in the former case only, to the sanction of the Governor General in Council. I may remark, with special reference to Madras, that this position is practically identical with that which it now holds with regard to Act VII of 1865. I would here only add that I trust that sanction to apply the Act to British Burma will be at once applied for. It has been ascertained by exhaustive analysis that there is not a single local peculiarity which the Bill does not sufficiently provide for. The Chief Commissioner has asked for the direct application of the Act, and formally reported that he considers any separate Act for British Burma quite unnecessary, while officers well acquainted with Burma, in whose opinion I place the utmost confidence, assure me that its effect will be most beneficial, and that it will much accelerate the progress of demarcation and conservancy.

"Having thus explained the scope and application of the Bill, I will mention a few material changes last made in it by the Select Committee. First, in order to prevent any inconvenience arising from the direct application to certain Provinces, we have added a clause to section 1, validating all existing rules so far as they are not inconsistent with the Act. At the same time, the majority of such rules are in one way or another incomplete, incongruous, superfluous, or *ultra vires*. I trust that the Local Governments will lose no time in exercising the power the Act will afford, of replacing them by clear and full rules in correct relation to the several chapters. Again, we have made a slight alteration in the terms of the restriction in section 4, as to who may be appointed Forest-settlement Officer, in order to meet a technical clashing with the definition of 'Forest Officer' in section 2. But we still fully mean to indicate the desire of the Legislature that the post of Forest-settlement Officer should never, except possibly under some very extraordinary circumstances, be held by a member of the Forest Department.

"A third important change is in section 22 of Bill No. II, which has been recast and appears as section 34 of Bill No. III. The intention of section 22 of course was, that forests which are now so closely reserved as to be subject to restrictions practically, if not precisely, such as a forest might be which was reserved for the first time by enquiry under the new Act, should be constituted reserves under the latter. And provision against any injustice in individual cases was made by the second clause of the section, allowing enquiry into [illegible] claims. It has, however, been pointed out that this intention [illegible] expressed with sufficient clearness, and that as the term 'reserved' has been very loosely used, and applied to forests with very varying degrees of

restriction, it would be possible to take advantage of it, so as without inquiry, and in violation of existing agreements or settlements, to convert what were really mere 'protected' forests into highly restricted reserves under the new Act. The feasibility of such action has been specially represented with regard to certain forests in Kumáon, which are officially styled 'reserves,' but in which the people enjoy, under very formal and clear engagements or guarantees, rights of a very extensive character. I need scarcely say that I should consider any such course of proceeding to be grossly inequitable and a complete perversion of the intention of the Act. I find it hard to believe that any local officers, of whatever department, could be found to recommend such confiscation, or that any Local Government would sanction it if recommended; still, as the doubt has been raised, it is better to remove it, and this is done effectually by the new section 34.

"The concluding terms of section 34, providing that, pending any enquiry which may be necessary, the declaration of a forest as 'reserved' or 'protected' shall not affect the rights under enquiry, is analogous in principle to a new clause which we have inserted in section 29 (now 28), the origin of which I will now explain. The section provides that a protected forest shall not be constituted unless the rights of Government and private individuals have been inquired into and settled in a sufficient manner. The Chief Commissioner of British Burma pointed out that the area, in that Province, of forest-lands which had not yet been examined with reference to their capabilities for becoming either reserved or protected forest, and in which no enquiry and settlement of rights of any kind had taken place, was so vast that many years would be consumed in the process, and that in the meantime the forests would be unprotected and might be seriously injured. As there appeared to be good grounds for his apprehension, we have provided that, when such a state of things is found, the Local Government may declare the forests 'protected' previous to enquiry, and that during such enquiry the declaration shall not affect existing rights of individuals or communities. In other words, we have kept alive temporarily, pending enquiry and settlement, the old provision of Act VII of 1865. I must, however, say that I rely upon no advantage being taken of this clause to postpone due enquiry and settlement one day longer than is necessary. The old basis may have been very well for 1865, or rather for a time when forestry was so much in its infancy that we did not understand the position; it may then have been the only basis practicable. But I feel no doubt that a condition of affairs under which a man may be brought before a Magistrate for any act done in a forest, and have laid on him the burden of proving then and there that he did it in exercise of a right, is a condition fit only for an uncivilised country and Government, and quite undeserving of permanent recognition. Some parties, I see, look on this old saving clause as if it were a protection, but I consider it to be quite the reverse. The only safe ultimate condition is one where all parties know and respect each other's rights.

"I will now offer, in conclusion, some remarks on the general principles of the Bill. When introducing to the Council the Bill which became Act VII of 1865, Sir Henry Maine stated that it was the desire of Government not to affect or abridge petty rights over the soil or produce of forests which had been prescriptively acquired by individuals, villages or wandering tribes. This desire, speaking generally, still continues, and there is abundant evidence of it in the present Bill. But experience has shewn that it is not possible to avoid some interference with rights in certain cases, and that it is better for all parties that rights should be defined, whether they are interfered with or not. I will endeavour to illustrate this. There can be no real forest-conservancy in any country without a certain proportion of close reserves, and no such reserves can be maintained if all sorts of rights are to be freely exercised inside them. Expropriation is consequently indispensable, though to a greater or less extent according to the circumstances of each forest. But the Bill provides for expropriation a machinery and procedure far more lenient than the ordinary Land Acquisition Act of 1870. It provides, in the first place, for enquiry and settlement being effected by an officer free from any departmental bias adverse to the people; it lays upon that officer the duty of seeking out, from the records of Government and the evidence of individuals, rights which the people themselves may be too ignorant or too apathetic to claim; it locates the enquiry in the vicinity of the forest, to ensure all claimants being aware of it; it admits free appeal, and that to officers who will, in large portions of India, be personally identical with the Civil Courts; it superimposes the revising power of Government; and, finally, it allows of compensation being given in kind instead of in money, by the setting out of land in lieu, or otherwise.

"Again, there exists throughout India a vast mass of forests which are not reserves, and for the most part never can be; in some cases, because they are not good enough, but mostly because they have other purposes to fulfil, and are needed for the current use of the people. There is an idea in some quarters that the formation of strict and close reserves is the Alpha and Omega of forest-conservancy. This idea I believe to be mistaken. If our sole object were revenue, it might be otherwise. But revenue is not, and I trust never will be, either our sole or our principal object. Our aim is, I take it, the preservation of forests of all classes throughout India for climatic reasons and the supply of the varied needs of the people. To maintain the forests, on which the population at large depend for the grazing of their cattle, the thatching, repair and construction of their houses, and even (in some cases) the fertilization of their fields, and the eking out of their slender meal, and to ensure, with this view, the provident and reasonable exercise of rights the existence of which is not disputed, appears to be as essential a part of forest-conservancy as the formation of reserves, and the nursing of gigantic teak trees. But by the present Bill we contemplate no such regulation until the rights themselves have been sufficiently defined. I say 'sufficiently,' because it will be seen that the enquiry contemplated in the case of protected forests is not of that minute kind which is necessary in the case of expropriation, but corresponds with that usual throughout India at a survey or settlement, where the record is only presumed to be true till the contrary is proved.

"A third case I would refer to is that of private forests, with which, for reasons which are, in the interest of the community at large, considered valid in European countries, some interference is indispensable. These reasons, which are such as protection from rolling stones, avalanches and landslips, and the maintenance of water-supply, will be found detailed in section 36 of the Bill. The cases where the powers will be exercised will, I believe, be rare, and principally in districts of the Himalayas. But where they are, we desire to avoid, if possible, depriving the owner of his property: we ensure to him the nett profits of it while under Government management, but reserve to him the right of demanding that Government shall purchase it. Finally, we extend regulations regarding the control of timber in transit (to be applied only where necessary) which have worked well in Burma, and are quite as protective of the interests of private timber-owners and merchants as they are of those of Government. I may here mention incidentally that I have studied with much care the petitions against the Bill which have been received from the Bombay Presidency. They are entirely directed against Bill No. I, which was four months ago modified very materially in favour of the people. I believe that if any dispassionate persons will study the Bill and the explanation of it which I am offering, they will come to the conclusion that it will not unjustly or unreasonably affect any of the legitimate rights and interests of the petitioners. That it will put a stop to the systematic plunder of Government forests, which has for years gone on in Western India, is very probable, and much to be desired.

"Our general principle, therefore, is very plain; forest-conservancy cannot go on without our, in some cases, taking something. But we take as little as we can, no more than is necessary for the purpose, and that little we pay for in one form or another. Moreover, we fence our action round with a knowledge of other people's rights and of our own. I submit that this is a policy clear, reasonable, in harmony with European legislation, and that it is the only policy compatible with the true interest of the community at large. There are, of course, persons who advocate an opposite theory of forest-conservancy. I see it stated in one of the papers laid before the Council that 'The acquisition and management under Government of increased areas means increased establishment and

increased cost, without adequate return, increased apathy, increased ignorance among the people on the very points on which increased energy and the extensive knowledge only to be acquired by experience, is essential.' The holders of such opinions would retain, indeed, any reserves which Government actually possesses, but would not extend them. It would suffice, they think, that 'every means should be taken to enhance and secure to zamíndárs the full benefit of all their forest-produce and of their planted lands. To induce them to conserve that which has only a future value, their tenure should be assured rather than made more doubtful; they should be encouraged to utilise their tracts of waste as a sure property. * * * Village-communities should, in the same way, be encouraged to preserve and improve their own customary forests or jungles by reaping to their village benefits therefrom.' In short, if you want the forests preserved, only let the people alone, and they will do it. With any such theory I fundamentally join issue. From all that I have read and heard; from all that I have seen during a not inconsiderable experience of forest-administration, I believe such a theory to be a delusion, and a most mischievous one. Whatever you do, do as leniently as possible; do equitably, and only as far as is well shewn to be necessary in each case, but act you must, if you are to save what is left of the once vast forests of India, to check deterioration of climate, and to diminish risks of famine. Under any system of *laisser faire* you are only fiddling, while Rome, or your forest, is burning. The effects of such a system under Native Governments, and during the earlier years of our own rule, are written in broad letters upon a thousand hills, and nowhere are they written more plainly, if we may trust that evidence of one of our most distinguished administrators which I read to the Council when presenting Bill No. II, than upon the uplands of Southern India. Surely it behoves us, in this our day, to do what we can to prevent additions to the melancholy record. The final issue, then, is simple. If the Council prefer the principle of the Bill to any such theory, then I submit that the details are well calculated to carry out that principle. The Bill is, doubtless, not perfect; but I am not aware that absolute perfection is expected in this or any other branch of legislation. The Bill has been long and carefully considered; it is as good as it is likely to be with our present knowledge and experience, and as such I offer it for the acceptance of the Council."

The Hon'ble SIR J. STRACHEY said:—"MY LORD, I agree so completely with all that my hon'ble friend Mr. Hope has said in regard to the principles on which this Bill is framed, and I think the Bill generally so good, that I do not wish to discuss it at any length.

"There is one point only on which, for special reasons, I wish to make a few remarks.

"Special reference was made by Mr. Hope to the changes which have been made in what is now section 34 of the Bill, and he stated that it affected in particular certain forests in Kumáon in the North-Western Provinces. Having been myself in past times interested, in various official capacities, in the forest-tract in question, I wish to say a few words on the same subject, with the view of giving further emphasis to my hon'ble friend's explanation.

"Although my hon'ble friend may very possibly, with his greater knowledge of this Bill, have been right in his belief that the section as it formerly stood would not have had any mischievous effects if it had been passed into law, I was one of those who looked upon that section with extreme distrust. It declared that every forest constituted a reserved forest previous to the date on which the Act came into force should be deemed to have been constituted a reserved forest under this Act.

"If the term 'reserved forest' had signified up to the present time a reserved forest in the same sense in which that term is used in the Bill, such a provision would have been quite reasonable. The term 'reserved forest' has, however, up to the present time had no definite meaning at all. In some parts of the country it has signified a close forest strictly preserved as the property of Government, and in which no private rights exist. In other cases the term has been applied to forests which hardly deserve the name, where the rights of the Government are comparatively unimportant, and where the people have from

time immemorial been in the enjoyment of large and admitted rights. Under such circumstances, it seems to me that it was impossible to declare with propriety that there should be applied to all forests hitherto called reserved forests the very serious conditions which are applicable to reserved forests constituted under this Act. The future position of a forest, and the nature of the rights to be exercised in it by the Government and by private individuals or communities, might have depended on the accident of the name by which the forest had been designated at a time when that name had no definite signification. It is true that there was a proviso to the section as it stood, which was intended to protect existing private rights, and my hon'ble friend may be correct in his belief that all necessary protection would thus have been afforded. I cannot say that this is my own opinion.

"In spite of this proviso, I fear that we should have found that serious injustice might have followed. However this may be, I think it highly desirable to remove all doubts, and I think this will be done in a satisfactory way by the section as now amended. The responsibility will then be placed on the Local Governments of determining, after careful consideration of each particular case, what forests are actually in the position of reserved or protected forests in the meaning of those terms as they are used in the Act. With the provisoes by which the new section is guarded, it will be made clear that it is not the intention of the Legislature to make by this section any change in the respective positions held by the State or by individuals in any forest, but that all existing rights shall remain unaltered.

"I am, with my hon'ble friend, sure that this section will be applied by the Local Government in a manner which will lead to no injustice.

"I feel, however, that great care will be necessary, and there are special reasons in Northern India, of which alone I have any personal knowledge, which render such care peculiarly important.

"In Northern India the position held by the Forest Department is less satisfactory than that which it holds in the Bombay Presidency, with which my hon'ble friend who has charge of this Bill is so well acquainted. Instead of being, as I think it ought always to be, intimately connected with the regular administration of the country, the Forest Department is in a great measure a thing apart. The District Revenue Authorities who know the people best—who are, I may say, the natural guardians of the people's rights, and who possess at the same time an influence which gives them the best possible means of protecting the interests of the Government—have practically little or no voice in the management of the Forest Department.

"The Forest Officer ought, in my opinion, to be an expert, performing his duties under the control of the Revenue Authorities of the district. He ought not to exercise, independently of such control, powers which may sometimes seriously affect private rights and interests, the protection of which may be more important than the protection of the forests themselves. In my opinion—and I speak as an ex-Lieutenant Governor who has had some experience of the matter—the present state of things is not in this respect satisfactory, and its existence will render it necessary to exercise peculiar care in the application of this section.

"These, of course, are questions with which the Executive Government, and not this Council, has to deal; but I think it right to notice them prominently, because the failure or success of this important measure will depend on the manner in which practical effect is given to its provisions. No man can recognise more fully than I do the extreme value of the work which the Forest Department has been performing under its admirable chief, Mr. Brandis, regarding whom I need only say that I heartily concur in every word that Mr. Hope has said in his praise.

"It is precisely because I feel so strongly the value of the Forest Department that I desire to see the system under which it works made to fit as completely as possible into the ordinary administration of the country. I will add further that I am satisfied that this Bill is a very good one. I believe it will supply a want which has been very seriously felt, and that it will [illegible] increased protection to a most valuable source of the national wealth [illegible] it will also afford better protection to the rights of private individuals [illegible] communities. I think that the thanks of Government and the public are

due to my hon'ble friend Mr. Hope for the care and ability which he has devoted to this Bill."

The Hon'ble SIR ANDREW CLARKE said that he came to the Council that morning prepared to support this Bill. But after the remarks which had fallen from his hon'ble colleague Sir John Strachey, he must say that he did not feel himself in a position to give his silent adhesion to it. It appeared to him that the Council were asked to pass an instrument which was to be put into the hands of the Government and to be worked by an agency in which the Government itself had no confidence, and he therefore felt himself constrained to oppose the passing of a measure which involved so serious a risk. He must say, also, that in some of the earlier remarks which had been made by the hon'ble mover of the Bill, there appeared to be more of excuse offered for the Bill than of justification of the measure. From those remarks he inferred that the Bill involved the extinction of a large number of private rights, and the observations which had been made by Sir John Strachey seemed to confirm that view. SIR ANDREW CLARKE therefore thought it desirable, after what had passed, that the Bill should be referred back to the Select Committee, and that his hon'ble colleague Sir John Strachey should be added to the Committee, in order that there might be introduced into the Bill such measures as were found necessary to provide against the dangers to which the working of the Bill seemed likely to lead; and he also thought that measures of executive reform should also be considered by the Government in reference to the Forest Department. As he had said before, he had been taken by surprise, and after what had fallen from his hon'ble colleague, unless some satisfactory explanation could be given (which he had no doubt could be done), he certainly could not silently give his adherence to the passing of this Bill.

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT said his hon'ble colleague Sir Andrew Clarke appeared to him to have very considerably misunderstood the observations both of his hon'ble friend Mr. Hope and of his hon'ble colleague who had last spoken. But he wished to point out that Sir Andrew Clarke had placed the Council in this embarrassment—that he had made observations which had no reference to the motion which was now before the Council, and was not included in the motion itself.

The Hon'ble SIR ANDREW CLARKE observed that he was asked to pass a measure in reference to the practical working of which a member of this Council of great experience had expressed serious misgivings, and being thus taken by surprise, he felt himself bound to say that he was not prepared to allow the Bill to pass into law with a silent vote.

The Hon'ble SIR JOHN STRACHEY said:—"My Lord, I ask Your Excellency's permission to say a very few words in explanation, in reply to the remarks which have fallen from my hon'ble friend Sir A. Clarke.

"I fear that I must have expressed my opinions very badly, for my hon'ble friend has entirely misunderstood what I intended to say. I have thrown no reflections whatever on the Forest Department; on the other hand, I have expressed my sense of its extreme value. Nor have I said a word to show that I think that this Bill when passed into law will lead to the infringement of private rights. On the other hand, I have said that I believe it will give better protection to those rights than that which now exists. It will certainly take away no protection that the law now affords. There is nothing in anything which I have said which can justify the opinion that the Bill ought not to be passed."

The Hon'ble SIR ANDREW CLARKE remarked that his hon'ble friend had misunderstood him. The difficulty that he felt, after having heard his hon'ble friend's observations, was as to the agency by which the measure must be worked: he did not see how the Bill was going to be worked in a satisfactory manner by an agency such as that to which his hon'ble friend alluded.

The Hon'ble SIR ALEXANDER ARBUTHNOT said he wished to say a few words upon the discussion which had just taken place. He gathered from the tenour of the remarks made by Sir John Strachey that his comments referred

exclusively to circumstances which he considered to be unsatisfactory in regard to the relations between the special Forest Department and the ordinary administrative authorities of the districts in the part of India in which he had served. Sir John Strachey remarked that in the Presidency of Bombay the case was different; that there, the officers of the Forest Department were more closely in connection with, and SIR ALEXANDER ARBUTHNOT might add that they were, as he understood the matter, employed more in subordination to, the Revenue Collectors in charge of the Bombay Districts. It so happened that just before he left the Madras Presidency, one of the last acts of the Government there was to recommend, and if he remembered rightly to order, that a similar system (and he was not sure that they did not go a step further than the Bombay Government had gone) should be adopted in the Madras Presidency. On that occasion the designation of the head of the Forest Department was changed from that of Conservator of Forests to Inspector of Forests, and the district Forest Officers were made practically, and also by designation—he forgot the exact nomenclature—Forest Assistants to the Collectors of districts. A few years ago (the exact date he could not now call to mind) that system was altered: it did not find favour with the Government of India, as then composed, nor was it approved by the Home Authorities; and accordingly the head of the Forest Department in Madras had been again given the designation of Conservator, and he feared that to some extent the separation which formerly existed between the Forest Department and the Collectors of districts had been revived. 'He entirely adhered to the views he had held as a member of the Council in Madras, and he concurred in the observations which had been made by Sir John Strachey, as to the expediency of bringing the two authorities into very close connection, and practically of placing the officers of the Forest Department in subordination to Collectors of districts. He had not had the same advantages that Sir John Strachey had had, of practically observing the working of the Forest Department in Northern India, but a great deal of correspondence with reference to the management of the Forests in that part of India, which was one of the Departments under his charge, had come before him. He had had many opportunities of discussing such questions with the Inspector General of Forests under the Government of India, and his impression had been that of late years the object of the head of the Forest Department and of the Local Governments had been to bring the Conservators of Forests much more closely than they used to be, under the orders and under the influence of the local authorities. He thought that, as the late head of a Local Government, Sir John Strachey would confirm him in the statement he was about to make, that in the North-Western Provinces and in the Panjáb and in this Province of Bengal, the Conservator of Forests was completely under the orders of the head of the Local Government, though possibly his subordinates were not so much under the orders and influence of local district officers as they might be. It was a question of very great importance. He thought it was very desirable that it should be fully discussed and fully considered, and he was not sorry that his hon'ble friend Sir Andrew Clarke had raised the discussion; for the question was one which certainly ought to receive the careful attention and consideration of the Executive Government. The question, however, was not free from difficulties. As he had just said, it was the unanimous opinion of Lord Napier's Government, that such a policy as that which Sir John Strachey advocated, should be adopted in Madras. But since Lord Napier left Madras, the Madras Government had in some measure retrograded from the policy to which he had alluded, and he had no doubt from what he had seen in the correspondence that various practical difficulties had been experienced. As to the principle of the matter, he entirely agreed with his hon'ble friend Sir John Strachey, and, as he had said before, he thought that every effort should be made to carry out that principle with as little delay as possible. But it did not seem to him that such delay as there might be in assimilating the management of forests in other parts of India to the system which obtained in [illegible] and which he believed was in many respects a better system than that

which existed in the other Presidencies, need deter the Council from proceeding with the passing of the Bill.

As his hon'ble friend Mr. Hope had explained, and explained very clearly, and as SIR ALEXANDER ARBUTHNOT thought was clear from a perusal of the somewhat voluminous papers which had been received from various Local Governments, this Bill did not impose any restrictions on private rights and privileges which were not absolutely essential to efficient conservancy. As, moreover, Sir John Strachey had pointed out, and as Mr. Hope had also remarked, in some respects the Bill gave greater security to the exercise of those rights and of those privileges than was contained in the existing law. For these reasons he thought that it would be a mistake, after the length of time which had been occupied in the discussion and in the consideration of this very important question, that the Council should now pause and hold their hands on the eve of passing the Bill. It was a Bill of very great importance; it was a measure which, as Sir John Strachey had said, not only in the North-West, but in Bombay and in every province of India, would require very careful watching on the part of the Executive Government. That was a remark which might be made with reference to almost every legislative enactment of any importance passed by the Council; but because it was necessary that the Executive Government should carefully watch and pay close attention to the execution of measures which were resolved upon by the Legislature after full discussion and very deliberate and careful consideration, he did not think that was a reason for postponing legislation *sine die*. Mr. Hope had pointed out that the Bill had been accepted by every local administration in British India except two: one was a very unimportant small province, the small British district of Ajmer, which was in a very exceptional position, surrounded by Native territory; the other was the very much more important Presidency of Madras. It so happened that the Presidency of Madras was the Presidency in which forest-administration was commenced before it was commenced in any other part of India; and it was a Presidency in which, as the Council were aware, a system of tenures prevailed which brought the local officers into very close contact with the people. It was a Presidency in which the feelings and sentiments of the local authorities, from the lowest executive authorities to the highest, had led them to view with perhaps undue suspicion any measures which might in any respect or any degree tend to trench upon the privileges or prejudices of the people. Now, he was one of those who thought—and he had been bred, he might say, in the same school as that to which he had been referring—that very great attention and very great respect should be paid to sentiments and feelings of that description. He believed it was a very good thing in all their legislative measures, that those sentiments should be brought prominently before them, and that they should be compelled to consider, and to pause in the consideration of, their measures with the view of seeing whether in any way they were unduly restricting what had been admitted, even erroneously, to be the rights and privileges of the people, and unduly conflicting with their long-cherished prejudices. But if they were uniformly to yield to those feelings and sentiments, when, after the fullest consideration, they had determined to adopt a certain course of procedure on behalf of the general interests of the community; if by reason of a change of circumstances, the march of civilization, changes in the climate, and many other reasons which he might specify, they found that it was for the general good of the community that so-called rights and privileges should be in some measure curtailed, unless they were prepared to abandon all administrative progress; that even for the material good of the country, for the mitigation of suffering, for the purpose of preventing the desolation of [illegible] for the purpose of maintaining the fuel-supply from the destruction in which it might otherwise be involved by the extension of Railways and other [illegible] then, he thought it would not be the part of wisdom—in fact, in this [illegible] it would be the part of folly—to be deterred from doing that which they [illegible] sidered to be expedient, and that which, after full [illegible] careful consideration, they deemed to be right. As regards the Madras Presidency [illegible]

of Forest legislation had received a great deal of consideration, not only from the Government of India, but from the Secretary of State. In a despatch which the latter authority wrote in 1871—nearly six and a half years ago—he SIR ALEXANDER ARBUTHNOT) found it stated that—

> "Of late years sound principles of conservancy had not made the progress which they should have done, from the earlier start which they had here (in Madras) over the rest of India."

And in the same paper the Secretary of State went on to say—

> "But the chief remedy for all these difficulties in the way of sound conservancy will probably be found in the demarcation of forests, and the introduction of an Act conferring the necessary legislative powers."

For some time past, the Madras Government had had under consideration the necessity for local legislation in this matter; and SIR ALEXANDER ARBUTHNOT was aware that they had a Bill before them which had not yet been introduced, but which had been framed by a Committee appointed for the purpose some two or three years ago, and which would possibly eventually become law. Mr. Hope had pointed out that the Bill before the Council had not been made directly applicable to the Presidency of Madras. Under the circumstances, SIR ALEXANDER ARBUTHNOT thought that, in making that recommendation, the Select Committee had exercised a wise discretion, and he would only add that, as the Bill stood, it *could not* be made applicable to that Presidency without the consent of the Local Government. What he had just said with reference to the Presidency of Madras, and the position in which the question of Forest legislation for that Presidency stood, was perhaps a digression. Returning to the point at which the discussion had commenced, he would again observe that however desirable it might be to improve the agency and the system of Forest-administration, that was, in his opinion, not a valid reason for postponing the passing of this Bill.

He had only one further remark to make, and this was with reference to some of the observations which fell from his hon'ble friend Mr. Hope regarding British Burma at the beginning of his speech. He gathered from what had fallen from Mr. Hope, and he was aware from what had passed in Committee, that this was the view taken by his hon'ble friend, that inasmuch as the Chief Commissioner had assented to the Bill being directly applied to British Burma, it was to be regretted that it had not been so applied. He might be permitted to explain that, as representing the Department of the Executive Government which dealt with Forests, he (SIR ALEXANDER ARBUTHNOT) had opposed the Bill being made directly applicable to Burma, in consequence of doubts very recently expressed by the Inspector-General of Forests, Mr. Brandis, as to the expediency of that measure. Mr. Brandis's views on such a question were entitled to the greatest consideration. He had been the first Conservator of Forests in Burma, and was probably better acquainted with forest-conservancy in Burma than any other person. Mr. Brandis had recently expressed doubts as to whether the Bill was suited to the peculiar circumstances of Burma, and had urged that the question of Forest legislation for that Province should receive further consideration. Under these circumstances, it appeared to SIR ALEXANDER ARBUTHNOT,—and he thought that would be the view of the Council,—that the safest and wisest course was to abandon the idea of directly applying the Bill to Burma, and to leave it to the Executive Government, in communication with the Chief Commissioner and Inspector-General of Forests, to decide that question afterwards.

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT said: "Before putting the motion which I now hold in my hand, I should like to say a few words. I desire to state, on my own behalf, that I appreciate most fully the importance attached by my hon'ble colleagues Sir John Strachey and Sir Alexander Arbuthnot, to the principle of bringing the various conservancy officers in the different [illegible] in which they are employed, more directly under the control of the [illegible]. I fully share the opinion expressed by my hon'ble friend Sir [illegible] Arbuthnot [illegible] the course [illegible] that, I must say, appear to me [illegible] unlike re[illegible]on [illegible] it was not undesirable that [illegible] ld have been alluded to in the course of our discussions to-day.

It appears to me, however, self-evident, that this is a question which concerns the consideration of the Executive Government, rather than of this Council, whose functions are purely legislative. The further discussion of the matter in this Council can lead to no practical result; and besides it must be borne in mind that the Government, which, perhaps of all others, is most interested in the practical application of the principle referred to by my hon'ble friend Sir John Strachey; namely, the Government of the North-Western Provinces, is one of the Governments which have not only approved of this Bill, but have applied for its direct and immediate application. I think therefore we should not be justified in wasting the result of ten years' deliberate preparation for legislation, simply because such legislation is not unconnected with questions which demand the consideration of the Executive Government."

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE said, in reply, that he had but little to add upon the discussion which had taken place. His hon'ble friend Sir A. Clarke had observed that some of his remarks were an excuse for, rather than a justification of, infringement of private rights. But he had certainly not meant to offer anything which could be deemed merely an excuse, and he was not aware of any expressions having fallen from him which were capable of such an interpretation. With regard to the observations of his hon'ble friend Sir John Strachey, they related to the Executive forest-machinery, which was a subject not dealt with in the Bill, and they appeared to have been merely intended as suggestive to the Executive Department of the Government. Whether the Forest-officers in the one part of India to which alone the Hon'ble Member's remarks had reference were or were not open to the strictures passed upon them, it was not for him to say, as he had no experience of that part. But he ventured to suggest that they were, no doubt, individually as honest and conscientious as officers in any other branch of the public service, and that possibly any unsatisfactory action on their part was in no small degree attributable to the imperfection and obscurity of the law or rules under which they had worked. Now that there was a clear law and a clear policy, he hoped that they would be able to perform their duties with less risk of error or misconception.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE also moved that the Bill as amended be passed.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

SEA CUSTOMS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE also moved that the Reports of the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the laws relating to the administration of the Department of Sea Customs in India be taken into consideration. He said—

"When introducing this Bill some sixteen months ago, I explained the necessity for the measure, mentioned a few of the principal changes made, and expressed the desire of Government to facilitate trade and adapt the law to the present circumstances of the country, to the utmost extent consistent with the safety of the revenue and the necessity for registration of trade statistics. Since then, Committees constituted by the Local Governments at Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, and partly composed of gentlemen of the mercantile community, as also the various Customs authorities, have reported on Bill No. I. Bill No. II was next issued and fully reported on officially. The Chambers of Commerce of Madras and Bengal also favoured us with communications, the latter with a long and important letter containing many very valuable suggestions. In November last I visited Bombay in order to confer with the Chamber of Commerce there, who were so good as to hold a special meeting for the purpose. Finally, the Select Committee have carefully considered the whole with the valuable assistance of my hon'ble friend Mr. Morgan. The result is Bill No. III, now before the Council. As the Bill is so voluminous, I will do no more in explanation than to notice, under a few general heads, the provisions which differ from the present law in matters affecting more or less materially the interest of commerce.

"In the first place, section 12 constitutes a new class of sub-ports, to consist of places where a small trade has sprung up not sufficient to maintain a

Customs establishment remunerative. These ports will be allowed to tra certain Customs ports near them, to which they are affiliated. The c has arisen in Burma, but I hope that the power may be used for the development of local trade in other parts of India. Again, in section 18, we have provided, at the instance of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, against the importation of articles bearing any names, brands or marks, being, or purporting to be, brands and marks of manufacturers resident in the United Kingdom or British India, and not made by such manufacturers.

"Under the head of what may be termed reductions of duties or burdens of one sort or another of direct pecuniary effect, I may enumerate the following. By section 34 the limit of damage for which remission of duty can be obtained for tariffed goods, has been lowered from one-fifth to one-tenth. By section 39 the period during which owners will be liable to claims by Government for duties short-levied or erroneously refunded, has been reduced from six to three months, concurrently with similar reduction of the liability of Government. By section 42 drawback is now allowed upon provisions and stores for use on board ships proceeding to Foreign Ports. By section 71 the two fifteen-day periods for which vessels were allowed the free services of a Customs-officer during discharge and loading respectively, have been amalgamated, so that a longer time may be occupied in either process without involving extra charge until the total of thirty days has been exceeded. In section 88, the period after which unclaimed goods may be sold by Government has been extended from two months to four, and notice is required to be given to the owner if his address can be ascertained. Section 100 comprises leave to bottle-off wine and spirit in bond. Section 109 dispenses with a fresh bond, on removal of goods from one warehouse to another. By section 132, transhipment of stores is allowed between vessels owned only in part by the same persons. In section 133, weight, measurement, quantity and number have been added to the standards according to which transhipment fees may be levied. In section 139, the additional charge on goods cleared for shipment after grant of port-clearance has been reduced from two to four per cent. Section 148 contains an important alteration permitting spirit exported under bond from one Customs-port to another to be admitted at the latter on payment of excise-duty at the ordinary rate to which spirit of the like kind and strength is there subject, instead of *import*-duty at Rs. four per gallon.

"For the facilitation of discharge and shipment some material modifications of the law have been made. Section 60 allows delivery of the manifest by a ship's agent before the arrival of the ship, and section 66 extends to five days the period after departure of the ship within which an export manifest may be put in. Under sections 74 and 76, the landing and shipping at particular wharves, and in the presence of officers of Customs, as also the use of boat-notes, may be dispensed with—a power which it is expected will be used materially to facilitate operations in the Port of Calcutta. Section 85 contains special provisions, framed in consequence of representations by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, in order to allow of the immediate unloading of vessels.

"By way of simplification of procedure, an agent has been allowed (section 5) to do, with the express or implied consent of the master, anything which the master is required or empowered to do under the Act. By section 29 an importer unacquainted with the nature of goods to his address is allowed to deposit them in a warehouse until he can obtain information. Section 41 allows of an account current of duties and charges being kept with any mercantile firm or public body and settled periodically, so as to save the trouble of constant separate payments. By section 55 permission to amend obvious errors is given absolutely, but the levy of any fee at all is clearly made discretional with the Customs-collector. Section 130 provides for due notice being given of rules about transhipment, and section 204 requires that all rules shall be periodically published and sold to the public. In section 140 application before to reland is dispensed with, and the period for notice of transhipments is extended to five days.

"The privilege of transhipment under section 128 has been extended to all descriptions, and section 129 makes it clear that the transhipment- pay the expense of the officers who supervise the process.

"With regard to the coasting-trade, some important alterations have been made. Vessels will not in future lose their character of coasting-vessels merely because they have touched intermediately at some Foreign Port, but will remain under restriction only so long as goods brought from that port are on board. Again, if a coasting-vessel has not touched at any Foreign Port, and has not any dutiable goods on board, she will be able to discharge forthwith, without entry of the goods or clearance for home-consumption. In other words, we shall rely for our statistics on the documents at the port of departure, and the importers will be relieved of all the trouble with the custom-house which they now undergo. By section 166 also, a cargo-book may be held to dispense with a separate manifest.

"In the chapter of penalties, we have made some improvements and relaxations, chiefly in the direction of admitting proof of non-complicity in or ignorance of misdescriptions, and the like. Nos. 20, 27, 37 and 74 of section 167 may be referred to. Complaint has been made that the penalties of the Indian Act are more severe than those of the English. There may be some truth in this in individual instances, but it would be very difficult to graduate a number of offences mostly involving no moral obliquity. The standard penalty in the English Act is £100, and this we all know to our cost to be a larger sum than Rs. 1,000, which is the Indian standard. All these penalties, however, are maxima only, not absolute. It is no doubt difficult to ensure powers being exercised judiciously in all cases by subordinate officers who may be wanting in intelligence or afraid of responsibility. The best course for any merchant who feels aggrieved is to lose no time in bringing his case before the heads of the Department, who are pretty certain to deal liberally with it.

"While thus taking credit for a large number of relaxations in favour of commerce, I must admit that in some few instances we have made the law more stringent. With regard to the sales of goods taken over by Government on account of under-valuation, we could not resist the weight of testimony that there was at times a difficulty in realizing their full value by auction. But while giving the Collector, therefore, a power of selling them otherwise in the last resort, we have obliged him to put them up to auction in wholesale lots for cash on delivery, and in any case to dispose of them without unnecessary delay.

"On the whole, I think the Select Committee may fairly claim to have acted up to the declaration of willingness to facilitate trade operations which I have already referred to. There appear to be only two ways of going any further. One of these is by reducing somewhat the demands of the Statistical Department. I am prevented by an accidental circumstance from producing for the inspection of the Council the local volume for the Madras Presidency of statistics of trade and navigation for the year 1875-76. This ponderous affair weighs some 40lbs, it measures about a cubic foot, and, though not yet published, owing to the labour of compilation and printing, it is already out of date. What, I would ask, in the name of common sense, is it possible to do with such a thing? Perhaps you might, as Sydney Smith said of a certain portly widow, walk round it before breakfast, but as to reading and using it—never. Seriously, statistics are no doubt useful things, and returns regarding all leading articles of commerce, and of the trade of important centres or ports of a certain size, are necessary. But the utility of requiring an infinity of returns on trivial matters, and piling up checks and counter-checks, especially about the petty-trade of obscure ports, seems very questionable. It would surely be sufficient to be content with a fraction of what we now collect, and to be content with reasonable instead of almost absolute accuracy—say within ten per cent. in the case of free goods, for instance, as in the London Custom-house. I am well aware that this question has already attracted attention in the department over which the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Arbuthnot presides, and that they contemplate such relaxations, and those not inconsiderable, as lie within the power of the Government of India. If my remarks should have the effect of attracting further attention to the subject and supporting still further improvements, they will not have been thrown away. The second step by which Custom-house restrictions might be further and very largely reduced, is by alteration of our Customs-tariff. If it were possible

in lieu of the fifty or sixty main heads of the import-tariff, comprising many hundreds of subordinate items, to have duties on only six or seven important, well defined and readily distinguishable articles, the relief afforded in the matter of preventive scrutiny, check, stoppage, seizure and the like, and informalities, would be enormous. It is of course no part of my duty to indicate or suggest any policy of this sort on general grounds. What I say is said merely in connection with the subject of customs procedure now before us. The first step I have referred to at least is one readily practicable, and will, I trust, be ere long fully acted on. For the present, it would seem that the Bill effects all that legislation now can do to relax customs restrictions, and I trust that the Council may approve and pass the Bill accordingly."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE then moved that the Bill as amended be passed.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Wednesday, the 13th March 1878.

CALCUTTA,
The 6th March 1878.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Department.

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 Thursday, the 14th March, 1878.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, G.M.S.I., *presiding.*
His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Sir E. C. Bayley, 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 Sir J. Strachey, K.C.S.I.
Lieutenant-General the Hon'ble Sir E. B. Johnson, K.C.B.
The Hon'ble Whitley Stokes, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble B. W. Colvin.
The Hon'ble Mahárájá Jotíndra Mohan Tagore.
The Hon'ble T. C. Hope, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble T. H. Thornton, D.C.L., C.S.I.
The Hon'ble G. H. P. Evans.
The Hon'ble G. C. Paul.
The Hon'ble E. C. Morgan.
The Hon'ble F. R. Cockerell.

ADDITIONAL RATES (CENTRAL PROVINCES) BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR JOHN STRACHEY presented the report of the Select Committee on the Bill for the levy of Additional Rates on Land in the Central Provinces.

The Hon'ble SIR JOHN STRACHEY also moved that the Report be taken into consideration. He said that in making this motion he had only a few observations to make on the provisions of the Bill. The measure, the Council was well aware, was part of the new taxation scheme lately brought forward by Government to enable it to meet the expenditure which must be incurred for the relief and prevention of famines. The present Bill was not passed at the same time as the other measures, because some further

reference to the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces had been necessary, and the information which was required in order to admit of its provisions being drafted was not then complete. This information had since then been obtained, and the Bill had been drafted in accordance with it. The practice of levying cesses in addition to the land-revenue already existed in the Central Provinces, but the present cesses were collected under engagements which had been entered into by the people at the time of settlement and not under powers conferred by any law. Now that steps were being taken for meeting famine expenditure by the imposition of taxation in addition to the land-revenue, it was necessary that there should be a law to authorize its collection, and that law would be contained in this Bill if it should be approved by the Council. In drafting its provisions the recent Acts had been followed as closely as possible, and even their wording had been, for the most part, adhered to. There was one point only in which the Bill differed at all from those Acts, and that was not one of principle, but of practice only, the object of which was to regulate the manner in which effect was to be given by the Executive Authorities to the provisions of the law. The principle of the Acts already passed was that all proprietors of land should be taxed at the rate of one per cent. of the total rental of their estates. Now, in the Upper Provinces, proprietary title in land was, generally speaking, free from complications. It was, for his present purposes, a sufficiently correct description of it to say that the entire rental of every estate was divided into two equal shares, one of which belonged to the proprietor (whether a single individual or a co-parcenary body), and the other share to the State, that was to say, that each person, whether the land owned by him was much or little, received half of the rental of the land, and paid the other half to the Government. But in the Central Provinces the nature of proprietary rights in the soil was not so simple. Those Provinces lay between the zamíndárí tenures of Bengal on the North and the raiyatwárí holdings of Southern India on the other side, and the tenure of the land in them was much affected by their situation. In the districts which adjoined Bengal, the superior owner of an estate enjoyed the whole of the rent. In the Southern and Eastern parts of the Provinces a large share of the proprietary profits was retained by the tenants, and the zamíndár or patel received only a part of the rental. Between the zamíndár and the lowest class of tenant there were various intervening grades who participated, more or less, in the proprietary profits. Some of these different tenures occurred in almost every village; in many several, and in some villages all, of them could be found. Obviously, the profits received by landlords in any part of these Provinces varied inversely to the extent of the subordinate tenures which might exist, and their liability to pay the rate now proposed should vary, in justice, according to their share of the profits. A málguzár, for instance, might very reasonably be called upon to pay the full cess in respect of tenures-at-will; but it would hardly be fair to call upon him to do so in respect of lands where perhaps twenty or thirty or more per cent. of the rental never reached him, but was intercepted by the owners of intermediate holdings. To prevent any injustice of that sort the alteration which had been mentioned was introduced into the Bill. That alteration, as compared with the Bills passed for Northern India, would be found in section 6, clause (*a*), and the object was to enable the Chief Commissioner, in assessing the tax, to follow the proprietary rights into the hands of all the different classes who enjoyed a share of them, and to take from each of those classes what would be a fair contribution from them according to the proportion of the rental which they enjoyed. It had been ascertained from the Chief Commissioner that there would be no practical difficulty in applying such a rule. The Select Committee had therefore no hesitation in laying upon the Local Government the duty of making these proportional assessments. The fair and reasonable nature of such a provision was so self-evident that he need not take up the time of the Council with any arguments in support of it. The Bill, he might add, had received the cordial concurrence and approval of the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces. As in all its provisions, except the one which SIR J. STRACHEY had now explained, the Bill was nothing more than a simple re-enactment of the measures which had quite lately been passed,—and passed by the Council after full deliberation and discussion—and as it was evidently desirable that this, the only remaining legislative measure rendered necessary by the recent extension of taxation for the purpose of meeting expenditure on famines, should also be passed without delay, he hoped the Council would accept the recommendation of the Committee and would allow the Bill this day to become law.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR JOHN STRACHEY then moved that the Bill as amended be passed.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

ARMS BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR EDWARD BAYLEY moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Arms, Ammunition and Military Stores be taken into consideration. He said that, in presenting the Report of the Select Committee, he had called the attention of the Council to the very considerable alterations which had been made in the details of the Bill, and for the present he would say no more upon that subject. He wished to address himself on this occasion rather to the objections which had been taken to the principle of the Bill. They had been told that no case had been made out for the Bill; that it was apparently entirely unnecessary. One representation which they had had from the British Indian Association went so far as to say that no facts or arguments had been adduced to establish the necessity for such rigorous legislation. Well, he really did not know what evidence would satisfy every one. He thought he had been at some pains, when he moved for leave to introduce the Bill, to show how urgently the necessity for some such measure had been for many successive years persistently pressed upon the Government of India by almost every Local Government and Administration. He mentioned also certain statistical facts which proved the existence of a large and increasing traffic in the very description of arms which it was most undesirable should be introduced into India; and the Council had still been told that no case had been made out. So far as he could understand, the only statement to contravene the evidence he then adduced was, first, that the importation of arms and the value of arms had been diminishing during the last five or six years, instead of increasing; and in the second place, that a great number of people had been destroyed by wild beasts. He did not in the least propose to controvert either of those statements; but he had taken pains to show, when he introduced the Bill, that he was perfectly aware of the fact that a diminution had taken place in the actual imports of arms, and he gave the reason for it, that was to say, that the Government of India had put into force certain powers which they possessed under the Customs Act of absolutely prohibiting the importation of arms of a certain description. Well, that was a very useful power, and one which the Government proposed to retain. It would supplement very effectively the provisions of the present Bill. But he also pointed out that it was one which by itself was very easily evaded, and that the Local Governments were not satisfied with it; that they asked for more power, and were not apprehensive that these additional precautions would be abused. He went further, and had told the Council that the Government of India were in possession of information which showed that the importation of arms would, if the existing law were not supplemented by a fresh and more stringent legislative enactment, very soon be very largely and injuriously increased. He thought himself that that was sufficient evidence of the necessity for the Bill, even if it had not been supplemented by the very definite expression of opinion by his hon'ble friend the Member in charge of the Military Department, whose opinion on a subject of that character should, SIR EDWARD BAYLEY thought, be received as decisive. However, if more evidence was wanted,—that is, if those who had denied the necessity for the Bill wanted more evidence—he would say that this Bill had now been published; it had been consulted upon with very great care, he was gratified to say, by a large number of local officers, and he had noted something of the result. A great majority, in fact a large majority, of the officers who had been consulted had not taken any notice at all of the principle of the Bill or the necessity for it. But he might say that in their remarks almost all of them had implied their ap-

proval of the Bill. But a considerable number of those officers had gone out of their way in express terms to approve of the Bill and to declare the necessity for it. He would mention some of them—

The Panjáb Government thought the provision for controlling the possession of arms a wise and salutary one.

The Commissioner of Deraját considered the Bill salutary and called for.

The Commissioner of Múltán thought the provisions of the Bill salutary and urgently called for.

The Commissioner of Jalandar thought the Bill urgently needed.

General Keyes had long since pointed out the need for amending the law and approved the Bill.

The Inspector-General of Police approved of the Bill, and urged that it should be made more stringent.

In Bengal *the Commissioner of Dacca* had no doubt of the expediency, if not of the necessity, for controlling the present facility for acquiring arms.

The Commissioner of the Presidency Division called the provisions of the Bill good and suitable.

One of the most distinguished Judicial officers in Bengal, *Mr. Field*, goes out of his way to call it a wise and necessary measure.

In the Birárs, *Sir R. Meade* entirely approved of the provisions of the Bill.

The Commissioner of the Haidarábád Assigned Districts thought the Bill admirable in intention and scope, and admirably drawn.

In Bombay *the Government* approved of the Bill generally.

The Commissioner in Sindh did the same.

The Commissioner of the Central Division had for years advocated a similar Arms Act.

The Commissioner of the Northern Division thought the Bill would undoubtedly meet a great want.

In the North-Western Provinces *the Government* approved of the Bill subject to some amendments.

The Commissioner of Jhánsi called it an excellent and very necessary Bill.

In the Central Provinces *the Chief Commissioner* thought the necessity for the Bill as an imperial measure was proved.

In Madras *the Government* approved the principle of the Bill.

One Collector, *Mr. Thomas*, said he had himself recommended a Bill on the same lines.

Another, *Mr. Webster*, said the measure was imperatively required.

Well, SIR EDWARD BAYLEY hoped, although he could not expect to satisfy every one, that these expressions of opinion might be taken as sufficient. He could say that almost every officer who had been consulted had either, as he had said, expressly or impliedly approved both the principles of the Bill and the direction in which it went. There was actually only one exception, and all that was necessary to say of it was that the exception seemed to prove the rule. Sir William Robinson in Madras had no doubt taken the exact line which the British Indian Association had taken. So much for the necessity for the Bill. They had been told, it had been said in some quarters, that the Government had brought in the Bill under the influence of a scare. Well he thought he had shown, and the papers had shown to the Committee, that, so far from this being the case, for at least eight successive years the Government had been pressed to pass a Bill precisely on these lines; that they resisted doing so until the necessity for it was absolutely shown. So far from the Bill being passed under a scare, he might say, that some of the most important information showing the necessity for the Bill had only been received since it had been introduced.

He would not trouble the Council with any further general details of the Bill. There were a number of objections taken, and he was bound to say that some of them had been taken with great force, and had proved very useful to the Committee in settling the details. He might class them into three classes, first, that the Bill was too stringent, unnecessarily severe, and that a portion of it was not workable. He was bound to admit, and he had pointed out when the Bill was introduced, that there was a slight oversight in drafting; that the Bill in its original shape had certainly been made somewhat rigid by the old provi-

sion as regards the proclaimed districts having been removed. But that had been altered in Committee by the restoration of this provision. In the next place they were told that the Bill was too severe. He had pointed out how largely the Committee had modified the severity of the Bill by amendments which they had made. He had himself assented to those amendments; but he thought that if they erred in any way, they erred, perhaps, somewhat in the direction of over-relaxation. Personally, however, he was contented with the Bill as it stood, with the exception of a trifling verbal amendment which he proposed to move on the present occasion. Then, again, they were told that some of the provisions of the Bill were not clear; the objection thus taken was doubtless good, and the Committee had done their best to remedy the defect. He trusted that the Council would, on looking over the Bill in its present shape, be willing to agree, first, that a case had been made out for a Bill, and for a Bill drawn on the lines of the present measure; and, secondly, that the Bill had been shorn of most, if not all, of its objectionable features. At any rate, he must thank the Committee for the very patient attention they had given to its provisions and the trouble they had taken to make the Bill workable.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR JOHN STRACHEY, with the permission of His Excellency the President, moved the following amendment:—

First, that in section 17, clause (*b*), for the words "except a license for possession," the following be substituted, namely:—

"granted in a place to which section 32, clause 2, of Act No. XXXI of 1860 applies at the time this Act comes into force, or in respect of any such license other than a license for possession granted in any other place."

Secondly, that in section 17, clause (*c*), for the words "except as aforesaid," the words "other than a license for possession" be substituted.

The object of the amendment was to impose a license for possession of arms of all kinds in those parts only of the country which had been already disarmed under the provisions of Act XXXI of 1860. His motive, he must explain, in bringing forward the present amendment, was partly a financial one, although that was not his principal object. He hoped to be able to show to the Council, looking at the matter from a financial point of view, that the privilege of possessing arms in parts of the country which were already disarmed, and to which alone he now referred, was a legitimate source from which to derive revenue, and that it was a point of some importance in connection with the late measures for extending the financial powers and responsibilities of the Local Governments. He said that, as a source of Imperial revenue, the receipts from fees of this kind would, no doubt, be quite insignificant, but from a Provincial point of view they were not without importance. As an illustration of this importance, he might mention that in the North-Western Provinces, with which he was best acquainted, it was calculated that such fees levied upon a very moderate scale would yield not less than one lákh of rupees a year—a sum which would be very valuable as an addition to the Provincial finances. It would be difficult in his opinion to find any other way of raising such a sum which would be open to fewer objections. For levying such fees was taxing a luxury, and had all the merits of that kind of taxation. He knew, of course, that there were tracts of country where, from the great numbers of wild beasts or the proximity of turbulent neighbours or from other dangers, arms were a necessity,—a necessity and not a luxury. Where this was the case no one could recognise more fully than he did that we ought to do nothing whatever which could in the slightest degree interfere with the means of protection which the people really required in those tracts. But such parts of the country were exceptional, and they could be sufficiently provided for under the powers of exemption which the Bill conferred on the Government. Leaving them out of sight for the present, and speaking of the disarmed tracts to which alone his amendment would apply, he affirmed, without hesitation, that the privilege of possessing arms was a luxury. It was usually sought for, much on account of the protection afforded by the arms, as because they increased the dignity of the wearer, and conferred upon him some kind of protection. He could recognise no reason for exempting persons who enjoyed a privilege of that sort from paying something for it. He would

go farther and say that he could hardly call to mind any more suitable and legitimate means of obtaining revenue than that of calling upon people who desired such marks of distinction to pay for them. Such a source of income fulfilled all the conditions which were required in taxation. The amount payable would be certain and easily known by every body. No one need pay it at all who found it inconvenient to do so. And those who did pay would contribute in proportion to the advantages obtained by them. Exception had, he knew, been taken to the proposal on the ground that it might offend against another fundamental rule of taxation by compelling the tax-payer to pay more than was likely to find its way to the treasury. It had been said that, to levy fees on licenses for the possession of arms might give opportunities for oppression and extortion, and might do more to enrich the underlings of the Magistrates' Courts than the public treasury. SIR JOHN STRACHEY thought that this objection would not be found good upon examination. He had already said that the operation of his proposed amendment would be confined to those districts in which the possession of arms was prohibited, and in which there was no intention of relaxing that prohibition. In such places it was impossible to dispense altogether with licenses. Section 15 of the Bill made provision for the grant of such licenses, and it was obvious that without them the Government had no means of keeping itself informed, or of controlling the number, of arms which were from time to time in the hands of the people. But if licenses were required at all, the objection to charging fees for them lost all its force; because it was not the fee charged which gave the opportunities of peculation, but the necessity of applying for and obtaining a license which had to pass through the hands of subordinate officials. But in his humble opinion, speaking of the Provinces to which alone it would apply, he believed that those anticipated dangers had really no existence whatever; certainly not more than in most other forms of taxation which might be named—in octroi-collections, in inland customs-collections, and in license-tax collections. He believed that the only effect of charging fees for the possession of arms would be to add by the amount of those fees to the cost of obtaining them. This additional cost was very far, in his opinion, from being a disadvantage; for the Council was now considering the case only of those parts of the country where it had been determined, on grounds of political expediency, that the people ought not generally to be in possession of arms, and where a cheap and abundant supply of them was on no grounds desirable.

He had dealt now with the only objection which he had heard to the proposed levy of duties on these licenses. He wished to add some very important evidence in confirmation of the arguments by which he had sought to support his amendment. In the North-Western Provinces, this special subject had undergone very long and careful consideration, and the result had been to elicit the strongest possible opinions in favour of the measure which he was advocating. So far back as 1870, Sir W. Muir, the then Lieutenant-Governor, appointed a Committee of the most experienced officers to consider the best way of adding to the revenues. That Committee made various recommendations, and, amongst them, advised the imposition of a duty on arms-licenses; and SIR J. STRACHEY would, with the permission of His Excellency, read a short passage from the Committee's report:—

"35. It is unnecessary to propose any further taxation for actual requirements. The Committee desire, however, to point out that a legitimate source of income may be found by enforcing fees on the issues of arms-licenses. Arms in this country are in the great majority of cases used as a means of increasing the dignity or supporting the rank of the Natives who wish to carry them.

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The probable income arising from this source is conjectural only. It will probably be not less than £10,000 per annum."

Sir W. Muir entirely approved of that recommendation, and, in June, 1871, submitted a proposal to the Government of India for carrying it into effect. In the letter which he wrote to the Government of India he said—

"The Lieutenant-Governor concurs generally in the views of the Committee. The scale of fees and the suggested rules for issue of licenses appear suitable, but the Local Government might, His Honour thinks, receive power to vary these, within certain limits, from time to

time, as may be found expedient. For districts that have not been disarmed the scale is perhaps too high, and there it might be reduced one-half.

"The Lieutenant-Governor is further of opinion that in all parts of the country which have been disarmed, licenses should be required, not only to carry, but to possess, arms.

"Exemption will be readily granted in parts of the country where prevalence of wild beasts or other danger may render it expedient that arms should be possessed or used."

The proposal thus made was not carried into execution. It was brought forward originally by Sir W. Muir under the impression that it was absolutely necessary to provide further means of meeting Provincial charges. But the condition of the Provincial finances having turned out better than was expected, it was dropped. In 1876, when SIR J. STRACHEY was Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces, the question was again taken up. It was discussed by a number of the most experienced officers of the Government of the North-Western Provinces, and they were unanimously of opinion that it was extremely desirable to charge license-fees for the possession of arms. He himself entirely concurred in the view thus taken, and he was in a position to say that the same opinion was held by the present Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces. Thus, in the North-Western Provinces three successive Lieutenant-Governors and, he believed, all their most experienced officers, had during the last eight years, expressed strong opinions in favour of the amendment which he was now asking the Council to adopt. He hoped that a measure which had such strong authority to support it would be approved by the Council that day.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR E. C. BAYLEY moved—

That to section 32 the following words be added, namely:—

"Any person refusing or neglecting to produce any such arms when so required, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month, or with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees, or with both."

He said the amendment was really one of a technical nature. He had mentioned, when presenting the Report of the Select Committee, that a clause had been introduced in section 32, requiring persons in possession of arms to produce them when required. But by mistake no penalty was affixed to the section by means of which it could be enforced. The amendment of which he had given notice was simply intended to correct the error.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR EDWARD BAYLEY also moved that the Bill as amended be passed.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES asked leave to postpone the presentation of the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to define and amend the law relating to Promissory Notes, Bills of Exchange and Cheques.

Leave was granted.

PANJAB LAWS ACT, 1872, AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES then presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Panjab Laws Act, 1872.

NATIVE PRESS BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR ALEXANDER ARBUTHNOT moved for leave to introduce a Bill for the better control of publications in Oriental languages. He said:—"My Lord, copies of the Bill which has been framed for this purpose, have been already circulated for the perusal of Hon'ble Members, together with a statement of the objects which it is intended to effect, and of the reasons which have led to its being prepared.

"For reasons which I will state presently, it will be my duty to ask the Council, in the event of my present motion being adopted, to proceed at once to the consideration of the provisions of the Bill with the view of its being passed at this day's sitting, and I will therefore endeavour to explain, as fully

and as clearly as I can, the considerations which have influenced the Government in bringing forward this measure.

"Now, my Lord, the object of the Bill which I desire to introduce, is to place the Native newspapers, or, to speak more correctly, the newspapers which are published in the vernacular languages of India, under better control, and to furnish the Government with more effective means than are provided by the existing law, of repressing seditious writings which are calculated to produce disaffection towards the Government in the minds of the ignorant and unenlightened masses. Another object is to check a system of extortion to which some of our Native feudatories, and many of our Native employés, are exposed by the rapacity of unscrupulous Native editors.

"My Lord, this measure has not been resolved on without most careful and anxious consideration, both on the part of the present Government, and on the part of the Government of your predecessor. It has not been resolved on without much reluctance; for, directed as it is against a particular class, it involves a description of legislation which is opposed to the traditions, and is repugnant to the principles, upon which the administration of British India has been conducted during a long series of years, and which would not have been resorted to except for very cogent reasons. It is only because, in the opinion of the Government of India, the evil against which this measure is directed is one of great and increasing magnitude; because it is calculated to lower the *prestige* of the Government, and to weaken its hold on the esteem and affections of its subjects; and because the existing law does not furnish any adequate means of dealing with it, that the Government have decided to have recourse to special measures for its repression.

"My Lord, when the Press of India was liberated by the Government of Sir Charles Metcalfe from the restrictions which had previously been imposed upon it, and when it was placed in the position of freedom from State interference, which, with the exception of one brief interval of a single year, it has occupied since 1835, the Native Press was a thing of comparatively little importance. In one of the Minutes written at that time, Mr. Macaulay states that the papers printed in the languages of India were few, and exercised very little influence over the Native mind. The entire circulation of Native newspapers throughout the country did not then exceed three hundred copies. Since those days a great change has taken place. Newspapers printed in the vernacular languages are published in most of the large towns in Bengal, Bombay, the North-Western Provinces and the Panjáb, are read and studied by considerable numbers of people, and exert an influence over the popular mind which it is difficult to exaggerate.

"My Lord, it is not my wish to include the whole of the Native Press in the charge which I am about to prefer against individual members of it. I know that that Press includes many respectable papers, which are doing a useful work, and which are entitled to every encouragement that the State can afford to them. It is not against this class of newspapers that the present measure is directed. But there is a large and increasing class of Native newspapers, which would seem to exist only for the sake of spreading seditious principles, of bringing the Government and its European officers into contempt, and of exciting antagonism between the governing race and the people of the country. This description of writing is not of very recent growth; but there has been a marked increase in it of late, and especially during the last three or four years. During the past twelve months it has been worse than ever, the writers gaining in boldness as they find that their writings are allowed to pass unpunished. Their principal topics are the injustice and tyranny of the British Government, its utter want of consideration towards its Native subjects, and the insolence and pride of Englishmen in India, both official and non-official. There is no crime, however heinous, and no meanness, however vile, which, according to these writers, is not habitually practised by their English rulers. According to them, 'the Government is not a just, but a monstrous Government. As monsters are said to eat their own children, the English Government is destroying its own children, namely, its subjects.' According to them, 'avarice, frugality and cunning characterise all the acts and measures of Englishmen.' According to them, 'their rulers violate

with pleasure the laws and regulations which they have enacted.' According to them, 'the British Government is continually breaking its promises. A history of the non-fulfilment of promises by the British Government would be the whole history of the last hundred and fifty years.' According to these writers, 'one of the objects of the English authorities in maintaining and enhancing the salt-tax is to enable their own countrymen to import English salt into this country, and to enrich them at the cost of the Natives.' One writer ironically affirms that 'neither the laws of nature, nor the civil laws of India, provide any punishment for those Europeans who kill Natives. The laws of nature ascribe such fatal incidents to destiny, and the civil laws are helpless because Europeans are the dominant race.' Another writer asserts that 'all laws are applicable to Natives alone, and not to Europeans. Europeans are enabled to kill Natives with perfect impunity.' Another alleges that 'of those diseases which generally prove fatal, one is the European plague, which is daily spreading over the country, and for which no remedy has yet been found. We refer to the readiness of Europeans to assault, and sometimes murder, Natives.' Another writer compares the English Government in India to a beautiful, but unprincipled, woman—

"'whose charms and attractions are irresistible, but who is cunning, deceitful and cruel at heart. All men are in love with her. Now she lends her graces to one lover, and now to another, and thus causes the rivals to fight together and perish. At her first advent in India she was not very attractive, as her beauty had not fully developed. But when gradually her beauty was fully developed, whoever looked at her was entrapped. Men saw with their own eyes how she had already dealt with a number of their fellows, and knew that she was selfish, and an enemy of their faith, yet they were foolish enough to court her, and dig their graves with their own hands. All the great Native Chiefs of India, including the Kings of Delhi, one after another, fell a victim to her charms, and she pitilessly robbed them of all their estates and property. She next turned her attention to the Chiefs of the middle class, and relieved them of all they had except their wearing apparel.'

"The extracts which I have read, are specimens, extracted haphazard from a great number, of the manner in which the British Government and the English race are habitually aspersed and held up to the contempt and hatred of the people of India. Of late, however, a further step has been taken, and a beginning has been made, in the direction of inciting the people to upset the British Ráj by denunciations, sometimes open and sometimes covert, of the alleged weakness and timidity of the English, and their inability to maintain their present position in India.

"'England,' it is said, 'has no efficient army. Like her, Carthage, too, possessed immense wealth, but that could not save the great commercial city of ancient days from a complete downfall. While Government is always ready to make a show of its power in fighting with weaker foes, such as the King of Abyssinia, and the Gáros and the Lushais, a policy of subsidizing is always resorted to in dealing with the Amír of Kábul, and one of conciliation adopted towards the barbaric Chief of Khilát. The rule of our country has passed into the hands of foreigners, and we have lost all our independence. However, we must buoy ourselves up with hope under the pressure of the present calamity, and not despair. Seeing that such mighty Kings as Vikrámaditya, Rámchandra and Rawana have passed away, the short-lived Kings of the present times have no stability.'

"The *Kasht Vilásni*, a newspaper published at Púna, compares the English Government in India to a cunning traveller, who, passing by the door of a hospitable and kind-hearted gentleman, asks his permission to rest at his door for a short time, and gradually contrives to oust him and usurp his house and property; but there will be no great difficulty in driving out the usurper if all men jointly make a bold effort to do so. The Natives should gird up their loins and devise measures for improving the prosperity of the country.

"I will not take up the time of the Council with further extracts. I think it will be apparent from what I have read, that the description of literature to which these articles belong, is eminently calculated to unsettle the minds of the people, and to make them disaffected towards their rulers. While I say this, I do not for a moment desire to imply that the Government distrusts the loyalty of the great body of Her Majesty's Indian subjects, or that these writings correctly represent the sentiments entertained by the people generally. Indeed, I have very little doubt that there is a good deal of mere froth and vapour in these foolish and mischievous articles; but in India, as in other countries, writing of this description finds numerous readers, and ought not to be allowed to go on unchecked.

"My Lord, it cannot be said that the state of things which has arisen has taken the Government altogether by surprise. That such a state of things would be one of the results of granting complete freedom to the Press in this country, was predicted many years ago by men whose honoured names have long been household-words in Anglo-Indian history. I doubt not that many of the Members of this Council are acquainted with the remarkable Minute which Sir Thomas Munro, one of the ablest of the many able Statesmen who have aided in consolidating British rule in India, recorded on this subject in 1822. I well remember the interest with which this Minute was re-perused at the time of the Mutiny, and how impossible it was not to be struck by the almost prophetic character of the utterances which it contained. But Sir Thomas Munro was opposed to granting freedom to any section of the Press. He regarded the unrestricted freedom of even the English Press, which in his day was indeed the only Press worth considering, as inconsistent with the maintenance of our rule. Since that time circumstances have greatly changed; and I do not believe that that far-seeing and sagacious Statesman, if he were now among us, would counsel the re-imposition of restrictions upon the English Press. However this may be, I do not rest my argument on the policy of restriction advocated by Sir Thomas Munro. I rest it upon the opinions of men who were parties to the policy of liberation which was carried out in 1835, and who, it is evident from their writings, did not overlook the possibility that such a state of things might arise, as that with which the Government of India are now called upon to deal. Both Sir Charles Metcalfe and Mr. Macaulay, the one the originator, and the other the draughtsman and the eloquent defender, of the Act of 1835, while arguing strongly in favour of a free Press, advert to the possibility of circumstances arising which might compel the Government of the day to resort again to legislation of a restrictive character. Their language is general, and it is evident that, while they contemplated the possibility, they did not attach any great importance to it; but there was one Member of that Council, one who has only lately passed away, full of years and honour, after an unusually lengthened official career, prolonged into a ripe old age, one whose name will long be remembered in this Presidency, who, while assenting to Sir Charles Metcalfe's measure as being well-suited to the circumstances of the time at which it was passed, predicted in the plainest terms the evils which have resulted from granting unrestricted freedom to the Native Press.

"My Lord, these are Mr. Prinsep's words :—

"'I do not go quite so far as to say broadly, and without reserve, that I do not apprehend danger to the State from the Press of India being free. I see no immediate danger in the present state of things, nor, in the future, danger such as the existing laws would provide for better than the laws made especially for the purpose when the danger threatens. Therefore, I cordially assent to the repeal of the laws; but I think the eye of Government will require to be kept continually upon the Press, and especially upon the Native Press; for it is capable of being made an engine for destroying the respect in which the Government is held, and so undermining its power.

'At present, this Press is nothing, and the controlling or influencing it would be an easy task, were Government disposed to direct its efforts to do one or the other; but if we let it grow till the danger from it is imminent, we may then find it a giant to wrestle with.'

"Again :—

"'So long as discussion is carried on in English, it is no more formidable than similar discussion in England and America. The Government will have its advocates as well as its assailers; and, considering that a vast proportion of the best informed of those who mix in the controversy, will be employés of the State interested in maintaining it as an object of respect, I have little fear of the spirit that would prevail, or of the effect of having this branch of the Press entirely free. But the case is not quite the same with the Native Press. 'It may take a malignant turn, calculated and designed to set the whole population against us.'

"My Lord, that a considerable section of the Native Press has taken a malignant turn, calculated, and in some cases designed, to set the whole population against us, would, I think, be sufficiently proved by the writings of which I have read specimens to the Council, even if it had not, as it has, become a matter of notoriety which is frequently discussed in the English newspapers, and by the more respectable Native newspapers.

"My Lord, I have said that the existing law is inadequate for the suppression of the evil which this Bill is intended to remedy. The existing law is contained in an Act of 1867, which provides for the registration of printing-presses and newspapers, and in a section of the Indian Penal Code which makes seditious words or writings punishable. Now, this section of the Penal Code really furnishes a very inadequate means of dealing with such writings as those with which this Bill is intended to deal. In the first place, the explanation which has been added to the section, renders the penalties inapplicable to any case in which there is not an obvious intention on the part of the writer to counsel resistance to, or subversion of, the lawful authority of the Government. Therefore, to much of the writing to which I have drawn the attention of the Council, this law would not apply; for there is a great deal of it, which, though very mischievous in its effects, cannot be said to come under the category of counselling resistance to lawful authority, or subversion of that authority. It will, perhaps, be said that, if so, the proper course is to amend the Penal Code, and to provide therein suitable penalties for those who, without advising rebellion, inflame the minds of the people against their rulers. I am sure that the Council will not for a moment suppose that this very natural question has not been deliberately considered by the Government; but, after the most careful reflection and consultation with our Law Officers, and with the Local Governments, the conclusion which we have arrived at is, that no such amendment as could be made in a Penal Code, which is necessarily of general application, would adequately and properly meet the peculiar requirements of the present case. The distinction made in the section to which I have referred, between writings which indicate a manifest intention on the part of the writer to instigate resistance to the authority of the Government, or subversion of that authority, and writings which, while expressing strong disapprobation of the acts, or conduct, or policy, of the Government, are not inconsistent with a disposition to render lawful obedience to the Government, is a very reasonable and proper distinction. It would, of course, be possible to introduce into the Penal Code a provision rendering penal all writings calculated to inflame the minds of the people against their rulers, irrespective of the intention of the writers; but such a provision must be of general application, and, like the rest of the Penal Code, it must be essentially punitive. The principle of the Bill which I desire to lay before the Council, is a different principle. For reasons which I will explain presently, the provisions of the Bill will apply only to one class of writers, namely, the writers in the vernacular Press, and the measure is not so much a measure of penal, as it is a measure of preventive, legislation. The machinery by which it will work, is a machinery of checks, rather than of penalties. Its object is to check mischievous writings of the nature of those to which I have alluded, not by penal sentences, but by requiring the offenders, or those in regard to whom it may be apprehended that they are likely to offend, to engage and deposit security for their good behaviour, or by merely warning them; and it is only in the event of the engagements being broken, or the warnings being disregarded, that the penalties which the Bill provides will be put in force. Another very serious practical difficulty is, that no amendment of the law which left the repression of these offences to depend upon a successful prosecution in a Criminal Court would meet the case adequately; and this remark applies, not only to that class of cases which, as I have said, is not covered by the Penal Code, but also to those cases to which the provisions of the Penal Code are expressly applicable. Even if it were perfectly certain that in every case a conviction would be obtained, the political effect of such trials would be bad. They would be certain to create a good deal of excitement, and would invest the accused with a fictitious importance in the eyes of their more ignorant countrymen, which it is desirable to avoid. What is needed, is a procedure more summary, and, as I have said, framed rather with a view to prevention, than with a view to punishment.

"My Lord, considerations of a somewhat analogous character, although not precisely similar, render it advisable in the opinion of the Government of India that, while we are enacting a law for the better control of the Native Press in the general interests of the State, we should take the opportunity

of repressing more effectively than can be done by the Indian Penal Code, the crime of extortion when practised by an unscrupulous journalist. We have evidence on which we have every reason to rely, that threats of newspaper attacks are not unfrequently resorted to by unscrupulous Native editors as a means of extorting money from Native Chiefs and other Natives of rank, and from high Native officials. Such persons often shrink, and not unnaturally shrink, from entering upon a criminal prosecution before the ordinary Courts. In their case, also, we need a remedy more summary, and which the injured persons will be less indisposed to resort to.

"I will now endeavour to explain, as briefly and as clearly as I can, the provisions of the measure which I propose to lay before the Council. In the first place, I may remark that the Bill is restricted in its operation to publications printed in oriental languages, or in fact mainly to publications in the vernacular languages of India. I will refer again to this point presently.

"Then the Bill is essentially an enabling Bill. Its chief provisions will take effect only in those parts of India to which they may be especially extended by the Governor General in Council, and will cease to have effect in those parts whenever the Governor General in Council so directs. For instance, it is not at all probable that the chief provisions of the Bill will, for the present at all events, be extended to the Presidency of Madras, as we know that hitherto the vernacular Press of that Presidency has been altogether inoffensive, and there are no grounds whatever for bringing it under restrictions. Wherever this is the case, the position of the Native Press will practically be the same as it is at present. And not only is the Bill mainly an enabling Bill in regard to its extension to particular Provinces or parts of India, but the application of its chief provisions is permissive, and depends upon the discretion of the Executive Government; and the enforcement of the checks and penalties for which it provides, rests with the Local Government, and not with any inferior authority. In regard to the system of checks which the Bill establishes, I cannot do better than read to the Council the remarks made on this point in the Statement of Objects and Reasons:—

"'*First.*—The Magistrate may, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, require the printer or publisher of any such newspaper to enter into a bond binding himself not to print or publish in such newspaper anything likely to excite feelings of disaffection to the Government, or antipathy between persons of different races, castes, religions or sects, and not to use such paper for purposes of extortion. The Magistrate may further require the amount of this bond to be deposited in money or securities.

'*Secondly.*—If any newspaper (whether a bond has been taken in respect of it or not) at any time contains any matter of the description just mentioned, or is used for purposes of extortion, the Local Government may warn such newspaper by a notification in the Gazette; and if, in spite of such warning, the offence is repeated, the Local Government may then issue its warrant to seize the plant, &c., of such newspaper, and when any deposit has been made may declare such deposit forfeited.

'*Thirdly.*—As the provisions regarding the deposit of security and the forfeiture of the deposit would, perhaps, be found to press unduly on some of the less wealthy newspaper proprietors, clauses have been inserted enabling the publisher of a newspaper to take his paper out of the operation of this portion of the Act for such time as he pleases, by undertaking to submit his proofs to an officer appointed by the Government before publication, and to publish nothing which such officer objects to.

'Any publisher may, if he chooses, do this at the time when he is called upon to deposit security; and if he does so, no security can be demanded from him.

'Again, if he does not choose to avail himself of this provision at that stage, he may subsequently, in the event of a warning being issued against him, offer such an undertaking, and if the Magistrate accepts it, the proceedings are at an end.

'As regards books, pamphlets, &c., printed in British India, containing matter of the description above referred to or used for purposes of extortion, the Bill gives the Local Government a power to seize them and the presses at which they are printed.

'Newspapers and books published out of British India but circulated in British India remain. And in regard to them the Bill provides—

'*first*, that if they contain matter of the nature already referred to, or are used for purposes of extortion, the Local Government may seize them; and

'*secondly*, that the Governor General in Council may prohibit their importation altogether.

The only other points calling for special notice are, that an appeal is given to the Governor General in Council against anything done by a Local Government or any inferior authority;

that declarations of forfeiture and other proceedings under the Act are made final and conclusive, subject only to such appeal; and that penalties are provided for printing or publishing a newspaper without executing a bond or making a deposit after such bond or deposit has been required, and for breach of an undertaking to submit proofs to a Government officer.'

"I have said that, in restricting the operation of this measure to the vernacular Press, and in exempting the English Press from its operation, the Government of India are taking a course which involves a departure from the policy by which it is usually guided, and indeed from the policy which has been followed in all previous legislation regarding the Press in India. The restrictions which were imposed upon the Press previous to the passing of the Act of 1835, were imposed alike upon the English Press and upon the vernacular Press. The Act, liberating the Press, which was passed in that year, was applicable alike to the vernacular and to the English Press; and when the freedom of the Press was for a time suspended during the Mutiny, the suspension was applied equally to English as to vernacular newspapers. Indeed, the first paper to which the provisions of the Act then passed were applied was the *Friend of India*, which had long been justly regarded as the leading and the most able English journal in India. When reporting the passing of the Press Law in 1857, Lord Canning's Government said that they had thought it right to make no distinction between the English and the Native Press, and that on this point they agreed with Sir Charles Metcalfe, who, in the course of the discussion of the Press question in 1835, wrote:—

"'I think that in all our legislation we ought to be very careful not to make invidious distinctions between European and Native subjects.'

"The despatch of 1857 goes on to say:—

"'We do not clearly see how any distinction of the sort could be really carried into effect; for there are more than one newspaper in the English language written, owned and published by Natives, almost exclusively for circulation amongst Native readers. And although we have no fear that treasonable matter would be designedly published in any English newspaper, we have to guard in these times against errors in discretion and temper, as well as against intentional sedition.'

"My Lord, I will not pretend to say that this part of the question is perfectly plain and simple, or that, in advising the course which we have determined on after very careful consideration, we are not laying ourselves open, in some degree at all events, to the charge of class legislation, and of making what by many will be regarded as an invidious distinction. It would have been very easy, but I do not think that it would have been just, to make the application of the Bill general, and, for the sake of not laying ourselves open to the charge of creating invidious distinctions, to include the English Press in its operation. My answer is that nearly forty-three years have elapsed since the passing of Sir Charles Metcalfe's Act, and nearly twenty-one years since the passing of the Press Law of 1857; that throughout that period the English Press has been, on the whole, a loyal and, notwithstanding many imperfections, a valuable instrument and aid to the Government; while for many years past, and especially in recent years, a section of the vernacular Press has been chiefly remarkable for its disloyalty. It must, moreover, be borne in mind that the publications of the vernacular Press are circulated among a class of the population far more ignorant than those classes which are reached by the English papers, and are therefore calculated to be much more mischievous in their effects. Such publications as those to which I have alluded, appeal to the ignorant and the unenlightened. They influence and pervert the minds of the young, and go far to counteract the benefits of the education which we are endeavouring to impart to them. They constitute, in fact, a mischievous and poisonous literature, embarrassing to the administration, subversive of authority, and in every way injurious to those to whom it is addressed. In framing this measure in its present form, the Government of India has been influenced by a consideration of the facts with which it has to deal; and after carefully weighing those facts, it has come to the conclusion that it would not be right to inflict upon the most important and the most valuable section of the Press, a liability to checks and penalties which it has in no way merited. In connection with

this question, we must not forget that the circumstances of the present time are very different from the circumstances of the time when the despatch of Lord Canning's Government was written. Then, a large part of the country was in a state of rebellion, and precautions were necessary, which are not needed in quieter times. Nor should it be overlooked that, in one important respect, this measure is free from the objection to which I have been alluding. Newspapers and other publications in the English language, published by Natives, are as much exempted from the operation of the Bill as are similar publications published by Englishmen. As a rule, all publications in the English language are addressed to, and are read by, a more educated class than are the readers of vernacular publications, and consequently, even if they were obnoxious to the same objections as characterize several of the vernacular papers, they would be far less mischievous. But, as a matter of fact, there is an essential distinction between the tone and language adopted by the most hostile of the English newspapers, and that adopted by the worst section of the vernacular Press. The vast majority of papers published in English, including those published by Natives, however violently they may attack men or measures, always attack them on their individual merits, treating them as accidental blots upon our system; whereas the vernacular papers too frequently treat the persons and the things which they denounce, as the types and necessary results of a foreign rule, and assail our system as a whole.

"My Lord, I have nearly completed the task which I undertook when your Lordship desired me to lay this Bill before the Council. I feel bound to say that it is not without sincere regret that I find myself engaged in the duty of actively promoting an enactment which, in the minds of many persons, will throw grave doubts on the value of the measures which have been taken for the advancement and diffusion of education among the Natives of this country. I do not share in those doubts. My conviction is that the more steadily we persevere in our exertions for the promotion of sound education, the more surely we shall counteract evils of the nature of those against which this Bill is directed; and I trust that, both in making those exertions and in repressing those evils, the Government will receive the co-operation of the respectable and well-disposed classes of the Native community. Our earnest hope is that the mere existence of this law will in itself suffice, or will in a great measure suffice, to repress the mischief against which it is aimed, and that the actual enforcement of its provisions will be a thing of very rare occurrence. As Englishmen, brought up in a free country and accustomed to the advantages of a free Press, the Members of the Government of India have no desire to place undue restrictions on the Press of India. In resolving on this measure, they are entirely influenced by their sense of the necessities of the case, and of the responsibility which devolves upon them for the maintenance of authority and order; and I believe that the Council and the public generally will agree with me when I say, that it is better that a measure of this nature, which is essentially a measure of precaution, should be introduced at a time when the country is peaceful and undisturbed, and when the minds of men are calm, than that it should be postponed to some period of disturbance, when it would be attributed to panic, and when it might be necessary to make its provisions more stringent, and possibly more comprehensive.

"And now, my Lord, one word as to the reasons which have induced the Government to adopt the unusual, though not unprecedented, course of introducing this Bill without the customary notice, and of recommending that it should be passed through all its stages at a single sitting of the Council. We consider that to have dealt with this question in the manner in which projects of law are ordinarily dealt with, would have been inexpedient, on the ground that it might have given rise to agitation, and during the period which would have been occupied in passing the Bill, might not improbably have intensified the evils which the measure is intended to repress."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR ALEXANDER ARBUTHNOT then introduced the Bill.

The Hon'ble SIR ALEXANDER ARBUTHNOT 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 SIR ALEXANDER ARBUTHNOT then moved that the Bill be taken into consideration.

The Hon'ble MR. MORGAN said:—"My Lord, as the provisions of the Bill now before the Council have not been published, it has of course been impossible to obtain any idea of the manner in which it may be received by the non-official public, of which I am to a certain extent a representative. Anything that I may say, therefore, must be considered only as a non-official view of the Bill as far as I myself am concerned, and indeed as regards the details of the Bill, they have only been before the Members of this Council, other than the Executive, so recently, that I cannot pretend to enter into any discussion of them. As to the general principle of the Bill, however, I think, after what has fallen from the Hon'ble Mover, that necessity has been shown for legislation in the direction now proposed. Although it would be highly undesirable that any check should be placed upon fair discussion or reasonable criticism either of Government measures or the acts of individual officers, the Bill now before the Council does not, as far as I understand, propose to place any such check. The papers which will come under the operation of the Bill, as far as I can judge from such extracts as have come to my notice, do not attempt to discuss or criticise either men or measures, but are made up of monstrous statements and virulent invective; statements so monstrous that, in the mind of an educated reader, they would only raise a smile or provoke disgust. To the class, however, to whom these papers are read, the mere fact of the statements being in print conveys a belief that they are true, and it therefore appears necessary that a check should be placed upon their indiscriminate dissemination.

"Under these circumstances, I have pleasure in supporting the Bill, the general provisions of which appear suited to the object in view."

The Hon'ble MR. PAUL said:—"My Lord, as I intend to vote in favour of the measure which at the present time engages the attention of this Council, I venture to make a few remarks in reference to it, and in support of the propriety of subjecting newspapers published in the Oriental languages to summary control by competent authority. It may be readily admitted that it would be unjust to interfere with or retard social progress and mental improvement, depending in some measure on the diffusion of knowledge through the medium of vernacular newspapers, by closing or interrupting such channels of thought and instruction under legislative sanction. But a cursory study of the provisions of the Bill will show that this is not the intention of the Legislature. A broad distinction exists—and has been recognized in the Bill—between publications honestly conducted and devoted to useful and beneficial objects and those which have mischievous and misleading tendencies and abound in calumnies; and this distinction should be observed in order to correct any misconception which may arise as to any supposed intention on the part of this Legislature either to interfere with the liberty of the Press or to stifle free discussion. It will, I think, be acknowledged with equal readiness that this Government has been pre-eminently distinguished by its steady and unceasing labours in the cause of education and the enlightenment of the people, and that its administration has assured to all classes security of property and the full enjoyment of personal liberty. In the face of these exertions and benefits, it will be [illegible] suggest the possible existence of any unworthy motive for the introduction of the present measure, which circumstances of a deplorable nature have [illegible] the Government. I may take it as axiomatic that it is necessarily [illegible] any permanent system of government to make provision, not [illegible] continuance, but for its secure continuance. As the good-[illegible] of the people are indispensable to such continuing security, [illegible] it is proper to prohibit and restrict all malicious attempts [illegible] by creating and fostering ill-will and discontent on the [illegible], and by rendering the Government itself odious to the people.

And here, my Lord, before proceeding further, I may be permitted to read, as germane to the subject, a passage from an accomplished and learned author:—

"'The State and Constitution being the common inheritance, every attack made upon them, which affects their permanence and security, is in a degree an attack upon every individual, and concerns the rights of all. It is, therefore, a maxim of the law of England, flowing by natural consequence and easy deduction from the great principle of self-defence, to consider as libels and misdemeanours every species of attack by speaking or writing, the object of which is wantonly to defame, or indecorously to calumniate, that economy, order and constitution of things which make up the general system of the law and government of the country. Opinion is strength, and the good fame of government is necessary to obtain this opinion. The distance is not very great between contempt of the laws and open resistance to them. Defamation of this kind is more dangerous, inasmuch as it appeals to the passions, rather than to the reason, of the multitude; it unsettles the minds of the people, relaxes the authority of the rulers, and impairs the reverence due to the laws.'

"Many of these observations apply with redoubled force to a government which rules over an immense and mixed population composed of persons of different races and religions, of different habits and characters, whose allegiance cannot but materially depend on their general good opinion of, their good-will and respect for, that Government. The privilege of writing and publishing with freedom is doubtless inestimable. So long as that privilege is exercised honestly and fairly, with a view to benefit society, and with reference to subjects of common and public interest, it will be cherished and maintained wherever free institutions exist and flourish. But the privilege itself is subject to this limitation, that it must not invade the undoubted rights of others. In the case of private individuals and classes, their character and reputation must be respected; and in the case of a Government, its constitution must not be wantonly attacked for purposes of injury and mischief, nor its good name maliciously aspersed. The principle of protecting character is ancient, it having been declared by the laws of Solon 'that the liberty of the citizen would be imperfect were his character unprotected.'

"Having made these general observations, I now turn to the causes which have led to the introduction of the Bill. I have in my hand translations of upwards of one hundred and fifty extracts from papers published in the vernacular languages, which I have read carefully, and that reading has satisfied me that these publications contain matter falling under the following heads:—

1. Seditious libels, malicious and calumnious attacks on the Government, accusing it of robbery, oppression and dishonesty, and imputing to it bad faith, injustice and partiality.

2. Libels on Government officers.

3. Contemptuous observations on the administration of justice, pointing to its alleged impurity and worthlessness.

4. Libels on the character of Europeans, attributing to them falsehood, deceit, cruelty, and heartlessness.

5. Libels on Christians and Christian Governments, and mischievous tendencies to excite race and religious antipathies.

6. Suggestions and insinuations which their authors believe fall short of seditious libels by reason of the absence of positive declarations.

"In addition to these general characteristics, I find that mis-statements, exaggerations, and allegorical tales, intended to sketch real incidents, but based purely on imagination, have been introduced to support or give colour to the varied (and I might almost add inexhaustible) calumnies to be met with. Other prominent features must not be lost sight of, such as bestowing praise on the late Muhammadan rule, maintaining its superiority over British rule, representing the dominant race as debased, demoralised and ignorant. I cannot resist the temptation of reading a specimen of inflated conception of Native excellence. 'Are there not thousands of educated Natives before whose intelligence, judgment, courage, justice and moral conduct the abilities of the best civilians fall into insignificance, like the gleams of a candle before the resplendency of the Sun!'

"Having attentively considered these extracts, I am irresistibly led to the conclusion that it is intended by these publications to disseminate disaffection, to excite evil prejudices, to stir up discontent, and to produce mischief of the gravest order; in short, to render the Government, its officers, and Europeans

generally, hateful to the people. These are evil purposes, which should be repressed with a strong hand, and their contrivers restrained from all further attempts to administer their subtle poison to the lower orders of the people, to saturate their minds with evil thoughts, and to arouse their evil passions. The moral atmosphere, surcharged with threatening clouds, and tainted by these vicious productions, must be restored to its natural and normal purity.

"The evils to which I have adverted are, I fear, too wide-spread to be checked or suppressed by prosecutions under the existing law; and even if it be assumed that prosecutions would be effective in repressing them, it must be admitted that much time would be lost in applying such remedy and realizing its salutary results. As time is of the very essence of every remedy by prevention and restraint, I am entitled to assert that prosecutions for all practical purposes will be found unavailing. It follows, then, that in conformity to the principles I have enunciated, this Legislature is under the necessity of making provision for the better protection and security of Government and for the public welfare in a manner suited to the emergency, so that the remedy may be summary and its application immediate. The Bill before us contains provisions which I think are well calculated to supply the desired remedy; and I maintain that the time has fairly arrived for action—further forbearance may be fraught with danger. It may probably be alleged that the provisions of the Bill are stringent; but I consider that the means to be used for the suppression and extinction of the evil courses to which the newspapers under notice have resorted should be as powerful and as effective as if the Government were called upon to deal with a plague, a pestilence, or other grievous calamity. In the course of my professional career, I have been a zealous and unflinching advocate of the freedom of the Press; and I have the satisfaction of believing that, in according my support to the present Bill, I am, in no way, departing from a firm adherence to the true principles which regulate that freedom. To protect and encourage journalism conducted with ordinary care and for honest purposes might be deemed a privilege. To curb by reasonable and necessary means the unbridled license of obnoxious and degraded publications which seek to spread disaffection and dissatisfaction,—and which may be used by wicked and designing men to produce discontent amongst the poor and ignorant to their own detriment—and to denounce them fearlessly, should be considered by every right thinking man and by every true citizen an imperative public duty."

The Hon'ble MR. EVANS said:—"My Lord, I should always view with great jealousy any restraint upon personal liberty and freedom of speech which did not appear to be necessary for the safety or well-being of the community, but I give my unqualified assent to this Bill, stringent as its provisions are; for I think it is necessary under the existing state of things. No person can claim to have any right to follow the trade or calling of spreading disaffection or extorting money, for these are admittedly crimes. The only question is, whether it is necessary to arm the executive with special powers for the prevention of this class of crime, instead of leaving it to be punished through the agency of the ordinary Courts of Justice. The main evil to be provided against is this. An unceasing stream of false and malicious charges is being daily poured out by the vernacular Press against the English Government and the English race. The poor and ignorant millions are told that all their misfortunes are due to England and the English, who cruelly and heartlessly oppress them, and the prospect of better days is held out to them if they could only be quit of their oppressors. My Lord, the condition of the toiling masses is in every country one involving much hardship. But their lot is bearable as long as they believe the comparative hardship of it to be due to natural causes beyond their control, and to the condition of the world they live in. Hard and toilsome though their lives be, they may still be loyal as long as they believe that their governors have their interests at heart and desire to deal justly by them. But when these poor ignorant and credulous masses have it daily dinned into their ears that all the ills of life, even their very poverty, are due to the heartless rapacity and injustice of an alien race of oppressors, they cannot but come to believe the oft-told tale, for they are but children with no means of judging for themselves as to outside matters outside their daily life. When once they come to believe this, their lot becomes intolerable in their own eyes. A prospect of

ease and contentment as of the Golden Age is before them, and nothing stands between them and their happy future except the hateful English race. Thus their minds are poisoned and their contentment destroyed, and they are left ready tools for plotters and conspirators. Of the power of the Indian Government to deal sternly and effectually with any attempts at rebellion I entertain no doubt and feel no fear. But I do feel that it would be a cruel policy to allow these poor and ignorant people to be goaded to rebellion, confident in our power to slay them, should they yield to the temptation. The object of the proposed Bill is to prevent the dissemination of the poison of disaffection—a subtle poison which, like the seeds of disease, floats in the air and is communicated from man to man, by placing the centres of infection under control.

"This object cannot be obtained by prosecution in the ordinary Courts. Moreover, a prosecution by its publicity disseminates the poison. If it were necessary to destroy clothes infected with the plague, no sane man would ask that they should be brought into a crowded public Court to have the question of their infectiousness tried.

"Great liberty of speech is conceded to prisoners and their advocates, and they are allowed to use any arguments which they choose in their defence; and these reports of trials are by our law specially privileged and may be printed with impunity. It is right that this should be so; but it is one of the reasons which render a public prosecution an undesirable method of dealing with these cases, for in punishing the prisoner, you disseminate the poison. When special evils like this have to be dealt with, it seems wiser to meet them by special legislation than to alter the general criminal law or procedure. I do not think this Bill can fairly be objected to as class legislation. Publications in English are not subject to its provisions. Publications in the vernacular are. The reason is that English is in India, to some extent, a learned language, and a knowledge of it represents some amount of education. When Latin was the language of the learned in England and the rest of Europe, it was thought no harm to print classical works containing the praises of the Republican form of government as the best possible, and little exception could have been taken to a learned treatise upholding that view. But had any one published a treatise in the vulgar tongue informing the masses that they would be happier if they substituted that form of government for the one they lived under, he would have been speedily laid by the heels. Publications in English do not reach that class which is ignorant and credulous enough to be injured by the sort of stuff extracts from which have been read to us to-day.

"Even had there been no special urgency, I should have been glad to see prompt measures taken to abate the evil. That there is special urgency at present from the disturbed state of the political horizon and the agitation of men's minds by wars and rumours of wars, and from the increased activity of the sedition-mongers, no one can deny. That urgency has seemed to the Executive Government sufficient to warrant them in asking the Council to pass the Bill at once. Believing that the evil is great, and the necessity for its immediate abatement urgent, and that the remedy proposed is the right one, I have no hesitation in voting for the Bill."

The Hon'ble MR. THORNTON said:—"Although in common with other Members of this Council I have not forgotten that I am an Englishman, and, in common with Englishmen, regard the free press of England as an inestimable benefit; and although I have given proof of the sincerity of my professions in having been instrumental, in 1865, in withdrawing the censorship which had been maintained since 1857 over the vernacular press of the Panjáb, I am not the less sensible of the necessity for the legislation we are now considering. For some time past I have become painfully conscious, as indeed almost all who have had experience in district and provincial administration must be, of the increasingly seditious tone of certain of the vernacular newspapers, and of the grave evil resulting from the dissemination of their disloyal and libellous productions among the ignorant populatio ns of India.

"It is therefore my very decided conviction that, whatever may be the case in countries or amongst peoples differently circumstanced, the security of this Empire demands that the Executive Government shall be vested with some

plete power for promptly repressing and preventing the circulation of disloyal and seditious vernacular publications.

"And, my Lord, I am the more disposed to assent to the exercise of this controlling power by the Executive Governments of India in the present case because, so far as my local knowledge extends, I can confidently assert that the writers or editors of the disloyal articles of which we complain no more represent the real feelings of the people of India than Dr. Kenealy may be said to represent the true sentiments of Englishmen. My experience is to the effect that they are for the most part disappointed ex-employés of the Government, broken-down vakíls, disappointed candidates for Government service, or ex eléves of Government institutions, who, after having been educated by the State at an enormous cost, are indignant because, at the close of their academical career, they have not been presented *instanter* with a lucrative Government appointment. But, it may be argued, if such is the case, if the disloyal effusions of which complaint is made do not represent the real feelings of the people, why care about them? To these arguments the answer is, that there is such a thing as undermining a sound structure; and this process of undermining the loyalty of our ignorant and very impressionable populations has been long going on in several parts of India, and is beginning now to have effect in that very loyal part of Northern India of which I have personal knowledge.

"Then I have heard it said, why does not the Government, instead of resorting to the strong measure of introducing a Press law, endeavour to counteract the effects of seditious writings by contradicting their mis-statements, or by establishing or inspiring organs of its own to proclaim the benefits and advantages of British rule? To this it may be replied, that in newspaper warfare, unlike the situation at Plevna, the power of offence is immeasurably greater than the power of defence. Moreover, in such warfare there is no convention against the use of unfair weapons, and writers of the class we are considering do not hesitate to resort to weapons of attack which no Government, nor indeed any writer of respectability, would deign to use. Then, again, these writers derive much of their popularity and influence by adopting a ribald tone and piquancy of style which would be wholly inappropriate in any journal of the higher class; in a word, it would be as impossible to counteract the pungent sedition of some of our Native newspapers by utterances in official or non-official *Moniteurs*, as to counteract the effects of spicy paragraphs in *Vanity Fair* by dignified sentences in the *Standard* or the *Morning Post*.

"But lastly, it will doubtless be urged—supposing all this to be true, why not make use of the ordinary tribunals, and prosecute the offending papers under the existing law of treason or of libel? This question has been so fully discussed by the Hon'ble the Mover and the learned gentlemen who followed him, that I need do no more than repeat that it is obvious that by launching State prosecutions against offending editors, the Government would be giving increased publicity and importance to the very publications it is desired on public grounds to stifle and destroy. No; in the case of the rank poison with which we are dealing, as in many other cases, prevention is far, is infinitely, better than cure.

"In these circumstances I have no hesitation in according my full support to the measure before the Council, and I accord that support in the confident assurance that the powers conferred will be used with justice and moderation, that they will never be used for the repression of full and free discussion of the measures of Government or the conduct of its officials, but only of those publications which, in the language of the preamble of the Bill, 'contain matter likely to create disaffection to the Government or antipathy between persons of different castes, religions or sects in British India, or have been used as a means of intimidation and extortion.' Under ordinary circumstances I would have been disposed to complain of the shortness of the notice given to the Additional Members of Council of the intention to bring forward this important measure and the short time allowed for its consideration; but under the circumstances of the present case, I recognise the necessity for prompt action and the difficulty of giving longer intimation of the provisions of

The Hon'ble MAHÁRÁJÁ JOTÍNDRA MOHAN TAGORE said:—"My Lord, as an advocate of the liberty of the Press, and as one who would not like to see any restrictions put upon it, I cannot but express my great regret that some of the low-class vernacular papers have taken to a course which, to say the least, is extremely reprehensible. I must take this opportunity most emphatically to repudiate, on the part of the educated Natives of India, all sympathy with such writers, who, from whatever motive, attempt to excite something like a feeling of disaffection against British Rule. The educated Natives do not even know of the existence of most of these newspapers. It is, however, I believe, a known fact that much of this class of writing proceeds from folly and a spirit of braggadocio rather than anything else. Yet that some sort of check should be put upon this abuse of the liberty of the Press I cannot deny; but whether the provisions of the existing laws are not sufficient for the purpose, is what I am not in a position to judge. Those who are responsible for the good government of the country seem to think that, considering present circumstances, they are not. For this reason, without giving any opinion regarding the detailed provisions of the Bill just placed before us, I deem it my duty to give my humble support to the action of Government, the more so as it is not likely to affect the better class of our journals."

The Hon'ble MR. COLVIN said:—"My Lord, I am unwilling to prolong the proceedings of to-day's meeting unnecessarily, but I do not wish to give an altogether silent vote in favour of the measure under consideration. The Native Press has perhaps nowhere allowed itself greater license than in that part of the country in which I have been employed, and no one can hold a stronger opinion than I do in favour of the necessity of placing some restraint upon the uncontrolled liberty which it now abuses. A portion of that Press has hitherto applied its powers to little beyond inculcating hatred and distrust of the existing Government, to fostering class animosities, and to attacking (often, I fear, from no very worthy motives) public and private individuals. It is fortunate that its influence is not equal to its ill-will, as the number of people who read newspapers in the North-Western Provinces is still very small. But its power is likely to grow, and there is this peculiar evil attached to it, that instead of representing any existing public opinion, the vernacular Press, so far as it goes, tends to create one, and that, an opinion which is as hostile as can be to the Government and the ruling class in the country. The conviction that some check is required, which has been so generally expressed here to-day, is shared by many in those Provinces, and, speaking from my own personal knowledge, I am confident that the measure now proposed will be cordially and generally approved by a large majority of those who are responsible for preserving tranquillity and contentment in that part of the country. Nor do I believe that it will be disliked by any but a few needy and discontented men whose occupation will be gone when they can no longer libel and threaten with impunity."

His Honour THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR said:—

"MY LORD,—The subject before the Council appears to me to be one regarding which there is very little to be said; for it is a matter regarding the merits of which I can conceive the existence of no two opinions. What there was to say has been so ably and logically said that I find myself with but little to add, like my hon'ble friend Mr. Colvin. However, I feel that I ought not to give a silent vote in respect to the passing into law of a measure such as that before the Council, and this the more from the fact that I have had occasion to bring before the Government of India instances of the licentiousness and sedition of the vernacular Press, and to urge the necessity of bringing that Press under control, and making it powerless for mischief.

"The evil has long been felt by the Government of Bengal, and I believe by nearly all the other Local Governments. My predecessor, Sir G. Campbell, very strongly stated on several occasions his conviction that measures for controlling the vernacular Press were called for.

"I can very plainly foresee the misrepresentation and abuse to which the Government of India exposes itself by its determination to deal with this question in a bold and unflinching spirit, and I therefore desire, as a Member of this Council, to take upon myself my full share of responsibility for the measure.

"An attempt has been made by several very unscrupulous members of the Native Press to mislead the people into the belief that what Government desires to check is, not sedition, but fair criticism of public men.

"This is an assertion which I most emphatically deny and repudiate. What Government does object to is the sedition and gross disloyalty of some of the vernacular papers, and their attempts to sow the seeds of disaffection to the British rule in the minds of ignorant people.

"There have been laid before the Government extracts from the vernacular papers which establish the constant use of language of this description, and show that they habitually attack and misrepresent the Government under which they live in peace and prosperity in terms intended to weaken the authority of Government, and with a reckless disregard of truth and fact which would not be tolerated in any country in the world. The writings to which I allude have nothing to do with personal attacks. The personal abuse, the falsehoods, the scurrility and the exaggerations which are applied to individual officers may well, as heretofore, be left to the ordinary action of the law courts, or be treated with the contempt they deserve. But it has been prominently stated that even this practical irresponsibility for personal abuse is a public mischief, and is used for the purpose of extorting money or frightening timid subordinates from a proper discharge of their duties. But it is not on this ground that I desire to support this measure. What I do recognise, and long have recognised, as a fact, is, that the licentiousness of the Press has, under false ideas of freedom and independence, been allowed to reach a stage which promptly calls, in the interests of the public at large, for the interference of the Legislature.

"I entirely agree with the Hon'ble Mover of the Bill in thinking that the whole of the vernacular Press is not open to these charges. I believe with him that there are many such papers conducted by respectable men on excellent principles; but the law proposed cannot injure them. If papers do not write sedition, or endeavour to incite disaffection towards the Government, or endeavour to extort money by intimidation, their position will be no worse when this Bill has become law than it was before. If they do publish matter of this objectionable character, then it is the plain duty of Government to interfere with them in the interests of the public, and I am sure that the public will have no sympathy with them.

"I can quite understand that the Government of India has, as the Hon'ble Mover of the Bill has stated, felt some difficulty in applying a measure of this sort to a portion of the Press and exempting another portion. But the difficulty, it seems to me, is imaginary rather than real. The papers published in this country in the English language are written by a class of writers for a class of readers whose education and interests would make them naturally intolerant of sedition; they are written under a sense of responsibility and under a restraint of public opinion which do not and cannot exist in the case of the ordinary Native newspapers. It is quite easy and practicable to draw a distinction between papers published in English and papers published in the vernacular, and it is a distinction which really meets all the requirements of the case, and should not be disregarded merely because some evil-disposed persons may choose to say that Government has desired to show undue favour to papers written in the language of the ruling power.

"The Press must be treated on its own merits. Had the English Press of India been in style and tone what it was twenty years ago, I for my part should have had no hesitation in voting for its inclusion in the present Bill. But I know nothing that has improved more of late years than the tone of the Anglo-Indian Press. It no doubt attacks Government measures and Government officials, and often very undeservedly; but, as I have said before, it is not this sort of criticism to which Government objects or desires to control. On the whole, the English Press of India, whether conducted by Europeans or Natives, bears evidence of being influenced by a proper sense of responsibility and by a general desire to discuss public events in a moderate and reasonable spirit. There is no occasion to subject that Press to restraint, and therefore, naturally enough, it is exempted. It would be a sign of great weakness on the part of Government to bring it within the scope of this measure merely to meet a possible

charge of partiality. If it should ever happen that the Anglo-Indian Press should adopt a tone calculated to excite feelings of disaffection to the British rule, I shall be amongst the first to ask for its inclusion in a law of this sort.

"My Lord, I will not take up the time of the Council any further. I have never lost an opportunity of stating my opinion on the subject we are now discussing, and I hope that I have explained with sufficient distinctness the grounds upon which my opinions are based. But even if I did not entertain these opinions as strongly as I do, I should consider it my duty, when told by Your Excellency, as Head of the Executive Government, that on full and calm consideration it had been determined that a measure of this sort was necessary for the maintenance of peace and order, to give it my hearty support."

The Hon'ble SIR JOHN STRACHEY said:—"My Lord, I have a special reason for wishing to add a few observations of my own to those that have already been made on the Bill before the Council. Not long ago I was Lieutenant-Governor of one of the great Provinces of India, and some years previously the government of another Province was entrusted to me. The questions which are dealt with in this Bill have consequently been frequently brought home to me in a very practical shape. I have had to look on powerlessly at the mischief that has been going on, and have deplored the neglect with which it has been treated by the Government. I have known that this neglect has not been caused by indifference, but by the natural disinclination, which happily all Englishmen feel, to do anything which shall have even the appearance of interfering with the liberty of the Press, and if I myself now thought that this Bill was really open to such a charge, I should have been unable to give it my support.

"I deny that this measure will infringe that liberty. Liberty of the Press means liberty of discussion, liberty for the free expression of thought and opinion. But liberty does not mean unbridled license; it does not mean unlimited permission to let loose on the land a never-ending stream of abuse of all the institutions by aid of which society is held together; abuse of those things respect for which is indispensable for the preservation of the lives and property of every one; abuse of the Government, of the administration of justice, of the whole English race, and of all it does or desires to do. Respect for the liberty of the Press does not require that we should permit the writers of these scurrilous pages, which it is a misuse of language to call newspapers, to go on constantly telling the loyal and honest, but ignorant, people of India such things as those of which we have heard examples to-day. That Englishmen 'have the privilege of killing Natives with impunity;' that they are 'more mischievous to the Natives than snakes, and kill them with as much indifference as one kills a reptile;' that 'pimping is the only calling which the British Government does not yet practise;' that we have robbed the Chiefs of India of everything but the clothes they wear, and that the time is close at hand when this vile race, which has lost its courage and its military power, will have nothing left to them, but to abandon India to the victorious Russians, and flee for their lives. Nor does respect for the liberty of the Press require that we should allow blackmail to be levied on Native Princes and ladies, and on honourable Native gentlemen, who must pay the demands of these men or be held up to public infamy. Without dwelling on the political mischief caused by the calumnious and seditious language which constitutes a main staple of some of those productions of the Native Press against which the present Bill is directed, it seems to me clear that there is precisely the same justification for a law which shall prevent these abuses, as there is for laws against obscene publications, or against defamatory and seditious and obscene public dramatic performances.

"It has been proved by long experience that the existing law is altogether insufficient to supply the necessary check on these productions, and if there were no other reasons, public decency alone would require that such things should be stopped. I believe there is no country in the world where they would be tolerated. Among communities with a more advanced civilisation, legal enactments are hardly necessary for their prevention. Public opinion either makes them impossible, or at once brings upon their authors a just condemnation which goes far to render them harmless. Here, unfortunately, it

is different. A small class of corrupt and malignant writers exists in India, as elsewhere, for no country is free from these pests of society, and there is here no compensating power of healthy public opinion to check their excesses. The honest journalist has nothing to fear from the present measure. He will be as free as he has ever been, to give expression to his opinions, to discuss the action of the Government and its officers, to advocate those measures and doctrines of which he approves, and to censure those that he condemns. The limitations under which he may do this will, in no respect, differ from those that apply in England. I cannot describe those limitations better than by quoting the words in which a distinguished English Judge stated the law on this subject a few years ago:

"'The public journalist,' he said, 'is entitled to canvass the acts, the conduct and the intentions of those who may be entrusted from time to time with the administration of the Government by the Crown.

'He is entitled to canvass and, if necessary, to censure those acts. He is entitled to comment on, canvass and, if necessary, censure the proceedings of Parliament. He is entitled to criticise and condemn the acts of public men. He is entitled to point out any grievances which he may think the people labour under, and argue for their removal, and suggest what remedies may occur to him for the purpose. He is entitled not only to publish, but to comment on, to criticise, and, if necessary, to condemn, the conduct of Judges and their decisions; nay more, even the verdict of juries are not exempt from fair and reasonable criticism. * *

* * I have told you within what limits a journalist may exercise his opinion and his talents; but I should tell you also the things which he is not permitted by law to do. He must respect the existence of the form of Government under which he enjoys and exercises those very extensive rights and privileges to which I have referred. A public journalist must not, either covertly or openly, devote the pages of his journal to overthrow the Government. * * He must not sow disaffection and discontent generally throughout the land. * * He may, as I said, comment on the acts of the Government, and criticise them severely; he may, as I said, canvass and criticise proceedings in Courts of Justice, and the conduct and demeanour of the Judges who preside; but he must not devote his journal to the purpose of bringing the administration of the law generally into contempt, and exciting the hatred of the people against the law; neither can he legally devote the pages of his journal to excite animosities between different classes of Her Majesty's subjects.'

"These are the principles by which the British Government desires to be guided in this country also. They are the principles by which its action has been guided in the past, and by which it will continue to be guided in its relations with the Native Press, should the measure now before this Council become law.

"It is a cause of regret to the Government that any such change of system as that now proposed should be rendered necessary by the circumstances of this country. But it is obvious that more must be left in India to the Executive Government, and less to the restraining power of public opinion, or of the Judicial Courts, than would be right in England. In the present instance, as in many others, a restraining power supported by a legal sanction may be found necessary by the Executive Government, though the fact of that power existing may not improbably act so as to prevent its being put into operation.

"There is no danger in these days that an English Government will fail to act in accordance with the principles of the English law which I have [illegible], or that it will apply in a harsh or illiberal manner the powers with [illegible] it is now proposed to invest it. If the principles and the practice of the [illegible]ment be thus regulated, it will be impossible for any one to say that any [illegible]ment has been made in the legitimate liberty of the Press. But while [illegible] time, I wish also to add that the Government on its part can tolerate [illegible]ment of its legitimate authority. To us has been entrusted the

guardianship of British supremacy in India, and we are resolved to transmit that trust unimpaired to those who follow us."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES said that it appeared from the preamble that one of the objects of this measure was to prevent the use of the so-called Native newspapers as a means of intimidation, and section 3 accordingly empowered the Magistrate to call upon the printer and publisher of any such newspaper to give a bond not to 'use or attempt to use such newspaper for the purpose of putting any person in fear or causing annoyance to him and thereby inducing him to deliver to any person any property or valuable security, or anything signed or sealed which may be converted into a valuable security, or to give any gratification to any person.'

But it had just been pointed out to him that this did not provide for what he believed was the common offence of misusing such newspapers for the purpose of intimidating public servants from discharging their public duties. The Penal Code, section 189, provided for punishing such offences when committed. The Bill should provide, as best it could, for preventing their commission without any judicial proceeding.

MR. STOKES therefore begged leave to move that the following be added to clause (*b*) of section 3:—

"or for the purpose of holding out any threat of injury to a public servant, or to any person in whom they or he believe or believes that public servant to be interested, and thereby inducing that public servant to do any act, or to forbear or delay to do any act, connected with the exercise of his public functions."

The Hon'ble MR. PAUL remarked that this amendment had taken him by surprise, no opportunity having been afforded for the consideration of the provision which was now proposed, and under the circumstances he was not prepared to vote on the motion one way or the other.

His Honour THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR observed that he was responsible for the amendment which had been proposed. He had brought to the notice of the Hon'ble Mover of that amendment what he conceived to be an omission in the Bill. The amendment before the Council was in respect of a matter regarding which many complaints had been received, and for which no provision had been made. He considered that exactly the same difficulties which applied to prosecutions for extortion in relation to private individuals would apply to prosecutions for offences of the character to which the amendment would apply, and if it was considered desirable to restrain the vernacular Press from making scandalous aspersions on the character of private individuals with a view of extorting money, he thought it was equally desirable to protect public officers in a similar manner from intimidation and threats in respect to the performance of their public duties. It was as inexpedient to leave the matter to be dealt with in the ordinary Courts in the one case as in the other.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR ALEXANDER ARBUTHNOT moved that the Bill as amended be passed. He said—"I am sure that Your Lordship and every Member of the Executive Government will have been gratified at the reception which the Bill has met with from the Council. There is only one point in connection with the discussion which has just taken place, regarding which I entertain any regret. I could wish that more of our Native colleagues had been present to take part in the debate; but I feel bound to say that we are greatly indebted to the one Native Member of the Council who has been able to be present, for his sensible and loyal remarks on the subject of the Bill. I feel sure that the observations which the Mahárájá Jotíndra Mohan Tagore has made, will go forth to his countrymen—and especially to the educated portion of his countrymen—with considerable effect, and will exercise a most valuable influence on the discussions which we must expect to take place on this Bill. As my hon'ble friend, the Lieutenant-Governor, remarked, I have no doubt that the Government will not escape attacks on the measure to which it has felt it its duty to resort; but I do not apprehend that in those attacks there will be a single word which will induce any Member of this Council to regret the part which he has taken in voting for and supporting the measure. After the very forcible arguments which have

been advanced by my hon'ble colleague the Advocate-General; after the clear and lucid manner in which the points of the case and the arguments have been stated by my hon'ble friend Mr. Evans, and after the results of their practical experience given by Mr. Thornton, Mr. Colvin, the Lieutenant-Governor and Sir John Strachey, I think that we may allow this measure to go forth to the public with undiminished confidence, and with a sanguine hope that it will be received by the intelligent portion of the public, both in this country and in England, and also in those other parts of the world in which matters connected with India receive any sort of interest, as a measure which the Government was justified in passing, and in fact was bound to pass."

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT said:—

"After the exhaustive manner in which this measure has now been discussed, the clear and temperate statement of my hon'ble colleague who introduced it, and the able speeches we have heard from those Hon'ble Members who succeeded him, I find that I have but little need to trouble the Council with any additional remarks. It would not, however, become me to obscure my responsibility for a measure of this extreme importance by giving it a silent vote; and I must, therefore, make a further claim on the attention of the Council.

"I cannot but regret the necessity which, by some irony of fate, has imposed upon me the duty of undertaking legislation for the purpose of putting restrictions on a portion of the Press of this country. By association, by temperament, by conviction, I should naturally find my place on the side of those to whom the free utterance of thought and opinion is an inherited instinct and a national birthright. I should have rejoiced had it fallen to my lot to be able to enlarge, rather than restrict, the liberty of the Press in India; for neither the existence, nor the freedom, of the Press in this country is of Native origin or growth. It is an exotic which especially claims and needs, from the hands that planted it in a foreign soil and clime, protecting shelter and fostering care. It is one of the many peculiarly British institutions which British rule has bestowed upon a population to whom it was previously unknown, in the belief that it will eventually prove beneficial to the people of India, by gradually developing in their character those qualities which have rendered it beneficial to our own countrymen. For this reason, the British rulers of India have always, and rightly, regarded with exceptional tolerance the occasional misuse of an instrument confided to unpractised hands. But all the more is it incumbent on the Government of India to take due care that the gift for which it is responsible shall not become a curse, instead of a blessing, a stone, instead of bread, to its recipients.

"Under a deep sense of this great responsibility, I say distinctly, and without hesitation, that, in my deliberate and sincere conviction, the present measure is imperatively called for by that supreme law—the safety of the State.

"We have endeavoured to base our rule in India on justice, uprightness, progressive enlightenment and good government, as these are understood in England; and it is at least a plausible postulate, which at first sight appears to be a sound one, that, so long as these are the characteristics of our rule, we need fear no disaffection on the part of the masses.

"It must, however, be remembered that the problem undertaken by the British rulers of India—(a political problem more perplexing in its conditions, and, as regards the results of its solution, more far-reaching, than any which, since the dissolution of the Pax Romana, has been undertaken by a conquering race)—is the application of the most refined principles of European government, and some of the most artificial institutions of European society, to a [illegible] oriental population, in whose history, habits, and traditions they have [illegible] no previous existence. Such phrases as 'Religious toleration,' 'Liberty [illegible] Press,' 'Personal freedom of the subject,' 'Social supremacy of the [illegible] and others, which in England have long been the mere catch-words [illegible] common to the whole race, and deeply impressed upon its character by [illegible] of its history, and all the most cherished recollections of its earlier [illegible] in India, to the vast mass of our Native subjects, the mysterious [illegible] foreign, and more or less uncongenial, system of administration,

which is scarcely, if at all, intelligible to the greater number of those for whose benefit it is maintained. It is a fact which, when I first came to India, was strongly impressed on my attention by one of India's wisest and most thoughtful administrators,—it is a fact which there is no disguising, and it is also one which cannot be too constantly, or too anxiously, recognised, that by enforcing these principles, and establishing these institutions, we have placed, and must permanently maintain, ourselves at the head of a gradual, but gigantic, revolution; the greatest and most momentous social, moral and religious, as well as political, revolution which, perhaps, the world has ever witnessed. Now, if the public interpreters and critics of our action were only European journalists, capable of understanding and criticising it from a European point of view, in reference to the known principles of European polity, and in accordance with the commonly accepted rules of European reasoning, then, I think, we might rationally anticipate nothing but ultimate advantage to the country, as well as to its Government, from the unrestricted expression of their opinion, however severely they might criticise, from time to time, this or that particular detail in the action of this or that particular administration. But this is not the case as regards those journals which are published in the vernacular languages. Written, for the most part, by persons very imperfectly educated, and altogether inexperienced; written, moreover, down to the level of the lowest intelligence, and with an undisguised appeal to the most disloyal sentiments and mischievous passions; these journals are read only, or chiefly, by persons still more ignorant, still more uneducated, still more inexperienced, than the writers of them; persons wholly unable to judge for themselves, and entirely dependent for their interpretation of our action upon these self-constituted and incompetent teachers. Not content with misrepresenting the Government and maligning the character of the ruling race in every possible way and on every possible occasion, those mischievous scribblers have of late been preaching open sedition; and, as shewn by some of the passages which have to-day been quoted from their publications, they have begun to inculcate combination on the part of the Native subjects of the Empress of India for the avowed purpose of putting an end to the British Ráj. This is no exaggeration. I have here under my hand a mass of such poisonous matter extracted from the various organs of the vernacular Press.

"After all that has been already said in description of it, I think it would be unnecessary to trouble the Council with the various illustrations which I had intended to bring under its notice. But here, for instance, is one typical specimen of the art of allegorical calumny described by my hon'ble and learned friend Mr. Paul:—In the Calcutta pice paper, the *Sulabha Samachar*, which has the largest circulation (about 5,000) of any vernacular paper in India, the Macgregor trial was travestied in an article on the 29th December. The prisoner is named 'Mr. Rogue' of the Factory at Kritantapur ('the city of death'); the doctor whose evidence saves him from hanging is 'Dr. Bribe'; and after the conclusion of the mock trial, the Judge, the Doctor and Mr. Rogue dine together, and afterwards go a-hunting.

"The articles that are actually and obviously seditious are, of course, much fewer in number; for there still remains a lurking suspicion that the provisions of the Penal Code under this head may some time or other be put in force. Both in Bengal and in Bombay the worst inferences are generally concealed under the form of inuendoes. One Bengal paper, after saying that a 'mighty and wide-spread conflagration is often preceded by common smoke,' goes on to point out that the English, 'proud of the power of their bayonets, tread on the heads of the whole Indian population,' and that '25,000 Englishmen are ruling 250,000,000 Natives:' but the conclusion is wisely left to the reader's imagination. And again, another Bengal paper points out that the English themselves 'speak of the decline of their military power and the loss of their prestige as a nation;' and concludes that 'there is great reason to believe in the truth of the statement.' So, too, a Bombay paper, after declaring that 'England has become enervated from too much addiction to luxury, and therefore is not willing to encounter Russia in the field;' instances Alexander, Cæsar and Napoleon Buonaparte as examples that those who have attained the imperial dignity have come to a disastrous

end, and prophesies the same result of the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi. The *Kiran*, of Bombay, after saying that 'England has been shewing a thorough effeminateness from the beginning of this war;' that a 'sharp communication from Russia was sufficient to cool its spirit;' that 'England has never been famous for heroism: according to the popular belief, it owes its great Indian Empire more to diplomacy and craftiness than to bravery;' goes on to say that England, yielding to the 'mere appearance of Russia,' her inactivity makes the Natives of India very uneasy about their own safety. And a week later the same paper declares that, as soon as victorious Russia gains a footing in India, 'the English will have no other alternative than to flee for their lives.'

"The *Arya Warta* follows the negative suggestive plan—'Don't nail his ear to the pump': it says—'If we were to write that the Englishmen in India are very few, and though Natives are not brave, but weak and unarmed, yet if they wish they can blow away the English even by their breath, and so to advise the Natives to unite and drive the English out of the country,' this advice would be 'pernicious to us' and 'treasonable.' The *Shiwaji*, a Mahratta paper, is somewhat more outspoken.

"But the most daring sedition is written in the vernacular papers of Upper India. The paragraph which the *Malwa Akhbar* publishes at one of the Mahratta Capitals (Indore) is striking. It gives, as a rumour that 'has perceptibly affected trade and the money-market' in Bombay, that Nána Sáheb is about to invade India with a Russian army, and 'will establish once more the dominions of the Peshwás through the auspices of the Czar', Satára, Baroda, Nágpur, Jhánsi, &c., being formed into 'feudatory kingdoms acknowledging the suzerainty of the Peshwá.' The same paper, a fortnight later, speaking of the 'evil times' and 'gloomy days' of English rule, says significantly: 'we dreamt last night of a deer holding in his power a lion and a tiger.' A little later, it declares that the main object of the English Government in this country 'consists in wheedling the people out of their money by all manner of tricks.' And, again, the same paper declares that 'a belief has lately grown up in the minds of the Natives that Native rule has many advantages;' 'the Hindús have begun to think the Mussulmans to be Natives;' the English 'will not be able to resist the progress of Russian arms in India;' 'our English military officers now think fighting to be a great sin,' and so on. Having in the intervening issue contented itself with declaring that the English in India 'consider Natives as beasts of prey and generally kill them as such; the oppressions of European officers have now become intolerable.' The same paper a fortnight later (in an article on the Russian occupation of Constantinople), makes a point out of the declarations of some English statesmen that the preservation of our Indian Empire is not of great importance to us; it declares that this is illustrated 'by the fable of the fox and the grapes!' And this is published in Holkár's capital, and doubtless read in every Court and every bázár of Central India.

"Now, the late Mr. Mill, a political thinker who had given much study to the administrative problems of this Empire, was undoubtedly one of the ablest, the most thoughtful, and the most eminent, advocates of *laissez faire* as regards the public expression of personal opinion. But even Mr. Mill recognised very distinctly the paramount necessity of restrictions upon the expression of opinion—as regards communities when they are in their nonage, and as regards individuals, in certain cases, one of which he thus defined: 'Even opinions,' he says, 'lose their immunity when the circumstances in which they are expressed are such as to constitute a positive instigation to the mischievous act.' And on this Sir James Stephen has observed that it is not only possible to throw the abetment of a crime into the form of the expression of an opinion, but that 'you may also throw it into the form of the statement of a fact, as was done by the courtier of Ahasuerus, who, when Haman got into disgrace, casually observed—'Behold also the gallows which Haman has

I think the Council must have been satisfied, by the specimens which have been submitted to its notice, that the vernacular Press is at present [illegible] unreasonable art of instigating mischievous action, both by the

expression of opinion, and the statement of fact. I am confident that there is no Government in the world which would tolerate, no Government which could afford to tolerate, none which would be justified in tolerating, the unrestricted utterance of such language as is now addressed by the vernacular journals of this country to the ignorance, the prejudices and the passions, of a subject race. There is an excellent Society for the prevention of cruelty to animals. It is another of those British institutions which is, in its origin, foreign to this country, where, however, there is a wide field for its beneficent exertion. But I am persuaded that not even the most enthusiastic member of that Society would tolerate the continued existence and unrestricted activity of a wasps' nest in his garden, or hesitate to enjoin upon his household servants the timely extermination of venomous insects. I maintain that to prohibit the mischievous utterances of such journals as those from which I have quoted, is no more an interference with the liberty of the Press, than to prohibit the promiscuous sale of deadly poisons is an interference with the freedom of trade.

"My hon'ble friend Sir John Strachey has reminded us that the liberty of the Press is not extended by British law to the literature of Holiwell Street. If, then, the members and officers of the Society for the suppression of vice, if the Legislature which passed, if the judges who apply, and the police who enforce, Lord Campbell's Act for the prevention and punishment of obscene publications,—if, I say, all these authorities be fairly open to the charge of interference with the liberty of the Press, then, and only then, can such a charge be reasonably brought against the Government of India, for having framed, recommended and resolved to carry, this Bill. But if, on the other hand, the freedom of the Press be not only compatible with, but to a great extent dependent on, that protection to public decency and private character of which, in free communities, a free Press is itself one of the strongest safeguards, then I maintain that this Bill, so far from being hurtful to the freedom of the Press in India, is a much-needed guarantee for the continued existence of it. I say that the continued existence of a free Press in India is incompatible with the continued existence of the evils which this Bill is intended to remove; and I say that whatever tends to the prevention of disease, or the correction of deformity, tends also to the preservation of health, and the prolongation of life. We have been taught by One on whose teaching the whole of Christian civilisation is founded, that it is better to pluck out the offending eye, or cut off the offending hand, than that the whole body should perish. But the class of unseemly and seditious publications which will come under the operation of this Bill are assuredly neither the eyes nor the hands of the Native Press of India. They are but foul blotches and boils, virulent pustules and rank erruptions, on the least seemly parts of it. If, even in the most advanced self-governing societies, it be still the acknowledged duty of the State to provide by law for the repression of publications calculated or designed to pervert the mind and poison the sentiments of those whose characters are yet unformed and whose judgment is still immature, then I assert with confidence that there is no Government in the world on which that duty is more incumbent than the Government of India; and that the measure which, in our discharge of that duty, we have laid before this Council is an eminently just, as well as an urgently necessary, measure. For I maintain, without fear of contradiction, that the young people in England, for whose mental and moral protection Lord Campbell's Act was passed, are infinitely less ignorant, less easily influenced, infinitely better able to govern their own passions and guide their own conduct, than the helpless masses of our Native population, on whose behalf you are now asked to pass this Bill.

"It is not in the spirit of resentment for injuries that we propose to legislate. It is in the firm conviction that the maintenance of our Rule is for the good of the people, that we seek to save the people from the [illegible] which they would involve themselves by seditious agitations against [illegible]. We have no desire to resort to fine or imprisonment; but what we do [illegible] what we regard as the plain duty of the Government, [illegible]

preaching of sedition and rebellion amongst the most ignorant, exciteable and helpless portion of its subjects.

"Within the last few weeks I have refused applications from two differcht Local Governments to permit the prosecution of local vernacular newspapers for obvious and rank sedition. And I will state my reasons for so doing. The law, as explained by the Hon'ble Mover of this Bill, is, in its present state, a very questionable instrument. The explanation of 'disaffection' may be taken to explain away almost any incitement to disaffection that is not followed by actual rebellion; so that the probability of securing a conviction would always be doubtful. But, though these considerations might well justify me in hesitating to sanction a prosecution under existing circumstances, it was not solely, nor indeed mainly, on these considerations that I have acted. Had the law been certain, and the temper of the jury such as would have rendered a conviction secure, still I should not have considered a prosecution desirable. What I desire is to *prevent*, not to *punish*, seditious appeals. A successful prosecution, even should it, in some cases, have a deterrent effect, would still invest the prosecuted journal with a mischievous notoriety, and an artificial importance, calculated to give to its seditious teaching the very publicity which, in the interests of good government, we should desire to prevent. Every such victory would be a virtual defeat.

"It is for these reasons that I came to the conclusion that legislation was necessary; and that it behoved us to direct such legislation to methods of prevention, rather than of punishment. This conclusion has been adopted, after the most anxious consideration, with the unanimous approval of every Member of my Executive Council, and every Local Government in India except one, within whose jurisdiction the vernacular Press is wholly insignificant and unheeded.

"It may, and by some persons it probably will, be regarded as an objection to this measure that it draws a distinction, and apparently an invidious distinction, between the Native and the English Press. It may be said, with perfect truth, that the very words which we regard as innocuous in an English paper will be deemed seditious in a vernacular journal, and that the Native editor may be ruined for repeating what the English editor has published with impunity. Well, this seems a very strong indictment against the Bill! but the briefest examination of the circumstances for which we are legislating will suffice to dissipate the force of it. In the first place, let the real distinction be observed. The distinction is not between Englishmen and Natives, or between the English Press and the Native Press; for many Natives publish their newspapers in English, and in very good English too. Some of the Native newspapers thus published contain excellent and valuable comments on public affairs. Some of them are also edited by men of acknowledged ability and culture, who certainly do not hesitate to criticise the English Government with an asperity and hostility which no other foreign Government in the world would tolerate for a moment. With these papers we do not interfere. Being written in English, they are *ex vi termini* addressed to a more or less educated audience, and a class that has at least the power, even if it have not always the will, to choose between the false and the true, between the evil and the good. From them we apprehend no political danger; and we can trust to their improving education, as time goes on, to render their criticism fairer, and their judgment more according to knowledge. It is not, then, against Native papers, as such, that our legislation is directed. We confine our measures of restriction purely to the papers written in vernacular languages; and we do so because, as I have said before, they are addressed solely to an ignorant, exciteable, helpless class—a class whose members have no other means of information, no other guide as to the action and motives of their rulers; and who, if such action and motives be persistently misrepresented to them, are likely to give vent to their excited feelings in acts of disaffection, which cannot but be fraught with disaster to themselves.

"There is a very great difference between denouncing, in a debating Society of educated men, the existence of the Government established by law, and

using the same language to an excited mob. There are certain physiological works which may be rightly offered to the study of medical students, but which no one would place before schoolboys. What is to competently educated men a subject only of scientific enquiry, becomes an instrument of danger and destruction in the hands of the ignorant. This distinction applies to our treatment of newspapers printed in English, and distinguished from those printed in the vernacular. The one class is addressed to people who can, more or less, judge for themselves; the other to those who are incapable of judging.

"There is, however, one aspect of the case which I have not yet touched upon, but which is scarcely less important than those on which I have been dwelling. It is the use made of the Native papers as a means of extortion for levying blackmail from Native Chiefs and persons of distinction, or as a means of intimidation applied to Native Magistrates and Judges.

"To Natives of distinction, the publicity of newspaper abuse is probably far more galling and intolerable than it is to any class of Europeans; and a Native would be very unwilling to add to this publicity by going into the Court and suing his libeller. It is probable, too, that these cases are but rarely noticed in the reports of our translators. Very lately there was a case pending in a Madras Court in which a member of the Carnatic Family charged a Native paper with having libelled him; but I could find no reference in the reports to the article complained of. We have had, however, not unfrequent complaints on this score. A Native gentleman of high position, writing to us from Peshawar, complained that the editors of certain vernacular papers habitually attack the character of innocent people who cannot afford to satisfy their cupidity. They force people to subscribe to their papers, and write against those who refuse to comply with their request. 'Rájás,' he says, 'and Chiefs dread him (that is to say, the proprietor or editor of a vernacular journal), under the impression that he may write against them, as he did against their compeers. They, therefore, subscribe to his newspaper, and assign an annual sum of money to him. The editor calls over every year to each State, receives money, khillats and sumptuous meals, and comes back.' This is not an isolated instance. I have quite lately received similar testimony from the editor of a most respectable vernacular newspaper, who feels himself and his calling degraded and blackened by the malpractices of this baser sort of his own profession; but I need not take up the time of Hon'ble Members by referring to other examples. The misuse of the Press, as a means of intimidating Native Judges and Magistrates, was strongly dwelt upon by Sir G. Campbell in a report urging on the Government of India a measure very similar to that which we have now been compelled to adopt. Quoting from the report of one of his most experienced Commissioners, he said—'There is, however, one aspect in which the present unbridled license of the Press is peculiarly injurious to Government; for it affects the feelings of its Native officers and subordinates to an extent which is palpably detrimental to the thoroughly upright and fearless discharge of their official functions. I fear that there is not a Native Deputy Magistrate in the country who could deny that he is afraid of becoming the subject of personal attack in a Native newspaper. I know of scarcely any more exquisite, but certain, process of torture than that which begins with the publication of a scandalous attack on a public officer, and leads up to a call for explanation. Even if his explanation is accepted, he has gone through the ordeal, he has been mentally tortured, while his assailant has lurked in the darkness, and is beyond the reach of punishment. I say, without fear of contradiction, that this villainous misuse of the public Press affects the whole of the administration of justice by Native officers, and that in the exceptional state of this country it is monstrous to allow a system of uncontrolled Press-license to prevail, which is only suited (even if it is suited there) to nations in which independence and civilization are more thoroughly established.'

"Similar testimony is to be found in more recent reports, and is strongly repeated by the present Commissioner of Dacca. I trust, however, that I have now said and read enough to satisfy the Council that we have not undertaken the present measure lightly, or without the fullest and most

anxious consideration. We must of course expect that by those people whose minds are governed by phrases, and who look upon the liberty of the Press as a fetish to be worshipped, rather than as a privilege to be worthily earned and rationally enjoyed, this measure will be received with dislike, and the authors of it assailed with obloquy. It is my hope, however, that the gradual spread of education and enlightenment in India may insure, and expedite, the arrival of a time when the restrictions we are now imposing can with safety be removed. I am unwilling to hamper the free influence of honest thought; but I recognise in the present circumstances of this country, and the present condition of the populations committed to our charge, a clear and obvious duty to check the propagation of sedition, and prevent ignorant, foolish and irresponsible persons from recklessly destroying the noble edifice which still generously shelters even its vilest detractors. That edifice has been slowly reared by the genius of British statesmanship out of the achievements of British valour. It was founded by English enterprise; it has been cemented by English blood; it is adorned with the brightest memorials of English character. The safe preservation of this great Imperial heirloom is the first and highest duty of those to whose charge it is entrusted—a duty owed to the memory of our fathers, as well as to the interests of our children; to the honour of our sovereign, no less than to the welfare of all her subjects in India."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Wednesday, the 20th March 1878.

CALCUTTA,
The 14th March 1878.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secretary to the Govt. of India,
Legislative Department.

NOTE.—The meeting which was originally fixed for Wednesday, the 13th March 1878, was adjourned to Thursday, the 14th March 1878.

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 Wednesday, the 20th March, 1878.

PRESENT:

The Hon'ble Sir E. C. Bayley, K.C.S.I., Senior Member of the Council of the Governor General, *presiding.*
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.
Lieutenant-General the Hon'ble Sir E. B. Johnson, K.C.B.
The Hon'ble Whitley Stokes, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble B. W. Colvin.
The Hon'ble Mahárájá Jotíndra Mohan Tagore.
The Hon'ble T. C. Hope, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble T. H. Thornton, D.C.L., C.S.I.
The Hon'ble E. C. Morgan.
The Hon'ble F. R. Cockerell.

PANJÁB LAWS ACT, 1872, AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Panjáb Laws Act, 1872, be taken into consideration. He said that the changes made in the Bill were not very considerable, and he proposed to state them as shortly as possible. The Select Committee had recast [illegible] of the new section 12 of the principal Act, relating to the order in which various claimants of the right of pre-emption were entitled, and provided that, where several persons were equally entitled to the right, the Collector might determine which of them should exercise it. The

Bill as introduced provided that such determination should be made by lot. But, as the Panjáb Government had observed, so far as the right of pre-emption was enforced, there was interference with ordinary freedom of trade; and to permit the vendor to select his purchaser, whenever it was possible for him to do so consistently with the maintenance of the law, was a step in the direction of returning to the freedom of contract which the law itself unavoidably curtailed. A mode of determination would thus be provided by which the resort to lot,—a course to which there were patent objections, and which could only be adopted where there were no means of deciding at all,—would be entirely obviated.

The Committee had further saved the landlord's right of pre-emption under section 34 of the Panjáb Tenancy Act, 1868, and provided that, "if the landlord refuse or neglect to exercise the right conferred on him by that section, such right belongs, first, to the tenants (if any) with rights of occupancy in the property concerned, and secondly, to the tenants (if any) with right of occupancy in the village in which such property is situate."

They had modified the new section 14 of the principal Act in two particulars, namely, first, by giving the claimant of pre-emption an option of tendering at his own risk what he considered to be the fair market-value of the property, instead of the price demanded by the vendor, which might obviously be, by collusion between the vendor and his purchaser, much overstated, and secondly, by allowing the money to be deposited in Court, instead of being tendered to the vendor.

A similar change had been made in the new section 15 as regards the former of these particulars.

They had inserted in the principal Act a new section, 16A, conferring on the Court in which a suit to enforce a right of pre-emption was instituted, a discretionary power to require the plaintiff to pay into Court the price or market-value of the property, or the amount of the mortgage-money, as the case might be, under pain of having his plaint rejected. This would obviously tend to prevent the institution of vexatious and frivolous suits.

Section 7 of the Bill had been added to supply an omission in the Panjáb Laws Amendment Act, 1875, and to validate certain penalties which had been imposed, and the legality of which, owing to that omission, had been deemed open to question. The Chief Court had decided that, as the matter now stood, the penalty provided by the second clause of section 50 of Act IV of 1872, which had been repealed by Act XV of 1875, no longer attached to a breach of rule made under the first clause of that section.

In section 8 of the Bill they had, at the suggestion of the Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce Department, provided a power to recover advances made to agriculturists for the relief of distress, the purchase of seed and cattle, the construction and repair of buildings, and other purposes not contemplated by the Land Improvement Act, 1871. Such advances would be recoverable as if they were arrears of land-revenue.

The other alterations were merely of a formal or trifling nature, and called for no particular notice here.

He would only add that the Committee thought, and did, he believed, still think, that the clause in the new section, 12 (*d*), giving the Local Government a right of pre-emption in respect of land bearing Government trees, might now be omitted, as the new Forest Act seemed to provide sufficiently for this matter. In deference to the contrary opinion of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, who had been consulted by telegraph on the subject, the clause had been allowed to stand.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES also moved that the Bill as amended be passed.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

DISTRESSED SEAMEN'S EXPENSES RECOVERY BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES also moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to provide for the recovery in British India of wages due to, and expenses incurred in respect of, certain seamen and apprentices be taken into consideration. He might remind the Council that the primary object of

this Bill was to facilitate the recovery of wages due to, and expenses incurred in respect of, distressed Native seamen and seamen belonging to ships connected with British India.

Section 3 had been added to supply an accidental omission in the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1875, recently brought to notice by the Board of Trade, and owing to which a question had been raised as to whether, in certain cases, the certificate of a master, mate or engineer could be cancelled or suspended on proof of a wrongful act or default by him causing the loss or abandonment of, or serious damage to, a ship, or loss of life.

Section 4 had been added with a view to supplying a power (the want of which had recently been felt) to direct enquiry into casualties to foreign vessels occurring on the coasts of British India, and section 5 had been added at the suggestion of certain members of the mercantile community in Bombay, to compel persons recovering bales of goods, ships' stores and other property, which might have fallen overboard or otherwise got adrift in a port, to deliver up such property to the Conservator, and to regulate the right to salvage, about which it was said disputes sometimes occurred.

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE said that, with regard to this Bill, he had only to remark that, owing to what doubtless were sufficient legal reasons, it had not been possible to carry out the whole of the suggestions of the mercantile community in Bombay which he had had the honour of bringing to the notice of the Executive Department. The amendment which had been made related only to salvage in ports. There was still no provision with regard to wreck found outside a port and brought into it, and there recognized by the person to whom it might belong. He trusted a suitable opportunity might soon occur for supplying this further want, and thus completely carrying out the recommendations made by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES also moved that the Bill as amended be passed.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES asked leave to postpone the presentation of the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to define and amend the law relating to Promissory Notes, Bills of Exchange and Cheques.

Leave was granted.

STAMPS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. COCKERELL moved that the Hon'ble Mr. Thornton be added to the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Stamps and Court-fees.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Thursday, the 25th April, 1878.

CALCUTTA,
The 20th March, 1878.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Department.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

[RAILWAY.]

ACCIDENTS ON RAILWAYS OPEN FOR TRAFFIC.

Circular No. 4, Railway, dated the 5th March 1878.

Read again—

Public Works Department Circular No. 7, dated 23rd February 1864.

Letter to the Secretary of State for India, No. 18, dated 25th February 1864.

...October 1871, Nos. 39—47. *Public Works Department Resolution Nos. 2181—5R., dated 28th October 1871.

...1874, Nos. 8—13, and No. 73. †Public Works Department Circulars Nos. 7 and 11R. of 1874.

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RESOLUTION.—Experience has shown the desirability of bringing under review the accidents which occur on Indian Railways at shorter intervals and more promptly than has hitherto been found possible with the system of annual returns.

2. It has been decided therefore to introduce on all open lines of railway from 1st January 1878 the system of quarterly returns in force in the United Kingdom, and to adopt the forms prescribed by the Board of Trade, with scarcely any variation.

3. The returns in these forms should be submitted to the Government of India not later than three weeks after the close of the quarter to which they refer, together with all necessary remarks and explanations by the officials of the railways concerned, and by the controlling authorities by whom the returns are forwarded.

4. With a view to secure uniformity in the system of reporting accidents, attention should be paid to the rules which have, at various times, been issued as to the nature and classes of accidents that should be exhibited in the returns, as also regarding the classes of railway servants to be included therein. These rules are here collected and repeated for the information and guidance of all concerned.

The nature and classes of accidents to be exhibited are—

I.—All cases of cattle run over without exception.

II.—All cases of injury to the way, stock or works, whether attended or not by injury to life or limb.

III.—All accidents of any kind likely to have endangered life or limb, or to have caused serious loss of property. Such for example as cases of trains running over chairs placed on the line, or of fires in trains, not resulting in injury to the way, stock or works, &c.

IV.—All cases of injury to life or limb from causes connected with the working of Railways.

V.—All cases of dead bodies being found on a Railway.

VI.—All deaths of passengers or intending passengers in stations or trains from causes unconnected with the working of railways.

VII.—In case of fire attributed to sparks from the engine, it should be recorded whether the engine is fitted with a spark-arrestor; and if so, the pattern should be stated, as also the description of the fuel used. In cases in which there is reason to suppose that the sparks escaped from the ash-pan, it should be stated what, if any, precaution has been taken to check the escape of sparks thence.

VIII.—In cases of running over cattle, it should be invariably stated whether the engine is fitted with a cow-catcher; and if so, the pattern should be specified.

The classes of railway servants to be included are—

IX.—All persons employed in stations, including police.

X.—All persons employed in the maintenance of way and works, exclusive of men entertained for special works, that is, for railway works involving no risk from the working of trains, *e.g.*, spurs in a river on which railway work-people are employed.

XI.—All persons employed on trains or running engines, also all gatekeepers.

5. Accidents coming under class VI should not be embodied in the general returns, but reported in a separate list in the form adopted in the returns now circulated (Part V).

6. As regards classes II and III, it is not intended that accidents of a trivial nature, such as petty accidents in shunting, &c., shall be included in the quarterly returns. All should be, however, recorded in the Office of the Agent or Manager of the Railway concerned, to whom it is left to decide what may be omitted from the returns as trivial.

7. Accidents not coming under any of the classified heads in Parts II and III of the returns now circulated, but of such a kind as to have caused

to be likely to cause, loss of life or personal injury, should be entered in Part IV.

The specimen entries in this and other parts will explain sufficiently the nature of the accidents which should be included therein.

ORDER.—Ordered, that this Resolution be communicated to all Governments and Administrations, to the Consulting Engineers to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, and to the Directors of State Railways, for information and guidance.

Also to the Director of State Railway Stores.

Also to the Secretary of State.

And that it be published, without the forms, in the *Supplement of the Gazette of India.*

E. C. S. WILLIAMS, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Officiating Deputy Secretary.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

[FAMINE.]

CONDITION AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS IN THE N.-W. PROVINCES AND OUDH; AND RELIEF MEASURES UNDER EXECUTION AND THOSE CONTEMPLATED.

No. 51A.C., dated Lucknow, 12th March 1878.

From—COL. ALEXANDER FRASER, R.E., Secretary to the Government of the N. W. Provinces, P. W. Dept.,
To—The Secretary to the Government of India, P. W. Department, Famine Branch.

With reference to the call for a forecast in paragraph 12 of your letter No. 1183A, dated 4th instant, I am directed to observe that from the latest reports that have been received it would seem that the anticipations of a bumper spring harvest will not be realised, that is to say, the outturn will not, as at one time it was hoped it would, in itself compensate for the losses incurred by the almost total failure of the kharif. The area under cultivation is still unprecedentedly large, but the crop is reported to be generally light in the ear, and also to have suffered more or less from rust and blight, caused by the cloudy, and in some places, rainy weather with which we were visited during the last few days of February. In short, if things continue to go well, there will be rather more than a fair average crop, what may be called a good crop, but no more. The harvest, moreover, is already very much in the hands of the buniahs, who have given large advances on the security of the standing crops. They will be able therefore to rule the markets, and as there is no reason to suppose there will be much diminution in the demand for grain for exportation, it is improbable that prices will fall to any appreciable extent, and, consequently, those classes of the people who are unable at present to feed themselves will, when harvesting operations are over, require the relief which they now receive, until the first fall of rain, which may be looked for about the 20th June, or say, three months hence. It may be presumed that harvesting operations will afford subsistence for the classes under consideration for at least one month of this interval, so that there will remain two months, during which they will be on our hands, and for which, therefore, we shall have to make provision.

2. It seems to His Honor that the cost of relief works and poor-houses during the past month of February may be taken as the standard of what will be required in the future. It is probable that the number of distressed people will, on the whole, be fewer, because many of them may derive a precarious living from the proceeds of the mango and mhowa crops; still, unless prices fall considerably, Sir George Couper does not believe the number will be so very much less as to affect the calculation on the above standard. The cost of the relief works in February was in round numbers Rs. 1,82,400, and of the poor-houses Rs. 50,000, total Rs. 2,32,400. Sir George Couper has no hesitation in saying that he can meet twice this sum, *viz.*, Rs. 4,64,800, the amount which will be required for the support of the people for the two months above referred to.

from Provincial balances, and therefore that the Government of India need not make any immediate provision to meet it from other sources. It may be, however, that by reason of the low ebb to which his balances will be reduced by this large and extraordinary expenditure on account of famine, he may have some difficulty in meeting the engagements which he is under, to the Government of India, with regard to canals. It has hitherto been contemplated that any deficiency in canal income can be met from the large balances which have been at the disposal of this Government, and it therefore may become necessary for him to ask His Excellency in Council, in the event of a deficit when these are exhausted, to make it good out of the proceeds of the special taxation which is about to be levied for famine purposes. He trusts, however, that there will be no necessity for him to make such an application.

3. If, then, rain fall in due course on or about the 20th June, the anxiety of the Government of India with regard to the future of these Provinces may be at an end; but if not, we shall be face to face with a state of things which will tax our energies and resources to the utmost, and for which, seeing that up to the present time the vicissitudes of the season have been very similar to what they were last year, His Honor thinks it is necessary that we should be prepared. Should His Excellency the Viceroy in Council be of the same opinion, the works referred to in my letter No. 1671L.R. of 5th March 1878 may perhaps be taken in hand in these Provinces, with the view of relieving the starving poor. A copy of this letter and of the abstract attached is annexed for ready reference, and I am to note for His Excellency's information how the works proposed would more or less affect each district.

4. The Government of India met the Lieutenant-Governor's appeal for assistance (No. 1821A. of 23rd November 1877) last November, by directing the services of several Railway Officers to these Provinces, for the purpose of surveying and locating certain lines of Railway, a scheme for which had been approved by him, but this assistance will not extend beyond the preparation of certain projects for lines in the Jhansi Division, Nos. 9, 10 and 11 of the annexed list, to which, considering the difficulty of access, this Government considered it best to apply the services of the officers made available by the Government of India.

By means of these lines Sir George Couper considers that there will be sufficient work found for the people of Jhansi in case of the failure of the rain next monsoon.

5. The Meerut Division and the Agra Division, so far as the parts of the latter south of the Jumna are concerned, may be considered as sufficiently protected by irrigation, while in the prospective Achneyra-Muttra Railway and additional distributaries to the Agra Canal work would be found for the people. The work on the Cawnpur-Farukhabad line of Railway will provide for the people of the districts of Farukhabad, Etah and Mainpuri, and the Bognipur branch of the Ganges Canal, and the transformation of the old Mogul road into a 1st class road, projects for which will be ready, will sufficiently provide for Etawah.

Should work be required in the Dun, the road from Hurdwar over the Moti Chor Pass of the Siwaliks may be undertaken together with the widening of the Mohan Pass.

6. There have thus been eliminated from prospective difficulty, or rather from difficulty which cannot be managed with projects at present in hand, the following divisions and districts:—

Divisions.	*Districts.*
MEERUT	Saharunpur. Dehra Dun. Muzaffarnagar. Meerut. Bulandshahr. Aligarh.
AGRA	Muttra. Agra. Etawah. Farukhabad. Etah. Mainpuri.

Divisions.	*Districts.*
JHANSI	Jalaun. Jhansi. Lalitpur.

7. There remain—

	Districts.
THE DIVISION OF ROHILKHAND ...	Bijnor. Moradabad. Bareilly. Budaun. Shajehanpur.
THE DIVISION OF ALLAHABAD... ...	Fatehpur. Cawnpur. Allahabad. Jaunpur. Hamirpur. Banda.
THE DIVISION OF BENARES	Mirzapur. Benares. Ghazipur. Basti. Gorakhpur. Azamgarh.
AND THE DIVISION OF KUMAUN ...	Garhwal. Kumaun. Tarai.

8. In Rohilkhand there is nothing but Railway work, except some small Canal projects of doubtful value, which would be suitable for relief works.

* The Rohilkhand Division considered.

The Railway from Moradabad to Saharunpur *viâ* Roorkee, and from Roorkee *viâ* Hurdwar to Dehra (Nos. 1 and 2 of the annexed list) would probably sufficiently provide work for the people of the Moradabad and Bijnor districts, while extra work, if necessary, would be found for the people of Saharunpur and the Dun. Work for the people of the district of Bareilly might be provided by the proposed Bareilly-Pilibhit Railway (No. 4 of the annexed list), while its extension to Puranpur, with the new road from Shajehanpur to Mohomdi, might give work to the people of the Shajehanpur district.

For Budaun His Honor would hope that the Lower Ganges Canal distributaries would provide work, but this would be subsequently considered.

9. For this (the Allahabad) Division, we may eliminate the districts of Hamirpur and Banda as being sufficiently provided for by the Banda and Jhansi Railway now being surveyed, and Cawnpur as being sufficiently provided by the Cawnpur-Farukhabad Railway project.

The Allahabad Division considered.

For Fatehpur and Allahabad, the drainage scheme for the former district, already projected, would sufficiently provide, while the Railway scheme, from Rae Bareli *viâ* Partabgarh to Jaunpur (No. 16 of the list) would give work for the Jaunpur and Allahabad districts.

10. Turning now to the Benares Division. The Benares district is a small district, and its difficulty might be met by putting the permanent Railway bridge over the Ganges, and the approaches thereto in hand at the proper time.

Benares Division considered.

Work may be found for the Mirzapur district by putting the Railway to the Singrowli Coal mines in hand, and Ghazipur would, with other district works, be sufficiently provided for by the work on the Dildarnagar Railway.

Azamgarh, Basti and Gorakhpur might be provided for by the Jaunpur, Azamgarh, Gorakhpur Railway (No. 15 of the list), and its extension to Mozufferpur in Bengal on the one hand, and to Gonda in Oudh on the other.

11. Then, finally, as regards the North-Western Provinces, we have to consider Kumaun, and His Honor is of opinion that the Division would probably be provided for, to a reasonable extent, if the Railway from Moradabad to Ramnagar (No. 3 of the list) were put in hand. This would give work for the Tarai districts, and if a cart-road up the Ramganga Valley were extended from the Railway at Ramnagar, and other supplementary cart-roads were lined out which would provide

The Kumaun Division considered.

big works for Garhwal and Kumaun, the chief want of this Division, means of access to the interior, would be met.

12. Turning to Oudh, the proposed Railway from Puranpur *viâ* Kheri and Sitapur to Lucknow and thence through Rae Bareli (Nos. 12 and 16 of the list) to Partabgarh, would provide work to a certain extent for the Sitapur, Lucknow, and Rae Bareli Divisions, while the Railway proposed from Byramghat to Bahraich, Gonda and Gorakhpur (No. 14 of the list), combined with the training of the Gogra at Fyzabad, would meet, in some degree, the wants of the Division of Fyzabad.

Oudh considered.

13. It must be noted, however, in respect of what has been said in paragraph 5 about canal-irrigated districts, that their comparative immunity from distress is not owing to their growing food-grains, but from the fact of their crops being safe, and of a more remunerative character, which puts the money into the hands of the cultivators to enable them to buy food when it is at an abnormally high price. But even in canal districts there will always, in cases of famine, be a large residium of poverty-stricken people who will require assistance, but for whom district works will perhaps sufficiently provide. It seems quite clear that unless it were possible to protect all India from famine by irrigation, isolated districts so protected will not gain much, unless the communications be opened out; and distress and even famine follows so quickly on failure of crops, that the only real means of perfectly utilizing irrigation is to enable the distribution of food to be quickly made by means of Railways.

14. Having regard to the fact, however, that should the rain fail as it did last year, famine will be in its full strength next August or September, the Lieutenant-Governor is of opinion that it would be most desirable that Mr. Furnivall should be at once placed at the disposal of this Government, as requested in my letter No. 154L.R., dated 20th February last, so that—should His Excellency the Viceroy consider it necessary that we should make preparation for a failure of the summer rain—we may arrange, with Mr. Furnivall's assistance, and in communication with the Government of India, for the provision of the necessary staff to carry out the surveys of the Railway lines above proposed.

15. The staff of officers already detailed by the Government of India for Railway Surveys will not, as above stated, do more than prepare the projects for the Jhansi Division (Nos. 9, 10 and 11 of the annexed list), while the Cawnpur-Farukhabad project (No. 7 in the list), is being prepared by officers of this Government, and a project for the Achneyra-Muttra line (No. 5 of the list) is being prepared under the orders of Mr. Furnivall, Director of State Railways, Central System. But if the other lines are to be put in a state to be taken in hand for a pressure which may take place next August, it is clear that the staff for their survey must be at once placed at the disposal of this Government, as there are none to undertake the work under His Honor's orders.

16. The Lieutenant-Governor is of opinion that the above works will suffice to keep the people at work, should the ensuing rainfall be only partial or deferred. In the event, however, of its failing altogether, as it did last year, they will be inadequate to withstand the pressure which we shall have to meet, and it will be necessary to undertake works on a gigantic scale, such, for example, as the Sardah Canal, or in a lesser degree that between Allahabad and Cawnpur. But His Honor does not think it necessary to do more than allude to such a contingency at present, as the works which he proposes will be sufficient to enable the people to bear up against the first brunt of the famine, and give the Government the necessary time to prepare for the worst, the more so as the course of the canals in question has, His Honor believes, been already surveyed, and they might therefore be utilized as relief works with comparatively little delay.

No. 58A.-C., dated Lucknow, 13th March 1878.

From—Col. Alexander Fraser, R.E., Secy. to the Govt. of the N.-W. P. and Oudh, P. W. Dept.,

To—The Secy. to the Govt. of India, Public Works Department, Famine Branch.

In continuation of my letter No. 51A.-C., dated 12th instant, I am now directed to reply to that portion of your letter (para. 10) No. 1183A. of the 4th March 1878, which requires information in respect of the prevailing rate of wages given on relief works, the nature of the task exacted, and the daily ration given in relief or poor-houses.

2. From my demi-official letter No. 372-418A.-C. of the 18th August 1877 (copy annexed), when this Government feared the loss of the *rabi*, it was arranged to start relief by executing works of use to the State at ordinary rates with full task of labour, under clause 37 of chapter XIIIA. of the Public Works Code.

(*a*)6. Should relief works unhappily be still necessary, you will place the workmen on sustenance wages, which should not exceed the rates indicated in the margin.

Man, 1½ anna.
Woman, 1 „
Child, ½ „

7. The task system must be adopted by your Public Works officers.

8. The work set out for a gang must be such as would be a fair day's work for them, after age, sex, condition, &c., have been taken into consideration.

9. If the work is not completed, a deduction should be made from the wages of every man, woman, or child in the gang, the gang being collectively responsible.

10. Wages to be paid daily. No gratuitous relief to be given to any person able to carry a basket of earth.

11. Ordinary Public Works under the budget will be carried on as usual.

(*b*). 7. Colonel Fraser said that all rates should be immediately reduced, as stated in para. 6 of his demi-official of the 9th October; and that where it is only possible to adopt the task system, the rate for the task must be reduced so as to give bare sustenance, *e.g.*, a task of 1,000 cubic feet in ordinary soil might be done (without dressing) for Re. 1-6-6, as under:—

		Rs.	A.	P.
Six men	@ 1½ ...	0	9	0
Six women	@ 1 ...	0	6	0
Six children	@ ½ ...	0	3	0
		1	2	0
Add for tools, being extra payment to labourers who bring their own.		0	2	6
Add contingencies and supervision ...		0	2	0
Total ...		1	6	6

3. On the 9th October, when the rabi was considered safe, my letter No. 628-38A.-C. of that date was issued (copy annexed), and the orders concerning rates of wages and tasks are contained in paras. 6 to 11 (extracted for ready reference) in the margin (*a*). As the distress developed this alteration became necessary, as under the ordinary rate arrangement, it was found that only the able-bodied men came to the works, and contractors would not take the weakly or infirm.

4. Owing to the difficulty of supervision with a small establishment, the system described in para. 7 (extracted in the margin) (*b*) of the minutes of meeting held at Bareilly on the 19th October 1877,* was adopted in the Rohilkhand division, and similar rules were laid down for all divisions. This arrangement—where the labourers are not very numerous, and the proportion of men to women and children tolerably equal—has been successful. No one was allowed to earn, however, more than the maximum rates laid down.

5. In some districts the rates have been raised by means of lowering the tasks to meet the physical condition of the people coming to the works; while in cases where it could be shown that the daily payments allowed as in para. 3 above did not cover the cost of the ration, which for working men has been laid down as in the margin, the maximum rates have been allowed to be raised to cover the ration at ruling prices. It may be noted that wheat flour has been taken as the standard, though it is probably seldom eaten, except in our poor-houses, as His Honour considered that where poorer grains are used, more would be necessary to give the necessary nutrition of either grain, or condiments, or vegetables. By reason, moreover, of the failure of the kharif, the poorer grains have been almost non-existent.

10 chittacks wheat flour.
2 „ dal.
¼ „ salt.
1½ seers firewood.

The Lieutenant-Governor, however, thinks that it is only in one district that the maximum rates have been exceeded. Excess would not be necessary except where the price of grain ruled under 9 seers per rupee (see calculation in the margin).

10	chittacks wheat flour	@ 9 seers per Re. 1 =	12·33 pies.
2	„ dal	@ 10 „ „ „ 1 =	2·40 „
¼	„ salt	@ 10 „ „ „ 1 =	0·30 „
1½	seers firewood	@ 90 „ „ „ 1 =	3·20 „
			18·23 pies, or 1¼ annas nearly.

6. In some districts, notably Agra and Rae Bareli, a different system has had to be adopted. The proportion of women and children to men was so great that the labourers practically resolved themselves into—

Diggers ... ... Men,
Carriers ... ... { Women, Children,

* Copy forwarded to you with my docket No. 1840A, dated 27th November 1877.

and it was found necessary to task the men, and set the women and children to carry the earth so tasked under supervision. But even with considerable supervision, the number of women and children required to carry was so excessive in proportion to the work to be done that a cauri system was adopted in Agra, whereby each carrier went to a stall at the point of discharge and received one, two, or three cauris according to the lead, with a result (to take an example as shown in the margin) of it being necessary for a woman in order that she might earn one anna to walk four miles with a full basket and four miles with an empty one in one day,—a fair task enough His Honor thinks. But even with this a hard-working woman in good condition earned as much as 1½ annas, and orders have been issued in such cases to increase "the lead," as the test of necessity must be tolerably severe for the people's own sakes.

Average rate paid for a basket of earth carried 250 yards = 3 cauris: 256 cauris = 1 anna, ∴ to earn an anna a woman has to walk 250 yards $\frac{256}{3}$ times with a full basket and the same distance with an empty basket, and the whole journey will be 250×2×85=42,500 yards, or 8 miles nearly.
(*N. B.*—"The lead" is the distance carried).

7. One pice (=3 pies) extra has been allowed in certain cases to be given to women with children at the breast. There has been a discretionary power on this point.

8. It has been generally found that where task work has been exacted under the system of paying a whole mixed gang at a certain rate per 1,000 cubic feet, the number of men on a work where *the lead* is short, as is generally the case in provincial works, is superior to that of the other sex and children; but that with daily labour under supervision, where no task is given, the converse of this is true. Apparently where the work is heavy and a full task demanded before full wage is paid, it is worth a man's while to do it; but where the work is comparatively light, it is only worth his while to send his wife and children to do it, while he himself seeks work elsewhere.

9. His Honor believes that generally our Public Works officers have shown good discretion in the matter of tasking the people, though in some cases too much strictness in the interests of the work and of economy has come to light. But this has generally been corrected by the civil officers or the Government in good time. The Chief Engineer states that he seldom or ever hears a complaint of the people not being paid, though the desire for higher wages on relief works is very constantly expressed. His Honor considers this creditable to the native staff, civil and public works, who are largely employed.

10. In respect of poor-houses, the ration allowed is according to the scale laid down by Mr. John Strachey in 1862 for that at Moradabad, and is as noted in the margin, with one-fourth chittack salt per diem, and vegetables twice a week, the food being cooked.

	Flour.	*Dal.*
To adults of both sexes	... 8 chtks.	1¼ chtks.
„ children above 10	... 6 „	1¼ „
„ ditto below 10	... 4 „	1 „
„ ditto in arms	... 2 „	1 „
Food distributed between 10 A.M. and noon.		

No. 1214, dated 20th March 1878.

From—S. C. Bayley, Esq., Additional Secy. to the Govt. of India, P. W. Dept., Famine Branch,
To—The Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, P. W. Department.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 51A.C., dated the 12th instant, in which you furnish a forecast of the probable time during which relief operations may be required in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, of the number of people that may have to be provided for, and of the expenditure which is likely to be involved in the operations.

2. His Excellency the Governor General in Council understands from your letter that, although the area sown with the spring crop is unprecedentedly large, yet the outturn will not be so good as was at first expected, because the crop has suffered from rust and blight, and is generally light in the ear. His Excellency in Council notes that His Honor does not on the whole expect more than a fairly good harvest. Nor does His Honor expect that prices will fall to any appreciable extent, as the crop has already been for the most part pledged to the money-lenders, and the demand for exportation is likely to continue. The conclusion which Sir George Couper draws from the present situation is, that as soon as harvesting is over, there will be a large class of people who will be in need of Government relief, and the requirement is expected to last until the first rain falls and allows a renewal of agricultural operations, which may be looked for about the 20th June.

3. As regards the number of people that may have to be provided for, the Lieutenant-Governor thinks that the month of February last may be taken as the standard, and that the monthly cost of relief operations will therefore be the same as in that month, namely, Rs. 2,32,400 in round numbers, or Rs. 1,82,400 for relief works and Rs. 50,000 for relief camps. As relief will be required for two months, the Lieutenant-Governor estimates that the total probable expenditure will, if rain falls in June, not greatly exceed 4½ lacks of rupees. This estimate seems to His Excellency in Council scarcely to make sufficient provision for the number of people who may remain on the hand of Government during harvest operations, or for the gradual cessation of relief measures after the first fall of rain. Be that as it may, His Excellency in Council is glad to receive the assurance of Sir George Couper that should rain fall in June, the expenditure can be met from provincial resources. The suggestion for making good any deficiency in canal income out of the proceeds of the special taxation will be considered in the Financial Department.

4. His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, however, goes on to say that, should the hope of rain falling in June next not be realized, the situation will become very critical. To meet this possible crisis, His Honor holds ready a scheme of metre-gauge provincial railways drawn out by Colonel Fraser, which scheme in the ordinary course of things would be gradually carried out in a period of 7 years, at an expense of 2⅓ millions sterling. Of this scheme, the survey, &c., of some of the projects is sufficiently well advanced to provide for starting all needful work in the Meerut, Agra, and Jhansi Divisions. In the other divisions also Sir George Couper's main reliance is this scheme of light railways, supplemented by other local works. Except, however, in the three divisions above mentioned, the lines have still to be surveyed; and His Honor requests, therefore, that, should the Governor General in Council think it necessary to make preparations, on the possibility of the summer rain failing, arrangements may be made for the necessary survey of these lines, as the staff at present at his disposal suffices only for Nos. 5, 7, 9, 10 and 11 of the scheme of works specified in Colonel Fraser's list. On this subject the Governor General in Council desires me to convey his opinion that as yet there is no sufficient reason for anticipating a failure of the ordinary monsoon rains in June, and I am to say that His Excellency in Council is not prepared to make arrangements at a heavy cost for works which, if the seasons follow their ordinary course, will not be taken in hand for several years to come.

5. There will not, however, be any great waste of money in preparing surveys and estimates of those works which under Colonel Fraser's scheme will in the ordinary course be undertaken during the next two or three years; and for making the necessary surveys, therefore, of works IV, V, VII, IX, X and XI, the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh can, I am to say, at once apply for the requisite staff in communication with the Public Works Department of this Government, to which a copy of this letter will be forwarded.

6. The works referred to, however, would, in the event of scarcity, not provide for the Province of Oudh, so to the list in the foregoing paragraph may be added Nos. 12 or 14 of Colonel Fraser's list, whichever His Honor may approve.

7. Should there be any reason from deferred or deficient rainfall to anticipate a more prolonged scarcity, early arrangements will be made for taking up other works mentioned in the list appended to Colonel Fraser's note of the 6th October last; but so far as present prospects are concerned, the Governor General in Council would not, he thinks, be justified in making arrangements for more works than those already enumerated. The question of such works as those mentioned in your final paragraph may lie over for the present.

8. I am at the same time to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 58A.C., dated the 13th instant, regarding the rate of wages given on relief works, the nature of the task exacted, and the daily ration given in relief camps or poor-houses, and to say that His Excellency in Council approves of the arrangements reported.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES-CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 2ND HALF OF FEBRUARY 1878, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 418 AND 419 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 23RD MARCH 1878.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Divisions.	District.	Rice. Best sort.	Rice. Common.	Wheat.	Barley.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.*	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.*	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavarii, Varagoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhua, Nuglee, &c.) *Panicum Miliaceum, Eleusine Coracan, &c.*	Gram.	Firewood.	Salt.	Remarks.
		Present fortnight. / Past fortnight. / Corresponding fortnight of last year.										
Ratnagiri	South Canara	S. C. S. C. S. C. / S. C. S. C. S. C. / S. C. S. C. S. C.		S. C. S. C. S. C. / 8 6 8 2 8 6	S. C. S. C. S. C. /	S. C. S. C. S. C. /	S. C. S. C. S. C. /	S. C. S. C. S. C. / 11 9 12 3 10 6	S. C. S. C. S. C. / 11 1 14 1 11 1	S. C. S. C. S. C. / 11 9 9 6 10 6	S. C. S. C. S. C. / 11 5a 11 5 16 1 a. Bombay Salt. 11 5b 11 5 15 4 b. Goa Salt.	

G. H. M. BATTEN,
Offg. 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 26th MARCH 1878.

GENERAL REMARKS.—From Madras rain is reported in 14 out of 21 districts, but the falls have mostly been slight. The districts in which none has fallen are Godavery, Nellore, South Arcot, Trichinopoly, Tinnevelly, and Madras. General prospects are unchanged and the tendency of prices is still upward. The numbers on works have diminished by 4,663 and those on gratuitous relief by 7,156, being 113,243 and 109,226 respectively. In Mysore showers have fallen in every district. Prospects are unchanged. The numbers on works were, for the week ending the 16th instant, 57,759, and on gratuitous relief 5,086, being an increase on the previous week of 2,865 and 1,554 respectively. In Bombay no rain has fallen except slight showers in Sind. In Násik the scarcity of water and grain causes anxiety. The harvesting of the *rabi* is nearly at an end. In the Central Provinces also the harvest is nearly finished, with an outturn generally much below the average. Prices remain high. Rain, but not much, has fallen in eight districts. In Central India and Rajputana no rain has fallen. Prospects are favourable in Rajputana, except that in Ajmere the cattle are dying. The harvest is being gathered in. In Bengal the *rabi* harvest is yielding a fair average outturn, except in parts of the Patna division where it has suffered from blight and insects. In Chota Nagpore the mohwa crop has been damaged by hail and storms and some distress is said to exist. Rain has fallen in many districts. Prices range very high still. No rain in Assam. Prospects are good. In the North-Western Provinces the weather continues fine and the harvest is rapidly progressing. Prices have fallen slightly. All relief works in the Lucknow district have been stopped. In the Punjab slight rain fell in Rohtak, Rawálpindi and Pesháwar. None elsewhere. Distress is said to exist in districts bordering on Kashmir territory, but it is expected that the provincial outturn of the *rabi* harvest will be up to the average.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—		
Ganjam (March 21st)	·95	Rice 8·46, *raggi* 12·99, *cholum* 13·22, *cumboo* 13·56; average daily fed at Berhampore, Aska, and Purushottampur 231.
Vizagapatam („ 25th)	Rain general on 19th.	Rice 8·4, *cholum* 12·5, *raggi* 14·4, *cumboo* 14·4.
Godavery („ „)	...	Rice 7·68, *cholum* 13·23, *raggi* 13·53, *cumboo* 13·0; standing crops generally good; no harvest of food grains; anicut planked up; water two inches above stone crest.
Kistna („ 22nd)	*Nil*	Rice 7·07, *cholum* 11·23, *raggi* 12·63, *cumboo* 10·97; on works 83; sick in relief hospitals 44; standing crops generally good; *raggi* under wells earing and later maize being cut in some taluks, outturn ½; cotton and castor are being gathered; pulses harvested, outturn ½ to ⅓.
Nellore („ 23rd)	*Nil*	Rice 7·64, *cholum* 12·51, *raggi* 12·93, *cumboo* 11·5; Department Public Works 4,688, Canal 15,681; camps 864; village relief 936; crops fair.
Cuddapah („ 22nd)	·07	Rice 7·80, *cholum* 13·44, *raggi* 13·79, *cumboo* 12·82; on works 81; children 70; camps 2,226; village relief 2,189; paddy harvested in parts; outturn ¾.
Bellary („ 23rd)	·4	Rice 7·70, *cholum* 11·39, *raggi* 10·89, *cumboo* 10·27; on works 4,613; camps 2,084; village relief 2,158; sowing second crop paddy completed; standing crops, second crop paddy and cotton, generally thriving; cotton picking in progress; white *cholum* damaged by insects considerably; outturn poor.
Kurnool („ „)	3·1 in Cumbum; ·73 in Markapur; slight showers at Kalwa in Nandial taluk	Rice 9·04, *cholum* 13·78, *raggi* 14·85, *cumboo* 11·64; in camps 306; village relief 5,420; fodder abundant; cotton being picked.
North Arcot („ 22nd)	·40	Rice 8·5, *cholum* 9·8, *raggi* 10·0, *cumboo* 9·9, wheat 8·0; on works 22,734; children 2,281; camps and houses 9,867; village relief 13,016; crops affected with blight and insects and withering in some places; harvest of paddy, *cholum*, *raggi*; outturn poor.
South Arcot ...	*Nil*	Rice 9·10, *cholum* 12·60, *raggi* 12·0, *cumboo* 12·98; professional 483; children 132; camps 1,124; villages 4,645; crops generally good, but want of rain felt; paddy harvest still in progress; outturn tolerable.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—continued.		
Tanjore (Mar. 23rd)	·04	Rice 8·75, *cholum* 12·82, *raggi* 13·63, *cumboo* 11·76; majority of rivers dry; wet crops in good condition, dry in tolerably good condition; harvest, wet, *samba*, &c.; dry, *varagu*, *dholl*, horse gram, &c., outturn ½ to full.
Trichinopoly („ „)	*Nil*	Rice 8·65, *cholum* not procurable at taluk Cusbas, but available at Turaiyur and Kilapular markets at 25·20 and 28·00 seers respectively; *raggi* 11·90, *cumboo* 13·97; on works 1,639; children 159; in camps 98; paddy harvested, outturn between 6 and 9 annas; supply to markets decreasing; prices rising.
Madura („ „)	·35 in Melur on 17th and 18th; average ·04	Rice 8·82, *cholum* 12·15, *raggi* 13·17, *cumboo* 15·44; in camps 296; paddy harvest continues, outturn poor owing to the injury caused by insects.
Tinnevelly („ „)	...	Rice 8·90, *cholum* 12·80, *raggi* 16·91, *cumboo* 19·45; crops damaged by locusts and other insects in some parts; harvest of dry and wet crops in parts; outturn poor.
Coimbatore („ „)	·01	Rice 8·85, *cholum* 12·30, *raggi* 12·42, *cumboo* 16·67; on works 23,839; camps 6,336; children 814; village relief 5,583; standing crops partly attacked by insects or disease; harvest of paddy and some dry crops in parts; outturn paddy ½ to full, others ¼ to full.
Nilgiris („ „)	2·38	Rice 7·57, *cholum* 9·26, *raggi* 9·24, *cumboo* 11·95; harvest none.
Salem („ 25th)	·10	Rice 8·07, *raggi* 10·74, *cumboo* 11·24, *cholum* 10·26; on works 32,730; camps 6,450; village relief 15,250; harvest of paddy in parts.
South Canara („ 23rd)	·03 in 3 taluks.	Rice 10·41, *raggi* 12·57; third rice crop and dry grains thriving.
Malabar („ „)	1·47	Rice 9·13, *raggi* 11·55; prices show tendency to rise; prospects normal.
Chingleput („ „)	Slight shower in Conjeveram.	Rice 8·82, *raggi* 10·78, *cumboo* 11·88, *cholum* 10·83; on works 3,245; children 412; camps 1,239; village relief 19,804; crops, where water is available, in fair condition, withering in places where there is none; insects injuring crops in some of the taluks; *kar*, *samba*, *raggi*, *cumboo*, and *gingelly* harvested in parts; outturn from ½ to ¾; *raggi* in Chingleput taluk full.
Madras („ 26th)	*Nil*	Prices in seers of 80 tolas per rupee, rice second sort 7·66, *raggi* 10·64, *cholum* 9·8. *General Remarks.*—General prospects unchanged; prices still show upward tendency; total number on works 113,243; total number gratuitously relieved 109,226; exports of grain by rail from Madras during the week ending 16th March not yet reported.
Bombay—(Mar. 27th)		
Sind—		
Kurrachee ...	Slight rain at Sonda and Alshah on 15th.	River on 25th 8 feet 10 inches, last year same date 6¾ feet; small-pox in Mánjhand taluka; measles in 3 talukas; river eating in at Keti Bandar and near Banabund.
Hyderabad ...	...	Fever and cattle disease in 4 talukas; *rabi* crops being reaped; river rising; weather sultry; rain threatens.
Guzerat—		
Ahmedabad ...	...	One death from cholera.
Pánch Maháls ...	...	No change.
Kaira ...	...	Weather very hot; cholera in several places but greatly in Thásra taluka; 181 cases, 105 fatal.
Broach ...	...	Cholera in city, 27 cases, 8 fatal; in Ankleswar 23, 19 fatal; slight cholera in Amod; heat excessive.
Surat ...	...	Two fatal cases of cholera in city.
Khandesh and Násik—		
Khandesh ...	...	No change.
Násik ...	...	Scarcity of water and grain causing anxiety.
Colába (March 25th)	...	Mornings cold; public health good except in 2 talukas where slight fever continues; *rabi* crops blighted to some extent in 3 talukas.
Konkan—		
Ratnágiri (March 19th)	*Nil*	Harvesting of *pawta*, *kadve*, *udid* and *kulith* partially completed, outturn moderate; *waingani* crops middling; fever in Dápoli taluka.
Deccan—		
Poona ...	...	No change.
Satara ...	...	No change.
Southern Mahratta Country.		
Kaládgi ...	...	Slight cholera continues in Bagálkot; *rabi* reaping completed in Bágalkot, continues in other talukas; cotton picking commenced in 2 talukas.
Belgaum ...	...	Reaping of *rabi* still continues.
Dharwar ...	...	Weather oppressive and occasionally cloudy; cotton picking commenced; cholera in 7 villages of Dharwar taluka.
Kanara ...	...	Fever continues; small-pox in Sirsi; weather fine.
Kattywár and Gaekwar's Territory.		
Rájkot ...	...	Weather cool; cholera at Nawánagar continues, 25 cases, 20 fatal; measles and chicken-pox also at Nawánagar.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—continued.		
Wadhwán ...	...	Weather warm; cholera cases 40, fatal 9; small-pox at Wanod; crops good.
Baroda ...	...	Thirty-two cases of cholera in city, 10 fatal. *General Remarks.*—Slight rain in parts of Sind; heat great in Guzerat, where and in Kattywar cholera is prevalent; no change in Deccan or Southern Mahratta Country.
Bengal—		
Chittagong ...	*Nil*	Weather hot; the crops are progressing favourably.
Noakholly ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; the cold-weather crops are progressing favourably; public health is good.
Chittagong Hill Tracts...	*Nil*	Weather excessively hot throughout the week; the hill people have begun to burn their jooms; the land is being ploughed for *aus* crop; the gathering of tobacco still continues.
Hill Tipperah ...	*Nil*	Weather dry and warm; nothing new to report on the state and prospects of the crops; cholera prevails at Agartola and in the neighbourhood.
Backergunge ...	0·13	Weather fine with one shower; the state of such crops as are on the ground is satisfactory; there is sickness from cholera and small-pox in some few parts, *viz.*, Perozepore, Gournadi, Mendigunge, and Sharoopkati.
Furreedpore ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable and favourable for agricultural work; the price of rice keeps abnormally high; the average rate all over the district is now about 12 seers per rupee; the general state of health is good.
Dacca ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable, but rapidly becoming much warmer; state and prospects of the crops are very favourable; *'aus* paddy is being sown; the *rabi* crops give good promise.
Mymensingh ...	0·98	Rain has been local and entirely in the eastern portion of the district; ploughing is general; no crops, except millet, are on the ground; propects are satisfactory.
Tipperah ...	*Nil*	Weather fine, but occasionally cloudy; *boro dhán* and *aus dhan* promise well; *khesari* and *kalai* have been reaped with a fair average outturn.
24-Pergunnahs ...	*Nil*	Weather clear and cool; state and prospects of the crops are good, but more rain is desired; cholera is reported from Busseerhat, Baraset, and all the thanas of Diamond Harbour.
Jessore ...	*Nil*	Weather dry, cool for the time of year; the prospects of the crops are satisfactory, but rain is wanted for the *boro dhan* in the south of the district.
Nuddea ...	0·52	Weather hot in the day, but cool at night; a little rain fell during the week; very little of the cold-weather crops now remains on the ground; the cultivation for the coming rice crops has been vigourously carried on; prices are very high, but there are no signs of distress.
Moorshedabad ...	0·03	Weather seasonable; the *rabi* harvest is nearly over; the yield has not been as good a one as was expected in thana Sooty, and one or two other places; ploughing is going on for *amun dhan*; cholera is reported from four thanas.
Pubna ...	0·51	There was some slight drizzling rain during the week in most parts of the district, but it has been of no service in facilitating cultivation; nothing particular to report on the state and prospects of the crops. but rain is much wanted; the price of rice is rising, and indeed it is already very high.
Rajshahye ...	Slight rain has been reported from parts of the district.	Heat in the day is still increasing; nights are cool, rain not enough to do any good; heavy hail-storms have been reported from Mánda, Baghmara, Bándáikhára and Punchoopore; in Mánda four men have been killed, many trees and houses have been blown down, and the standing crops have been injured; the reaping of the *rabi* crops and the sowing of *aus dhan*, *til* and jute are still going on; rice is still very dear; common rice is selling at 16 kutcha seers per rupee; cholera has almost disappeared; a few cases of small-pox have been reported.
Bogra ...	Little drizzling rain on the 16th and 17th.	Weather dry and seasonable; rain has caused some damage to the mango blossoms; no crops on the ground at present in the *khiar* land; what little there is in the *poli* is reported to be doing fairly well; the price of rice in the district varies from 19 to 22 kutcha seers the rupee; this high price is owing to the large quantity exported, and not to a bad harvest; a few cases of cholera have been reported from Shériakándi and Panchabibi; some fever has been reported from Badalgáchhi.
Dinagepore ...	*Nil*	Weather comparatively cool; the ground is being prepared for the spring crops.
Rungpore ...	*Nil*	Weather getting much warmer; the spring crops are doing well; there are still some cases of cholera.
Cooch Behar ...	0·85	The heat is daily increasing; the nights are still cool; there were some showers of rain with hail and high wind in the beginning of the week; tobacco leaves are being gathered in some places; the rain has done no good to this crop; on the other hand, the hailstones which fell on the night of the 14th instant have injured the leaves; the prospects of *cheena* and *kaon* continue good; *bitree dhan* is being sown; public health is good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—continued.		
Jalpáiguri ...	*Nil*	Weather warmer, though still pleasant; tobacco is being cut with an average outturn; no change as regards the other crops is to be noticed.
Darjeeling ...	0·10	Weather somewhat warmer, but hazy; slight rain has fallen; the sowing of *bhadoi* rice has been commenced on some of the low lands; the minor crops in the hills are doing well.
Midnapore ...	*Nil*	Weather remarkably cool for the time of year; no crops on the ground.
Howrah ...	0·44	Weather seasonable, except that the south wind does not yet blow regularly every night; the recent rain has enabled the ryots to prepare some ground for the next crop, and has done good to the *boro dhan*.
Hooghly ...	*Nil*	Weather warm; the land is being ploughed for the *aus* sowings; indigo and sessamum are being sown; the price of rice has greatly risen; coarse rice is selling at 10 seers per rupee; a few cases of cholera and small-pox have been reported from the Hooghly and Chinsurah Municipality and from the village of Tribani.
Burdwan ...	*Nil*	The recent rain has been generally beneficial to the few growing crops, and has also facilitated ploughing; cholera is prevalent in some parts of the district, and a few cases of small-pox have been reported
Bankoora ...	2·86	There were severe thunderstorms on the 16th, 17th and 18th; it is said that one inch of rain was measured in ten minutes on the 17th; weather cool since the rain; the rain, though heavy, instead of doing any injury to the crops on the ground, has rather done them good; ploughing has begun on the softened soil.
Beerbhoom ...	0·32	Weather stormy at the beginning of the week, now settled fair and warm, the hot weather has begun; there is practically nothing to report on the state and prospects of the crops at this time of year.
Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	0·10	Weather getting hot; no change in the state and prospects of the crops since last week.
Bhágalpur ...	*Nil*	Weather hot, with moderate westerly wind; the *rabi* crops are gathered in, and the yield is good; prices still range high; cholera is appearing in many parts of the district.
Monghyr ...	*Nil*	West wind is prevailing; the *rabi* crops are being reaped with a good outturn.
Purneah ...	*Nil*	Weather fair and warm; and cool at night; in one thana the *rabi* has suffered a little from a hail-storm, in other parts of the district the crop has been gathered in and shows a fair outturn; the *bhadoi* and *aghani* cultivation is progressing.
Maldah ...	0·8	A storm on the 16th; weather then fair; state and prospects of the crops are the same as in last week; prices continue high; cholera is rather less prevalent.
Durbhunga ...	*Nil*	The prospects of the crops are satisfactory.
Mozufferpore ...	*Nil*	Weather warm, with west wind; the *rabi* harvest is still going on; besides poppy and tobacco crops, the *rahur* has been injured by caterpillars in Hajeepore sub-division, and the mango blossoms have been extensively attacked by blight ("aphis").
Sarun ...	Slight showers in the villages within the jurisdiction of Mashrak and Darauli police stations, and Siswan, Kochaikote, Semaria, and Gootni outposts.	Weather cloudy during the first part of the week, and then fine; east and west wind; rain caused some damage to *rahur* and mango blossoms; the poppy does not promise a good outturn; the weighment of poppy leaves has commenced; wheat, barley, gram, and peas, &c., are still being cut and thrashed with a fair outturn; *cheena* is being sown; the indigo sowing is nearly over; the early sowings have not germinated well for want of water; some of the fields are being re-sown after watering them; prices show a downward tendency; public health is good.
Chumparun ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; the prospects of the crops continue good; the appearance of caterpillars in the *rahur* is reported from the south-west portion of the district, but not to a very large extent.
Patna ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; the harvesting of the *rabi* crops is speedily progressing; health is good.
Gya ...	0·41	Weather stormy and unsettled during the greater part of the week; maximum thermometer in the shade 97·6°; the rain has done some damage to crops stored on the *khaliyans*, and high wind has been bad for mangoes; the rain has facilitated ploughing for sugarcane and *cheena*; *rabi* harvest is going on; the outturn in Aurungabad is estimated at from 8 to 10 annas.
Shahabad ...	*Nil*	Weather clear, with hot westerly wind; the reaping of the *rabi* crops is still going on; it is reported that about three-fourths of the crops have been destroyed by insects and blight; public health is good in most places, though a few cases of small-pox are reported from the Bhubooah sub-division.
Hazáribágh ...	0·69	Weather very variable: one day fine and bright, the next day stormy and cloudy; the prospects of the *mohwa* crop have been considerably damaged by the variable weather of the week; another week of similar weather and the *mohwa* will be a total failure, causing severe distress.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—concluded.		
Lohardugga ...	1·18	Violent storms of hail, rain and wind have occurred nearly daily at Ranchi, and reports from Palamow and other places show that the district generally has been affected similarly; the *mohwa* and *rabi* crops have been very much injured; there has been little mango blossom this year; prices have not risen since last report; general health is good.
Manbhoom ...	3·01	Weather stormy at the beginning of the week, hot and seasonable towards its close; the *mowha* crop, wherever heay rain and hail have fallen, has suffered more or less; in some places one-half of the early crop has been lost; the reports as to distress are conflicting: on the one hand, the most positive reports of distress in the west of the district have been received; on the other hand, the Assistant Commissioner and District Superintendent of Police, who have just returned from the westernmost police station, state that after minute enquiry they have reason to believe that there is little, if any, actual distress; the Deputy Commissioner will probably visit the locality, and meanwhile tentative relief works from local funds will be taken in hand; the rates of pay will be low, so as to attract only those who are pressed for food; emigration is brisk; the emigrants say they are leaving the district owing to food being scarce; sporadic cases of cholera in the town and throughout the district, and here and there cases of small-pox have been reported.
Singhbhoom ...	1·43	Weather hardly seasonable, as it is too cool for the time of year; it is now certain that there will be no mangoes and very little *mohwa*; the late rain has been useful for ploughing and preparation of lands; some cases of cholera have occurred in Dhalbhoom, but the rest of the district is healthy.
Balasore ...	*Nil*	Weather hot and dry, with occasional storms; ploughing for the rice crop has commenced; sporadic cholera exists.
Cuttack ...	0·75 Rain partial.	Weather cloudy and cool; high winds and storms on the 17th and 18th; *dalua* crop is in ear; cotton is progressing well; ploughing for *saradh* has commenced; the crops generally have been much benefited by the rain; public health is good.
Pooree ...	0·04	Weather warm for the season and occasionally cloudy; *dalua rice* and *moong* are being reaped; cotton plants are growing well, but require rain; common rice is selling at a rupee for 10½ to 15¾ seers, and in the salt tracts for 9$\frac{13}{16}$ seers; the high price of grain adds to the difficulties of the people of that part of the country; a few cases of cholera have been reported.
		General Remarks.—Rain has fallen in many districts during the week; cultivation is being vigorously pushed on, and what little crop there is on the ground is doing well; the *rabi* crops are still being reaped and are yielding a fair average outturn, except in Shahabad and a few other places in the Patna division, where they have suffered from blight and insects; there were severe hailstorms in parts of the Rajshahye district, and in thana Mánda the standing crops have been injured; the reports from Chota Nagpore are unfavourable, the *mohwa* crop having been much damaged by rain, hail and storms; prices are still ruling very high; cholera and small-pox, as usual at this time, are reported to have broken out in many places.
N. W. P. and Oudh—(Mar. 27th)		
Benares (Mar. 26th)	...	Prospects continue favourable; reaping nearly over; sugarcane is being irrigated; water in wells lower than usual.
Allahabad („ 27th)	...	No change.
Jhánsi („ „)	...	No change; reaping in progress.
Agra („ 26th)	...	Unseasonable heat; harvest commenced; prospects fair; prices improving; general health good.
Meerut („ 27th)	...	Weather cloudy and threatening; prices falling slightly.
Lucknow („ „)	...	Harvesting going on; weather seasonable; all relief works stopped.
Partabgarh („ 23rd)	*Nil*	Yield of harvest generally scanty.
Sitapur („ 24th)	*Nil*	Weather favourable for harvesting.
Bareilly („ „)	*Nil*	Harvesting in progress, and prices falling; considerable damage from hail in one pargana.
Kumaun („ 25th)	...	Weather fine; crops good.
Fyzabad („ 27th)	*Nil*	Reaping going on; sugarcane being planted.
		General Remarks.—No change since last report; weather still continues good for harvest operations, which are rapidly progressing; prices have fallen slightly; the general health of the people is good.
Punjab—(Mar. 27th)—		
Delhi ...	*Nil*	Agricultural prospects favourable; health good; no change in prices of grain.
Hissar ...	Slight rain in Rohtak district.	Rain accompanied by hail showers in Rohtak district; crops doing well, but the outturn will be below average, owing to deficient rain; fodder scarcity continues; slight fall in prices of food grains.
Jullundur ...	*Nil*	Public health and state of crops good.
Umballa ...		
Amritsar ...	*Nil*	Health good; crops flourishing; price of wheat 19 seers against 16 last week; barley 27 seers against 23; rice 8½ seers against 7¾.
Lahore ...	*Nil*	Agricultural prospects and health good.
Rawálpindi ...	Slight rain	*Rabi* prospects and public health good.
Mooltan ...	*Nil*	Health and crops good; slight fall in prices of food grains this week.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	*Nil*	Health good; harvest prospects favourable.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Punjab—continued.		
Peshâwar ...	·1	Harvest prospects improving; slight fall in price of wheat. *General Remarks.*—It is expected that the *rabi* outturn for the whole province will be up to the average; in the meantime some distress has been reported in districts bordering on Kashmir territory.
Central Provinces—(Mar. 27th).		
Upper Godávari (Mar. 23rd)	...	Very hot; *rabi* threshing nearly completed; partial failure of gram and pulses; prices rising.
Sambalpur ...	·12	Days hot, nights cool; ploughing for *kharif* continued; few cholera cases; prices stationary.
Biláspur ...	·45	*Rabi* threshing continues; fever continues; prices high.
Raipur ...	...	Close and cloudy; *rabi* threshing continues; cattle disease prevalent; prices rising.
Bálaghát ...	·12	Cloudy and hot; *rabi* cutting and threshing continue; outturn about one-fourth of average crop; fever, measles, and cattle disease prevalent; prices high and stationary
Chhindwára ...	...	Cloudy and close; *rabi* threshing continues, fever prevalent; prices high.
Chánda (Mar. 24th)	·75	Threshing continues; outturn much below the average; health good; prices high.
Betúl („ 25th)	...	Wheat harvested, outturn very poor; opium crop injured by blight; prices high and stationary.
Bhandára („ 26th)	·18	Days close; *rabi* threshing nearly completed, outturn much below the average; fever and small-pox continue; prices still rising.
Nágpur („ 27th)	·10	Hot; *rabi* threshing continues; small-pox prevalent; prices high and stationary.
Wardha ...	...	*Rabi* threshing; small-pox continues; prices high.
Nimár ...	...	Heat intense; small-pox continues; few cases of cholera reported.
Hoshangabad ...	...	Warm; *rabi* harvest continues; small-pox prevalent.
Narsinghpur ...	...	Wheat harvest nearly completed, yield 4 annas below the average; health good; prices further rising.
Jubbulpore ...	...	Clear and hot; *rabi* threshing and winnowing progressing; health good; prices very high.
Saugor ...	...	Wheat reaped; threshing commenced; prices slightly fallen.
Seoni ...	·15	Hot; *rabi* reaping and threshing continue; prices high.
Mandla ...	·45	Wheat injured by rust; health good; prices rising.
Damoh ...	...	*Rabi* cutting and threshing progressing; prices steady. *General Remarks.*—Slight rain fallen in several districts of the province; *rabi* cutting almost finishing; threshing progressing; outturn generally much below the average; prices high and steady.
British Burma—(March 27th.)		
Arrakan Division ...	...	Public health good.
Pegu Division—		
Rangoon ...	...	Public health and health of cattle generally good; slight small-pox and cholera reported from Pegu township.
Thonkwa ...	...	Health generally good.
Bassein ...	...	Public health good; one case of cholera each in Bassein and Prome towns.
Henzada ...		
Prome ...		
Thayetmyo ..	...	Report not received.
Tenasserim Division ...	...	Small-pox prevalent in Moulmein town and Amherst district, otherwise public health fair.
Assam—		
Gauháti (Mar. 27th)	·02	Weather clear and hot with dry south-west wind; sowing of *aus* not yet completed.
Sylhet („ „)	*Nil*	Prospects of crops good; price of rice still high.
Mysore and Coorg—		
Bangalore (Mar. 27th)	Showers fell in all districts.	No change in prospects; for week ending 16th, on civil relief works 10,875, on professional department works 46,884, and gratuitously relieved 5,086.
Hyderabad Assigned Districts—		
Amráoti (Mar. 27th)	...	Preparations for *kharif* have commenced.
Central India—		
Indore Mar. 26th		
Gwalior („ „)		
Neemuch („ „)	*Nil*	Weather hot; water in Malwa very scarce; cholera below the Vindhyas; emigrants returning to Rajputana through Neemuch.
Sutna („ „)		
Rutlam („ „)		
Rajputana—		
Ajmere (Mar. 27th)	...	Cloudy; harvest being gathered; cattle dying; few cases of cholera.
Jeypore („ „)	...	Harvesting commenced in some localities; prospects favourable; health good.
Tonk and Harowtee ...	*Nil*	Small-pox prevalent; harvest progressing.
Marwar (Mar. 28th)	...	Heat increasing daily; harvest fair.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 1st half of March 1878.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowari), *Holcus sorgnum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowari), *Holcus sorgnum.* Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowari), *Holcus sorgnum.* Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	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 1877.	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 1877.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	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.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
Madras	Ganjam	10 3	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	6 9	8 1	11 3	7 0	9 0	16 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 7	12 4	23 4	13 8	20 0	20 0	323 7	269 7	388 8	10 3	10 3	13 8	Ganjam	Madras.	
	Vizagapatam	12 0	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	5 6	6 2	9 0	6 8	6 8	10 2	13 0	13 0	16 2	13 9	13 9	17 8	12 1	11 6	17 2	14 0	14 0	18 7	136 1	136 1	136 1	11 7	11 7	14 0	Vizagapatam		
	Godavery	9 0	9 0	11 7	...	...	...	6 9	6 9	8 9	8 4	8 0	9 7	12 5	12 2	14 8	...	...	...	12 7	12 3	15 8	12 6	12 6	14 7	162 3	162 3	243 0	12 5	12 5	17 7	Godavery		
	Kistna	5 9	6 4	8 1	...	...	...	6 5	6 5	8 9	6 9	9 4	10 4	...	...	11 7	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	13 2	11 4	12 0	13 7	129 3	129 3	129 3	12 8	12 8	17 5	Kistna		
	Nellore	6 3	5 4	6 3	...	...	...	5 9	5 9	7 7	7 5	7 5	8 0	10 1	...	10 1	...	...	...	10 9	10 9	10 7	9 4	12 7	10 5	109 8	103 0	129 6	13 2	13 8	17 0	Nellore		
	Cuddapah	10 3	10 3	7 3	...	...	...	4 9	4 5	6 6	8 3	8 3	8 3	11 4	11 8	9 5	12 3	12 3	8 7	12 7	13 5	10 5	11 2	10 3	8 6	291 6	291 6	291 6	13 5	13 5	17 1	Cuddapah		
	Bellary	9 6	10 1	9 1	...	...	...	5 6	5 6	7 5	6 7	6 7	8 1	11 3	11 3	9 3	10 3	9 9	9 9	10 7	10 7	10 2	10 1	11 2	11 2	97 2	97 2	97 2	12 5	13 1	16 1	Bellary		
	Kurnool	4 8	4 1	6 9	...	...	...	5 0	4 6	6 4	6 8	5 7	6 8	12 0	12 3	8 9	11 2	11 2	8 4	12 9	13 2	9 0	12 4	13 1	8 2	104 1	199 3	194 4	11 3	11 3	15 2	Kurnool		
	Madras	8 3	8 1	8 4	...	...	...	7 2	7 2	6 9	7 8	8 1	9 1	8 4	9 8	12 1	6 4	7 7	10 6	9 3	10 1	11 3	10 8	10 8	11 8	85 0	88 1	89 3	12 0	12 0	19 0	Madras		
	Chingleput	... ...	... ...	... ...	...	...	...	7 5	... ...	... ...	8 5	9 1	9 1	... ...	... ...	10 1	... ...	... ...	... ...	9 6	9 6	11 0	11 7	12 5	11 7	97 2	97 2	145 8	12 4	12 4	19 4	Chingleput		
	North Arcot	8 8	9 3	5 9	...	...	...	6 9	6 9	6 9	8 5	8 5	7 5	10 0	10 0	10 0	9 1	9 1	8 2	9 4	9 4	9 4	10 8	12 2	8 9	186 6	186 6	187 1	11 3	11 3	16 4	North Arcot		
	South Arcot	... ...	... ...	... ...	...	...	...	8 7	8 7	8 7	10 1	10 1	9 2	15 1	15 1	... ...	12 7	13 1	10 4	11 9	12 3	10 7	13 6	11 9	9 8	233 3	233 3	231 8	14 4	14 4	19 8	South Arcot		
	Tanjore	5 2	4 4	5 1	...	...	...	8 7	10 0	8 3	...	...	...	12 7	15 1	11 5	11 6	13 8	9 8	11 3	14 3	11 3	11 9	12 7	11 4	194 4	194 4	194 4	12 0	12 4	17 0	Tanjore		
	Trichinopoly	5 6	5 6	6 6	...	...	...	8 2	10 1	7 6	8 3	10 1	8 0	... ...	... ...	... ...	15 2	15 2	10 2	11 1	11 9	10 5	11 5	11 2	9 4	145 8	145 8	170 1	11 3	11 3	16 2	Trichinopoly		
	Madura	4 3	4 7	4 3	...	...	...	8 5	8 8	8 4	9 1	9 5	9 3	... ...	... ...	8 9	14 7	17 6	11 0	18 2	14 7	10 8	12 5	13 8	12 5	145 8	106 9	121 5	13 1	13 1	18 7	Madura		
	Tinnevelly	4 6	4 6	8 0	...	...	...	7 9	9 0	7 5	8 3	9 1	7 9	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	10 9	10 9	12 5	12 5	66 6	66 6	66 6	13 9	13 9	15 5	Tinnevelly		
	Coimbatore	6 1	4 9	8 2	...	...	...	7 6	7 6	7 6	8 1	8 6	8 1	11 3	13 9	10 4	15 9	19 1	11 1	11 5	12 2	15 2	11 4	11 4	131 2	131 2	145 8	10 7	10 7	12 7	Coimbatore		
	Nilgiris	6 4	7 1	6 4	...	...	...	6 8	7 2	7 2	7 2	8 0	7 6	10 0	9 2	10 0	8 4	... ...	9 1	8 6	8 6	10 0	10 0	8 3	8 3	121 5	121 5	121 5	8 3	8 3	11 0	Nilgiris		
	Salem	5 5	4 4	5 9	...	...	...	8 2	8 6	6 6	9 1	9 1	7 5	9 5	10 6	8 7	8 7	10 1	8 0	10 5	10 5	12 5	10 8	10 8	10 8	151 6	151 6	151 6	11 9	11 9	14 6	Salem		
	South Canara	6 9	8 6	9 0	...	...	...	7 3	7 8	8 7	9 3	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 4	12 3	11 4	13 1	14 1	11 1	103 0	99 6	85 0	11 5*a* / 11 5*b*	11 5	16 1 / 15 4	South Canara		*a* Bombay Salt. *b* Goa Salt.
	Malabar	7 9	7 9	10 1	...	...	..	9 1	9 7	10 1	10 1	10 7	10 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	11 7	12 6	14 3	11 8	121 5	121 5	121 5	10 8	10 8	14 4	Malabar		
	Bombay	6 4	6 4	9 12	15 7	15 7	16 0	5 2	5 2	6 15	7 1	7 4	10 7	9 4	9 1	13 12	9 1	8 9	18 7	10 0	9 13	11 9	10 13	13 13	68 4	68 4	68 4	11 0	11 0	14 2	Bombay	Bombay.	
	Ahmedabad	8 8	7 8	11 6	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	7 12	6 8	6 8	9 0	10 0	10 0	15 0	9 0	9 0	13 8	... ...	... ...	9 8	9 8	9 8	17 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	13 8	13 8	18 0	Ahmedabad		
	Kaira	8 0	7 10	11 14	...	...	20 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	7 7	7 7	10 0	9 11	9 6	16 0	8 10	8 10	13 8	... ...	... ...	9 11	10 0	16 13	80 0	80 0	80 0	13 5	13 5	17 5	Kaira		
	Surat	7 11	7 11	11 6	6 2	6 2	12 5	4 9	4 9	7 0	5 11	6 2	8 0	9 14	9 10	12 2	8 3	8 3	11 14	... ...	... ...	8 3	8 3	12 5	12 5	92 7	92 7	93 7	12 5	12 5	14 13	Surat		
	Broach	8 6¾	6¾ 13	5¼ ...	...	...	...	6 2½	6 2½	8 0	8 0	8 6¾	8 0	10 0	9 6½	9 6½	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 15	8 15	11 5	10 4	10 4	10 15	80 0	80 0	80 0	10 15	10 15	14 0	Broach		
	Tanna (Salsette)	7 6	7 6	9 6	8 6	8 6	12 6	6 0	6 0	8 3	6 14	6 14	10 4	8 8	8 8	8 11	5 8	5 8	8 5	... ...	... ...	10 0	10 0	11 0	12 0	120 0	120 0	130 0	10 0	10 0	15 0	Tanna (Salsette)		
	Kolába (Alibág)	7 8	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	5 11	5 12	7 0	7 1	7 9	8 0	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	9 6	10 12	12 0	14 6	12 5	12 5	125 0	112 0	112 0	11 13	11 13	14 4	Kolába (Alibág)		
	Khandesh (Dhulia)	8 9½	9 0	12 14	...	...	...	5 7	5 7	8 2	7 11	7 11	10 9	12 0½	12 0	17 3	10 11	10 11	14 4	12 8	12 1	15 8	9 6	9 14	14 13	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 6	11 6	15 8	Khandesh (Dhulia)		
	Násik	8 7	8 9	12 9	...	...	...	5 15	5 15	5 15	7 4	7 5	10 6	11 3	11 3	15 6	8 13	8 7	12 11	... ...	... ...	7 5	7 10	12 6	8 0	80 0	80 0	106 10½	11 6	10 1	13 14	Násik		
	Ahmednagar	7 0	7 4	11 5	...	...	...	5 12	6 4	7 0	5 11	6 13	8 5	9 10	10 5	11 13½	9 14	9 13	11 14	... ...	... ...	8 1	8 1	12 10	8 0	55 0	55 0	76 0	10 0	10 0	15 0	Ahmednagar		
	Poona	6 10	6 10	9 12	...	...	...	6 2	6 2	7 6	7 6	7 6	8 9	9 13	9 13	11 15	8 10	8 1	11 13	... ...	... ...	7 5	9 2	11 14	11 14	75 4	75 3	106 12	10 12	12 0	14 0	Poona		
	Sholápur	7 6	7 0	10 14	...	...	...	6 10	6 14	8 1	7 9	7 12	9 7	10 6	10 11	9 15	11 1	11 0	11 9	... ...	... ...	8 8	8 4	...	...	224 0	...	...	12 12	12 0	...	Sholápur		
	Kaládgi (Bagalkot)	6 8	7 0	...	...	...	...	6 4	6 12	...	6 12	7 0	...	13 0	13 4	...	13 8	13 12	...	12 1	13 2	12 1	7 13	9 2	10 6	145 10	145 10	167 3	11 10	11 10	16 0	Kaládgi (Bagalkot)		
	Satara	6 11	6 11	9 6	...	...	...	6 13	6 13	8 3	7 14	7 14	9 5	8 10	10 10	11 5	8 11	11 10	10 6	14 8	15 6	11 1	9 0	10 3	9 15	150 0	150 0	175 0	14 8	13 0	17 8	Satara		
	Belgaum	8 0	8 0	8 15	...	...	...	8 0	8 7	7 6	8 8	8 15	8 6	12 11	13 5	10 0	13 0	14 1	10 6	17 8	...	...	10 8	...	...	89 0	...	...	13 8	...	...	Belgaum		
	Dharwar	7 8	...	...	...	...	...	7 8	...	...	8 8	...	...	15 8	...	...	15 8	...	...	13 0	13 13	13 10	8 3	9 2	12 5	154 0	9 Bdls.	12 Bdls.	14 6	13 1	18 5	Dharwar		
	Ratnágiri (Hubli)	6 7½	7 2	9 1	...	...	...	6 8	5 12	7 14	7 14	7 14	10 1	10 0	11 4	11 4	7 13	8 4	11 11	14 0	14 0	13 0	9 0	10 0	12 0	213 0	213 0	213 0	10 8	10 11	13 0	Ratnágiri (Hubli)		
	Kanara (Karwar)	8 0	8 0	11 0	...	...	...	5 0	6 0	8 0	10 4	10 0	11 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	...	...	11 0	10 0	10 0	30 0	8 14	8 14	19 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	11 6	11 7	14 0	Kanara (Karwar)		
	Panch Máhals (Godhra)	7 4	7 4	9 0	...	...	...	5 11	5 11	9 0	6 2	6 2	11 0	8 6	9 6	20 0	7 4	7 4	14 8	... ...	... ...	...	9 5	9 5	...	65 5	65 5	...	32 0	32 0	...	Panch Máhals (Godhra)		
	Aden	...	7 0	7 0	...	...	...	...	5 1	7 0	...	5 9	7 7	...	12 7	16 0	...	9 5	12 7	... ...	... ...	10 10	11 7	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0	13 0	Aden		
	Asirgarh	9 8	9 11	12 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	11 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	13 0	12 7	17 0	11 10	12 0	16 0	... ...	... ...	7 9	7 11	16 5	107 2	91 8	90 0	12 6	12 0	15 12	Asirgarh		
	Baroda	7 12	7 9	9 12	9 1	10 4½	9 0	5 4	5 0	8 8	7 0	6 14	10 11	9 1	8 11	18 0	7 12	7 7	13 13	... ...	... ...	9 0	9 0	19 8	137 8	137 8	150 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	Baroda		
	Disa	6 4	7 4	13 10	...	...	...	4 6	4 6	6 4	5 0	5 0	9 0	9 8	9 8	22 8	9 0	8 13	23 0	... ...	... ...	11 13	11 2½	21 8	140 0	140 0	140 0	16 0	15 0	25 0	Disa		
	Nimach	12 4	12 4	15 0	13 10½	13 0	21 8	...	...	4 8	4 5	9 0	15 12	16 0½	22 0	12 0	11 0	11 0	16 0	... ...	... ...	13 10½	12 9½	38 4½	100 0	100 0	100 0	38 0	38 0	50 0	Nimach		
	Nasirabad	11 4½	10 15	22 0	13 7¼	12 8½	35 4½	6 0	6 0	8 0	7 0	7 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	35 0	11 0	11 0	16 0	... ...	... ...	8 8	9 8	17 8	40 0	40 0	60 0	64 0	57 0	64 0	Nasirabad		
	Rájkot	7 4	7 0	14 0	...	...	...	4 8	5 0	6 0	6 8	6 8	9 0	8 4	8 0	21 8	7 2	7 0	24 0	... ...	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received				Rájkot		
	Upper Sind Frontier	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	9 0	11 8	11 8	18 0	101 0	100 0	114 0	14 0	15 0	50 0	Upper Sind Frontier		
	Karachi	9 13	10 0	12 9	14 0	14 8	20 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	9 0	8 8	10 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	9 0	8 8	16 0	... ...	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Karachi		
	Haidarabad	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	... ...	... ...	26 12	12 2½	11 0	24 4	200 0	200 0	200 0	17 0	14 0	16 0	Haidarabad		
	Shikarpur	10 2	9 14	17 12	12 10	11 0	21 2	7 6	6 12	9 12	10 4	9 0	15 12	10 14	10 0	22 10	...	11 0	24 0	... ...	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Shikarpur		
	Thar and Parkar	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	... ...	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				Thar and Parkar		
	Western Districts.																															*Western Districts.*		
Bengal	Burdwan	11 4*a*	16 0	12 12	22 0	26 0	30 0	12 0	14 4	19 0	12 8	15 0	21 0	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	13 4	16 0	19 4	120 0	120 0	160 0	8 12	8 14	9 0	Burdwan	Bengal.		
	Bancoorah	12 8*b*	12 8	20 0	18 0	22 0	28 0	12 8	12 8	25 0	17 0	17 8	30 0	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	12 0	13 0	18 0	440 0	440 0	480 0	8 8	8 8	8 12	Bancoorah				
	Beerbhoom	11 0*c*	11 0	16 0	18 0	20 0	...	12 8	12 0	18 0	15 0	15 0	24 0	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	16 0	16 0	15 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 8	8 8	Beerbhoom				
	Midnapore	12 0	12 0	17 0	...	...	...	13 0	15 0	20 0	16 0	17 0	26 0	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	14 0	16 0	17 0	180 0	180 0	260 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Midnapore				
	Hooghly	12 0	12 8	14 8	...	...	...	9 0	10 0	11 0 to 11 8	12 8	13 0	18 8 to 19 0	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	16 0	14 8 to 15 0	17 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Hooghly				
	Howrah	12 0	12 4	13 0	...	...	...	10 0	8 0	12 8	12 8	13 0	16 0	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	11 0	12 12	19 0	80 0	80 0	125 0	9 8	9 8	10 0	Howrah				
	Central Districts.																												*Central Districts.*				
	Calcutta	11 12	11 12	13 0	14 8	16 0	22 0	7 0	7 0	9 8	11 10	12 0	14 0	11 10	13 5	20 0	... ...	... ...	... ...	14 8	16 0	19 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Calcutta				
	24-Pergunnahs	...*d* ...	... ...	... ...	...	...	...	... ...	6 12	6 8	8 0	10 8	12 4	14 0	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	15 8	18 4	16 0	90 0	90 0	90 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	24-Pergunnahs				
	Nuddea	12 5	12 5	16 13½	20 0	...	...	...	...	12 5	16 0	11 10	12 13	16 13½	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	15 0	17 4	24 2	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 14	8 14	9 2½	Nuddea				
	Jessore	11 0*e*	11 12	...	...	...	...	10 10	12 5	16 0	11 10	12 13	16 13½	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	14 8	15 8	20 0	110 0	110 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Jessore				
	Moorshedabad	15 0	16 0	18 0 to 19 0	35 0	26 0	35 0	11 0	13 0 to 14 0	16 0 to 17 8	13 0	14 8 to 15 0	20 0 to 21 0	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	20 0 to 20 12	22 13 to 24 10	14 to 26 10	120 0	120 0	120 0 to 130 0	8 0 to 9 0	8 0 to 9 0	8 0 to 9 0	Moorshedabad				

In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 10-4 to 13 seers, barley 30 to 38 seers, best rice 11 to 15-7 seers, common rice 13 to 16-5 seers, and gram 12-4 to 16 seers.

In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 11-4 to 16 seers, barley 20 to 36 seers, best rice 12-8 to 18 seers, common rice 15 to 20 seers, maize 16 seers, and gram 12 to 16 seers.

In the interior the price range as follow :—Wheat 11 to 17 seers, best rice 13 to 17 seers, common rice 19-8 to 18 seers, and gram 12 to 21 seers.

In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 10-8 to 12-8 seers, barley 13-5 to 16-12 seers, best rice 6-6 to 7 seers, common rice 10-8 to 16 seers, and gram 11-8 to 12 seers.

In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 11 to 13-5 seers, best rice 10 to 13 seers, common rice 13 to 15 seers, and gram 11-4 to 14 seers.

In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat (at Lalbagh) 14 seers, barley at (Lalbagh) 25 seers, best rice 11 to 12 seers, common rice 13 seers, and gram 17-4 to

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 1st half of March 1878.—continued.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

PROVINCES.	DISTRICTS.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	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 1877.	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 1877.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nagiee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nagiee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nagiee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	DISTRICTS.	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.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	*Central Districts*—contd.	
	Dinagepore ...	12 0*g*	12 0	11 0	...	23 0	14 8	18 0	14 8	18 0	19 0	18 8	29 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	14 8	180 0	180 0	180 0	8 0	8 0	8 4	Dinagepore ...	
	Rajshahye ...	12 12*h*	12 0	13 8	27 8	37 8	...	10 0 to 11 4	12 12	16 8 to 20 4	12 12 to 13 8	to 15 0	to 24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0 to 18 0	17 8	17 8	200 0	240 0	320 0	8 5½	8 10	9 0	Rajshahye ...	
	Rungpore ...	15 0*i*	15 0	22 8	...	...	...	11 15	11 15	15 0	22 8	18 0	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	15 0	9 0	107 0	107 0	107 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Rungpore ...	
	Bogra ...	9 15½	12 0	16 10	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	16 8	15 12	16 8	28 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	15 0	67 8	67 8	67 8	8 7	8 4	8 4	Bograh ...	
	Pubna ...	10 8*j*	13 0	18 12	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	15 0	23 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	13 0 to 18 12	14 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 8	8 8	9 0	Pubna ...	
	Darjeeling ...	6 8*k*	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	6 8	9 0	6 8	8 8	11 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	8 0	10 0	160 0	160 0	200 0	5 0	4 8	5 8	Darjeeling ...	
	Jalpáiguri ...	10 0*l*	10 0	8 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	13 0	64 0	64 0	160 0	7 5	7 5	7 0	Jalpáiguri ...	
	Eastern Districts.																												*Eastern Districts.*	
	Dacca ...	13 0*m*	13 1	12 4	32 0	32 0	53 0	12 0	11 12	17 10	14 4	14 8	23 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	15 3	16 0	80 0	80 0	97 0	8 14	8 14	8 14	Dacca ...	
	Furreedpore ...	15 0*n*	15 0	22 8	...	...	...	7 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	14 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	16 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	Furreedpore ...	
	Backergunge ...	... *o*	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	11 0	13 0	14 0	14 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	13 0	14 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Backergunge ...	
	Mymensingh ...	10 8*p*	10 0	14 0	...	...	...	12 0	13 0	20 0	13 0	14 8	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	12 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 10	Mymensingh ...	
	Tipperah ...	10 12	10 0	11 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	8 12	Tipperah ...	
	Chittagong ...	6 0*q*	8 0	9 0	...	...	...	9 0	7 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	10 0	10 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	7 8	7 0	8 8	Chittagong ...	
	Noakhally ...	...*r*	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	8 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	13 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Noakhally ...	
	Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	10 0	11 6	9 4	11 10	13 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	320 0	320 0	200 0	6 6	6 6	6 10	Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	
	Hill Tipperah ...	8 0	8 5	10 5	...	...	...	14 0	12 0	16 0	15 5	13 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	14 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Hill Tipperah ...	
	Behar.																												*Behar.*	
	Patna ...	16 0	16 0	16 0	21 0	21 0	34 0	10 0	10 8	16 0	16 0	16 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	20 0	150 0	150 0	140 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Patna ...	
	Gya ...	14 0*s*	16 0	18 0	20 8	22 0	29 0	8 8	9 0	13 8	12 8	13 0	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 8	18 0	18 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Gya ...	
	Shahabad ...	13 4*t* to 14 0	13 8 to 14 0	16 0 to 17 0	16 0 to 19 0	19 0 to 24 0	28 0	11 0 to 12 0	11 0 to 12 0	17 0	12 8 to 13 0	13 8 to 15 0	19 0 to 24 0	16 0	18 0	25 0	...	...	...	14 8 to 16 0	16 8	22 0	160 0	160 0	180 0	8 4	9 0	8 8	Shahabad ...	
	Durbhunga ...	14 4*u*	14 12	15 4	19 8	22 0	24 0	11 0	11 0	15 12	13 8	14 4	20 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 12	20 0	33 0	13 8	15 4	17 8	187 0	187 0	176 0	8 12	8 0	8 12	Durbhunga ...	
	Mozufferpore ...	13 0*v*	13 0	13 0	...	...	32 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	18 0	160 0	140 0	140 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	Mozufferpore ...	
	Sarun ...	11 8	12 4	13 0	21 0	19 0	...	7 12	7 12	10 0	12 0	11 12	18 0	17 8	17 0	34 0	...	...	...	18 0	20 0	30 0	13 8	16 0	17 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Sarun ...	
	Chumparun ...	14 0*w*	14 0	14 0	28 0	21 0	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	12 8	12 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34 0	18 0	17 0	18 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	7 0	Chumparun ...	
	Monghyr ...	15 7*x*	13 11	14 7	16 8	14 7	31 5	8 4	10 5	13 6	12 6	12 6	19 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 9	16 8	19 9	126 0	126 0	126 0	8 4	8 4	8 4	Monghyr ...	
	Bhaugulpore ...	13 8*y*	13 4	15 2	18 15	23 0	16 5	10 11	11 6	20 3	13 4	13 6	22 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 14	17 0	30 3	151 9	151 9	157 12	8 13	8 13	8 3	Bhaugulpore ...	
	Purneah ...	14 0*z* to 18 0	14 0 to 18 0	15 0 to 19 0	...	...	...	14 0 to 15 0	14 0 to 15 0	23 0	16 0	16 0 to 17 0	26 0 to 28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0 to 15 0	16 0	18 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	8 0	8 0	Purneah ...	
	Maldah ...	14 0	14 0	15 0	30 0	35 0	45 0	14 0	16 0	23 0	15 0	17 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	15 0	120 0	120 0	130 0	8 0	8 8	8 4	Maldah ...	
	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	9 0*a1*	9 0	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	17 0	13 0	13 0	23 0	...	...	...	17 0	30 0	40 0	12 0	13 0	20 0	200 0	...	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	
	Orissa.																												*Orissa.*	
	Cuttack ...	11 13	10 8	14 7	...	...	...	9 3	9 3	13 2	11 13*	13 2	18 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	18 6	15 12	200 0	200 0	200 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Cuttack ...	
	Pooree ...	10 8*a2*	10 8	17 1	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	13 2	11 13	11 13	17 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 6	18 6	15 12	105 0	105 0	113 0	10 8	10 8	13 2	Pooree ...	
	Balasore ...	10 0	11 0	13 0	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	21 0	11 0	14 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	14 7	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 8	9 0	Balasore ...	
	Chota Nagpore—South-Western Frontier Agency.																												*Chota Nagpore—South-Western Frontier Agency.*	
	Hazáribágh ...	12 0*a3*	12 8	13 0	16 8	...	...	9 0	9 8	12 0	13 8	13 8	22 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	33 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Hazáribágh ...	
	Lohardugga ...	10 0*a4*	10 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	13 0	13 0	26 0	15 0	15 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	30 0	30 0	44 0	160 0	160 0	180 0	7 0	7 0	7 4	Lohardugga ...	
	Singbhoom ...	16 0	16 0	24 0	36 0	36 0	32 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	22 0	22 0	40 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	22 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	Singbhoom ...	
	Manbhoom ...	11 0*a5*	11 0	16 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	14 0	14 0	18 0	17 0	17 8	34 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	64 0	64 0	64 0	200 0	160 0	240 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Manbhoom ...	
	Sylhet ...	6 8	8 0	16 0	...	10 0	16 0	12 4	16 0	16 10	14 0	17 8	23 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	14 12	16 0	108 0	108 0	107 0	8 4	10 8	8 10	Sylhet ...	
	Cachar ...	11 2	11 2	12 4	16 0	16 0	13 5	11 6	13 5	16 0	13 5	15 4	22 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 6	11 6	14 8	80 0	80 0	80 0	8 0	8 6	8 6	Cachar ...	
	Goálpára ...	13 0	13 0	25 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	10 0	14 0	140 0	140 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Goálpára ...	
	Garo Hills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 C	8 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	5 5	5 5	5 5	Gáro Hills ...	
	Kámrúp ...	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	18 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	10 0	11 0	240 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Kámrúp ...	
	Darrang ...	5 8	6 12	8 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	11 8	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 5	6 5	6 14	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 8	6 0	6 8	Darrang ...	
	Nowgong ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Nowgong ...	
	Sibsagar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	8 0	13 0	14 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	8 0	10 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	Sibsagar ...	
	Lakhimpur ...	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	5 12	5 12	6 9	11 0	11 0	11 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	7 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	Lakhimpur ...	
	Khási & Jaintiá Hills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	9 0	8 0	8 0	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 8	7 0	10 0	120 0	100 0	80 0	5 5	5 5	5 5	Khási & Jaintiá Hills ...	
	Naga Hills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	4 0	8 0	8 0	5 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	4 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	Naga Hills ...	
	Dehra Dún ...	12 8	11 8	21 0	15 0	13 8	23 0	7 0	7 0	14 8	7 4	7 8	16 0	14 0	13 12	26 0	10 0	11 0	28 0	15 0	13 8	30 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 8	Dehra Dún ...	
	Saharanpur ...	14 8	12 14	24 13	18 4	16 0	32 5	5 5	6 6	12 15	7 7	8 8	17 4	11 12	12 14	32 5	7 7	11 11	30 3	18 2	14 15	33 6	129 0	172 0	129 0	9 0	9 0	8 4	Saharanpur ...	
	Muzaffarnagar ...	16 8	14 4	26 6	22 0	16 8	35 3	5 8	5 8	6 9	7 12	7 12	18 10	15 6	15 6	35 8	13 4	13 4	26 8	18 11	16 8	38 8	154 0	176 0	132 0	...	...	...	Muzaffarnagar ...	
	Meerut ...	15 0	14 0	25 0	20 0	17 0	40 0	5 12	5 12	9 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	14 0	13 8	32 0	11 8	11 8	30 0	17 12	16 0	37 8	120 0	115 0	110 0	10 0	9 8	9 8	Meerut ...	
	Bulandshahr ...	14 8	13 8	23 8	15 0	17 0	32 0	6 0	6 0	8 0	10 0	9 8	16 0	16 0	14 0	39 0	9 0	11 0	35 0	16 0	15 0	36 0	140 0	140 0	120 0	10 0	9 12	9 12	Bulandshahr ...	
	Aligarh ...	14 4	13 0	26 0	17 9	16 0	35 0	6 0	6 0	9 0	9 0	9 8	17 0	16 0	15 0	36 0	11 0	11 0	29 0	16 0	15 0	36 0	140 0	140 0	120 0	10 0	10 4	10 4	Aligarh ...	
	Kumaun ...	9 8	9 8	12 0	11 0	11 0	16 0	7 0	7 0	10 0	8 8	9 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	15 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	Kumaun ...	

* In the interior the price of common rice ranges from 15-12 to 21 seers.

g In Boygunge the prices are :—Wheat 13 seers, best rice 13 seers, common rice 16 seers, and gram 15 seers.

h In Nattore the prices are :—Wheat 13 seers, best rice 10-8 seers, common rice 15 seers, and gram 13-5 seers.

i In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 15 to 20 seers, best rice 13 to 16 seers, common rice 18 to 20 seers, and gram 8 to 18 seers.

j In Serajgunge the prices are :—Wheat 11 seers, best rice 8 seers, common rice 12-8 seers, and gram 13-8 seers.

k In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 6 seers, best rice 6 to 10 seers, common rice 12 to 13 seers, and gram 9 to 12 seers.

l In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 10 seers, best rice 6 to 13 seers, common rice 10 to 16 seers, and gram 8 to 10-8 seers.

m In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat (at Jaffergunge) 16 seers, barley (at Jaffergunge) 30 seers, best rice 8 to 13 seers, common rice 11 to 14 seers, and gram 12 to 16 seers.

n In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat (at Goalundo) 14 seers, barley (at Goalundo) 20 seers, best rice 9 to 12 seers, common rice 12 to 14 seers, and gram 12 to 16 seers.

o In the interior the prices range as follow :—Best rice 11 to 12-8 seers, common rice 12-9 to 14 seers, and gram 14 to 18 seers.

p In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 10 to 14 seers, best rice 7 to 13-8 seers, common rice 12-8 to 15-8 seers and gram 8 to 18 seers.

q In the interior the prices range as follow :—Best rice 7 to 11 seers, and common rice 11 to 12 seers.

r In the interior the prices range as follow :—Best rice 9 to 13 seers, and common rice 12 to 14 seers.

s In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 13-12 to 16 seers, barley 19 to 20 seers, best rice (at Jehanabad) 9 seers, common rice 14 to 16 seers, and gram 12 to 16 seers.

t In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat (at Arrah) 13 seers, maize or Indian-corn (at Nowada) 18 seers, and gram 16 to 18 seers.

u In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 12 to 14 seers, barley 14 to 17 seers, best rice 8 to 10 seers, common rice 12 to 14 seers, lesser millets (at Sasseram) 17 seers, maize or Indian-corn 14 to 17 seers, and gram 13 to 15 seers.

v In the interior the prices are—Wheat 13 seers, barley 18 seers, best rice 9 seers, common rice 14 seers, and gram 16 seers.

w In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 12 to 19 seers, barley 19 to 30 seers, best rice 8 to 18 seers, common rice 12 to 17 seers, lesser millets 15 to 24 seers, and gram 13 to 20 seers.

x In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 13 to 18-8 seers, barley 21 to 25 seers, best rice 9 to 10 seers, common rice 11-8 to 13 seers, lesser millets 22 to 25 seers, and gram 14 to 25 seers.

y In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 14-7 to 15-75 seers, barley 19-7 to 25-20 seers, best rice 8-9 to 13-05 seers, common rice 12-60 to 14-7 seers, great millets 18-90 to 23-10 seers, maize or Indian-corn 17-85 to 18-9 seers, and gram 16-8 to 16-80 seers.

z In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 15 to 18 seers, barley (at Banka) 20 seers, best rice 15-8 to 16 seers, common rice 16-8 to 17 seers, Murwa, (at Muzaffarpoorah) 26 seers, maize or Indian-corn (at Banka) 35 seers, and gram 16 to 17-8 seers.

a1 In the interior the prices range as follow :—Best rice 12 to 20 seers, best rice 14 to 15 seers, common rice 16 seers, and gram 13 to 16 seers.

a2 In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 12 to 16 seers, barley 20 seers, best rice 12-8 to 16-8 seers, common rice 14 to 17 seers, maize or Indian-corn 12 to 28 seers, and gram 14-7 seers.

a3 In the interior the prices range as follow :—Best rice 9-3 seers, common rice 11-13 seers, and gram 14-7 seers.

a4 In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 13 to 16 seers, barley (at Chuttra) 24 seers, best rice (at Chuttra) 9 seers, common rice 13 to 16 seers, maize or Indian-corn 16 to 17 seers.

a5 In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat (at Lohardugga) 18 seers, barley (at Daltongunge) 21·75 seers, best rice 11·25 to 17 seers, common rice 13·75 to 20 seers, murwa (at Lohardugga) 26 seers, maize or Indian-corn (at Daltongunge) 15·75 seers, and gram 16·75 to 25 seers.

a6 In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 11 to 16 seers, best rice 15 to 20 seers, common rice 16-8 to 22 seers, maize or Indian-corn 40 seers, and gram 12 to 17 seers.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 1st half of March 1878 —continued.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	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 1877.	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 1877.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Verarú, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee). *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Verarú, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee). *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Verarú, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee). *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	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.				
	Garhwál	9 0	9 0	16 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	7 8	7 8	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	160 0	160 0	200 0	6 9	6 9	6 4	Garhwál	N.-W. Provinces—*contd.*		
	Bijnor	13 8	12 6	20 4	18 0	15 12	36 0	6 12	6 12	14 10	7 5	7 14	18 0	13 8	11 4	32 10	5 10	5 10	25 14	15 15	15 15	29 4	200 0	180 0	113 8	...	...	...	Bijnor				
	Moradabad	12 8	12 8	23 2	20 0	17 13	35 0	7 3	7 3	11 9	8 7	8 2	17 8	13 12	13 12	31 4	...	...	28 2	15 5	15 10	31 14	125 0	125 0	112 8	10 5	10 5	10 5	Moradabad				
	Budaun	12 4½	11 6½	21 0	16 12½	14 6½	30 0	7 3	6 0	12 0	9 9½	7 3	16 13	15 0	12 9½	24 0	9 14	11 14	22 13	12 9½	12 7	27 9½	192 0	192 0	192 0	9 4½	9 4½	9 0	Budaun				
	Bareilly	10 15	11 4	17 13	16 4	15 10	27 8	6 4	6 9	6 14	8 2	8 7	17 8	13 12	11 14	25 0	11 14	11 14	23 12	14 11	13 7	27 8	150 0	150 0	150 0	9 11	9 11	9 6	Bareilly				
	Sháhjahánpur	12 4	11 8	21 6	19 8	15 6	37 8	6 0	6 0	9 0	9 12	9 12	19 2		11 6	31 0	...	10 8	31 0	13 12	13 6	27 0	170 0	170 0	155 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Sháhjahánpur				
	Tarái Pergunnahs	11 14	11 4	20 10	17 8	13 12	25 0	6 14	6 14	11 4	8 2	7 13	17 8	13 12	12 8	26 4	12 8	11 14	26 4	15 4	15 0	38 0	120 0	120 0	80 0	10 8	10 8	10 0	Tarái Pergunnahs				
	Muttra	13 4	13 0	24 0	15 8	15 0	35 0	6 8	6 8	9 8	9 0	8 8	18 0	12 0	12 0	36 0	12 0	12 0	30 0	15 8	13 8	34 15½	100 0	90 0	90 0	9 0	9 0	9 8	Muttra				
	Agra	12 8	11 8	22 11¾	16 0	14 8	32 3	3 8	3 8	6 8	7 0	7 0	14 0	15 0	12 0	32 5	10 8	9 8	26 4	14 6	11 9	31 4	180 0	185 0	165 0	10 14	10 14	8 12	Agra				
	Farukhabad	11 13	10 9	23 0	18 7	13 14	35 12	5 7	5 8½	8 0	9 12	8 0	15 0	14 2	11 2	29 12	...	10 3	29 12	14 8	12 0	32 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 4	9 0	9 8	Farukhabad				
	Mainpuri	13 4	11 12	24 8	17 8	13 8	34 8	5 12	6 0	8 8	7 4	7 8	16 8	11 4	12 0	30 0	11 0	11 4	25 0	16 8	12 8	30 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	Mainpuri				
	Etáwah	12 0	10 8	22 8	17 0	12 8	36 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	8 8	8 0	19 0	12 0	12 0	32 0	12 0	12 0	28 8	15 0	12 8	33 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	10 0	10 0	9 8	Etah				
	Etah	14 0	12 8	24 8	16 0	13 8	...	6 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	11 0	34 0	160 0	140 0	120 0	...	...	...	Jalaun				
	Jalaun	14 0	10 0	23 0	19 0	11 0	30 0	7 0	7 0	10 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	12 0	11 0	32 0	10 0	11 0	30 0	14 7	12 0	28 6	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 12	8 12	10 8	Jhánsi				
	Jhánsi	13 11	11 12	20 6	13 13	12 0	30 2	5 11	5 8	10 0	7 12	7 0	17 0	15 4	12 12	27 11	...	...	37 0	16 12	14 8	32 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Lalitpur				
	Lalitpur	13 8	12 8	22 8	18 0	16 0	32 0	7 0	7 0	12 0	7 8	8 0	17 0	17 0	14 0	30 0	...	12 0	24 0	14 8	11 8	31 0	150 0	150 0	140 0	8 8	8 8	9 8	Cawnpore				
	Cawnpore	13 4	10 8	20 0	17 8	12 0	32 0	7 0	6 8	11 0	9 0	9 4	16 0	15 8	11 12	27 0	10 8	12 4	30 0	13 2	10 12	34 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	8 12	Fatehpur				
	Fatehpur	13 2	9 10	22 8	18 8	10 12	34 8	6 6	6 6	15 0	8 0	8 0	20 0	...	11 0	37 0	...	10 6	30 0	21 0	12 8	44 1	180 0	180 0	165 0	...	...	...	Bánda				
	Bánda	13 8	11 8	21 0	20 0	13 0	30 0	7 0	7 4	9 0	9 8	9 4	23 0	16 0	13 0	32 0	...	12 8	32 0	12 0	14 2	29 6	150 0	140 0	120 0	8 2	8 2	8 2	Allahabad				
	Allahabad	11 8	12 0	16 13	15 0	14 8	26 8	7 0	7 2	10 8	10 0	9 0	18 0	18 12	13 0	30 8	12 14	13 2	28 8	19 7	11 0	41 0	180 0	180 0	140 0	...	...	...	Hamirpur				
	Hamirpur	12 6	10 6	22 8	22 6	10 11	33 12	6 12	6 8	13 8	8 0	8 8	16 8	11 4	10 11	33 12	10 4	10 0	30 6	9 14	12 0	28 4	197 12	197 12	159 8	8 6	8 6	8 1	Jaunpur				
	Jaunpur	12 0	12 11	24 0	16 15	14 13	31 1	7 1	7 1	8 7	9 14	9 14	16 3	14 2	14 2	26 13	...	...	25 6	10 1	10 0	20 1	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 14	7 8	Gorakhpur				
	Gorakhpur	14 0	11 6	21 14	19 4	14 14	26 4	8 12	9 3	14 14	10 1	10 8	17 8	14 0	13 2	29 12	10 8	...	28 0	10 0	10 12	23 12	180 0	190 0	160 0	7 4	7 4	7 8	Basti				
	Basti	14 4	14 4	19 6	18 0	...	31 4	8 2	8 12	15 0	8 12	9 6	17 8	...	10 15	...	...	...	...	10 15	15 8	31 0	177 0	177 0	177 0	7 3	7 4	6 14	Azamgarh				
	Azamgarh	13 4	11 13	25 1	20 10	15 2	36 14	8 14	7 5	13 5	11 13	11 13	24 6	17 0	15 2	39 13	...	...	...	11 0	13 8	30 0	130 0	120 0	130 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Mirzapur				
	Mirzapur	11 0	11 0	17 0	15 0	14 0	30 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	18 0	13 0	13 8	32 0	12 0	13 0	30 0	12 8	13 1	25 4	120 0	120 0	140 0	...	...	6 6	Benares				
	Benares	11 15	11 11	19 0	17 6	14 2	30 0	7 10	8 11	14 0	11 15	10 14	19 8	15 4	14 10	...	10 3	12 8	29 8	13 8	14 13	23 13½	180 0	180 0	154 8	7 6	7 6	7 6	Ghazipur				
	Ghazipur	13 8	12 4	15 7	18 0	14 13	21 14	7 1½	7 11½	9 0	10 5	9 0	18 10	13 8	15 7	27 0	13 8	13 8	25 12														
	Delhi	15 0	13 8	25 0	18 0	17 0	37 0	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	16 0	15 0	15 0	36 0	14 8	14 8	32 0	17 0	16 8	42 0	100 0	100 0	80 0	9 0	9 0	8 12	Delhi	Panjab.	[a] Firewood rising.		
	Gurgáon	13 14	13 0	27 8	16 8	16 0	39 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 4	11 0	11 0	13 0	30 0	13 0	13 0	35 0	17 0	15 8	40 0	180 0	180 0	140 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Gurgáon		[b] Barley falling.		
	Karnál	15 0	14 2	26 0	19 0	18 0	39 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	18 0	17 0	16 0	39 0	15 0	15 0	39 0	17 4	16 4	40 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 4	8 0	Karnál		[c] Jowar rising.		
	Hissár	12 8	13 0	24 0	19 0	20 0	50 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	18 0	16 0	20 0	50 0	16 0	18 0	39 0	18 0	18 4	41 0	120 0	160 0	120 0	7 0	8 0	8 8	Rohtak [a]				
	Rohtak	13 8	12 12	22 0	17 0	17 0	38 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	36 0	17 0	14 0	32 0	24 0	24 0	60 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	Sirsa				
	Sirsa	15 8	15 8	32 0	23 8	23 0	60 0	...	...	...	8 0	9 0	18 0	23 0	23 0	60 0	19 0	19 0	45 0	18 0	16 8	42 12	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 4	9 0	9 4	Umballa				
	Umballa	14 4	13 8	27 0	18 0	16 8	40 0	...	...	...	7 8	8 0	16 0	13 0	17 0	43 6	12 0	12 8	34 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Ludhiána				
	Ludhiána	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	10 8	26 0	120 0	120 0	80 0	7 4	7 4	8 0	Simlá				
	Simlá	11 4	9 8	21 0	11 0	12 0	28 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	19 0	16 12	45 0	100 0	100 0	90 0	9 10	9 8	9 12	Jullundur				
	Jullundur	15 0	14 0	31 0	18 0	15 8	40 0	...	...	...	7 0	6 0	10 0	20 0	17 8	46 0	16 0	18 0	80 0	18 0	17 8	43 0	120 0	120 0	90 0	9 6	9 8	9 12	Hushiárpúr				
	Hushiárpúr	14 8	14 0	27 0	20 0	20 0	38 0	...	...	...	8 8	8 0	16 0	17 8	17 4	37 0	14 0	14 0	30 0	14 0	11 0	22 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 0	7 8	8 0	Kángra				
	Kángra	12 0	10 0	16 0	13 0	12 0	25 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	18 4	60 0	110 0	110 0	90 0	10 5	10 2	10 7	Amritsar [b]				
	Amritsar	15 8	14 4	33 0	23 8	18 8	53 0	...	...	...	7 10	7 10	16 0	14 12	14 12	55 0	15 8	13 8	25 8	17 8	15 0	41 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	10 0	9 0	9 12	Siálkot				
	Siálkot	13 8	12 8	30 0	20 0	16 0	53 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	17 0	14 0	16 0	39 0	12 0	13 8	25 0	18 0	16 0	44 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 8	8 0	9 8	Gurdáspúr				
	Gurdáspúr	15 0	12 0	27 8	16 0	14 0	30 0	...	...	...	8 0	9 0	16 0	15 0	14 0	32 0	14 0	14 0	30 0	20 8	18 0	60 0	100 0	100 0	80 0	9 14	9 12	10 0	Lahore [b]				
	Lahore	16 0	14 0	33 0	22 0	17 0	53 0	...	...	...	7 8	8 0	17 0	14 0	16 0	32 0	14 0	14 0	30 0	23 12	22 0	61 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	9 8	9 8	10 0	Ferozepore				
	Ferozepore	17 0	16 0	33 0	28 0	25 0	40 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	60 0	15 0	14 0	33 0	19 0	16 8	48 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 8	10 4	10 8	Gujránwála [b]				
	Gujránwála	14 8	13 8	35 0	22 8	16 4	60 0	...	...	...	8 0	9 0	18 0	15 0	15 0	37 0	12 0	13 0	40 0	12 8	12 0	28 0	100 0	100 0	110 0	10 4	9 12	10 12	Ráwalpindi [b]				
	Ráwalpindi	15 8	14 8	37 0	22 8	17 0	48 0	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	7 0	22 0	17 8	35 0	17 8	15 8	40 0	16 0	15 0	37 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Jhelum				
	Jhelum	15 8	14 8	37 0	17 0	15 8	43 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 8	15 8	40 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 14	10 8	10 12	Gujrát				
	Gujrát	13 8	12 9	34 0	18 0	16 0	51 0	...	...	...	8 0	9 0	17 0	16 0	15 0	45 8	16 0	15 0	43 0	15 8	15 8	43 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	12 0	12 0	11 8	Shahpúr				
	Shahpúr	16 12	15 8	32 0	17 8	17 8	42 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 8	16 0	16 0	15 0	35 0	14 0	14 0	33 0	16 0	16 0	35 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 4	10 4	10 0	Mooltan				
	Mooltan	12 0	12 0	24 0	18 0	16 8	34 0	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	8 0	13 0	15 0	36 0	11 8	12 8	32 0	20 0	20 0	47 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	11 4	11 8	10 12	Jhang				
	Jhang	14 8	14 8	32 0	26 0	25 0	45 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 8	12 0	14 0	16 0	30 0	14 0	13 0	27 0	19 0	19 0	52 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Montgomery				
	Montgomery	15 0	15 0	32 0	20 0	20 0	50 0	...	...	...	5 8	6 0	8 0	...	18 0	34 0	...	...	...	14 0	13 0	30 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Muzaffargarh				
	Muzaffargarh	12 8	12 0	23 0	18 0	16 0	32 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 0	11 0	11 0	32 0	14 0	16 0	32 0	15 0	17 8	46 4	112 0	112 0	100 0	57 8	60 0	60 0	Dera Ismail Khán [c]				
	Dera Ismail Khán	16 4	16 4	34 12	21 4	21 4	41 4	...	...	...	5 15	6 14	6 14	12 8	17 8	42 4	15 0	17 8	41 0	13 2	11 1	35 0	150 0	150 0	150 0	30 10	31 4	30 0	Dera Ghazi Khán				
	Dera Ghazi Khán	11 14	11 14	23 2	15 0	13 2	33 12	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	10 0	14 11	14 1	37 8	18 12	12 8	31 0	13 13	16 14	46 14	100 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	Bannú				
	Bannú	19 6	18 2	50 0	21 4	21 4	68 12	...	...	...	6 14	9 2	8 12	17 8	20 0	68 12	12 8	16 0	70 0	11 8	13 10	18 12	90 0	90 0	90 0	46 0	46 4	42 6	Peshawar [b]				
	Peshawar	16 8	14 12	28 0	18 8	15 14	51 9	...	...	...	8 4	9 10	13 0	24 0	23 12	35 0	12 8	14 0	34 0	12 12	12 12	39 8	102 0	102 0	127 0	86 11	86 11	102 0	Kohát [b]				
	Kohát	17 3	16 9	40 2	28 0	22 15	51 0	...	...	...	12 12	14 1	20 6	20 6	20 6	53 8	20 6	20 6	46 8	8 8	8 8	29 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Hazára				
	Hazára	11 0	13 0	32 0	16 0	17 0	65 0	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	18 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	36 0														
	Lucknow	13 8	10 2	20 2	15 0	13 10	33 0	5 0	5 0	7 0	9 8	8 4	17 0	13 12	12 0	38 0	8 0	8 0	33 0	12 11	11 8	32 8	140 0	130 0	120 0	8 4	8 0	8 8	Lucknow	Oudh.	Description of Le		
	Unao	14 0	10 8	21 4	18 0	11 8	33 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 8	8 0	18 0	12 0	13 0	32 0	13 0	12 0	32 0	12 0	11 4	30 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	Unao				
	Bára Banki	13 8	9 4	24 8	16 0	14 0	34 0	6 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	10 0	11 0	32 0	12 0	12 0	32 0	10 8	10 4	29 0	160 0	160 0	130 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Bára Banki		* Matri, kam		
	Sítápur	10 6	9 4	21 6	20 0	13 0	37 2	5 0	5 0	9 0	9 0	7 10	16 12	10 0	9 0	35 0	12 0	12 0	32 0	13 12	12 8	28 12	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 12	8 4	Sítápur		† Choti juá		
	Hardui	10 8	9 6	21 9	17 12	12 3	39 8	5 10	5 10	7 8	7 8	7 8	17 16	13 2	10 8	33 8	10 9	10 9	33 8	10 9	9 8	32 8	300 0	300 0	192 0	8 11	8 11	8 4	Hardui		‡ Kodo.		
	Kheri	10 9	9 0	23 0	14 8	11 0	40 0	6 8	6 0	9 0	8 8	7 8	18 0	11 0	11 0	40 0	12 0	12 0	36 0	9 0	8 0	25 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Kheri		§ Marwá.		
	Fyzabad	12 11½	10 7	17 8	14 8	12 8	28 8	7 6½	7 6	11 0	8 13½	9 0	17 0	12 8	12 8	33 0	12 0	12 0	36 0	9 8	9 0	29 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Fyzabad				
	Bnaraich	13 0	9 8	24 0	14 0	14 0	32 0	6 0	6 0	10 0	7 0	7 0	15 0	10 0	11 0	36 0	12 0	12 0	36 0	12 8	12 8	33 0	180 0	160 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Bnaraich		‖ Mutri.		
	Gonda	14 12	10 14	17 14	18 14	14 0	31 10	8 4	8 4	18 6	8 10	8 10	18 14	12 8	12 0	32 8	12 0	12 0	32 8	12 15	12 15	35 2	200 0	200 0	170 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Gonda		¶ Lahara, [illegible], [illegible]		
	Rái Bareli	13 2	10 8	27 8	17 6	12 0	37 8	7 2	7 0	20 0	7 6	7 10	21 0	11 0	11 0	33 0	12 0	12 0	36 0	13 0	12 0	36 0	250 0	250 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Rái Bareli				
	Sultánpur	13 8	12 0	19 8	20 0	16 8	38 0	8 0	7 8	10 0	11 0	10 4	19 0	14 0	14 0	36 0	13 0	13 0	36 0	13 0	12 0	36 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Sultánpur		** Sáwán.		
	Pratábgarh	13 9	13 7	19 5	19 0	15 9	27 2	7 11	7 11	15 0	8 11	8 13	20 5	14 0	13 12	36 0	13 0	13 0	36 0	13 0	12 0	36 0	190 5	190 5	200 0	8 3	8 3	8 0	Pratábgarh		†† Ashar, mash, pasa, and kha		

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 1st half of March 1878—continued.

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	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 1877.	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 1877.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	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 ...	13 0	14 4	22 0	...	...	...	6 12	7 4	11 8	10 0	10 0	16 0	14 0	14 12	22 8	...	...	...
	Bhandara ...	12 4	14 8	25 0	...	...	...	7 8	8 0	10 0	11 4	11 4	18 0	14 8	15 0	28 0	...	...	...
	Chanda ...	12 4	13 4	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 2	9 8	14 4	17 8	17 5	27 5	...	...	...
	Wardha ...	No return received.			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Balaghat ...	13 0	13 0	21 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	16 0	10 0	10 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jubbulpore ...	11 8	13 8	23 0	12 0	9 8	17 0	6 0	6 4	15 0	9 0	9 8	18 0	12 0	13 0	23 0	7 0	8 0	16 0
	Saugor ...	14 0	14 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 4	7 4	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	16 0	...
	Damoh ...	15 0	15 0	24 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	18 0	7 8	7 8	20 0	...	17 0	...	...	16 0	...
	Seoni ...	10 8	12 0	25 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	14 0	9 0	10 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mandla ...	No return received.			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Betul ...	9 0	9 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	7 0	13 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	13 0	13 0	20 0	...	...	...
	Chhindwara ...	No return received.			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hoshangabad ...	10 8	12 0	18 0	...	...	...	6 2	6 3	11 4	7 14	6 12	12 6	15 12	14 10	...	...	13 8	...
	Narsingpur ...	11 8	13 0	21 0	...	...	...	6 8	7 0	13 0	7 0	8 0	15 9	...	16 0	...	...	14 0	...
	Nimar ...	11 6	11 5	13 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	21 0	36 0	18 10	13 8	16 10	11 8	11 6	16 14
	Raipur ...	16 0	24 0	56 0	...	...	...	11 8	13 8	22 0	17 0	21 0	36 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sambalpur ...	14 0	14 0	26 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 4	30 0	16 8	16 8	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bilaspur ...	20 0	24 0	80 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	40 0	20 0	20 0	72 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Upper Godavari ...	12 0	12 0	14 0	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	10 0	15 0	16 0	25 0	...	...	...
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Secunderabad ...	No return received.			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bolarum ...																		
	Chudderghat ...																		
	Oomraotee ...	10 0	11 0	14 0	8 5	9 0	12 0	5 5	5 5	8 0	6 5	7 0	10 0	14 0	16 0	18 0	11 0	11 5	17 0
	Akola ...	10 0	10 0	12 0	...	...	...	5 5	5 5	5 5	7 0	7 0	7 5	15 0	15 0	17 0	10 0	10 0	11 5
	Ellichpur ...	9 0	9 0	13 0	6 0	8 0	6 0	5 5	5 5	8 0	6 0	6 0	10 0	14 0	14 0	18 0	10 0	10 0	15 0
	Buldana ...	9 0	9 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	14 0	15 0	18 0	13 0	13 0	15 0
	Woon ...	10 0	11 5	15 0	...	...	...	4 7	4 7	10 0	8 5	7 0	13 0	18 0	18 0	24 0	...	...	...
	Bassim ...	10 0	11 0	14 5	...	...	...	4 7	5 5	8 5	6 7	7 0	10 0	16 5	16 0	22 5	...	...	16 0
Mysore and Coorg.	Bangalore ...	8 5	8 2	7 0	10 0	10 2	7 5	6 0	6 0	6 2	6 5	6 5	7 2	...	...	9 5	...	...	...
	Kolar ...	8 9	9 1	...	...	5 5	5 8	6 4	7 5	7 8	7 0	7 5	7 8	9 2	8 9	9 2	11 1	10 1	...
	Túmkúr ...	7 5	7 0	7 0	...	...	5 0	5 7	5 7	6 0	6 2	6 2	8 2	9 0	9 0	8 0	...	...	...
	Mysore ...	3 1	3 1	7 1	...	...	...	6 0	5 6	6 0	6 2	6 1	6 2	10 0	9 7	8 5	...	...	...
	Hassan ...	6 0	6 2	7 0	7 0	7 2	7 5	6 5	6 5	6 0	7 2	7 2	6 7	8 0	9 0	...	...	...	...
	Shimoga ...	4 2	4 5	5 2	5 2	5 2	6 2	5 7	6 2	5 7	8 5	8 7	6 7	14 7	15 2	7 7	...	...	...
	Kadur ...	6 0	8 0	4 0	...	...	...	6 5	8 5	6 0	7 5	9 5	7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chitaldroog ...	6 0	7 0	5 0	...	...	6 0	5 5	6 0	5 5	6 0	6 5	6 0	11 0	12 0	7 5	12 0	12 0	6 5
	Coorg ...	6 3	6 5	6 5	5 7	5 4	6 6	6 9	7 5	5 8	8 7	9 1	7 9	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajpootana.	Jaipur ...	10 8	10 0	19 0	13 8	12 0	28 0	5 4	5 4	7 0	6 4	6 4	10 0	10 12	10 10	28 0	11 8	11 0	28 0
	Kishengurh ...	10 12	10 8	21 4	12 12	12 8	32 8	6 0	5 12	11 0	6 12	7 8	10 0	11 0	11 8	38 0	11 8	11 0	28 0
	Alwar ...	11 8	11 8	25 8	15 0	14 0	36 8	6 4	6 2	8 4	7 8	7 8	12 0	13 0	12 12	37 0	10 8	10 8	26 8
	Bhurtpur (City) ...	12 4	10 12	22 0	15 2	12 10	32 0	6 9	6 15	8 12	7 8	7 4	11 0	12 2	11 14	32 0	10 14	10 14	22 8
	Kerowli (City) ...	10 0	8 12	20 0	11 12	10 14	30 0	6 2	7 3	15 10	6 12	7 8	16 14	11 2	10 4	28 2	8 18	8 12	23 2
	Ajmir ...	10 4	10 0	20 0	13 0	12 4	33 0	4 0	4 0	5 0	7 0	7 0	12 0	10 0	10 8	34 0	9 0	9 8	30 0
	Deolie Cantonment ...	12 13	12 8	21 5	14 1	13 8	29 7	...	...	...	5 9	6 6	12 4	13 12	13 4	28 0	8 0	9 0	21 3
	Erinpura ...	10 0	9 12	20 8	13 8	13 4	38 0	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	8 8	10 0	10 0	31 0	10 0	10 0	27 0
	Sirohi ...	No return received.			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 6	8 4	20 0
	Aboo ...	7 12	7 12	16 12	9 14	9 14	24 13	4 6	4 4	6 0	4 14	4 12	7 7	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar...	8 12	9 4	16 0	12 0	10 0	18 0	..	...	...	5 0	5 8	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Meywar (Oodeypore) ...	9 6	9 6	15 10	10 15	10 15	20 5	3 4	4 4	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Banswarra(MeywarAgency)	11 5	11 4	16 4	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	7 8	6 4	5 15	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Partabgarh („)	12 3	12 2	13 12	...	...	...	4 1	4 1	8 4	4 11	4 11	9 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Marwar ...																		
	Bikaneer ...	No return received.			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bundi ...	16 4	15 4	21 8	18 0	17 0	30 0	7 4	7 4	9 0	10 0	9 8	12 0	17 8	17 0	30 0	...	...	...
	Kota ...	No return received.			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tonk ...	10 0	10 8	24 7	13 12	13 0	30 4	5 0	5 0	7 0	6 0	6 0	12 0	13 0	13 0	35 0	...	...	...
	Jhallawar ...	No return received.			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shahpoora ...	11 10	11 8	20 0	12 14	12 5	33 0	6 0	6 0	12 0	7 8	7 8	16 4	12 3	12 8	31 0	10 0	10 0	25 0
Central India.	Indore ...	12 0	12 5	14 8	...	...	...	6 0	5 11	10 0	7 1	6 11	10 14	15 0	15 12	18 7	12 0	12 0	18 8
	Gwalior ...	10 1	9 18	16 11	7 5	7 9	24 9	5 1	5 4	7 13	5 12	6 0	10 1	11 5	10 11	21 15	8 4	8 8	22 0
	Goona ...	15 0	15 8	22 0	15 0	15 0	19 0	6 4	6 0	12 6	7 0	6 8	14 8	17 8	17 8	28 0	12 0	12 8	25 0
	Rutlam ...	12 6	12 12	18 4	...	...	...	4 14	4 15	9 0	5 15	6 0	12 8	13 15	14 14	17 8	12 2	12 14	22 0
	Baghelkhund (Sutna) ...	14 0	14 0	22 0	20 0	18 0	34 0	6 0	6 0	11 0	8 0	12 0	24 0	16 0	16 0	31 0	12 0	13 0	28 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 1877.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	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 ...	...	...	...	12 0	11 4	21 8	110 0	100 0	130 0	10 0	10 0	10 4	
	Bhandara ...	...	...	...	11 0	12 0	22 0	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	9 8	
	Chanda ...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	26 2	400 0	400 0	440 0	10 0	10 0	9 5	
	Wardha ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received.			
	Balaghat ...	...	...	...	13 0	14 0	26 0	300 0	300 0	480 0	9 0	8 0	8 8	
	Jubbulpore ...	16 0	18 0	50 0	12 0	14 8	25 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	
	Saugor ...	...	...	...	17 8	15 0	35 0	240 0	280 0	200 0	6 8	7 0	7 0	
	Damoh ...	...	20 0	...	16 0	16 0	38 12	240 0	240 0	240 0	9 0	9 0	7 8	
	Seoni ...	...	...	...	12 0	13 0	28 0	340 0	340 0	280 0	8 12	8 8	9 0	
	Mandla ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received.			
	Betul ...	10 8	10 8	17 0	11 0	11 0	17 0	280 0	280 0	280 0	7 8	8 0	8 0	
	Chhindwara ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received.			
	Hoshangabad ...	...	...	...	13 0	14 6	24 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	8 0	8 0	
	Narsinghpur ...	23 0	24 8	35 0	11 8	15 0	23 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	
	Nimar ...	...	...	...	12 5	13 2	18 8	160 0	160 0	120 0	11 0	11 2	12 4	
	Raipur ...	...	...	...	16 0	18 0	48 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 8	9 0	8 12	
	Sambalpur ...	...	...	...	20 0	21 0	22 0	300 0	310 0	240 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	
	Bilaspur ...	30 0	60 0	120 0	27 0	32 0	72 0	120 0	140 0	140 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	
	Upper Godavari ...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	18 0	960 0	960 0	960 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Secunderabad ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received.			
	Bolarum ...													
	Chudderghat ...													
	Oomraotee ...	...	...	...	8 5	11 0	17 0	50 0	50 0	60 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	
	Akola ...	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	115 0	115 0	115 0	10 0	9 0	11 0	
	Ellichpur ...	...	...	...	8 0	8 5	13 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	9 0	8 0	10 0	
	Buldana ...	...	...	...	9 0	10 0	14 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	11 0	
	Woon ...	...	...	...	8 0	9 0	18 0	100 0	100 0	200 0	7 7	7 7	8 0	
	Bassim ...	9 5	9 0	11 5	7 5	8 0	20 0	64 0	100 0	131 0	8 0	8 0	9 5	
Mysore and Coorg.	Bangalore ...	9 7	10 2	9 5	10 0	10 2	8 2	72 0	72 0	84 0	10 2	10 2	13 0	
	Kolar ...	9 0	9 3	8 2	12 5	13 6	8 0	172 4	172 4	172 4	11 0	11 0	15 4	
	Túmkúr ...	8 4	9 1	8 0	8 5	9 5	6 7	130 0	130 0	120 0	8 5	8 5	11 0	
	Mysore ...	9 6	9 3	8 5	11 4	11 4	8 3	72 0	72 0	72 0	7 5	7 2	9 4	
	Hassan ...	8 5	9 5	8 5	10 0	11 5	6 5	130 0	125 0	125 0	8 5	8 0	8 0	
	Shimoga ...	14 7	15 7	8 7	14 7	15 5	7 2	480 0	480 0	480 0	8 5	7 5	8 2	
	Kadur ...	13 0	11 0	7 0	9 0	11 0	6 0	60 0	60 0	60 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	
	Chitaldroog ...	11 0	10 0	8 0	11 0	12 0	5 5	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	
	Coorg ...	11 8	12 2	10 2	11 9	12 2	7 3	110 0	110 0	110 0	7 9	7 4	9 1	
Rajpootana.	Jaipur ...	...	...	...	13 8	11 12	28 8	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	18 0	
	Kishengurh ...	...	...	...	13 4	12 8	37 8	...	...	...	39 0	37 0	40 0	
	Alwar ...	...	...	...	14 0	14 4	38 0	...	...	...	26 0	26 0	25 8	
	Bhurtpur (City) ...	12 10	33 2		14 6	12 4	34 4	240 0	240 0	180 0	26 0	26 0	28 0	
	Kerowli (City) ...	11 12	10 0	30 0	10 13	10 0	30 10	200 0	200 0	200 0	23 2	27 8	40 0	
	Ajmir ...	...	...	...	13 12	12 4	38 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	30 0	30 0	45 0	
	Deolie Cantonment ...	...	...	...	13 4	12 13	31 4	...	...	...	28 12	27 10	45 0	
	Erinpura ...	...	...	...	13 8	13 4	40 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	
	Sirohi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received.			
	Aboo ...	...	...	...	9 14	9 14	23 13	160 0	160 0	160 0	25 0	25 0	36 4	
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar...	...	...	...	12 8	11 4	18 0	8 pie*	6 pie*	6 pie*	11 0	10 0	11 0	
	Meywar (Oodeypore) ...	...	...	...	11 5	10 15	21 2	200 0	200 0	200 0	17 3	17 3	23 8	
	Banswarra(MeywarAgency)	...	...	...	11 14	12 8	21 0	...	...	...	12 8	15 0	11 8	
	Partabgarh („)	...	...	...	10 10	13 12	20 0	...	...	...	13 12	13 12	21 4	
	Marwar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received.			
	Bikaneer ...													
	Bundi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	22 0	25 0	35 0	
	Kota ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received.			
	Tonk ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	130 0	20 0	20 0	42 0	
	Jhallawar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received.			
	Shahpoora ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	25 8	28 0	45 0	
Central India.	Indore ...	12 7	14 1		18 13			100 0	100 0	100 0	8 14	8 14	10 14	
	Gwalior ...	10 5	9 11		24 0			100 7	100 7	100 7	10 9	10 15	12 7	
	Goona ...	17 0	17 8		32 0			200 0	200 0	200 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	
	Rutlam ...	14 14	14 14		20 8			160 0	160 0	160 0	10 9	10 11	10 0	
	Baghelkhund (Sutna) ...	15 0	15 0		28 0			200 0	200 0	200 0	9 12	9 10	9 0	

* Per man's load.

G. H. M. BATTEN,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

STATEMENT OF AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH OF ABLE-BODIED AGRICULTURAL LABORERS, &c., IN THE CITY OF OODEYPORE DURING THE HALF YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER 1877.

Divisions.	Districts.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.																														AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH.		
		Wheat.			Barley.			Rice. Best sort.			Rice. Common.			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*.			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*.			Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Verago, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee, &c.) *Panicum Miliaceum, Eleusine Coracan, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Able-bodied agricultural laborers.	Syce or horse-keeper.	Common Mason, Carpenter, or Blacksmith.
		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.			
		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.	Rs. Rs.	Rs. Rs.	Rs. Rs.
Rajpootana.	Oodeypore...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 to 5	5 to 6	13 to 15

G. H. M. BATTEN,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

EXECUTION OF DEEDS, CONTRACTS, &c., ON BEHALF OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA, IN THE TERRITORIES UNDER THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF ASSAM.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home Department (Judicial),— No. 405, under date Fort William, the 29th March 1878.

Read again the following correspondence on the subject of the execution of deeds, contracts, &c., on behalf of the Secretary of State:

From	Chief Commissioner of Assam,		No. 2753, dated 5th September 1877.
To	ditto	ditto	No. 1567, dated 12th October 1877.
From	ditto	ditto	No. 3486, dated 21st November 1877.
To	ditto	ditto	No. 4, dated 3rd January 1878.

Read also a letter from the Chief Commissioner of Assam, No. 576, dated 25th February 1878, forwarding a list of officers who should be empowered to execute deeds, contracts, &c.

RESOLUTION.—In exercise of the power conferred by the thirty-third and thirty-fourth of Victoria, Cap. fifty-nine, Section two, the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that the under-mentioned classes of the deeds, contracts and other instruments referred to in the twenty-second and twenty-third of Victoria, Cap. forty-one, Section two, may be executed as follows in the territories under the administration of the Chief Commissioner of Assam:

1. By Deputy Commissioners ...	Contracts and other instruments in matters connected with the lease or sale of land, ferries and fisheries, spontaneous products and minerals, for the supply of stores, building-materials, labour and such like engagements.
2. By Assistant Commissioners and Sub-Divisional Officers.	Contracts and other instruments connected with temporary leases of land or of other rights, dues or property of Government, or for the supply of stores, building-materials, labour and such like engagements, when such contract, instrument or engagement does not exceed the value of Rs. 500.
3. By all Heads of Departments	Contracts for the supply of articles required for the use of the department, and other instruments connected with the administration of the department.
4. By Superintending and Executive Engineers.	Contracts and other instruments for the supply of stores, materials, labour and other requisites for the Public Works Department, security bonds of subordinates, and other engagements connected with the department.

ORDER.—Ordered, that this Resolution be communicated to the Chief Commissioner of Assam and be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

(True Extract.)

JAMES O'KINEALY,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

WEEKLY CONDITION REPORT OF DISTRESSED DISTRICTS OF THE MYSORE PROVINCE.

PROVINCE OF MYSORE.

(*No.* 57.)

Special Famine Report for the week ending 9th March 1878.

Statement No. 57, regarding Famine Relief Operations in the Province of Mysore, for the week ending the 9th March 1878.

The weather was unseasonably hot, but fever is said to be less prevalent and less fatal. Prices shew no tendency to improve, and as little employment is now to be had in the villages, there has been a pretty general increase in the numbers seeking relief.

2. Imports by rail amounted to 1,880 tons or 55 tons less than in the previous week. From Bangalore 513 tons were exported, being 31 tons less than last week.

3. The number of laborers on Civil Relief Works was 9,724, or 906 more than last week, due to the opening of a work near Chik Ballapur in the Kolar District, and another near Chiknaikanhalli in the Túmkúr District, and to some works tentatively opened in the Hassan District, which will be transferred to the Public Works Department as soon as arrangements can be made. In the Bangalore District two of the works in the Anekal Taluk have been made over to the Public Works Department.

4. The Public Works Department employed 45,160 laborers, or 3,176 more than in the preceding week. The increase extended to every district, but was greatest in Bangalore and Túmkúr. The following list shows the more important works:—

No.	District.	Name of Work.	Number employed.	
			Previous week.	Present week.
1	Bangalore ...	State Railway	14,647	14,482
2	Bangalore-Kolar ...	Bangalore-Bellary (*viâ* Devanhalli) Road ...	2,288	2,413
3	Bangalore ...	Anekal-Bannerghatta Road	...	814
4	Do. ...	Mallappa Chetti's Tank	797	779
5	Do. ...	Bhadram Tank	2,006	2,081
6	Do. ...	Hoskote Large Tank	632	567
7	Do. ...	Anekal Tank Feeder	...	745
8	Túmkúr ...	Bangalore-Túmkúr Road	1,690	1,558
9	Do. ...	Túmkúr-Shimoga Road	5,189	5,659
10	Túmkúr-Chitaldrug ...	Túmkúr-Bellary Road	8,367	8,720
11	Túmkúr ...	Hebbur Tank	776	777
12	Mysore ...	Mysore Water Works	954	1,113
13	Hassan ...	Akkihebbal Tank and Channel ...	587	629
14	Chitaldrug ...	Timmanhalli Tank	502	591
15	Do. ...	Doderi Feeder	1,032	1,030
16	Do. ...	Kotgunda Tank	631	572
		Total ...	40,098	42,530

5. In Relief Camps there were 3,119 persons, or 129 fewer than last week. There were in addition 413 infirm people in receipt of grain doles in their villages. There were 550 admitted to Camps during the week; 369 were discharged or sent to Relief Works, and 142 transferred. At Bangalore, the following persons were dealt with:—

No.	sent to Railway Works	799
Do.	Special Gang	100
Do.	Relief Camp	31
Do.	Hospital	68
	Total ...	998

The next statement gives the average number relieved in each district, and the cost per head :—

District.	Daily average number of persons relieved in Camps.				Cost per head.	
	Past week.	Present week.	Increase.	Decrease.	Past week.	Present week.
Bangalore	436	399	...	37	0 15 3	1 0 1
Kolar	142	135	...	7	1 0 3	1 1 9
Túmkúr	628	624	...	4	1 10 11	1 11 0
Mysore	120	112	..	8	1 0 6	0 15 0
Hassan	241	239	...	2	1 1 8	1 0 7
Kadur	60	81	21	...	1 0 10	0 12 5
Chitaldrug	460	477	17	...	1 2 10	1 2 4
Bangalore Municipality ...	917	810	...	107	1 5 4	1 8 8
Mysore do. ...	244	242	...	2	1 9 6	0 14 2
Total ...	3,248	3,119	38	167	1 4 10	1 4 11

Bangalore,
16*th March* 1878.

By Order,
A. WINGATE,
Addl. Secretary.

PROVINCE OF MYSORE.

(*No.* 58.)

Special Famine Report for the week ending 16*th March* 1878.

Statement No. 58, *regarding Famine Relief Operations in the Province of Mysore for the week ending the* 16*th March* 1878.

The weather continued oppressive with appearances of rain. Locusts have appeared in the Hassan and Kadur Districts, and did considerable damage over a small area. Some of the smaller tanks are running dry, and where cultivation has been unduly extended, the rice is suffering. The reaping of Vyshak paddy had just commenced. Prices are very high, but on the whole steady, with a slight upward tendency. No material change has occurred in the condition of the Province. There is again some increase, as was to be expected, in the numbers on relief, but the accounts from the districts are hopeful.

2. Imports by rail amounted to 1,323 tons, or 557 tons less than last week. From Bangalore 681 tons were exported, or 168 tons more than in the week previous.

3. The number of laborers on Civil Relief Works was 10,875, being 1,151 more than for the previous week. The increase was mainly in the Kolar and Túmkúr Districts. In the latter no new works were opened, but the numbers rose slightly throughout all the works in progress: in the former the rise was partly due to the starting of two new works tentatively in the Malur and Gudibanda Taluks. The arrangements for transferring some of the larger Civil Works to the Public Works Department are not yet complete.

4. The Public Works Department employed 46,884 laborers, or 1,724 more than last week. The increase was in the Túmkúr and Chitaldrug Districts. The following list shews the important works :—

No.	District.	Name of Work.	Number employed.	
			Previous week.	Present week.
1	Bangalore ...	State Railway	14,482	14,420
2	Bangalore-Kolar ...	Bangalore-Bellary (*viâ* Devanhalli) Road ...	2,413	2,387
3	Bangalore ...	Anekal-Bannerghatta Road	814	846
4	Do. ...	Mallappa Chetti's Tank	779	757
5	Do. ...	Bhadram Tank	2,081	2,132
6	Do. ...	Hoskote Large Tank	567	540
7	Do. ...	Anekal Tank Feeder	745	661
8	Túmkúr ...	Bangalore-Túmkúr Road	1,558	1,329
9	Do. ...	Túmkúr-Shimoga Road	5,659	6,238
10	Túmkúr-Chitaldrug ...	Túmkúr-Bellary Road	8,720	9,502
11	Túmkúr ...	Hebbur Tank	777	948
12	Mysore ...	Mysore Water Works	1,113	1,258
13	Hassan ...	Akkihebbal Tank and Channel ...	629	734
14	Chitaldrug ...	Timmanhalli Tank	591	718
15	Do. ...	Doderi Feeder	1,030	1,009
16	Do. ...	Kotgunda Tank	572	598
17	Kadur ...	Devanur Kerisante Channel	452	530
		Total ...	42,982	44,607

5. In Relief Camps there were 3,108 persons, being a decrease of eleven. There were 1,978 infirm people and cripples in receipt of grain-doles in their villages compared with 413 for last week. The numbers will continue to increase till the order reviving the village dole has had time to take full effect, after which the number gratuitously relieved may be expected to be pretty constant. There were 791 admissions to Relief Camps and 550 persons were sent to their homes or to Relief Works. At Bangalore, the following persons were dealt with :—

No. sent to	Railway Works	761
Do.	Special Gang	86
Do.	Relief Camp	57
Do.	Hospital	34
	Total ...	938

The next statement gives the average number relieved in each district in Relief Camps and the cost per head, and also shews the numbers on the village grain-dole :—

District.	Daily average number of persons relieved in Camp.				Average cost per head.		Village Relief.	
	Past week.	Present week.	Increase.	Decrease.	Past week.	Present week.	Past week.	Present week.
Bangalore ...	399	324	...	75	1 0 1	1 3 3	200	496
Kolar ...	135	150	15	...	1 1 9	0 15 9	...	490
Túmkúr ...	624	634	10	...	1 11 0	1 5 7	103	491
Mysore ...	112	110	...	2	0 15 0	0 14 1	...	...
Hassan ...	239	251	12	...	1 0 7	1 1 0	...	...
Kadur ...	81	77	...	4	0 12 5	0 12 11	105	479
Chitaldrug ...	477	490	13	...	1 2 4	1 1 9	5	22
Bangalore Municipality ...	810	812	2	...	1 8 8	1 8 10	...	...
Mysore do. ...	242	260	18	...	0 14 2	0 14 2	...	...
Total ...	3,119	3,108	70	81	1 4 11	1 3 10	413	1,978

Bangalore,
23*rd March* 1878.

By Order,
A. WINGATE,
Addl. Secretary.

WEEKLY REPORTS ON THE CONDITION AND PROSPECTS OF THE DISTRICTS IN THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.

No. 151 B, dated Camp Lucknow, the 15th March 1878.

From—C. Robertson, Esq., Secretary to the Government of the N.-W. P. and Oudh,

To—The Secretary to Government of India, Public Works Department (Famine).

In continuation of my letter No. 112B., dated 8th March, I have the honor to forward an abstract of the reports on the condition of the different districts in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the week ending 9th March.

2. These reports reveal that the crops have suffered more from unfavourable weather than had been estimated when my letter* of February was written, that the grain of the crops already cut is light and of inferior quality, and that owing to the demand for export and other reasons, it is doubtful if prices will fall so much as was anticipated.

* No. 79B., dated 27th February.

3. Where reaping has began improvement in the condition of the people is perceptible, and except in a few places the numbers in poor-houses and on relief works have decreased. The numbers of persons receiving relief in the North-Western Provinces were approximately—

	Week ending 2nd March.	Week ending 9th March.
In poor-houses	30,672	34,544
On relief works	62,383	54,905
Total ...	93,055	89,449

and in Oudh—

	Week ending 2nd March.	Week ending 9th March.
In poor-houses	7,810	5,540
On relief works	52,352	39,558
Total ...	60,162	45,098

A statement is annexed showing the comparative prices of wheat and barley in each district on 2nd and 9th March.

Comparative memorandum prices of food grains.

Division.	District.	Prices of Wheat.		Prices of Barley.	
		Week ending 2nd March 1878.	Week ending 9th March 1878.	Week ending 2nd March 1878.	Week ending 9th March 1878.
		Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.
Meerut ...	Aligarh ...	12 to 14	13 to 14½	(Not quoted.)	16 to 17
	Bulandshahr	13½ to 14	13¼ to 13¾	18	17
	Meerut ...	12½ to 14½	13¼ to 14¾	16 to 18	16 to 18
	Mozuffernagr	12 to 13	12 to 13¾	14 to 15	15 to 17
	Saharunpur	12 to 13½	12 to 12½	14 to 16	(Not quoted.)
	Dehra Dhun	(Not quoted.)	(Not quoted.)	(Not quoted.)	(Not quoted.)
Agra ...	Muttra ...	12 to 13	12½ to 13	(Not quoted.)	(Not quoted.)
	Etawah ...	10 to 11	10¼ to 11	(Not quoted.)	(Not quoted.)
	Farukhabad	10 3/16	10 3/16	27⅛ (new).	13¼ (old).
	Mainpuri ...	(Not quoted.)	(Not quoted.)	(Not quoted.)	(Not quoted.)
	Agra ...	(Not quoted.)	11½ to 12½	(Not quoted.)	(Not quoted.)
	Etah ...	11½	12½	13¾	14⅛
Rohilkand ...	Budaon ...	11⅜	15	14⅜	18
	Bareilly ...	12⅛	13⅛	16	(Not quoted.)
	Bijnor ...	10 5/8 to 12 3/8	11⅛ to 12 5/8	13 to 14 5/8	12 1/8 to 15
	Shahjahanpur	11⅛	11⅝ to 12	15½	16 to 16½
	Moradabad	11 9/16	11⅞	15⅝	17½
Allahabad ...	Hamirpur...	10 3/16 to 11¼	9⅛	(Not quoted.)	12
	Fatehpur ...	10½ to 12	10¼	12 to 13	15
	Banda ...	11	11	12½	12
	Allahabad...	(Not quoted.)	13 3/16	(Not quoted.)	16⅝
	Jaunpur ...	12 to 12⅛	11¼	14⅛ to 14 13/16	18 5/16
	Kirwee ...	10¼ to 12½	10 to 11½	12	12
	Cawnpur ...	(Not quoted.)	(Old) 12 to 13 / (New) 13 to 14	(Not quoted.)	(Old) 12½ to 13½ / (New) 18½ to 22½
Benares ...	Gorakhpur ...	10½	12	14⅞	15⅜
	Basti ...	12 to 15	14 to 18	14 to 18	16 to 20
	Mirzapur ...	11½ to 12	11½ to 13½	14¼ to 15	14½ to 18½
	Azamgarh...	11 to 12½	14	14½ to 16	19¼
	Ghazipur ...	13	13¼	15¼	16¾
	Benares ...	10 to 11	10¼ to 12	13	14
Jhansi ...	Jhansi ...	11 to 12	12 to 13	(Not quoted.)	(Not quoted.)
	Jaloun ...	10 to 11¾	9½ to 12		
	Lalitpur ...	12½ to 13¾	(Not quoted.)		
Kumaon ...	Kumaon ...	(Not quoted.)	10	(Not quoted.)	(Not quoted.)
	Gurhwal ...	(Not quoted.)	(Not quoted.)	(Not quoted.)	(Not quoted.)
	Terai ...	(Not quoted.)	10	(Not quoted.)	10
Lucknow ...	Lucknow ...	10⅝	9¾	13½	12
	Unao ...	(Not quoted.)	(Not quoted.)	(Not quoted.)	(Not quoted.)
	Barabanki...	10¼	11	(Not quoted.)	21
Sitapur ...	Sitapur ...	9¾	(Not quoted.)	13	(Not quoted.)
	Hardoi ...	(Not quoted.)	12½	18	(Not quoted.)
	Kheri ...	9⅝	10 3/16	14	12
Fyzabad ...	Fyzabad ...	10 7/16	(Old) 10¾ / (New) 12 to 13	12½	13 to 14
	Gonda ...	10½	14	15	18
	Bahraich ...	8 to 10½	(Old) 8 to 10 / (New) 10½ to 12½	(Not quoted.)	(Not quoted.)
Rai Bareli ...	Rae Bareli...	10¼ to 12½	12½ to 13	(Not quoted.)	(Not quoted.)
	Sultanpur...	13½	14	17¼	18
	Pertabgarh	13	11½	17	15

C. Robertson,
Secy. to Govt., N.-W. Provinces and Oudh.

No. 189B., dated Camp Lucknow, 22nd March 1878.

From—C. Robertson, Esq., Secretary to the Government of the N.-W. P. and Oudh,

To—The Additional Secretary to Govt. of India, Public Works Dept. (Famine).

In continuation of my letter No. 151B., dated 15th March, I am directed to forward an abstract of the reports on the condition of the different districts in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the week ending 16th March.

2. The district reports confirm what was said in my letter of the 15th regarding the inferior quality and deficient outturn of the rabi crop. Generally there has been a slight fall in prices, but in some districts of the Rohilkand Division they have risen, owing to importation having been checked as the time for cutting the local crops approaches.

3. The numbers relieved have diminished as employment is afforded by the harvest. The numbers on relief during the past week, as compared with the previous week, are approximately—

	Week ending 9th.	Week ending 16th.
N.-W. Provinces—		
Poor-houses	34,544	24,680
Relief works	54,905	51,207
Total ...	89,449	75,887
Oudh—		
Poor-houses	5,540	4,477
Relief works	39,558	15,378
Total ...	45,098	19,855

4. A comparative memorandum of the prices of wheat and barley for the weeks ending 9th and 16th March is appended.

Comparative Memorandum of prices for weeks ending 9th and 16th March 1878, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

Division.	District.	Prices of Wheat.		Prices of Barley.	
		Week ending 9th March.	Week ending 16th March.	Week ending 9th March.	Week ending 16th March.
		Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.
Meerut ...	Aligarh ...	13 to 14½	13⅓ to 14⅓	16 to 17	15 to 17
	Bulandshahr	13½ to 13¾	14⅓ to 15	17	18
	Meerut ...	13½ to 14½	13½ to 15½	16 to 18	16 to 21
	Mozuffernagr	12 to 13¾	12½ to 15½	15 to 17	15 to 20
	Saharunpur	12 to 12⅝	13⅓ to 14½	(Not quoted.)	(Not quoted.)
	Dehra Dhun	(Not quoted.)	(Not quoted.)	(Ditto.)	(Ditto.)
Agra ...	Muttra ...	12½ to 13	13¼	(Ditto.)	(Ditto.)
	Etawah ...	10¾ to 11	10 to 13	(Ditto.)	18 to 30
	Farukhabad	10 3/16	11 to 12	13¼ (old)	17 to 18
	Mainpuri ...	(Not quoted.)	(Not quoted.)	(Not quoted.)	(Not quoted.)
	Agra ...	11½ to 12½	13 to 13½	(Ditto.)	15½ to 16
	Etah ...	12½	13¼	14⅛	16
Rohilkand ...	Budaon ...	15	12 9/16	18	24
	Bareilly ...	13⅛	12	(Not quoted.)	(Not quoted.)
	Bijnor ...	11½ to 12 5/8	12⅝ to 13⅜	12 9/16 to 15	14 to 16⅞
	Shahjahanpur	11½ to 12	11¾ to 12½	16 to 16½	18 to 19
	Moradabad	11⅞	11¼	17⅛	17½
Allahabad ...	Hamirpur ...	9⅛	10¾ to 12½	12	15½ to 19
	Fatehpur ...	10¼	12 to 15	15	16 to 22
	Banda ...	11	11½	12	13
	Allahabad ...	13 3/16	13½	16 5/8	18 1/16
	Jaunpur ...	11¼	11¼ to 12 11/16	18 5/16	14⅛ to 19¾
	Kirwee ...	10 to 11½	10 to 12½	12	12
	Cawnpur ...	(Old) 12 to 13 / (New) 13 to 14	13¼ to 15	(Old) 12½ to 13½ / (New) 18½ to 22½	17½ to 21½
Benares ...	Gorakhpur ...	12	14	15¾	19¼
	Basti ...	14 to 18	11 to 19	16 to 20	16 to 21
	Mirzapur ...	11½ to 13½	11 to 12	14½ to 18½	14½ to 17½
	Azamgarh ...	14	13¼	19¼	19¼
	Ghazipur ...	13¼	13½	16¾	17½
	Benares ...	10¼ to 12	10½	14	13
Jhansi ...	Jhansi ...	12 to 13	14	(Not quoted.)	(Not quoted.)
	Jaloun ...	9½ to 12	14 to 15	(Ditto.)	15
	Lalitpur ...	(Not quoted.)	14	(Ditto.)	(Not quoted.)
Kumaon ...	Kumaon ...	10	(Not quoted.)	(Ditto.)	(Ditto.)
	Gurhwal ...	(Not quoted.)	(Ditto.)	(Ditto.)	(Ditto.)
	Terai ...	10	(Ditto.)	10	(Ditto.)
Lucknow ...	Lucknow ...	9¾	13⅜	12	19⅛
	Unao ...	(Not quoted.)	14	(Not quoted.)	(Not quoted.)
	Barabanki ...	11	13½ to 17	21	21
Sitapur ...	Sitapur ...	(Not quoted.)	11½ to 13	(Not quoted.)	24
	Hardoi ...	12½	12	(Ditto.)	20
	Kheri ...	10 3/16	10⅞	12	15¼
Fyzabad ...	Fyzabad ...	10¾ to 13	13⅜ to 13⅞	13 to 14	14½ to 15 3/16
	Gonda ...	14	15¼	18	17
	Bahraich ...	8 to 12½	9 to 12	(Not quoted.)	16 to 24
Rae Bareli ...	Rae Bareli ...	12½ to 13	12 to 15	(Ditto.)	18 to 20
	Sultanpur ...	14	14½	18	20¾
	Pertabgarh ...	11½	13½	15	19

C. Robertson,
Secy. to Govt., N.-W. Provinces and Oudh.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 1224 (Famine), dated Simla, 5th April 1878.

On the 1st April, Mr. C. Bernard, C.S.I., Additional Secretary to the Government of India, resumed charge of the Famine Branch of the Public Works Department from Mr. S. C. Bayley, C.S.I., Personal Assistant to His Excellency the Governor General.

S. C. BAYLEY,
Addl. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 2nd APRIL 1878.

GENERAL REMARKS.—From Madras slight rain is reported in Ganjam, Vizagapatam, and parts of Kistna, Nellore, and Tanjore; general prospects are said to be unchanged; prices are fluctuating. The total number on works is 128,325, and on gratuitous relief 100,584; the former is more by 15,082, and the latter less by 8,642 than the figures for the previous week. Rain has fallen in Coorg, but not in Mysore; the number on works for the week ending the 23rd March was 56,784, and on gratuitous relief 7,065; the former is less by 975, and the latter more by 1,979 than in the previous week. In Bombay showers are reported from parts of Guzerat and Belgaum. In the Central Provinces slight showers have fallen in Sambalpur, Seoni, and Damoh; the threshing of the *rabi* continues, with a generally scanty outturn; prices are still high, and show a tendency to rise further, except in Saugor. In Berar ploughing for the *kharif* is in progress. In Central India there has been no rain. In Rajputana the harvest is in progress. In Bengal rain is reported from Tipperah, Chittagong, Dacca and Darjeeling; the spring crops are doing well; the *rabi* harvest is rapidly being got in, with a generally good outturn, except in Patna, Gya and Shahabad; the prospects of the *mahua* crops in Chota Nagpore have improved. The early rains have set in in Assam and Sylhet, and sowings are in progress. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh no rain has fallen: harvesting is going on everywhere, and is nearly finished in the eastern half of the Provinces; distress is diminishing owing to the employment afforded by harvest operations, but there has as yet been no appreciable fall in prices. In the Punjab rain has fallen in Ráwalpindi, Dera Ismail Khan, Pesháwar and Hazára; prospects are generally good, and prices have fallen in Delhi and Mooltan.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—		
Ganjam (Mar. 28th)	·10	Rice 8·48, *raggi* 12·93, *cholum* 13·22, *cumboo* 13·56; average daily fed at Berhampore, Aska and Purushottampur, 268.
Vizagapatam (April 1st)	...	Rice 8·4, *cholum* 13·1, *raggi* 14·3, *cumboo* 13·3; rain probably fall last night in many taluks, but reports not yet received.
Godavery („ „)	...	Rice 7·09, *cholum* 12·92, *raggi* 13·78, *cumboo* 14·50; standing crops generally good; no harvest; anicut planked up; water 2 inches above stone crest.
Kistna (Mar. 28th)	·30 in Nandigama on the 22nd March.	Rice 6·85, *cholum* 11·42, *raggi* 12·38, *cumboo* 11·03; sick in relief hospitals 51; standing crops doing well; *raggi* under wells ripening; latter maize, cotton, castor and red-gram being reaped.
Nellore („ 30th)	*Nil*, except in some villages of Podili.	Rice 7·69, *cholum* 12·81, *raggi* 13·65, *cumboo* 11·0; D. P. W. works 3,858; canal 15,621; camps 576; crops fair.
Cuddapah („ 29th)	...	Rice 7·70, *cholum* 13·46, *raggi* 13·95, *cumboo* 12·93; on works 121; children 59; camps 2,103; village relief 2,084; paddy and *raggi* harvested in parts, outturn ½.
Bellary („ 30th)	*Nil*	Rice 7·72, *cholum* 11·31, *raggi* 11·11, *cumboo* 10·44; on works 4,613; camps 2,250; village relief 1,546; standing crops, second crop, paddy and cotton generally thriving; cotton-picking in progress, outturn only ½; usual quantity, reaping white *cholum* nearly completed.
Kurnool („ 30th)	*Nil*	Rice 8·80, *cholum* 13·53, *raggi* 14·07, *cumboo* 11·58; in camps 440; village relief 4,837; fodder abundant; cotton being picked.
North Arcot („ 29th)	*Nil*	Rice 8·5, *cholum* 10·4, *raggi* 10·2, *cumboo* 9·9, wheat 7·8; on works 34,331; children 2,257; camps and houses 9,644; village relief 13,179; crops affected with blight and insects, and withering in some places; harvest of paddy, *cholum* and *raggi*, outturn poor.
South Arcot ...	*Nil*	Rice 9·14, *cholum* 12·42, *raggi* 11·60, *cumboo* 12·49; professional 486; children 149; camps 1,439; villages 3,476; crops generally good, but want of rain felt; paddy harvest still in progress, outturn tolerable.
Tanjore (Mar. 30th)	·1	Rice 8·87, *cholum* 13·18, *raggi* 13·85, *cumboo* 12·56; majority of rivers dry; wet crops in good condition, dry in tolerably good condition; harvest—wet, *samba*, &c.; dry, varagu, *dholl*, &c., outturn ¼ to ¾.
Trichinopoly („ „)	*Nil*	Rice 8·73, *cholum nil* in taluk Cusbas, *raggi* 11·79, *cumboo* 14·39; on works 1,085; children 159; in camps 104; paddy harvested, outturn between 6 and 9 annas.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—continued.		
Madura (Mar. 30th)	*Nil*	Rice 8·75, *cholum* 11·34, *raggi* 13·61, *cumboo* 16·61; in camps 201; paddy harvest continues with a poor outturn; rain much desired; weather very hot.
Tinnevelly („ „)	*Nil*	Rice 8·81, *cholum* 12·80, *raggi* 16·91, *cumboo* 19·55; the standing crops are in good condition but require rain; harvest of paddy in Nanguneri taluk, outturn ½.
Coimbatore („ „)	*Nil*	Rice 8·74, *cholum* 12·17, *raggi* 13·02, *cumboo* 16·49; on works 27,762; camps 6,543; children 893; village relief 5,251; standing crops damaged by insects or disease in parts; harvest of paddy and dry crops in parts, outturn paddy ½ to full, others ⅛ to full.
Nilgiris („ „)	*Nil*	Rice 7·33, *cholum* 8·15, *raggi* 9·78, *cumboo* 9·37; harvest none.
Salem (April 1st)	...	Rice 8·29, *raggi* 10·94, *cumboo* 11·20, *cholum* 10·50; on works 33,360; camps 6,750; village relief 14,730.
South Canara (Mar. 30th)	...	Rice 10·51, *raggi* 12·57, third rice crop in good condition.
Malabar („ „)	*Nil*	Rice 9·27, *raggi* 10·25; prices show a tendency to rise; prospects normal.
Chingleput („ „)	*Nil*	Rice 8·71, *raggi* 10·87, *cumboo* 11·88, *cholum* 11·83; on works 3,691; children 414; camps 1,191; village relief 14,817; crops generally in fair condition where water is available, withering where there is none, besides being injured by insects in some taluks; *kar*, *samba*, *raggi*, *cumboo* and gingelly harvested in parts, outturn from ⅛ to ¾; *raggi* in Chingleput taluk full.
Madras ...	*Nil*	Prices, in seers of 80 tolas per rupee, rice second sort 7·66, *raggi* 10·64, *cholum* 9·8. *General Remarks.*—General prospects unchanged; prices fluctuating; total number on works 128,325; total number gratuitously relieved 100,584; exports of grain by rail from Madras during the week ending the 30th March 1,086⅛ tons.
Bombay— (April 3rd)		
Sind—		
Kurrachee ...	*Nil*	Measles in Kurrachee town and taluka; small-pox in Mánjhand taluka.
Hyderabad ...	...	Slight rain last Wednesday in Naushahro and Kandiáro.
Upper Sind Frontier	*Nil*	Weather warm; *rabi* corps being reaped.
Guzerat—		
Ahmedabad ...	...	Slight cholera in 4 talukas, 5 cases in the city, 3 deaths.
Pánch Mahál ...	...	Weather cloudy, with thunder and rain threatening.
Kaira ...	0·08	Rain yesterday, with thunder and lightning; weather cool and cloudy; 497 cholera cases, 248 deaths throughout the district.
Broach ...	Slight drizzling ...	25 cholera cases in city, 11 fatal, 20 in Broach taluka, 7 fatal, 12 cases in Ankleswar, 9 fatal, in A'mod 2 cases recovered; heat excessive.
Surat ...	...	Weather cloudy; one fatal case of cholera in the city.
Khandesh and Násik—		
Khandesh ...	...	No change.
Násik ...	...	Weather cloudy.
Colaba (April 1st) ...	...	Weather warm; public health good, except in 2 talukas, where slight fever continues; *rabi* crops blighted to some extent in 3 talukas.
Konkan—		
Tanna ...	...	Cholera in Máhim taluka; *rabi* harvested.
Ratnágiri (Mar. 26th)	...	Weather cloudy and warm; *waingani* rice crops in ear; prospects discouraging; small-pox in Rájápur taluka; cholera prevails and fever continues in some villages of Dápoli taluka, 12 deaths from cholera.
Deccan—		
Poona ...	...	Five deaths from cholera in Haveli taluka.
Ahmednagar ...	...	No change.
Sholapur ...	...	
Satara ...	...	*Rabi* harvest completed; weather hot and cloudy.
Southern Mahratta Country—		
Kaládgi ...	...	*Rabi* reaping nearly completed in Bádámi; no other change.
Belgaum ...	0·38	Weather cloudy and sultry; outturn of wheat, *tur* and gram poor; cotton not very promising—more or less damaged from locusts in talukas Kod and Kalghatgi; cholera in six villages of Dharwar taluka.
Dhárwar ...	...	Fever continues; sky cloudy, threatening rain.
Kanara ...	...	
Kattywar and Gaekwar's Territory—		
Rájkot ...	...	Weather hot; cholera continues at Nowánagar, 34 cases, 17 fatal.
Baroda ...	...	Cotton-picking finished; 15 cases of cholera, 8 fatal; 2 fatal cases of small-pox.
		General Remarks.—Showers in parts of Guzerat; weather cloudy and hot there and in Konkan, Násik and Southern Mahratta Country; cholera increasing in Kaira.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal— (April 3rd)		
Chittagong ...	·26	
Noakholly ...	*Nil*	Public health good.
Chittagong Hill Tracts	*Nil*	
Hill Tipperah ...	*Nil*	Cholera subsided.
Backergunge ...	*Nil*	Public health not good; cholera, small-pox and fever in the district.
Furreedpore ...	*Nil*	
Dacca ...	·44	
Mymensingh ...	*Nil*	
Tipperah ...	1·40	
24-Pergunnahs ...	*Nil*	Cholera and fever prevailing.
Jessore ...	*Nil*	
Nuddea ...	*Nil*	Cholera in the district.
Moorshedabad ...	*Nil*	
Pubna ...	*Nil*	Some cases of cholera reported.
Rajshahye ...	*Nil*	Cases of cholera reported.
Bogra ...	*Nil*	A few cases of cholera.
Dinagepore ...	*Nil*	
Rungpore ...	*Nil*	Cholera here and there, otherwise health good.
Cooch Behar ...	*Nil*	Public health good.
Jalpáiguri ...	*Nil*	
Darjeeling ...	·28	
Midnapore ...	*Nil*	Cholera in places.
Howrah ...	*Nil*	
Hooghly ...	*Nil*	Sporadic cholera in Hooghly and Chinsurah municipality, also in interior.
Burdwan ...	*Nil*	Cholera and small-pox reported.
Bankoora ...	*Nil*	Small-pox prevalent.
Beerbhoom ...	*Nil*	
Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	*Nil*	Cholera and small-pox continue at Deoghur.
Bhágalpur ...	*Nil*	Cholera spreading rapidly.
Monghyr ...	*Nil*	
Purneah ...	*Nil*	
Maldah ...	*Nil*	Cholera much abated.
Durbhunga ...	*Nil*	Cholera reported from places towards east.
Mozufferpore ...	*Nil*	
Sarun ...	*Nil*	Public health good.
Chumparun ...	*Nil*	
Patna ...	*Nil*	Cholera in Barh and Sadar sub-divisions.
Gya ...	*Nil*	Cholera in Gya town.
Shahabad ...	*Nil*	Public health good; small-pox in Bhubooah sub-division.
Hazaribagh ...	·08	
Lohardugga ...	*Nil*	
Manbhoom ...	*Nil*	Cholera ceased in Purulia; cholera and small-pox reported from north.
Singbhoom ...	*Nil*	District healthy.
Balasore ...	*Nil*	Cholera frequent.
Cuttack ...	*Nil*	Cholera reported.
Pooree ...	*Nil*	Cholera reported. *General Remarks.*—Spring crops doing well; cultivation progressing; rain wanted for both in many districts; *rabi* harvest being rapidly finished, yield generally satisfactory, except in Patna, Gya and Shahabad; in Chota Nagpore prospect of *mohwa* crops improved by bright weather of the week; prices still very high; rice little cheaper on the south of Pooree, but in parts of thana Gop, in the east of the district, high prices felt severely; pressure exists in west Manbhoom, and tentative relief works opened.
N. W. P. and Oudh— (April 3rd)		
Benares (April 2nd)	...	Prospects continue favourable; sugarcane being irrigated; threshing in progress.
Allahabad („ „)	...	No change.
Jhánsi („ 3rd)	...	Weather cloudy; reaping nearly over; prices stationary.
Agra („ 2nd)	...	Weather oppressive; clouds about; harvest progressing.
Meerut („ 3rd)	...	Weather cloudy; harvest progressing rapidly.
Bareilly („ „)	...	Weather not very clear, but dry; distress decidedly diminishing harvesting well advanced.
Kumaun („ „)	*Nil*	Sky partially cloudy, and weather very sultry; crop prospects good.
Lucknow („ „)	...	No change, save slight rise in prices.
Sitapur („ 4th)	A few drops on Monday.	Weather cloudy.
Fyzabad („ 3rd)	*Nil*	Harvesting operations nearly completed; small-pox and cattle disease in parts of district. *General Remarks.*—Harvesting operations, which are being pushed on everywhere, have mitigated the severity of the distress; there has as yet been no appreciable fall in prices.
Punjab— (April 3rd)		
Delhi (April 2nd)	*Nil*	General health good; agricultural prospects favourable; prices of food grains falling; wheat 16¼ seers per rupee, against 15 seers last week.
Hissar („ „)	*Nil*	Still cloudy; crops in fair condition generally, and in some places ripe for cutting; scarcity of fodder continues; slight fluctuations in prices of food grains; health generally good.
Jullundur („ „)	*Nil*	Crops and public health good.
Amritsar („ „)	*Nil*	Crops flourishing; health good; no change in prices of food grains.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Punjab—continued.		
Lahore (April 2nd)	*Nil*	Agricultural prospects and public health good.
Ráwalpindi ...	1·0	Agricultural prospects and public health good.
Mooltan („ „)	*Nil*	Crops and health good; prices of food grains falling, wheat 14½ seers per rupee against 13½ seers last week; barley 24 seers against 23.
Dera Ismail Khan („ „)	1·6	Rainfall accompanied by hail which has probably caused damage, but agricultural prospects are favourable and public health is good.
Pesháwar („ „)	1·4	Harvest prospects improving; prices of food grains stationary.
Hazara („ „)	1·4 in Abbottabad.	Crops have greatly benefited by this fall of rain, and agricultural prospects have much improved in this district where there is distress at present.
		General Remarks.—Prospects of harvest are good generally, and relief will soon be afforded in border districts where there is present distress.
Central Provinces—(April 3rd)		
Upper Godávari (March 30th) ...	...	Very hot; *rabi* harvested, outturn below average; pulses are a complete failure; small-pox continues; prices rising.
Sambalpur ...	Slight shower ...	*Kharif* ploughing continues; few cases cholera; prices stationary.
Bilaspur ...	...	Threshing of *rabi* progressing; fever continues; prices high.
Raipur ...	...	Cloudy, close; threshing *rabi* continues, outturn scanty; measles and cattle disease prevalent; prices still rising.
Bálaghát ...	...	Cloudy, close; reaping and threshing *rabi* continues; measles, fever and cattle disease prevalent; prices unchanged.
Chhindwára ...	...	Warm; threshing continues, outturn *rabi* poor; fever prevalent; prices rising.
Chánda (Mar. 31st)	...	Hot; outturn *rabi* very much below the average; health good; prices high.
Betúl (April 1st)	...	Outturn *rabi* very poor; opium crop injured by blight; prices high.
Bhandára („ 2nd)	...	Cloudy, close; threshing completed; outturn much below the average; fever and small-pox continue; prices rising.
Nágpur („ 3rd)	...	Cloudy, close; prospects unsatisfactory; small-pox continues; prices rising.
Wardha ...	...	*Rabi* harvest almost completed; small-pox continues; prices high and stationary.
Nimár ...	...	Very hot; outturn *rabi* very poor; cholera and small-pox continue.
Hoshangabad ...	...	Hot; *rabi* harvest progressing; fever and small-pox continue.
Narsinghpur ...	...	Winnowing continues; outturn much below the average; health good.
Jubbulpore ...	...	Cloudy, hot; threshing and winnowing progressing; health good; prices very high.
Saugor ...	...	Threshing continues; prices declining.
Seoni ...	·05	Cloudy; *rabi* cutting and threshing continue; prices high.
Damoh ...	·09	*Rabi* threshing progressing; prices steady.
Mandla ...	...	Cloudy, hot; threshing *rabi* continues; outturn below average; health good; prices rising.
		General Remarks.—Slight rain reported from Damoh, Seoni, and Sambalpur; weather cloudy and hot; *rabi* threshing and winnowing continue; outturn generally scanty; prices high, and show further tendency to rise except at Saugor where they are declining.
British Burma—(April 4th)		
Arakan Division ...	...	Public health normal; two cases of small-pox reported in a township.
Pegu Division—		
Rangoon ...	...	Public health generally good; cholera ceased, but small-pox still continues in Pegu township to a very small extent.
Thonkwa ...	...	Health generally good.
Henzada ...	...	Public health good.
Prome ...	...	Ten deaths from cholera in Prome, two in Mahathaman.
Thayetmyo ...	...	Public health good.
Bassein ...	...	No report received.
Tenasserim Division ...	...	Small-pox still prevalent in Moulmein town and Amherst district; slight cholera in Tounghoo district.
Assam—		
Gauháti (April 3rd)	1·43	The early rains have set in; *asu* sowing in progress.
Sylhet („ „)	9·51	Sowings for next crops advanced; rice market steady.
Hyderabad Assigned Districts—		
Amráoti (April 3rd)	...	Ploughing in progress; weather very hot.
Mysore and Coorg—		
Bangalore (April 3rd)	1·24 in Coorg; none elsewhere.	Weather warm; *vonakh* crops generally good; no change in prospects; for week ending 23rd March, on civil relief works 10,672, on Professional Department works 46,112, and gratuitously relieved, in camps 3,556, in villages 3,509.
Central India—(April 3rd)		
Indore (April 2nd)	...	Weather cloudy and hot.
Gwalior ...	...	Weather cloudy and showery.
Neemuch ...	...	
Rutlam ...	...	
Sutna ...	...	One fatal case of cholera; weather close and cloudy.
...	...	No change; prices high.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Rajputana—		
Abu (April 3rd)	...	Somewhat cloudy; northerly wind.
Sirohi (Mar. 31st)	...	Tanks dry; wells fair; small-pox; crops being cut.
Meywar („ 22nd)	·05	Water low; health and prospects good; seasonable weather.
Marwar (April 3rd)	...	Heat excessive; small-pox very prevalent.
Harowtee and Tonk (April 1st)	...	Small-pox prevalent; crops being harvested.
Jhallawar (Mar. 14th)	...	Water low; prospects fair; health good; weather warm and cloudy; small-pox decreasing.
Ulwur (April 3rd)	...	*Rabi* being harvested; weather becoming hot.
Ajmere ...	...	Crops being cut; springs drying up; small-pox prevalent.
Jeypore („ 2nd)	Drops ...	Harvesting progressing; prices falling; health good.

G. H. M. BATTEN,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

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OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

GOVERNMENT EXPERIMENTAL FARMS.

The annual reports which are now prepared on the results of the experiments conducted at the Government Farms are mostly issued so long after the end of the period to which they relate that much of their interest is lost before they reach the public. Arrangements have now been made for the preparation of reports at more frequent intervals, and in most cases monthly reports will be made. These will be published on receipt in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

The first series of the reports thus arranged for is printed below for general information :—

Bangalore Experimental Farm, for February 1878.

Superintendent, Mr. F. E. Harman, M. R. A. C., F. C. S.

Rainfall.—There has been no rain throughout the month.

Dry land (high).—Castor oil seed and Togaray have been harvested. Ploughing (with English ploughs) has been actively prosecuted where practicable after removal of cotton and gram crops, and where sprouted weeds required checking.

Dry land (low).—Bengal gram flowering freely; crops patchy through the necessity of sowing indifferent seed. As this crop is not largely grown in the neighbourhood, only North Indian seed was procurable in the bazaar.

Land not under crop ploughed to experience the benefit of the action of the sun and air.

Land irrigated from wells.—Turmeric harvested. Experiments on the value of different manures applied to this crop will shortly be available.

Guinea Grass.—Occasionally watered as labour is available.

Sugarcane, No. I.—A plot has been ploughed 12 inches deep and ridged with English ploughs 18 inches apart, *sets* planted between ridges on freshly watered land.

" *II.*—A second plot has been prepared in the same manner and planted in rows 18 inches apart alternately with sugarcane sets and Queensland maize.

Melons.—A plot of melons is growing well. The young plants are dug round, weeded and manured with a top dressing of equal parts of village refuse and tan bark as they attain a sufficient size; ¼ lb. of manure is applied to each pit containing three or four young plants.

Maize.—A plot of maize has been sown on the land formerly occupied with turmeric, by the usual plan of throwing up ridges, with an English plough two feet apart and planting along the furrows at a foot distance from seed to seed.

Crops of maize sown in December are growing well under occasional irrigation.

Plantains.—Shoots planted in 1876 are now bearing freely. New shoots are being planted in parallel trenches dug three feet deep. As a blue clay sub-soil is found at a foot and a half below the surface, care is taken to disturb this and leave it in large clods without bringing it to the surface. The expense of digging trenches is but a little more than that of the ordinary method of making pits, as the coolies having more room can work with greater freedom and rapidity. The plantains are put in 6 feet by 6, at a cost of 1 anna and 3 pies per set. The advantage of this system of deep cultivation is found in the length of time which plantains so grown can exist without water. During the dry weather of 1877, a single watering during three months, which with the short supply of water in the wells was all that could be attempted, was found sufficient to keep the plants in health.

Potatoes.—The crop is making satisfactory progress.

Record of Experiments made with Ragi (Eleusine coracana) on the Bangalore Experimental farm, during the year 1877.

The main object of the experiments was to afford comparative results between continued deep cultivation incident on the use of iron ploughs, and that ordinarily pursued.

The land selected for this experiment consisted of the following plots:—

Plot No. I, of about three-fourths of an acre, of which one-tenth acre was measured and weighed from an average part of the field. Had been cultivated with English ploughs since October 1875, and had consequently experienced the benefit of cultivation for a year and a half, and of lying ploughed up during two hot seasons. It had received a dressing of twelve loads of village manure per acre in December 1876, after bearing a crop of safflower (*Carthamus tinctorius*). In character the land is a medium land, which previous to the opening of the farm had become overgrown with buffalo-grass and other tenacious rooting weeds.

Had it not been for the use of an English plough it would have been impossible to eradicate these roots without hand-picking and burning; but the action of this implement inverting the furrow, the roots were exposed to the drying influence of the sun and air, while the leaves being buried, decayed. As a consequence of thus killing the weeds in the ground, the whole of the organic matter was retained in the soil and aided very materially the absorption of moisture from the air, and its retention during the scanty rainfall of the south-west monsoon, besides assisting, by its chemical action, the increase of available plant-food previously inert in the soil.

Plot No. II, of about three-fourths of an acre, of which one-tenth was measured and weighed from an average part of the field.

This plot had only experienced the benefit of one summer fallow and one year's cultivation, being broken up in May 1876, when it was sown with peas and oats. Both of these crops failing were eaten off by cattle, so that their action was insignificant.

In December 1876 it received a dressing of twelve loads of village manure per acre.

Plot No. III, of about three acres, of which one-tenth acre was measured and weighed from an average part of the field. This plot formed a portion of the land transferred to the farm in March 1877. It had previously been cultivated by the former owner precisely in the method usually adopted by the ryots of the district, and being in close proximity to the town had experienced the same advantages as the rest of the farm land in receiving manure. It was dressed with twelve loads of village manure as soon as it passed under my superintendence. Cultivation commenced on this land on April 1st, by ploughing with an English plough after the heavy rain of 2·2 inches that fell on that occasion. It must be noted that this land, not being overgrown with weeds, received no addition to its value by the ploughing-in of organic matter.

Plot No. IV. This plot, about ten acres, was a continuation of plot No. III, and was dressed with twelve loads of village manure, but cultivated only with the native plough. The following is a tabulated statement of the experiment.

Note.—The area weighed and measured, *viz.*, one-tenth acre, was made up of duplicate plots taken from different parts of the field, and each one-twentieth acre in extent. It is impossible, with the limited subordinate establishment and small storage room at command, to manipulate larger plots, which in harvesting in the busy season of crop cutting would be certain to be mixed, while areas of the dimensions given, especially as worked in duplicate, serve every useful purpose.

Financial Results per acre.

In this the cultivation from the harvesting of the previous crop is reckoned. The price of seed is that at which it was severally bought and sold.

Plot No. I (one acre).

Dr.	Rs.	A.	P.	*Cr.*	Rs.	A.	P.
To—				By—			
1,340 measures (or 2,813 lbs.) ragi, at 10 per rupee	134	0	0	* 2 ploughings before hot weather with English plough	3	0	0
7,840 lbs. straw, at 300 per rupee	26	2	1	2 Ploughings before sowing	2	0	0
				2 Harrowings	0	8	0
				1 Drilling	0	6	0
				† Seed, five measures	1	0	0
				Weeding	4	0	0
				‡ Harvesting	10	0	0
				Watching	1	0	0
				§ Manure, two-thirds of twelve loads town refuse at annas 4 pies 6 per load	2	4	0
				Rent	2	8	0
	160	2	1	Balance	133	8	1
Profit	133	8	1		160	2	1

Plot No. II (one acre).

Dr.	Rs.	A.	P.	*Cr.*	Rs.	A.	P.
To—				By—			
730 measures (or 1,530 lbs.) ragi, at 10 per rupee	73	0	0	* 2 Ploughings before hot weather with English plough	3	0	0
3,810 lbs. straw	12	0	0	2 Ploughings before sowing	2	0	0
				2 Harrowings	0	8	0
				1 Drilling	0	6	0
				† Seed, five measures	1	0	0
				Weeding	4	0	0
				‡ Harvesting	5	0	0
				Watching	1	0	0
				§ Manure, two-thirds of twelve loads town refuse at annas 4 and pies 6 per load	2	4	0
				Rent	2	8	0
	85	0	0	Balance	63	6	0
Profit	63	6	0		85	0	0

* This ploughing being hard, less is done in the day at this season, consequently the cost is greater.

† The land being good and in excellent order and the sowing time early, the seed was drilled in rows one foot apart by the English drill.

‡ As the ears ripened irregularly through the effect of the dry season, they had to be cut from the straw by women on three successive occasions and were thrashed by hand in order to prevent loss by theft and to secure an early sale.

Two-thirds of value only is charged as the manure is of some value to the succeeding crop. Carting is not charged, as the cattle would, but for this work, be idle.

Plot No. III (one acre).

Dr.	Rs.	A.	P.	*Cr.*	Rs.	A.	P.
To—				By—			
300 measures (or 670 lbs) ragi, at 10 per rupee.	30	0	0	2 Ploughings before sowing	2	0	0
1,310 lbs. straw at 300 lbs per rupee	4	5	10	2 Harrowings	0	8	0
				Drilling	0	4	0
				Seed 10 measures	2	0	0
				Weeding	6	0	0
				Harvesting	2	8	0
				Watching	1	0	0
				Manure, ⅓rds of 12 loads town refuse at annas 4½ per load.	2	4	0
				Rent	2	8	0
	34	5	10	Balance	15	5	10
Profit	15	5	10		34	5	10

This plot was drilled with native drill 4 inches apart.

Plot No. IV (one acre).

Dr.		*Cr.*			
To—		By—	Rs.	P.	A.
Ragi, none ...		* 3 Ploughings with native plough = 6-12-0.	3	6	0
Straw „ ...		3 Harrowings	0	12	0
		Drilling (three times)	0	12	0
		Seed for three times 30 measures at 5 per rupee	6	0	0
		Weeding	0	0	0
		Harvesting	0	0	0
		Watching	0	0	0
		† Manure, 12 loads	0	0	0
		‡ Rent	1	4	0
			12	2	0
		Loss	12	2	0

* Presuming a plough and a pair of cattle to be worth annas 12 per diem (the price at the time they were employed) and three sets required to plough an acre. As this cultivation is useful to the succeeding gram crop, only one half the expense is debited to the ragi.

† As there was no crop, this is not charged for.

‡ One half rent is charged, the remainder being debitable to the succeeding gram crop.'

This statement seems so startling, at a time when the effects of famine are felt throughout the Province, that it requires further explanation. First, with regard to the sowing time. The plots were sown on May 26th or 27th after a rainfall of 2·04 inches since the 17th of that month, which rendered the land sufficiently moist for planting.

The depth of loose soil was as follows:—

Plot No.	I	8 inches.
Ditto	II	7 „
Ditto	III	5 „
Ditto	IV	3½ „

The rainfall from April 2nd to May 17th had been ·23 of an inch, consequently the subsoil retained no moisture from previous falls of rain.

The grain in all the plots germinated freely, and no difference in appearance could be detected for some time, as the weather continued showery and 2·89 inch of rain fell between the date of sowing and June 14th. From that date until July 3rd only ·28 inches was recorded, and as a result the moisture in the 3½ inches of loose soil in Plot No. IV evaporated to an extent sufficient to cause the complete destruction of the young crop. In Plot No. III the plants languished, but still retained sufficient vitality to exist.

Plots I and II continued healthy.

On July 6th, after ·33 inch of rain Plot, No. IV was re-sown, as, like many of the ryots in the neighbourhood, I was led to sow by the sky presenting every appearance of more rain. Appearances were however delusive, and the crop but germinated to die from the continued drought which lasted throughout the month. At the commencement of August all the plots urgently required rain, the stems being stout and stunted and the leaves brown at the tip. On August 6th ·63 inch of rain fell, and a third sowing was made by myself and my neighbours, but a week's drought again rendered the operation but a waste of seed. The land was then left untouched until September when gram was however sown by some neighbouring ryots which, owing to the unusually late season, produced a quarter crop of poor grain and two-thirds of a crop of straw.

The rain in August caused the ragi in the surviving plots to put forth a few ears, which were supplemented by a larger number through the rain in September. Harvesting was commenced on October 1st, and the ears being threshed out by hand, some of the grain was sold as early as October 12th, and a large quantity disposed of before the end of the month at ten measures per rupee.

This is a point of much interest, as showing that, had deep cultivation for ragi been the rule instead of the exception, the staple grain of the country might have been available in quantity at this early date to arrest import and save money from flowing out of the country; while the advantage of growing 2,813 lbs. per acre, at a time when the whole country is suffering from drought and famine, through the adoption of deep cultivation, is too obvious to need comment, more especially when, even in favourable seasons, the average returns by shallow cultivation is only 515 lbs. per acre throughout the province. The saving of labour by using English ploughs, which plough so much more land in a given time, is allowed for in the calculations; and through the heavy loss of plough cattle throughout the province during the recent unfavourable years, is a point demanding attention, if the land under cultivation is to retain its present area.

The saving in seed at a time when its price was so great is also noteworthy. From Plot No. I a plant plucked casually was examined. It was found to contain 24 ears and among these an average ear of seven parts was filled with 2,056 fully-matured seeds which is equivalent to a return of 49,442 fold.

The cultivation of other crops by means of deep cultivation is equally striking. Kambu, cotton, potatoes, gram, cholum and maize have been seen by numerous visitors to the farm in various stages of growth, and the unanimous verdict is that they are surely the finest that have ever been seen by the examiners.

Paddy Cultivation on the Bangalore Experimental Farm during the year 1877.

As the whole of the farm is above a tank, the growth of paddy is of necessity confined to dry cultivation, and dependent on the rainfall alone for a supply of water. Under these circumstances it has been considered advisable to grow only the coarse variety which I am informed is that usually sown by native cultivators under similar conditions. Whether, by taking advantage of the deep cultivation ensured by the use of English ploughs, it will be possible to grow more valuable varieties, is a question which will be subsequently investigated; but I hasten to make public the results as far as they have gone, as I consider them of no mean value in elucidating the importance of deep cultivation to combat a dry season.

The plots on which the experiments were carried out were two in number. Their history is as follows:—

Plot No. I.—On taking over the farm in August 1875, a large area of rich low lying land was found to present the appearance of having been formerly under wet cultivation, but was at that time overgrown with a thick matted growth of coarse grass on which buffaloes and cows had been grazed for some years, and by their treading in wet weather had injured the land for cultivation. Owing to pressure of other work, this land was not touched until June 1876, when it was taken in hand, and a portion (of which plot No. I forms a part) was broken up by several ploughings with English ploughs. These ploughings were given at intervals throughout the year when requisite from the sprouting of weeds, and the result was that, by the end of the season, the whole of the weeds propagating by roots were killed, and the soil stirred to a depth of some eight inches. The dryness of the season assisted this operation very materially, especially as care was taken only to work the land when it was sufficiently dry to render the pressure from ploughs and cattle uninjurious.

During the hot months of this year, occasional ploughings were given, so that no stray weeds might remain *in situ* and the land was brought to a fine state of tilth by the end of May.

Plot No. II.—The operation of breaking up this land was similar to that of Plot No. I, but was commenced in September 1876, and only ploughed to a depth of about four inches until April 1877, when a depth of 7 to 8 inches was reached.

Plot No. III.—A third plot of land adjoining the farm and worked entirely by the native plough and sparingly manured, was weighed and measured to shew by comparison the difference in yield. I am not in possession of all the details of this plot as it was in possession of a native cultivator, but it had been treated in the ordinary way in every respect but is of a slightly inferior quality of land. The difference in the treatment of this plot and those on the farm was that it received a scanty dressing of village manure, while they had none, and that it was lying untilled during 1876, while they were roughly broken up and exposed to atmospheric action.

The following are the details of cultivation, calculated to a unit of one acre:—

No. of Plot.	Cultivation.	Date of sowing.	Date of harvesting.	Seed sown in measures.	YIELD.			Remarks.	RAINFALL.	
					Grain.		Straw in lbs.		No. of Month.	Inches.
					Measures or lbs.					
No. I.	Under deep cultivation since June 1876.	30th May	Nov. 26th	12	1,825	3,100	5,840	Calculated from an average plot of ·1 acre.	V	3·415
Do.	„	„	Dec. 8th	„	2,700	4,320	10,700	Calculated from a plot of ·1 acre in the best portion of the field.	VI	3·005
No. II.	September 1876 ...	5th June	Nov. 28th	14	1,070	1,760	3,900	Calculated from an average plot of ·1 acre.	VII	1·125
									VIII	3·22
									IX	12·73
									X	9·905
									XI	2·77
No. III.	Ploughed by native plough in April 1877.	About June 5th	Nov. 26th	About 30	744	1,270	2,222	Calculated from an average plot of ·09 acre.		
								Total ...		

As so much of the work in breaking up the land was due to the weeds which accumulated before the land was made over to me, financial results would if given only tend to mislead. The fact however of growing 4,320 lbs. of paddy per acre with only the natural rainfall under an improved system of deep cultivation and thorough aeration remains. Granted that it is but an isolated fact obtained on first rate land and by the heavy rains of the N. E. monsoon falling just at the time they were most required to bring the crop to maturity; it is worth the gravest consideration. It proves how rich, in this case at least, is our soil beneath the few inches usually cultivated, and naturally suggests whether it may not be so over large areas in the Mysore Province generally. Should our soil prove so,—and only extended experiments all over the country can disprove the theory,—it also establishes the fact that the continuance of what has been hitherto a universal custom—shallow cultivation—will not suffice to place new riches within the reach of our agriculturists to benefit alike themselves and the revenue.

Khandesh Experimental Farm, for March 1878.

Superintendent, Mr. A. Stormont.

Sugarcane crushing has been in hand most of the month. The mill on trial is a small horizontal one with three 1¼-foot diameter fluted cast iron rollers. Turned by two pairs of bullocks, it crushes on an average 4,500 canes, or 5¼ tons weight daily, the outturn of *jagri* being 9½ cwt. This is a lower rate than resulted from similar experiments last year. The decrease is owing to the water-supply in the Jamda canal having failed six weeks before the crop came to maturity. This had the effect of lignifying the canes and fixing part of the sugar, as was proved by the *megasse* which was submitted to the crude diffusion process of the *kumhar* (potter) and yielded an additional 15 per cent. of inferior jagri.

Land for the new cane crop has been broken up and manured at the rate of 30 tons of farmyard manure per acre.

The sericultural operations of the month have been mostly confined to reeling and the farm apprentices have made considerable progress under the instructions of the Baboos. A sample reeled by them independently has been described in Bengal as "silk even, and in most other respects fairly good. The only real defect is its being slightly undertwisted."

The production is also much improved, being now up to the rate of 7¾ tolas silk from one pound of cocoons. The maximum in skilled hands is *eight* tolas.

Owing to the scarcity of river water much attention is being directed to the different kinds of *deep* well pumps and water-lifts. The following four have been worked more or less constantly during the month :—

1st Burgess and Key's No. 2 Bucket lift 40 feet well.
2nd ditto No. 2 ditto 20 to 30 feet.
3rd ditto No. 1A ditto 20 feet.

Statistics of the working of these machines have been regularly taken, for the information of visitors. A 35-feet chain pump and bullock-power apparatus have been lent to the Patel of Chikultan for trial previous to purchasing one for himself. The senior agricultural apprentice has been detached for the purpose of instructing the Patel's people in the method of removing, erecting, and working the pump.

A pneumatic windmill pump, a new invention, has been ordered for the farm.

The linseed crop has been threshed out during the month. The implement used was Ransomes Sims and Head's small-sized thresher which does the work effectually and quick. The haulm of the linseed plant—usually a waste substance—is on account of the scarcity this year being cut up in the chaff engine in certain proportions with wheat straw, &c., and thus forms a palatable fodder.

Like other dry *rabi* crops the linseed is turning out badly this year, as regards quality as well as quantity: the weight per bushel averages 2½ lbs. less than last year's crop. Of other grain crops the results of the harvest have not yet been obtained.

The ploughing of stubble was finished about the middle of the month. On account of the dryness of the ground European and American ploughs have been of but little use.

Nagpur Model Farm, for March 1878.

Officer in charge, Captain J. W. Macdougall, Deputy Commissioner.

The area of the farm is 461·72 acres, of which 60 acres are occupied by farm buildings and roads. The soil of the farm is very variable and much intermingled. Roughly speaking it may be classified as follows :—

2nd class black cotton	66 acres.
Black cotton and grit	29½ „
Muram unculturable	17½ „
Unculturable in rains and too light for rabi crops	70 „
Black cotton resting on muram	140½ „
Black cotton and muram intermingled	113 „
Friable clay	3½ „

The 70 acres unculturable in rains and too light for rabi crops consists of a soil which is utterly [illegible] for tillage and is in the rains a quagmire. It is proposed to place this area under forest plantation. The 140½ acres of black cotton resting on muram is a fair soil,

sometimes very shallow and requires to be carefully treated to prevent the sub-soil being brought to the surface. It now has a fair seed bed, and if the season is not too wet yields up to the average. The 2nd class black cotton soil when manured, limed, and irrigated, yields very large returns. These 66 acres are chiefly devoted to experiments.

The farm is irrigated by an open channel, taken from a head formed under the embankment of the Ambajhari tank, the leakage from which is the chief source of supply. The supply is not sufficient for the wants of the farm and measures are under consideration to increase the flow of water.

The fields are manured with stable dung from the farm sheds and with latrine and village sweepings. The latter are pitted together and left for one year undisturbed, after which it forms a very stimulating manure. The supply is however not sufficient, 20 acres being the most that can be yearly manured.

The present condition of the fields is in tilth and in bearing capabilities above the average of the best lands in the vicinity, but owing to the careless husbandry practised all around there is great difficulty experienced in keeping them clear of weeds during the monsoon. The high cost of cultivation per acre, *viz.*, 3-12 to 4-4, arises chiefly from weeding by hand being constantly requisite if a crop is to be kept in good order.

There are 19 pairs of cattle on the farm, and the English machinery in use consists of two threshers, two chaff-cutters, a cotton gin, a pea-crusher, four winnowers, two sugarcane-pressers a corn-dresser, the whole being driven by cattle power. The whole of the crops except *túr* and *til*, pass through the threshers and winnowers. There are six English ploughs and six horse hoes, the tines of the latter having been lengthened to permit of their use as cultivators during the breaks in the rains. Of native implements the following are used, four improved native ploughs with mould boards, the native *bakars* or scarifiers, the *tiffan* or seed drilling machine, and the *dowras* or weeding hoes.

The average outturn per acre of each crop has not as yet been worked out, but it may be said generally that the outturn of all crops will be very poor this season. Cotton has been up to the average; jowar suffered when in cob from the rains of October and November. Linseed and gram were damaged by the untimely fall of rain when in blossom; wheat has been ruined by rust. Thúr has been a fair crop. Sugarcane has been above the average of the neighbourhood, and the gúr now being made is pronounced as worth Rs. 5 to Rs. 6 per kandi above the value of the stuff ordinarily offered in the market.

Experiments were tried during the past year with lucerne, which yields well, guinea grass which is at present cultivated for propagation, English wheat which failed to germinate, ground nut, carob, and mesquit beans which are at present in the nursery. Both these latter promise to succeed under garden culture, but it is doubtful wheather treated as an ordinary farm crop they will prove of much value.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

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

FOR THE MONTHS OF APRIL TO FEBRUARY.

YEAR.	Bengal.		Inland Customs.		Madras.		Bombay.		Sind.		British Burma.		Total.	
	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.*	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.
	Maunds.	Rs.	Maunds.	Rs.	Maunds.	Rs.	Maunds.	Rs.	Maunds.	Rs.	Maunds.	Rs.	Maunds.	Rs.
1873-74	7,279,793	2,36,59,327	4,924,378	1,44,37,548	5,739,748	1,04,12,699	2,498,748	44,67,707	133.231	72,444	585,579	1,16,088	21.161,477	5.31,65,813
1874-75	7,607,478	2,44,80,005	4,880,342	1,39,34,732	5,847,484	1,06,53,863	2,402,125	42,98,345	120,428	64,342	659,032	1.17,492	21,516,889	5,35,48.779
1875-76	7,386,568	2,38,24,659	4,967,063	1,41,63,170	5,886,940	1,07,53,999	2,564,035	46,48,001	157,403	79,274	931,787	1.46,148	21,893,796	5,36,15,251
1876-77	7,347,369	2,38,66,000	5,120,332	1,45,53,423	5,672,536	1,03,71,437	2,725,713	48,87,561	141,091	71,381	779,217	1.27.173	21,786.258	5,38,76,975
1877-78	7,840,998	2,52,04,258	4,876,680	1,37,00,504	5,846,283	1,12,22,709	3,024,715	58,02,035	205,124	1,04,165	696,553	1,04.762	22,490,353	5,61,38,433
Average ...	7,492,441	2,42,06,850	4,953,759	1,41,57,875	5,798,598	1,06,82,941	2,643,067	48,20,730	151,455	78,321	730,434	1,22,333	21,769.754	5,40.69,050

* The quantity on which Excise duty was collected is not included.

Dept. of Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce, (Statistical Branch); *Calcutta, 5th April 1878.*

G. H. M. BATTEN,
Officiating Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD GRAINS FOR THE 2ND HALF OF FEBRUARY 1878, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 424 AND 425 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 23RD MARCH 1878.

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 Coracan, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Remarks.
	Present fortnight.		Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.		Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.		Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.		Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.		Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.		Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.		Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.		Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.		Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.		Past fortnight.		
	S. C.	S. C.	Corresponding fortnight of last year. S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	Corresponding fortnight of last year. S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	Corresponding fortnight of last year. S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	Corresponding fortnight of last year. S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	Corresponding fortnight of last year. S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	Corresponding fortnight of last year. S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	Corresponding fortnight of last year. S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	Corresponding fortnight of last year. S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	Corresponding fortnight of last year. S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	Corresponding fortnight of last year. S. C.		
Secunderabad ...	7 7	7 8	...	...	...	...	5 2	5 2	...	6 0	6 0	...	9 6	9 9	...	9 9	9 9	...	...	...	...	8 3	8 1	...	140 0	140 0	...	8 3	9 0	...	
Belgaum ...	8 2	8 2	10 8	...	...	...	5 1	5 1	6 7	5 5	5 5	7 6	9 9	9 9	11 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	12 2	112 8	112 8	112 8	9 3	9 3	10 2	
Chanda (Ghat) ...	7 0	6 0	8 5	...	...	...	4 5	4 5	5 7	6 0	5 2	7 2	8 5	9 0	11 5	9 5	10 0	11 2	...	...	...	7 0	7 5	12 5	130 0	130 0	130 0	8 5	8 7	10 2	

G. H. M. BATTEN,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

WEEKLY CONDITION REPORT OF DISTRESSED DISTRICTS OF THE MYSORE PROVINCE.

PROVINCE OF MYSORE.

(*No.* 59.)

Special Famine Report for the week ending 23*rd March* 1878.

Statement No. 59, *regarding Famine Relief Operations in the Province of Mysore, for the week ending the* 23*rd March* 1878.

Heavy showers fell in every district during the week, and the rain, though not at all general, cooled the atmosphere considerably. A more general downfall would be of great use to the smaller tanks, many of which are running dry and threaten destruction to the rice dependent on them. Prospects are encouraging. The agricultural classes are very active, and there is plenty of employment for labor. The numbers on relief altered very little and prices have not risen.

2. Imports by rail amounted to 2,049 tons, or 726 tons more than last week. The following figures show the course of importation during the last four months:—

		Tons.
For 4 weeks ending	29th December 1877	4,267
Do.	26th January 1878	5,719
Do.	23rd February 1878	5,902
Do.	23rd March 1878	7,187

From Bangalore, 797 tons were exported to the interior, being 116 tons more than for the week previous.

3. The number of laborers on Civil Relief Works was 10,672, or 203 less than in the week before. One additional work was opened in the Kolar District and two in Chitaldrug. As already stated, some of the Civil Works that have attracted labor are being transferred to the control of the Professional Department; while some other works that were opened tentatively will soon be closed unless the results show more decisively that they are needed.

4. The Public Works Department employed 46,112 laborers, or 772 fewer than in the preceding week. The falling off is in the Bangalore District, and is mainly owing to various minor departmental changes made for the object of enforcing discipline: in the rest of the province the numbers have kept very steady, but an increase is shown in the Paugarh Taluk on a recently opened work. The following statement shows the important works in progress:—

No.	District.	Name of Work.	Number employed. Previous week.	Present week.
1	Bangalore ...	State Railway	14,420	13,987
2	Bangalore-Kolar ...	Bangalore-Bellary (*viâ* Devanhalli) Road ...	2,387	2,199
3	Bangalore ...	Anekal-Bannerghatta Road	846	634
4	Do. ...	Mallappa Chetti's Tank	757	694
5	Do. ...	Bhadram Tank	2,132	2,212
6	Do. ...	Hoskote Large Tank	540	506
7	Do. ...	Anekal Tank Feeder	661	545
8	Túmkúr ...	Bangalore-Túmkúr Road	1,329	1,089
9	Do. ...	Túmkúr-Shimoga Road	6,238	5,425
10	Túmkúr-Chitaldrug ...	Túmkúr-Bellary Road	9,502	9,517
11	Túmkúr ...	Hebbur Tank	948	1,633
12	Mysore ...	Mysore Water Works	1,258	1,268
13	Hassan ...	Akkihebbal Tank and Channel ...	734	850
14	Chitaldrug ...	Timmanhalli Tank	718	873
15	Do. ...	Doderi Feeder	1,009	1,015
16	Do. ...	Kotgunda Tank	598	540
17	Do. ...	Bayadnoor Tank	195	544
		Totals ...	44,272	43,541

5. In Relief Camps there were 3,556 persons, or an increase of 448, occurring in the Bangalore and Túmkúr Districts. There were 3,509 infirm and cripples in receipt of the grain-dole in their villages compared with 1,978 for last week. As remarked last week, this number will increase till the order for reviving village relief has had time to have full effect. At Bangalore, the following were dealt with :—

No. sent to Railway Works	...	975
Do. Special Gang	...	110
Do. Relief Camp	...	59
Do. Hospital	...	113
TOTAL	...	1,257

The increase was owing to several gangs having passed through Bangalore on their way from one work to another.

The next statement gives the average number relieved in each district in Relief Camps and the cost per head, and also shows the numbers on the village grain-dole :—

DISTRICT.	DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS RELIEVED IN CAMPS.				AVERAGE COST PER HEAD.		VILLAGE RELIEF.	
	Past week.	Present week.	Increase.	Decrease.	Past week.	Present week.	Past week.	Present week.
Bangalore ...	324	663	339	...	1 3 3	0 12 6	496	450
Kolar ...	150	154	4	...	0 15 9	1 0 10	490	1,217
Túmkúr ...	634	747	113	...	1 5 7	1 5 4	491	1,572
Mysore ...	110	105	...	5	0 14 1	0 14 11	...	83
Hassan ...	251	265	14	...	1 1 0	1 2 3	...	...
Kadur ...	77	87	10	...	0 12 11	0 12 9	479	130
Chitaldrug ...	490	490	...	...	1 1 9	1 1 9	22	57
Bangalore Municipality ...	812	804	...	8	1 8 10	1 11 0	...	...
Mysore do. ...	260	241	...	19	0 14 2	0 15 0	...	...
TOTAL ...	3,108	3,556	480	32	1 3 10	1 3 3	1,978	3,509

By Order,
A. WINGATE,
Addl. Secretary.

BANGALORE,
30th March 1878.

WEEKLY REPORTS ON THE CONDITION AND PROSPECTS OF THE DISTRICTS OF THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.

No. 235 B., dated Camp Lucknow, 30th March 1878.

From—C. ROBERTSON, Esq., Secretary to the Government of the N.-W. P. and Oudh,
To—The Additional Secretary to the Govt. of India, Public Works Dept. (Famine).

In continuation of my No. 189B., dated 22nd March, I am directed to submit, for the information of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, an abstract of the reports on the condition of the several districts in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the week ending 23rd March.

2. Where harvesting is going on the numbers relieved have diminished, but prices have as yet fallen very little. The numbers on relief during the past week, as compared with the previous week, are approximately :—

	Week ending 16th.	Week ending 23rd.
N.-W. Provinces—		
Poor-houses	24,680	22,167
Relief works	51,207	38,173
Total ...	75,887	60,340
Oudh—		
Poor-houses	4,477	4,651
Relief works	15,378	8,589
Total ...	19,855	13,240

3. A comparative memorandum of the prices of wheat and barley for the weeks ending the 16th and 23rd March is appended.

Comparative Memorandum of prices of wheat and barley for weeks ending 16th and 23rd March 1878, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

Division.	District.	PRICES OF WHEAT.		PRICES OF BARLEY.	
		Week ending 16th March.	Week ending 23rd March.	Week ending 16th March.	Week ending 23rd March.
		Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.
MEERUT ...	Aligarh ...	13½ to 14½	14 to 15	15 to 17	16½ to 23
	Bulandshahr ...	14½ to 15	14 to 14½	18	17
	Meerut ...	13½ to 15½	14 to 16	16 to 21	20 to 22
	Mozaffernagar ...	12½ to 15½	14 to 14¾	15 to 20	17½ to 20
	Saharunpur ...	13½ to 14½	13½ to 15	(Not quoted.)	16 to 18½
	Dehra Dun ...	(Not quoted.)	12½ to 13	(Ditto.)	15
AGRA ...	Muttra ...	13¼	13½	(Ditto.)	16 5/16
	Etawah ...	10 to 13	13¾	18 to 30	...
	Farukhabad ...	11 to. 12	11½	17 to 18	20
	Mainpuri ...	(Not quoted.)	13	(Not quoted.)	18
	Agra ...	13 to 13½	13	15½ to 16	16
	Etah ...	13¼	13¼	16	18½
ROHILKHAND ...	Budaon ...	12 9/16	11 11/16	24	19 3/16
	Bareilly ...	12	11 9/16 to 12½	(Not quoted.)	19 5/8
	Bijnor ...	12¾ to 13¾	12½ to 13½	14 to 16¾	17 to 22½
	Shahjahanpur ...	11¾ to 12½	12	18 to 19	20
	Moradabad ...	11¼	11 9/16	17½	17½
ALLAHABAD ...	Hamirpur ...	10¾ to 12½	13 1/16	15½ to 19	23
	Fatehpur ...	12 to 15	11¾ to 15 1/16	16 to 22	13¼ to 21
	Banda ...	11½	12½	13	19
	Allahabad ...	13½	13 5/16	18 1/16	18 9/16
	Jaunpur ...	11¼ to 12 11/16	12 to 13⅜	14⅛ to 19¾	16 5/8 to 19¾
	Kirwi ...	10 to 12½	10 to 12½	12	12
	Cawnpur ...	13¼ to 15	13¼ to 15	17½ to 21½	17½ to 22
BENARES ...	Gorakhpur ...	14	14	19¼	19¼
	Basti ...	11 to 19	13½ to 20	16 to 21	16 to 22
	Mirzapur ...	11 to 12	11 to 13	14½ to 17½	15 to 18
	Azamgarh ...	13¼	13¼ to 15	19¼	18⅝ to 22
	Ghazipur ...	13¼	(Not quoted.)	17½	(Not quoted.)
	Benares ...	10½	(Ditto.)	13	(Ditto.)
JHANSI ...	Jhansi ...	14	14	(Not quoted.)	16½
	Jaloun ...	14 to 15	12	15	19
	Lalitpur ...	14	15	(Not quoted.)	17
KUMAON ...	Kumaon ...	9	...	10	12
	Gurhwal ...	9	...	10	10
	Terai ...	11	...	14	14
LUCKNOW ...	Lucknow ...	13⅜	13 1/16	19⅛	20
	Unao ...	14	13 to 15⅛	(Not quoted.)	15 to 21⅝
	Barabanki ...	13½ to 17	15	21	20
SITAPUR ...	Sitapur ...	11½ to 13	16	24	26
	Hardoi ...	12	12	20	28
	Kheri ...	10⅞	11 3/16	15½	15½
FYZABAD ...	Fyzabad ...	13⅜ to 13⅞	13 to 13½	11½ to 15 5/16	16½ to 17½
	Gonda ...	15¼	15	17	20⅜
	Bahraich ...	9 to 12	9 to 14	16 to 24	16 to 25
RAE BARELI ...	Rae Bareli ...	12 to 15	14	18 to 20	20
	Sultanpur ...	14½	14½	20¾	21
	Pertabgarh ...	13½	13	19	19

C. ROBERTSON,
Secy. to Govt., N.-W. Provinces and Oudh.

Abstract of the reports on the condition of Districts in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the week ending the 23rd March 1878.

THE WEATHER.

"Weather generally favorable, but two days were cloudy and hailstorms did damage in Districts of Meerut and Rohilkhand."

Division.	District.	State of crops.	State of markets.	Prices of food-grains.	Condition of cattle.	Condition of people.	Relief measures, &c.
				MEERUT DIVISION.			
MEERUT DIVISION.	Saharanpur ...	Good, especially wheat and barlery, eaping of latter has commenced.	Well supplied, exports to Rohilkhand going on.	Owing to unseasonable weather in early part of week, prices still continue high, they are— Wheat 13½ to 15 seers. Barley 16 to 18½ „ Gram 17 to 18 „ Juar 11 to 12½ „	Improving gradually.	Much the same as last week.	On relief works ... 1,076 In poor-houses ... 427
	Aligarh ...	Good ...	Well supplied, exports to Rohilkhand going on.	Unseasonable weather in early part of week kept prices high, they are— Wheat 14 to 15 seers. Barley 16½ to 23 „ Gram 15 to 17 „	Improving gradually.	Improved owing to ripening of crops and increased demand for labor.	The numbers in the poor-houses have decreased to 164, the cutting of the crops having afforded employment.
	Dehra Dun ...	Good ...	Well supplied ...	Wheat 12½ to 13 seers. Barley 15 „ Gram 15½ „	Improving ...	Much the same as before.	No details received: but the Superintendent reports that nearly all those on drainage works have picked up sufficient strength to return to works in their own districts.
	Bulandshahr ...	Slight damage by hail, but on the whole good.	Well supplied ...	Wheat 14 to 14½ seers. Barley 17 „ Gram 15 „ Juar 16 „	Improving ...	Much the same as before.	No relief works, nor poor-houses.
	Muzaffarnagar ...	Good ...	Well supplied ...	Wheat 14 to 14½ seers. Barley 17½ to 20 „ Gram 16 to 17 „ Juar 14 „	Improving ...	Same as before ...	On relief works ... ... 42 In poor-houses 302
	Meerut ...	Some damage done by hail in 45 villages, but on the whole good.	Well supplied, exports to Rohilkhand continue.	Wheat 14 to 16 seers. Barley 20 to 22 „ Gram 16 to 20 „ Juar 12½ to 16 „	Improving ...	Same as last week...	A poor-house has been started (not aided by Government), in which there are 275 inmates, mostly immigrants and professional beggars, who would not be admitted to a Government aided poor-house, but sent to work.
				AGRA DIVISION.			
AGRA DIVISION.	Agra ...	Generally good; reaping commenced; blight has much injured gram and sohan.	No want	Wheat 13 seers. Barley 16 „ Bajra 10½ „ Juar 10½ „ Rice 9 „ Gram 16 „ Arhur 14½ „	Still poorly for want of forage.	Somewhat improved. No sickness.	On relief works ... 11,202 In poor-houses ... 2,441
	Mainpuri ...	Excellent generally. Barley being cut.	Prices falling ...	Wheat 13 seers. Barley 18 „ Bajra 11 „ Juar 11½ „ Rice 7 „ Gram 18 „ Arhur 12 „	Tolerably good, have had a long rest.	Generally good ...	On relief works ... 421 In poor-houses ... 137
	Etawah ...	Most favorable, harvesting going on.	Average supply ...	Wheat 13½ seers. Bajra 12 „ Rice 8½ „ Gram 20 „ Arhur 16 „	Fodder less scarce where crops are being cut.	Distress continues owing to high prices.	On relief works ... 516 In poor-houses ... 162
	Muttra ...	Good, harvesting begun.	Sufficiently supplied...	Wheat 13½ seers. Barley 16 5/16 „ Bajra 12 „ Juar 12½ „ Rice 8 „ Gram 14½ „ Arhur 14½ „	Improving ...	Improving ...	In poor-houses ... 1,200 On relief works ... 3,611

Abstract of the reports on the conditi on of Districts in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the week ending the 23rd March 1878—(continued).

Division.	District.	State of crops.	State of markets.	Prices of food-grains.	Condition of cattle.	Condition of people.	Relief measures, &c.
				AGRA DIVISION—(contd.)			
AGRA DIVISION—(contd.)	Farukhabad ...	Barley and, since Holi, wheat being cut, potatoes coming into market.	Well supplied. New grain from Hathras.	Wheat 11½ seers. Barley 20 „ Rice 8¾ „ Gram 15½ „ Arhur 15½ „	Much improved. More grass, &c.	Improved owing to demand for field labor.	In poor-houses ... 1,235 On relief works ... 2,392
	Etah ...	Magnificent. Barley being cut.	Well supplied ...	Wheat 13¼ seers. Barley 18½ „ Bajra 9 „ Juar 10½ „ Rice 8 „ Gram 14⅛ „ Arhur 13½ „	Fair ...	Very fair; health good.	In poor-houses ... 1,364 On relief works ... (Not given.)
				ROHILKHAND DIVISION.			
	Bareilly ...	Very good ...	Well supplied with new and old grains.	Wheat 11 1/16 to 12½ s. Barley 19⅜ seers. Bajra 13¾ „ Juar 13¾ „ Rice 6 1/16 to 8 1/16 „ Gram 15 „ Arhur 15 „	Fair. No disease reported.	Slightly improved...	Average daily number of people employed on relief works ... 4,291 Average relieved in the poor-houses of Bareilly and Pilibhit 3,614 Health good.
ROHILKHAND DIVISION.	Bijnor ...	Crops promise well, except gram, sugarcane, and lahi, which have been damaged in parts by excessive rain.	Markets supplied solely by imports from the Doab.	Wheat 12½ to 13½ srs. Barley 17 to 22½ „ Juar 10 to 13½ „ Rice 6¾ to 7⅞ „ Gram 13 1/16 to 15½ „ Arhur 14 „	Cattle generally thin for want of proper and sufficient food.	Health continues good, but distress very general and very great.	During the past week the discharges from the poor-houses have exceeded the admissions, and the number of inmates is daily decreasing. There were at the end of the week 3,392 inmates. All capable persons not encumbered with a number of reduced children are sent daily on to the works, where the Collector is glad to say they remain. The numbers on relief works are steadily increasing, and were at the end of the week 5,572.
	Budaon ...	Very good. Some injury done by hail, but much good done to wheat and gram by rain.	Well supplied. Rise in price of barley due to ripe grain coming into market.	Wheat 11 11/16 seers. Barley 19 1/16 „ Bajra 9⅞ „ Juar 15¼ „ Rice 6 „ Gram 17 1/16 „ Arhur 15 9/16 „	Improving ...	Improving ...	On relief works 1,202. In poor-houses 293. Decrease in numbers on relief works and in poor-houses due to improving prospects.
	Shahjahanpur ...	Excellent. The harvest has been begun, but it has been thrown back for a week or so in the north of the district by rain. The newly-planted sugarcane has greatly benefited from the same cause. The yield of opium promises to be very large, quite a sufficient increase on the average to recoup the cultivator for the decrease in the price.	Well supplied. The need for importation is ceasing.	Wheat 12 seers. Barley 20 „ Gram 14½ „ The general idea seems to be that wheat will fall too from 20 to 21 seers, and barley to 30 seers per rupee.	Improving ...	Rapidly improving. Crime has shrunk to its normal proportion.	The number of people employed on public works on 20th instant was 924. The number of people relieved in poor-house 374. Those on the works are well to do; but the residuum left at the poor-house will soon be giving trouble as to its dispersion. It is rapidly coming to consist of orphans and persons incapable of ever earning a livelihood.

Abstract of the reports on the condition of Districts in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the week ending the 23rd March 1878—(continued).

Division.	District.	State of crops.	State of markets.	Prices of food-grains.	Condition of cattle.	Condition of people.	Relief measures, &c.
				ROHILKHAND DIVISION—(contd.)			
ROHILKHAND DIVISION—(contd.)	Moradabad ...	Serious damage done to 34 villages in Moradabad, and 12 or 13 in Hasanpur by hail, slight damage in others. Crops not damaged by hail still magnificent, and on the whole rather benefited than not by rain. Barley harvest has commenced, but the rain has delayed for a few days its further progress. Cane sowing nearly finished.	Sufficiently supplied...	Wheat 11 $\frac{9}{16}$ seers. Barley 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ „ Gram 15 $\frac{5}{8}$ „ Bajra 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ „ Rice 8 $\frac{1}{8}$ „ Arhur 13 $\frac{1}{8}$ „	Slightly improved; barley straw becoming available.	Slightly improved...	In poor-houses 1,703, and on relief works 2,782. Health fair.
				ALLAHABAD DIVISION.			
ALLAHABAD DIVISION.	Allahabad ...	Generally fair, except pulses, in which the outturn is expected to be small. Frost and insects have damaged the grain.	Well supplied ...	Wheat 13 $\frac{5}{16}$ seers. Barley 18 $\frac{9}{16}$ „ Chunna 14 $\frac{3}{16}$ „ Rice 9 „ Arhur 16 $\frac{3}{16}$ „ Bajra 14 „ Juar 13 $\frac{3}{16}$ „	Good, except in south of Khyragarh, where a foot disease has appeared.	Small-pox is prevalent in Chail. Elsewhere public health is good, and though straitened by high prices, people find work and food in harvest operations.	The condition of the inmates of Meja poor-house is the same as last week; the numbers have however fallen from 118 to 110.
ALLAHABAD DIVISION.	Cawnpur ...	Wheat and barley are turning out a moderate crop, the strong wind at the beginning of the month having injured them. Peas and gram very much injured, and are not yielding more than an 8-anna crop.	By next week there will be a great deal of new grain in the market.	Wheat 14 seers. Barley 20 „ Rice 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ „ Bajra 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ „ Juar 15 $\frac{1}{4}$ „ Gram 14 $\frac{1}{4}$ „ Dal 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ „	Bhusa being available, the cattle are regaining their strength.	Continues to improve.	There has again been a falling off in the number of persons receiving food by private charity. Last week the number was 2,244; this week it is 1,956, showing a decrease of 288. Of these 1,467 belong to the city, and 489 to Cawnpur and other districts.
	Fatehpur ...	Generally good, although the outturn will not be so large as was expected, high winds and blight having done some damage.	New grain coming in.	Wheat 11 $\frac{3}{4}$ to 15 $\frac{1}{16}$ seers. Barley 18 to 21 seers. Gram 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 18 seers. Urd 8 to 9 seers. Arhur 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 17 seers. Mung 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 9 seers. Rice 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ to 9 seers. Sarson 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ to 13 seers.	No sickness. May be expected to improve now that bhusa is procurable.	Improving. Work is now readily procurable. Prices however are somewhat higher than last week. There is a little small-pox about, but not of a bad type. Otherwise the public health is good.	No poor-houses, nor relief works.
	Banda ...	Same as last week. The harvest will probably be an average one.	Well supplied ...	Wheat 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ seers. Barley 19 „ Rice 8 „ Juar 15 „ Gram 19 „ Arhur 18 „	Improving rapidly.	Much improved. All who can work employed in cutting the crops.	135 persons daily employed in the Ken river crossing in present week against 250 in previous week, and 150 on municipal relief works against 350 last week. Works now stopped. Average attendance at Bhargarh poor-house 50 against 60 in previous week. Health good.
	Hamirpur ...	Harvest well advanced. Outturn not so good as was originally expected, but very fair.	Well supplied ...	Wheat 18 $\frac{1}{16}$ seers. Barley 23 „ Gram 20 „ Juar 11 $\frac{7}{8}$ „ Bajra 9 $\frac{5}{8}$ „ Urd 10 $\frac{3}{16}$ „ Arhur 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ „ Rice 8 $\frac{5}{16}$ „	Doing well ...	Improving. No longer a cause of anxiety.	In the present week there were 118 persons in the poor-houses against 122 in previous week. No relief works.

Abstract of the reports on the condition of Districts in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the week ending the 23rd March 1878—(continued).

Division.	District.	State of crops.	State of markets.	Prices of food-grains.	Condition of cattle.	Condition of people.	Relief measures, &c.
				ALLAHABAD DIVISION—(conted.)			
ALLAHABAD DIVISION—(contd.)	Jaunpur ...	The crops have been harvested, but the grain has not been stored.	Fairly supplied ...	Gram 9⅞ seers. Arhur 14 5/16 „ Rice 7 1/16 „ Juar 14⅛ „	Fair ...	Little altered ...	The number of people employed on earth-work in the city was 182 last week, but has now risen to 407, of these 42 only are men, 124 boys, 130 women, and 111 girls. Their total cost, including supervision of the work, amounted to 1 anna a head.
	Kirwi ...	The general opinion is that notwithstanding the prospect a short time ago of a rabi harvest above the average, it will probably fall below it. The gram crop is light, and has been considerably damaged. Wheat and barley have also suffered to some extent from blight. The continuance of high prices indicates that the outturn of the rabi is less than was expected.	There is now in consequence of the influx of new grain no deficiency in supply, but prices are much higher than usually obtain at this season of the year.	Wheat 10 to 12½ seers. Barley 12 „ Gram 18 to 20 „ Juar 12 to 15 „ Bajra 11 to 13 „ Arhur 13 to 16 „ Mohwa 25 „	The rabi harvest has provided cattle with a sufficient supply of food for the present, and it will probably suffice until the rains.	The reaping of the rabi continues to give employment to the able-bodied poor, and there are no reports of distress from any quarter.	No relief works have yet been started, but a poor-house was opened on the 16th, in which there are now 73 inmates. The average daily cost is Rs. 1-8-3, half of which is borne by Government.
				BENARES DIVISION.			
BENARES.	Gorakhpur ...	Cereals are nearly all harvested. Wheat fair. Barley grain is small. Accounts of gram are very bad. Arhur slightly damaged by insects. Mango crop promises to be large.	Well supplied with peas, barley and wheat.	Wheat 14 seers. Barley 19¼ „ Bajra 10½ „ Rice 9⅝ „ Gram 12¼ „ Arhur 14⅝ „	Improving ...	Good ...	In poor-house 80. On relief works 2,166. The harvest is nearly completed, and there is an increase in the number of persons on relief works. Health good.
	Basti ...	Cutting of crops nearly over. Outturn less than was expected.	Sufficiently supplied...	Wheat 13½ to 20 seers. Barley 16 to 22 „ Bajra 13 to 15 „ Rice 8¾ to 10 „ Gram 10⅝ to 12 „ Arhur 11 to 13 „	Fair ...	Improving ...	On relief works 173 persons. The daily average in the theee poor-houses is 58. One was closed on the 16th, and the remaining two will be closed shortly.
	Mirzapur ...	Wheat has suffered much from blight, and gram by a worm known as the "Bala" worm. Crops are being harvested, but the actual return will in some places be below a fair one.	Ill supplied ...	Wheat 11 to 13 seers. Barley 15 to 18 „ Bajra 12 to 13 „ Rice 10 to 11½ „ Gram 12½ to 16 „ Arhur 9¾ to 12 „	Foot and mouth disease still prevalent in Robertsganj.	Good; but discontent on account of high prices of grain.	No public work or poor-houses. The relief work was closed on 20th March, but it is generally believed that distress will appear again before long.
	Azamgarh ...	Outturn said to be disappointing.	Well supplied ...	Wheat 13¼ to 15 seers. Barley 18⅝ to 22 „ Rice 8⅝ to 9 „ Arhur 10 to 12 „ Gram 10¼ to 11 „	Good ...	Favorable ...	121 persons employed on relief works. No poor-houses.
	Ghazipur ...	Most of the rabi has been reaped. Some injury to poppy by caterpillars. Young sugarcane plants have also been invaded by insects.	Supply sufficient ...	Not given ...	Good ...	Steadily improving.	No relief works. 21 persons in Municipal poor-house. General health good.
	Benares ...	Reaping and threshing in progress. Reaping nearly over.	Well supplied ...	Not given ...	Favorable ...	Favorable ...	No relief works or poor-houses.

Abstract of the reports on the condition of Districts in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the week ending the 23rd March 1878—(continued).

Division.	District.	State of crops.	State of markets.	Prices of food-grains.	Condition of cattle.	Condition of people.	Relief measures, &c.
				JHANSI DIVISION.			
JHANSI DIVISION.	The Commissioner reports as below for Jhansi and Lalitpur Districts :						
	Jhansi & Lalitpur	Reaping progresses. In Jhansi the gram has all been cut, and proved an 8-anna crop only; the wheat is good. In some villages towards the south of Lalitpur the crops are said to have withered for want of water.	Supply abundant ...	*Jhansi*— Wheat 14 seers. Barley 16½ ,, Juar 16 ,, Gram 18 ,, Arhur 13 ,, *Lalitpur*— Wheat 15 seers. Juar 17 ,, Rice 7½ ,, Gram 17 ,,	Fodder being obtainable, the cattle are much better off.	Improving as prices fall.	The Commissioner reports that no information has been received as to the numbers employed on relief works in Jhansi and Lalitpur; but that in the former place very few are now on the works. The poor-houses at Jhansi and Mou have been closed.
	Jaloun ...	No change, harvesting continues.	Orai and Kalpi markets well supplied.	*At Orai*— Wheat 12 seers. Barley 19 ,, Rice 7 ,, Gram 16 ,, Arhur 12 ,,	Better, as fodder is procurable.	Improved, with the employment now available in the fields.	Average daily numbers relieved in poor-house ... 355 Ditto employed on Public Works 540
				KUMAON DIVISION.			
	Kumaon ...	Good ...	Fairly supplied ...	*Kumaon*— Wheat 9½ seers. Barley 12 ,, Rice 8½ ,, Gram 10 ,, Arhur 8 ,, Millet 14 ,,	Good ...	Good; feeling the high prices, but no actual famine.	In poor-houses 500. Except a few lepers these are all plains people. They have been sent to their own districts and relief has ceased. Strictly speaking, there are no relief works in Kumaon; such as are carried on by people who are in temporary distress would have been begun in due course irrespective of distress, and they do not cost more now because put in hand before the time.
KUMAON DIVISION.	Gurhwal ...	Very promising ...	Very well supplied ...	Wheat 9 seers. Barley 10 ,, Rice 7½ ,, Gram 9 ,,	Fair ...	Satisfactory, though scarcity very intense as harvest approaches.	Relieved in poor-houses 900, and on relief works 450. People are returning home for kharif field operations.
	Terai ...	Good ...	Fairly supplied ...	Wheat 10 seers. Barley 14 ,, Rice 5 ,, Arhur 11 ,, Millet 18 ,,	Fair, but have suffered somewhat from the drought.	Distress among the poor.	In poor-houses 642. Such as are found fit are drafted on to public works. No relief works.
				LUCKNOW DIVISION.			
LUCKNOW DIVISION.	Lucknow ...	Wheat good in quantity, but light in the ear. Gram and peas damaged by frost.	Well supplied ...	Wheat 13½ seers. Barley 20 ,, Bajra 9½ ,, Rice 11½ ,, Gram 13½ ,, Arhur 12½ ,,	Bad. Much mortality from want of fodder.	No material change.	Number on relief works 1,003, and in poor-houses 1,176.
	Unao ...	The crops are being cut, and an excellent harvest of unusual quantity and at least average quality expected.	New local and old grain from outside the district coming into the markets which are now well supplied.	Wheat 13 to 15½ seers. Barley 15 to 21½ ,, Bajra 9 ,, Juar 14 ,, Rice 8 ,, Gram 14 ,, Arhur 13½ ,,	Improving ...	Rapidly improving.	In poor-houses 716 persons, and on relief works 696. Orders have been issued to close the works. The health of the people employed on them has generally been good.
	Barabanki ...	Wheat in great abundance and generally good. Gram and arhur very scarce.	Well supplied ...	Wheat 15 seers. Barley 20 ,, Juar 11 ,, Rice 8 ,, Gram 11 ,, Arhur 11 ,,	Improving ...	Improving ...	The relief works of Safdarganj and Sanahighat have been closed, the numbers employed having fallen below 50. At the Rari bridge there are only 134, and at Haidargarh 305. The supervising establishment at the latter place has now become out of proportion to the laborers. At the close of the week there were 202 inmates in the poor-houses.

Abstract of the reports on the condition of Districts in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the week ending the 23rd March 1878—(continued).

Division.	District.	State of crops.	State of markets.	Prices of food-grains.	Condition of cattle.	Condition of people.	Relief measures, &c.
				JHANSI DIVISION.			
JHANSI DIVISION.	The Commissioner reports as below for Jhansi and Lalitpur Districts :						
	Jhansi & Lalitpur	Reaping progresses. In Jhansi the gram has all been cut, and proved an 8-anna crop only; the wheat is good. In some villages towards the south of Lalitpur the crops are said to have withered for want of water.	Supply abundant ...	*Jhansi*— Wheat 14 seers. Barley 16½ ,, Juar 16 ,, Gram 18 ,, Arhur 13 ,, *Lalitpur*— Wheat 15 seers. Juar 17 ,, Rice 7½ ,, Gram 17 ,,	Fodder being obtainable, the cattle are much better off.	Improving as prices fall.	The Commissioner reports that no information has been received as to the numbers employed on relief works in Jhansi and Lalitpur; but that in the former place very few are now on the works. The poor-houses at Jhansi and Mou have been closed.
	Jaloun ...	No change, harvesting continues.	Orai and Kalpi markets well supplied.	*At Orai*— Wheat 12 seers. Barley 19 ,, Rice 7 ,, Gram 16 ,, Arhur 12 ,,	Better, as fodder is procurable.	Improved, with the employment now available in the fields.	Average daily numbers relieved in poor-house ... 355 Ditto employed on Public Works 540
				KUMAON DIVISION.			
	Kumaon ...	Good ...	Fairly supplied ...	*Kumaon*— Wheat 9½ seers. Barley 12 ,, Rice 8½ ,, Gram 10 ,, Arhur 8 ,, Millet 14 ,,	Good ...	Good; feeling the high prices, but no actual famine.	In poor-houses 500. Except a few lepers these are all plains people. They have been sent to their own districts and relief has ceased. Strictly speaking, there are no relief works in Kumaon; such as are carried on by people who are in temporary distress would have been begun in due course irrespective of distress, and they do not cost more now because put in hand before the time.
KUMAON DIVISION.	Gurhwal ...	Very promising ...	Very well supplied ...	Wheat 9 seers. Barley 10 ,, Rice 7½ ,, Gram 9 ,,	Fair ...	Satisfactory, though scarcity very intense as harvest approaches.	Relieved in poor-houses 900, and on relief works 450. People are returning home for kharif field operations.
	Terai ...	Good ...	Fairly supplied ...	Wheat 10 seers. Barley 14 ,, Rice 7 ,, Arhur 11 ,, Millet 12 ,,	Fair, but have suffered somewhat from the drought.	Distress among the poor.	In poor-houses 642. Such as are found fit are drafted on to public works. No relief works.
				LUCKNOW DIVISION.			
LUCKNOW DIVISION.	Lucknow ...	Wheat good in quantity, but light in the ear. Gram and peas damaged by frost.	Well supplied ...	Wheat 13 11/16 seers. Barley 20 ,, Bajra 9½ ,, Rice 11 5/16 ,, Gram 13 13/16 ,, Arhur 12½ ,,	Bad. Much mortality from want of fodder.	No material change.	Number on relief works 1,003, and in poor-houses 1,176.
	Unao ...	The crops are being cut, and an excellent harvest of unusual quantity and at least average quality expected.	New local and old grain from outside the district coming into the markets which are now well supplied.	Wheat 13 to 15½ seers. Barley 15 to 21 5/8 ,, Bajra 9 ,, Juar 14 ,, Rice 8 ,, Gram 14 5/8 ,, Arhur 13 5/16 ,,	Improving ...	Rapidly improving.	In poor-houses 716 persons, and on relief works 696. Orders have been issued to close the works. The health of the people employed on them has generally been good.
	Barabanki ...	Wheat in great abundance and generally good. Gram and arhur very scarce.	Well supplied ...	Wheat 15 seers. Barley 20 ,, Juar 11 ,, Rice 8 ,, Gram 11 ,, Arhur 11 ,,	Improving ...	Improving ...	The relief works of Safdarganj and Sanahighat have been closed, the numbers employed having fallen below 50. At the Rari bridge there are only 134, and at Haidargarh 305. The supervising establishment at the latter place has now become out of proportion to the laborers. At the close of the week there were 202 inmates in the poor-houses.

Abstract of the reports on the condition of Districts in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the week ending the 23rd March 1878—(concluded).

Division.	District.	State of crops.	State of markets.	Prices of food-grains.	Condition of cattle.	Condition of people.	Relief measures, &c.
				SITAPUR DIVISION.			
SITAPUR DIVISION.	Sitapur ...	The crops are now being cut rapidly. The wheat and barley are turning out well. Gram is poor, and alsi and sarson almost all destroyed.	Well supplied. There is no longer any difficulty about this.	Wheat 16 seers. Barley 26 „ Gram 18 „ Rice 9 „ Arhur 14 „	Improving now that they get wheat and barley straw to eat. No disease.	Much improved, the people have obtained work in harvest operations.	On the 16th there were 325 persons employed on relief works, but the numbers have since been considerably reduced. The number in poor-houses on same date was 271, these are now returning home daily. They get expenses sufficient to feed them on their way home.
	Kheri ...	Generally good. Barley, maka, kerao, masur and wheat are being cut where ripe.	Well supplied with grain imported from Shahjahanpur.	Wheat 11 3/16 seers. Gram 13 „ Barley 15½ „ Rice 8 „ Juar 11 to 11¼ „ Bajra 13 „ Arhur 12⅜ „	Generally meagre: no sickness reported. ...	Distress is slightly abating on account of the fall in prices of grain.	967 persons employed on public works: they are said to be in health, but in feeble condition. The number relieved in poor-house was 480.
	Hardoi ...	Barley has been nearly cut, and the crop has proved a magnificent one. Also is being everywhere reaped. The crop is a very poor one as it was much damaged by blight, and unfortunately it was this year very largely sown by the poorer classes as the seed was comparatively cheap. The wheat harvest is just commencing and promises to be an unusually fine one. The gram crop is light, as owing to cloudy weather it did not blossom freely.	No information ...	Wheat 12 seers. Barley 28 „ Gram 14 „ Arhur 14 „	Rapidly improving, as they get pasture in the fields where the crops have been cut, and there is abundance of bhusa.	General health now good.	All the poor-houses, except that at Hardoi, which is permanent, have been closed. The average number on P. W. D. relief works was 817. The average number of inmates in poor-houses was 146.
				FYZABAD DIVISION.			
FYZABAD DIVISION.	Fyzabad ...	Outturn below average.	Sufficiently supplied ...	Wheat 13 to 13½ seers. Barley 16½ to 17½ „ Rice 8 to 8¼ „ Gram 11½ to 12½ „ Arhur 11 to 11¼ „	Cattle disease has broken out in some parts of the district.	Reaping operations and relief works have given great relief.	183 inmates in poor-house, and 745 employed on relief works.
	Gonda ...	Same as last week ...	Markets well supplied	Wheat 15 seers. Barley 20¼ „ Juar 15 „ Rice 8¼ „ Gram 13 „ Arhur 16 „	Same as last week.	Same as last week.	Relieved in poor-house, 37 persons.
	Babraich ...	The standing crops are good. New wheat and barley are being sold in the bazar.	Supply moderate. Prices high. New barley and wheat coming in.	Wheat 9 to 14 seers. Barley 16 to 25 „ Bajra 18 „ Juar 12 „ Rice 6 „ Gram 10 to 10½ „ Arhur 12 to 13 „	Good. No sickness.	Poor people are not so much in distress as before owing to cutting of crops. Health good, prices are falling.	Employed on works 319 persons, and relieved in poor-houses 487.
				RAE BARELI DIVISION.			
RAE BARELI DIVISION.	Rae Bareli ...	The harvest is progressing, but the outturn is light.	Well supplied ...	Wheat 14 seers. Barley 20 „ Rice 7 „ Gram 12 „ Arhur 13 „	Improving ...	Continues to improve.	Approximately the numbers on relief works are given as 2,601, and in poor-houses 442, besides 677 maintained by Talukdars on works and in poor-houses.
	Sultanpur	Wheat and barley being cut and threshed.	Well supplied ...	Wheat 14½ seers. Barley 21 „ Bajra 12 „ Juar 14 „ Rice 9½ „ Gram 13 „ Arhur 12 „	Improving ...	Improving ...	On relief works *nil*. In poor-houses 511.
	Partabgarh ...	Good ...	Well supplied ...	Wheat 13 seers. Barley 19 „ Peas 16 „ Gram 11 „ Rice 8 „ Urd 8 „	Good ...	Good, save in Pargana Ateha, where there is much scarcity.	No poor-houses or relief works.

GOVT. SECRETARIAT, N. W. P. AND OUDH,
CAMP LUCKNOW,
The *of March* 1878.

C. ROBERTSON,
Secy. to Govt. of the N.-W. Provinces and Oudh.

No. 360B., dated Camp Lucknow, the 5th April 1878.

From—C. ROBERTSON, Esq., Secy. to the Govt. of the N.—W. P. and Oudh,

To—The Addtl. Secy. to the Govt. of India, P. W. Dept. (Famine).

In continuation of my No. 235B., dated 30th March, I am directed to submit, for the information of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, an abstract of the reports on the condition of the districts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the week ending 30th March.

2. From Rohilkhand the reports of the quality of the produce are, on the whole, not unfavorable, but everywhere else the outturn has been disappointing, and in some districts—Cawnpur, Mirzapur, Banda, &c.—it is below the average. In the Allahabad and Benares Divisions the tendency of prices has been to rise now that the shortness of the crop is beyond doubt. In Rohilkhand there has been a fall, and to less extent the same has happened in Agra; elsewhere prices are stationary.

3. The numbers relieved have again decreased, except in Gorakhpur, where there is an increase; and in Allahabad it is feared that it will be necessary to open relief works for the city people. The numbers on relief works during the past week, as compared with the previous week, are approximately:—

	Week ending 23rd March 1878.	Week ending 30th March 1878.
N.—W. Provinces—		
Poor-houses	22,167	15,064
Relief works	38,173	27,016
Total ...	60,340	42,080
Oudh—		
Poor-houses	4,651	3,084
Relief works	8,589	5,589
Total ...	13,240	8,673

4. A comparative memorandum of the prices of wheat and barley for the weeks ending the 23rd and 30th March is appended.

Comparative Memorandum of prices of Wheat and Barley for weeks ending 23rd and 30th March 1878,—North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

Division.	District.	Prices of Wheat.		Prices of Barley.	
		Week ending 23rd March 1878.	Week ending 30th March 1878.	Week ending 23rd March 1878.	Week ending 30th March 1878.
		Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.
Meerut ...	Aligarh	14 to 15	14 to 16	16½ to 23	18 to 26
	Bulandshahr ...	14 to 14½	14½ to 15⅓	17	19
	Meerut	14 to 16	14 to 17½	20 to 22	20 to 25
	Muzaffernaggar ...	14 to 14¾	16 to 17	17½ to 20	22 to 24
	Saharunpur ...	13½ to 15	13½ to 16	16 to 18½	17 to 18½
	Dehra Dun ...	12½ to 13	14	15	15
Agra ...	Muttra	13½	13½	16 5/16	19 3/16
	Etawah	13¾	14	...	...
	Farukhabad ...	11½	13 9/16	20	20⅜
	Mainpuri	13	13	18	21½
	Agra	13	14½	16	19½
	Etah	13¼	15¼	18½	23½
Rohilkhand...	Budaon	11 1/16	15	19 3/16	26⅜
	Bareilly	11 9/16 to 12⅝	14 13/16 to 15	19⅜	23¾ to 25
	Bijnor	12½ to 13½	13½ to 14⅝	17 to 22½	18 to 23⅝
	Shahjahanpur ...	12	14	20	24
	Moradabad ...	11 9/16	11⅞	17½	23¾
Allahabad ...	Hamirpur... ...	13 5/16	13 5/16	23	19 13/16
	Fatehpur	11¾ to 15 1/16	12½ to 15	13⅜ to 21	17½ to 20
	Banda	12⅛	12	19	17
	Allahabad... ...	13 5/16	13⅛	18 9/16	18¼
	Jaunpur	12 to 13⅜	12 to 13⅜	16 5/16 to 19¾	15½ to 18
	Kirwee	10 to 12½	10 to 12½	12	12
	Cawnpur	13¼ to 15	13¼ to 15	17½ to 22	17⅓ to 20½
Benares ...	Gorakhpur ...	14	13⅜	19¼	17 1/16
	Basti	13½ to 20	12⅝ to 19	16 to 22	15½ to 25
	Mirzapur	11 to 13	10 to 13	15 to 18	13 to 20
	Azamgarh... ...	13¼ to 15	11⅜ to 15	18⅜ to 22	18⅝ to 22
	Ghazipur	...	...	...	16¾
	Benares	...	11 to 13	...	14½ to 17
Jhansi ...	Jhansi	14	14	16½	19
	Jaloun	12	13	19	...
	Lalitpur	15	13¼ to 15¼	...	20
Kumaon ...	Kumaon	9½	12	12	13
	Gurhwal	9	11	10	12
	Tarai	10	13	14	14
Lucknow ...	Lucknow	13 1/16	14½	9½	10⅜
	Unao	13 to 15⅛	12 13/16 to 15⅛	15 to 21⅝	16 to 21¼
	Barabanki... ...	15	14⅜	20	...
Sitapur ...	Sitapur	16	16	26	22
	Hardoi	12	11¾ to 12¾	28	23⅛
	Kheri	11 3/16	16 5/16	15½	29 1/16
Fyzabad ...	Fyzabad	13 to 13½	13 to 13½	16½ to 17½	18
	Gonda	15	14⅜	20¾	20
	Bahraich	9 to 14	13½	16 to 25	22
Rae Bareli ...	Rae Bareli... ...	14	14	20	19
	Sultanpur... ...	14½	14½	21	20
	Pertabgarh ...	13	13½	19	18½

C. ROBERTSON,

Secy. to Govt., N.-W. Provinces and Oudh.

Abstract of the reports on the condition of districts in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the week ending the 30th March 1878.

THE WEATHER.

Wind generally west, on some days very high; weather on the whole favorable to harvesting.

Division.	District.	State of crops.	State of markets.	Prices of food-grains.	Condition of cattle.	Condition of people.	Relief measures, &c.
				MEERUT DIVISION.			
				The Commissioner reports as below regarding the districts of his division :—			
MEERUT DIVISION.	Dehra Dún ...	Grain has suffered in very many places from wind, but chiefly from the insect called soondeo, which generally appears in weather such as we had at the beginning of the week. The insect eats its way through a hole into the pod and totally destroys the grain inside. It does not injure the stalk or leaves.	Well-supplied ...	*Dehra Dun.* Wheat 14 seers. Barley 15 „ Gram 15½ „ Rice 8 „ Arhur 16 „ *Saharunpur.* Wheat 13½ to 16 Barley 17 to 18½ Gram 17 to 18 Juar 11 to 14 Rice 6½ to 7¾ *Muzaffarnagar.* Wheat 16 to 17 Barley 22 to 24 Gram 17½ to 18 Juar 14 to 15 *Meerut.* Wheat 14 to 17½ Barley 20 to 25 Gram 16 to 18 Juar 12 to 16 Rice 6 to 7 Arhur 14 to 17 *Bulandshahr.* Wheat 14½ to 15½ Barley 19	Continue to improve.	Slightly improved by commencement of harvest and fall in prices.	*Dehra Dun*— In poor-houses ... ... 212 *Saharunpur*— On relief works ... .. 980 In poor-houses ... ... 256 *Muzaffarnagar*— On relief works ... ... 73 In poor-house ... ... 286 *Meerut*— In poor-houses ... ... 275 *Aligarh*— In poor-houses 42
	Saharunpur ...						
	Muzaffarnagar ...						
	Meerut ...						
	Bulandshahr ...						
	Aligarh ...			Gram 16 Juar 16 Rice 6 to 10 Arhur 17 *Aligarh.* Wheat 14 to 16 Barley 18 to 26 Gram 15 to 17 Arhur 16 The damage to the gram is the probable cause of its price remaining the same in many districts.			
				ROHILKHAND DIVISION.			
ROHILKHAND DIVISION.	Budaon ...	Very good ...	Well supplied ...	Wheat 15 seers. Barley 26⅝ „ Rice 6 „ Gram 21 9/16 „ Arhur 18 „	Improving ...	Improving ...	On relief works ... ... 472 In poor-houses ... ... 62 Health of people on relief works, good.
	Bijnor ...	Ripening rapidly; barley cuttings have begun; no hail or other damage. Wheat ripening steadily.	Markets supplied solely by imports from the Doab.	Wheat 13½ to 14 5/8 Barley 18 to 23 5/8 Juar 11¼ to 13½ Rice 6 to 8 Gram 16⅝ to 18 9/16	... ...	Same as last week...	Average daily attendance on public works ... ... 3,956 The attendance has fallen off this week owing partly to the commencement of the barley harvest and partly to the lowering of the rate, and it may be hoped now that the number will continue steadily to fall. Average daily attendance in poor-house ... ... 3,412 The numbers are falling with the falling prices and the beginning of the barley harvest.

Abstract of the reports on the condition of districts in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the week ending the 30th March 1878—(continued).

Division.	District.	State of crops.	State of markets.	Prices of food-grains.	Condition of cattle.	Condition of people.	Relief measures, &c.
				ROHILKHAND DIVISION—(continued.)			
ROHILKHAND DIVISION—(contd.)	Shahjahanpur ..	Excellent. There has been a partial failure of gram and linseed, but the wheat and barley are up to the average weight, and the crop will be a very large one. The barley is being reaped, and the people have begun to pluck the gram. The wheat will be ready in a few days, but it is somewhat backward in the north of the district. Sugarcane is being planted; the area under it promises to be fair in the north, but very small elsewhere.	Importation of food has almost entirely ceased since the commencement of the Holi. The recorded imports of the Shahjahanpur municipality show that the imports since the 17th are not $\frac{1}{7}$th of what they were during the earlier part of the month, and as prices have fallen, notwithstanding the cessation of imports, the markets are evidently well stocked.	Wheat 14 seers. Barley 24 „ Gram 16 to 16½	Improving ...	Good. Crime has become rare, and there is an abundance of work for the people in the fields. The people are also full of hope in expectation of the harvest.	Number on relief works, 316. The poor-house has dwindled down to 242, a fourth of whom are invalids in hospital and none of those who are past work or who have friends or relations in the district are now left. It is not proposed, however, to close either the relief works or the poor-house entirely as they may require expansion after the harvest months; the staff have meanwhile been reduced or employed otherwise.
	Bareilly ...	Good. Ulsi and gram crop light, but barley and wheat promise well.	Well supplied ...	Wheat 14 1/16 to 15 Barley 25 Bajra 13¾ Juar 15 Rice 5 to 7½ Gram 20 Arhur 25	Fair ...	Improving. Distress decidedly diminishing.	Average daily number of people employed on public works, 3,770. Average daily number of people relieved in poor-houses at Bareilly and Pilibhit, 1,224. Health good. All but 400 persons left the Bareilly poor-house on 28th.
	Moradabad ...	Except where damaged by hail, crops are generally reported as magnificent; barley mostly cut, gram being cut in some places, wheat nearly fit for harvesting; cane sowings progressing.	Sufficiently supplied...	Wheat 11⅞ seers. Barley 23¾ „ Gram 17½ „ Bajra 22 „ Rice 7½ „ Arhur 17½ „	Rapidly improving	Improving ...	In poor-houses, 1,220. Employed on works 2,102. Health very fair.
COMMISSIONER remarks:—	"There is a very decided improvement throughout the Division. The weather is unusually warm, but clear and bright for the last three days with west wind. The harvest progressing favourably; plenty of employment in the fields; poor-houses nearly abandoned. The Zemindars are very confident."						empty and relief works being rapidly
				BENARES DIVISION.			
BENARES DIVISION.	Gorakhpur ...	The harvest is nearly concluded; produce of cereals not so good as was expected, grain is small and light. Great damage to gram and arhur by insects. Gram crop very poor.	Fairly well supplied. Dealers are buying up and storing all kinds of grain actively.	Wheat 13⅝ seers. Barey 17 1/16 „ Bajra 11⅛ „ Rice 9⅛ „ Grain 11⅛ „ Arhur 14 „	Good ...	Good ...	In poor-house, 85. On relief works, 3,730. Increase on relief works due to partial cessation of harvest operations and rise in prices.
	Basti ...	All cut except arhur...	No change worth note, but great fluctuations in prices and great differences between one tahsil and another would seem to show that old stocks have run out.	Wheat 12½ to 19 Barley 15½ to 25 Bajra 12 to 15 Rice 8⅝ to 10 Gram 10½ to 12 Arhur 9½ to 14	Some disease reported in tahsils Domariaganj and Khalilabad.	Nothing special to report. No signs of extraordinary distress.	No relief works or poor-houses.

Abstract of the reports on the condition of districts in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the week ending the 30th March 1878—(continued).

Division.	District.	State of crops.	State of markets.	Prices of food-grains.	Condition of cattle.	Condition of people.	Relief measures, &c.
Division—(continued.)				Benares Division—continued.			
	Mirzapur ...	Wheat very bad. The crop looked well in the field, but it has suffered severely from blight, grain in the ear proving light and in some cases shrivelled and empty. Gram and linseed have proved almost complete failures, the former having been attacked by the *bala* worm. Arhur and peas fair where they have escaped frost. Barley has turned out better. Poppy also attacked by *bala* worm. Outturn of opium with reference to area sown will be very short. The mahwa and mango crops promise well.	Ill-supplied. New grain is brought in only small quantities for sale. There is a limited export from Chunar towards Benares.	Wheat 10 to 13 Barley 13 to 20 Bajra 9 to 12¾	No complaint of fodder and drink except at Chakia. Foot and mouth disease at Chakia and Robertsganj still prevalent.	Good, but discontent on account of high prices of grain, and poorer classes are now living on reduced rations.	No poor-houses or relief works, but Collector thinks it will be necessary to start such works soon if prices do not fall.
	Azamgarh ...	No change. In some places below a fair one.	Sufficient supply ...	Wheat 13¼ to 15 Barley 18⅝ to 22 Rice 8⅝ to 9 Gram 10¼ to 11 Arhur 10 to 12	Good ...	No change favorable	No poor-house. On relief works, 171. Numbers have slightly increased as there is little agricultural work going forward.
Benares	Ghazipur	Most of the rabi fields have been reaped and the crop is still being harvested.	Sufficient supply of grain continues to pour into local markets.	Barley 16¼ seers. Rice 12¾ „ Gram 12 9/16 „ Arhur 11 11/16 „	There is now no complaint of want of fodder.	Poor in Zamaniah tahsil; indifferent in Ghazipur tahsil; fair in others.	No public works. In municipal poor-house 28 persons. General health good.
	Benares ..	Reaping is over. Threshing is in progress.	Favorable ...	Wheat 11 to 13 Barley 14½ to 17 Rice 8 to 9 Gram 10 to 13 Arhur 17	Continues favorable.	Continues favorable	No relief works or poor-houses.
Allahabad Division.				Allahabad Division			
	Allahabad ...	No complaints are made of the great heat having injured the harvest.	Well supplied ...	Wheat 13⅛ seers Barley 18¼ „ Gram 14 3/16 „ Bajra 14 „ Juar 13½ „ Rice 8 13/16 „ Arhur 15 5/16 „	In good condition from the plentiful supply of fodder, except in Khairagarh, where the disease reported last week still prevails.	Epidemic small-pox prevalent in Chail and Haudia. The condition of the laboring classes is still removed from starvation on account of the employment afforded by harvest operations.	The number of inmates in the Meja poor-house has increased to 129. At the Colvin Hospital the average number of starving people relieved was 25.
	Cawnpur ...	Most disappointing. Gram and peas have failed. The damage was not thought to be nearly so extensive as it has now proved to be.	No report ...	Wheat 14 seers. Barley 19½ „ Rice 7 „ Bajra 9½ „ Juar 14½ „ Gram 13¾ „ Arhur 10½ „	Improving. ...	Food is now available for all classes, but the new grain is causing illness and in some few cases death.	The number of persons fed by private charity has fallen to 1,733.
	Fatehpur ...	More than three-fourths cut. Outturnon the whole very good.	New grain coming in	Wheat 13 seers. Barley 19 „ Gram 14½ „ Urd 10¾ „ Arhur 13½ „ Rice 8½ „ Sarson 17½ „	No sickness; will improve in condition now that fodder is procurable.	Improving. Plenty of field work. There is a good deal of small-pox, but not of a bad type.	No poor-houses or relief works.

Abstract of the reports on the condition of districts in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the week ending the 30th March 1878,—(continued.)

Division.	District.	State of crops.	State of markets.	Prices of food grains.	Condition of cattle.	Condition of people.	Relief measures, &c.
				ALLAHABAD DIVISION.—continued.			
ALLAHABAD DIVISION,—continued.	Banda ..	Cutting nearly over; scarcely a quarter remains on the ground. No damage of any kind since last report. The harvest all round will be barely an average one. The produce in the light soils has been poor throughout and the flax crops have been a general failure.	Well supplied. Not much grain exported during the week; demandless, and people and cattle all engaged with the crops.	Wheat 12 seers. Barley 17 „ Juar 14 „ Rice 8 „ Gram 17 „ Arhur 16 to 20 „	Improving daily, but still far from good; not much disease.	Much improved. Difficult to get laborers for ordinary work. Small-pox prevalent in a number of villages.	Relief works have been stopped and poor-house closed.
	Kirwi ...	The reaping of the rabi harvest is drawing to a close. The outturn is below the average.	The supply is sufficient for local consumption.	Wheat 12½ seers. Barley 12 „ Gram 18 „ Juar 15 „ Bajra 13 „ Arhur 16 „	No cattle disease, except here and there an isolated case.	Continues much the same; the high prices of grain must necessarily press heavily on the poorer classes.	The mendicant poor receive daily rations. There are 75 persons in the poor-house.
	Hamirpur ...	About half cut. Outturn not large, more stalk than grain.	On the whole well supplied.	Wheat $13\frac{5}{16}$ seers. Barley $19\frac{13}{16}$ „ Gram $18\frac{7}{8}$ „ Juar $13\frac{5}{16}$ „ Bajra $11\frac{3}{8}$ „ Arhur $13\frac{1}{4}$ „ Rice 8 „	Doing well ...	Engaged in harvesting the crops. Small-pox in Hamirpur and Mandha.	No relief works; 115 in poor-houses.
	Jaunpur ...	Grain is still lying in the kalyans (threshing floors).	Fairly supplied ...	Wheat $13\frac{3}{8}$ seers. Barley 18 „ Gram $11\frac{1}{4}$ „ Arhur $12\frac{11}{16}$ „ Rice $7\frac{1}{16}$ „ Juar $14\frac{1}{8}$ „	Fair ...	Unaltered ...	399 persons have been employed on earth-work in the city, mostly women and children.
				AGRA DIVISION.			
AGRA DIVISION.	Muttra ...	Harvesting in progress; blight reported from Kosi and Chhatta. It is feared the outturn will be light.	Well supplied ...	Wheat $13\frac{1}{2}$ seers. Barley $19\frac{3}{16}$ „ Bajra $11\frac{3}{16}$ „ Juar $12\frac{11}{16}$ „ Rice 8 „ Gram $16\frac{5}{16}$ „ Arhar 14 „	Improving ...	Considerably improved. Harvest finds employment for great numbers.	On relief works, 2,660. Numbers daily decreasing. In poor-houses, 1,004.
	Agra ...	Generally improved. Reaping in progress.	No want ...	Wheat $14\frac{1}{2}$ „ Barley $19\frac{1}{2}$ „ Bajra $10\frac{1}{2}$ „ Juar $12\frac{1}{2}$ „ Rice 8 „ Gram 17 „ Arhar $14\frac{1}{2}$ „	Somewhat improved. Grass procurable No sickness.	Improved. No sickness.	On relief works, 6,685. In poor-houses, 1,663.
	Farrukhabad ...	Barley cutting nearly over and that of wheat going on.	Hathras importations ceased, but markets still well supplied.	Wheat $13\frac{9}{16}$ „ Barley $20\frac{3}{8}$ „ Rice $9\frac{1}{8}$ „ Gram 18 „ Arhar $15\frac{1}{16}$ „	Now good; no further apprehensions on this score.	Very much improved, and but little distress now visible; reaping and gleaning going on.	On relief works, 1,022. In poor-houses, 296.
	Etawah ...	Most favourable crops almost secured.	Average good supply.	Wheat 13 „ Bajra 12 „ Rice $8\frac{1}{2}$ „ Gram 20 „ Arhar 10 „	Fodder less scarce where crops are being cut.	Distress somewhat less owing to fall in prices of food grain.	On relief works, 110. In poor-houses, 128.
	Mainpuri ...	Excellent generally, but expectations of bumper crop will not be realized. Wheat, grain light and poor.	Well supplied ...	Wheat 13 „ Barley $21\frac{1}{2}$ „ Rice 7 „ Gram 19 „ Arhar 12 „	Improving. Bhusa abundant.	Generally good ...	On relief works, 213. In poor-houses, 33.
	Etah ...	Reaping going on vigorously. New barley, gram and wheat coming into market: outturn of latter affected by west wind.	Well supplied ...	Wheat $15\frac{1}{4}$ „ Barley $23\frac{1}{2}$ „ Rice 8 „ Gram $19\frac{1}{2}$ „ Arhar 15 „	Good ...	Very fair ...	Numbers on relief works not given, but it is reported that the works will be closed in a few days. In poor-houses, 498.

Abstract of the reports on the condition of districts in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the week ending the 30th March 1878—(continued.)

Division.	District.	State of crops.	State of markets.	Prices of food grains.	Condition of cattle.	Condition of people.	Relief measures, &c.
	Commissioner	reports as follows:—		JHANSI DIVISION.			
JHANSI DIVISION.	Jhansi ... Jalaun ...	Harvesting continues. The outturn is not so good as was expected. In Jhansi gram has turned out an 8-anna crop and wheat an average one.	With the exception of Kalpi, well supplied.	*Jhansi*— Wheat 14 seers. Barley 19 ,, Juar 17½ ,, Gram 16½ ,, Arhar 13 ,, *Orai*— Wheat 13 ,, Rice 7 ,, Gram 18 ,, Arhar 10 ,,	No change ...	Improving ...	*Jhansi.*—No return of relief works received; poor-house closed. *Orai.*—Relief works closed since 23rd, people having deserted them when employment was to be had in harvesting. Daily average in poor-house, 309.
	Lalitpur ...	Harvest has begun. Not more than the usual amount of damage from "Girun," which is never wholly absent.	Markets fairly supplied, but the imports from Mahoa have decreased. It is reported that the export from Saugor has to a great extent been diverted to Jabalpur.	Wheat 13¼ to 15¼ Gram 16 to 17½ Juar 16¼ to 17½ Rice 7¾ to 8 Barley 20 Bajra is not grown at all, and arhar only to a small extent.	Cattle as last week. The want of water may become a serious matter later.	General health good. Some small-pox among the children in Lalitpur khas. Laborers in south of district have gone off as usual to Malwa, where they get high wages to reap the harvest. ...	No poor-house. Daily average on relief works, 239.
				KUMAUN DIVISION.			
KUMAUN DIVISION.	Kumaun ... Garhwal ... Tarai ...	Excellent ...	Fairly well supplied ...	*Kumaun*— Wheat 12 seers. Barley 13 ,, Rice 8½ ,, Gram 14 ,, Arhar 10 ,, Millet 16 ,,	Good ...	Good ...	*Kumaun.*—No poor-house or relief works. *Garhwal.*—In poor-houses 1,000; as relief works, 300. *Tarai.*—In poor-houses, 480. No relief works.
				Garhwal— Wheat 11 seers. Barley 12 ,, Rice 7¼ ,, Gram 12 ,, *Tarai*— Wheat 13 seers. Barley 14 ,, Rice 7 ,, Gram 15 ,, Arhar 13 ,, Millet 14 ,,			
				LUCKNOW DIVISION.			
LUCKNOW DIVISION.	Lucknow ...	An average harvest ...	Well supplied ...	Wheat 14½ seers. Barley 20 11/16 ,, Bajra 10⅝ ,, Rice 10⅝ ,, Gram 14¼ ,, Arhar 12 ,,	No material change	Less distress ...	On relief works, 514; closed on 27th. In poor-houses, 898.
	Bara Banki ...	Most of the wheat has been reaped; but it is still in the threshing floor. Gram and arhar very scarce.	Well supplied. Disappointment felt at the price of wheat not falling; it remains stationary under the impression that it will be required elsewhere.	Wheat 14½ seers. Rice 8 ,, Juar 11 ,, Gram 12 ,, Peas 15 ,, Arhar 12 ,,	No report ...	Improvement checked by the high price of wheat.	491 people employed on relief works. In poor-houses, 153.
	Unao ...	Being cut; average outturn.	Well supplied ...	Wheat 12 13/16 to 15⅛ Barley 16 to 21¼ Bajra 9 Juar 14 Rice 8½ Gram 12 7/16 to 15½ Arhar 12⅝	Daily improving ...	Much improved and daily improving.	Relieved in poor-houses, 227; employed on relief works, *nil*.

Abstract of the reports on the condition of districts in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the week ending the 30th March 1878—(continued).

Division.	District.	State of crops.	State of markets.	Prices of food grains.	Condition of cattle.	Condition of people.	Relief measures, &c.
				RAE BARELI DIVISION.			
RAE BARELI DIVISION.	Rae Bareli ...	About three-fourths of the rabi have been harvested. The west wind is damaging the Sawan crops seriously and destroying the hopes of the mohwa.	Steady and well supplied.	Wheat 14 seers. Barley 19 „ Rice 7 „ Gram 12 „ Arhar 12 „	Cattle are living mainly on the new straw.	Very little apparent distress.	On relief works, 1,979. In poor-houses, 411.
	Sultanpur ...	Nearly all cut and threshed, but outturn light.	Well supplied ...	Wheat 14¼ seers. Barley 20 „ Bajra 12 „ Juar 12 „ Rice 9¼ „ Gram 13 „ Arhar 12 „ Peas 14 „	Improving ...	Very slightly improved.	No relief works. In poor-houses, 423.
	Partabgarh ...	The yield of the crop is indifferent.	Well supplied ...	Wheat 13½ seers. Barley 18½ „ Arhar 15 „ Rice 8 „ Gram 12 „	Good fodder being procurable.	Good, save in pargana Ateha, where there is much scarcity.	No relief works or poor-houses.
				FYZABAD DIVISION.			
	Fyzabad ...	Harvesting nearly completed; outturn indifferent.	Sufficiently supplied; new grains selling in markets.	Wheat 13 to 13½ Barley 18 seers. Rice 8 „ Gram 13 „ Arhar 10 „	Cattle disease in some parts of the district.	Reaping operations and relief works have given great relief.	Average daily attendance in poor-house, 188. Health good. On relief works, 745.
FYZABAD DIVISION.	Gonda ...	Harvesting operations still continue. The wheat, barley, and peas have never been finer, but gram has been light in the pod, and the same is said of the arhar so far.	Well supplied ...	Wheat 14½ seers. Barley 20 „ Juar 13 „ Rice 8¼ „ Gram 14 „ Arhar 20 „	Good ...	Good ...	No relief works or poor-houses.
	Bahraich ...	Standing crops are in very good condition and are being cut.	Supply plentiful; new grain is being sold.	Wheat 13½ seers. Barley 22 „ Bajra 12 „ Juar 12 „ Rice 6 „ Arhar 12 to 13 „ Gram 16 to 17 „	Pretty good ...	Better in consequence of cutting rabi.	On relief works, 372. In poor-houses 241, 159 of whom are employed in spinning cotton.
				SITAPUR DIVISION.			
SITAPUR DIVISION.	Kheri ...	Most of the rabi crops are ripe: gram, wheat, barley, masur, matra, and gujaie are being cut.	Well supplied with grain, both locally and by imports from Shahjahanpur.	Wheat 16 1/16 seers. Gram 21 11/16 „ Barley 29 11/16 „ Rice 8 „ Juar 11½ „ Arhar 11½ „ Bajra 13 „	Indifferent. No sickness reported.	Distress is abating on account of the rabi harvest being reaped. Prices of grain are falling.	On public and relief works, 780. In poor-houses, 417.
	Hardoi ...	Harvesting in progress; most of the crop now gathered. Wheat and barley crops are splendid; alsi is very poor having been almost destroyed by blight; sarson has proved a good crop and realizes high prices, but gram has suffered from caterpillars.	Well supplied. Wheat, barley and sarson are being bought up for exportation to Cawnpore and Calcutta.	Wheat 11¾ to 12¾ „ Barley 23½ „ Gram 14 to 18¾ „	Cattle get ample grazing in the stubble, and bhusa is to be had in abundance.	General health good, and ample work for all in the fields.	In poor-house, 126. On relief works, 708. One work was closed on the 26th, and the remainder will be closed at the end of the month.

Abstract of the reports on the condition of districts in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the week ending the 30th March 1878—(concluded).

Division.	District.	State of crops.	State of market.	Prices of food grains.	Condition of cattle.	Condition of people.	Relief measures, &c.
				SITAPUR DIVISION.—continued.			
SITAPUR DIVISION.	Sitapur ...	Crops being cut. The wheat and barley crops are good; alsi, sarson, and gram, poor.	Well supplied ...	Wheat 16 seers. Barley 22 „ Gram 18 „	Improving. No disease.	Relief works have been altogether stopped, the condition of the people is now good, except in the case of those who have lost their rabi crops by hail.	No poor-houses or relief works.

C. ROBERTSON,
Secy. to Govt. of the N.-W. P. and Oudh.

GOVT. SECTT., N.-W. PROVINCES AND OUDH,
CAMP LUCKNOW,
The 5th April 1878.

FAMINE IN CHINA.

Report on the Famine prevailing in the Northern Provinces of China.

A CALAMITY equal, if not superior, in extent to that which has been experienced during the present year in Southern India has afflicted simultaneously a large portion of the Chinese Empire, especially those provinces which, from their situation inland, are peculiarly liable to suffer from drought, and which are the least favoured by nature also with access to lines of water communication. The same apparent cause, a disturbance in the usually unfailing regularity of the summer monsoons, has in two successive years occasioned wide-spread suffering in China as in India. The spring and summer of 1876 were marked in the southern maritime provinces Kwangtung and Fuhkien, and in a less degree also along the coast as far north as Ningpo, by an excessive rainfall, causing in the two provinces above named disastrous floods and much destruction of crops. In the north, on the contrary, from the Yangtsze to the neighbourhood of Peking, and thence eastward to the borders of Corea, an unusual drought was experienced until the month of July was well advanced, the wheat crop ordinarily gathered in June being consequently destroyed over a large area of country, and the still more important autumn harvest suffering in an almost equal degree; whilst in certain parts, especially in the easternmost half of the province of Shantung, the drought actually prevented the crops from being sown.

On the 22nd June 1876, the *Peking Gazette* contained a Decree ordaining a series of propitiatory services at the State temples, in which the youthful Emperor himself and his uncles, the Provinces of Tun and Kung, with other of the Imperial Princes, were to offer sacrifices in supplication for rain; and on the following day a further Decree commanded, in pursuance of a report presented by the Board of Revenue, that a sum of 100,000 taels should be allotted from the Treasury of the Board for the relief of the distress prevailing in the northern provinces. The provincial Governments of Chihli, Fêng-t'ien, Shantung, and Honan, were commanded to decide upon the proper means of bringing supplies of food within the reach of the people. On the 14th October following a memorial from the Governor of Shantung was published in the "Gazette," reporting upon the measures taken within his jurisdiction for the relief of the famine-stricken population. A sum 30,000 taels had been drawn from the native customs revenue at Chefoo, and agents had been sent to purchase grain in Manchuria. Relief works had been instituted, and in all a sum of upwards of 80,000 taels of public money had been disbursed in giving relief.

Contemporaneously with the suffering thus experienced over a wide extent of country, a plague of locusts, the almost invariable concomitant of years of drought, had also ravaged the entire tract extending from the Yellow River to the back of the Yangtsze, and even to the south of the last-named river. The suffering which was, in fact, entailed by the drought and consequent scarcity of 1876, might be described as extreme, if it were not that the experience of the present year has been far more terrible, although less exposed to the observation of resident Europeans. In the following paper the history of the visitations experienced, and of the measures adopted towards the relief of distress, will be traced by means of published documents.

Attention was directed to the lamentable sufferings entailed upon the population of the provinces of Chihli and Shantung by the reports received from British and American missionaries who had visited or were residing in the interior during the summer and autumn of 1876; and towards the close of the year the residents at the ports of Chinkiang and Shanghai had ocular demonstration of the prevailing scarcity in the arrival of immense bodies of "famine refugees," who, having crossed the Yangtsze in quest of food, were distributed, under the superintendence of the Chinese authorities, in the neighbourhood of various cities in the province of Kiangsu. These refugees, coming principally from the region north of the Yangtsze (Kiang-peh), were the objects of a creditable amount of care and attention on the part of the provincial authorities. The first notice of this phase of the calamity, which

appeared in the *Peking Gazette*, consisted in the memorial of a retired official of high rank, who, apparently about the end of December 1876, represented that upwards of 20,000 refugees from the famine districts had migrated to the neighbourhood of Soochow and Chanchow in search of the means of subsistence. His memorial, which appeared in print on the 23rd January last, contains the statement that the allowance issued to the famine refugees was at the rate of seven-tenths of a pint of rice (English measure) per diem to adults, and half this quantity for minors. An allowance of 6,500 piculs of rice from the supplies due by the province of Peking had already, it appeared, been appropriated for the relief of local needs; but the quantity was barely sufficient to meet the above scale of issue for a period of some fifty days. In answer to this memorial an Imperial Decree sanctioned the diversion of 10,000 piculs of rice from the provincial quota due to Peking for the purpose of subserving the distribution of relief. It was commanded, at the same time, that "three-tenths of the reserved grain in store and of the amount of sums lodged at interest should be expended by the local authorities on measures of relief."

A large number of the famine sufferers having wandered as far as Shanghai, where a small and insufficient pittance was doled out to them by the native authorities, a committee was framed among the European residents of the place, and supplies of food and clothing, which were distributed among the refugees during the winter, were gratefully received by these unfortunate sufferers. The amount raised by public subscription for this purpose was 693 dol. 30 c.

A memorial from the Governor of Kiangsu, published in the *Peking Gazette* of April 19, gives a resumé of the measures adopted for the relief of famine sufferers who had flocked southwards in the manner above mentioned, and gives 85,000 as the number of individuals for whom it had been necessary to make provision. Amounts forming a total of 47,600 taels are mentioned as having been expended in different directions, besides a sum of 15,000 taels, raised by charitable contributions at Shanghai, which was allotted to the support of a number of able-bodied refugees employed in deepening a section of the Grand Canal. During the first-half of April the refugees were sent back in batches, with rations for one month, and with provision made for supplies of seed-corn, to their native places.

Whilst the European denizens of Shanghai still had under their own eyes the spectacle of the distress endured by the famine refugees from the north bank of the Yangtsze, harrowing accounts of the affliction experienced over a much more extensive region of country began to arrive from Tientsin and Chefoo. The English missionaries who reside at Tiensin have a station at Loo-ling, in the north of the province at Shantung, near the Chihli border; and from this point, as also from the provincial capital of Shantung, where a large episcopal establishment of the Italian missionaries is seated, and from the neighbourhood of Chefoo, letters containing urgent appeals for help on behalf of the starving natives soon began to arrive. Notwithstanding the measures instituted in the preceding autumn (as above stated) by the Provincial Governor, the situation of the people of eight large districts was declared to be one of absolute destitution, whilst scarcity aggravated by difficulties in the way of the transport of grain, was experienced over a still wider area. On the 17th February 1877, Mr. Jamieson, Her Majesty's Acting Consul at Chefoo, in a report addressed to the Legation, quotes the text of a letter received a few days previously from Mr. Richard, a missionary of the English Baptist Society, in which a lamentable account is given of the sufferings he had personally witnessed in the Prefecture of Ching-chow. The famine, he learnt, had exceeded in severity anything that had been known of the kind since the year 1786; and he communicated appalling details of the sufferings experienced and the mortality occasioned by the prevailing scarcity of food.

On receipt of these accounts from Mr. Richard, the small European community at Chefoo subscribed a sum of nearly 500 taels, which was at once remitted to him for distribution among the starving villagers; and a committee consisting of Her Majesty's Acting Consul and the two principal merchants of

the place, Messrs. J. T. Fergusson and W. A. Conabé, solicited subscriptions from the European residents at the treaty ports generally. Mr. Jamieson was able to report, on the 10th April, that large sums had been contributed from various quarters in answer to the appeal thus sent forth, nearly 20,000 taels having been received up to that date. The committee at Chefoo distributed the amounts thus received among the different missionaries, both Protestant and Roman Catholic, who had devoted themselves to the task of co-operating towards the relief of the prevailing distress. The following extracts from Mr. Jamieson's reports are worth noting:—

"The question was several times raised whether it would not be better to send grain instead of silver, but the difficulties and delays that presented themselves at the outset were always sufficient to deter any attempt of that kind. It appears, however, that grain in tolerably sufficient quantity is always finding its way into even the worst districts. The source of supply is generally said to be Manchuria, whence it is brought in junks to one or other of the small ports lying between the present mouth of the Yellow River and the neck of the Shantung peninsula. . . . . With regard to the distress, I am satisfied that it is both more intense and more widespread than I was at first inclined to believe. My former estimate of 250,000 as the number of those that would require relief must be very much under the mark; probably ten times that number would be nearer it. There is nothing, however, to go upon but the vaguest calculations, the only thing that we know is that wherever our missionaries have gone there comes the same story of misery and starvation. The accounts that Mr. Richard gave of people eating the sorghum stalks from the thatch of their houses, incredible as it might at first appear, is no doubt a sober fact. Mr. Corbett sends from Chi-méh specimens of the dried leaves and stalks of the sweet-potato, which are pounded and eaten either alone or mixed with bean-cake, and worse than all, Dr. Neving sends a specimen of slate-stone from the hillside which he actually saw women eating.

"The Government soup kitchens in I-tu Hien still continue to deal out a scanty relief; but it is said that their money is now all but exhausted and they will soon close. The Magistrate of that district has put out a proclamation exhorting the wealthy to subscribe once more, but I fear with no effect. One can readily understand how powerless a District Magistrate is to cope with a gigantic evil like this. . . . . No one perhaps expected that much gratitude would be shown by the poor people in return for this liberality, but certainly one might have expected that at least our motives would have been understood by the educated classes, and that the missionaries would not have been accused of dealing out charity for the purpose of inveigling victims for their black art. Yet such rumours, I regret to say, threatened not long ago to cause some difficulty."

Mr. Jamieson goes on to narrate that the Rev. Mr. Richard had been compelled to break up an establishment for homeless orphans which he had set on foot in the interior, where some 400 destitute children were being cared for, owing to the prevalence of the usual reports of the practice of scooping out eyes and cutting out hearts, with which such attempts in the direction of charity are invariably attended in China.

The newspapers published at Shanghai were the natural recipients of many interesting communications of the missionaries engaged in the work of relief, and as these letters contain a multitude of details respecting the nature of the work undertaken and the extent of the distress to be coped with, a selection of them may be appended to the present Report. Writing on the 8th March from Ching-chow Fu (Annex No. 1) the Rev. Mr. Richard gives an account of the contributions raised among the local notables in support of the Government grant and bears testimony to the fact that the measures instituted by the native authorities in that part of the afflicted region were efficiently conducted. On the 17th March an interesting communication (Annex No. 2) was forwarded to the *Shanghai Courier* by another correspondent; and letters from the Roman Catholic missionaries published at intervals at a later period may further be quoted (Annexes No. 3 and No. 4) to complete the description of the conditions of affairs in Shantung.

The total amount which was raised by public subscription at the treaty ports and in Hong-Kong, on behalf of the Shantung famine, is reported by Mr. Jamieson to have been close upon 36,000 taels (or about 10,000*l.* sterling). Before the labours of the Chefoo Committee had been fully terminated, a balance sheet of the fund, as it stood on the 19th April, was published, and a copy of this document is appended (Annex No. 5, Part I). On the 23rd June, the Rev. John L. Nevins, a missionary of the American Presbyterian Board, handed in a general report of his proceedings in the distribution of relief, a copy of which is also appended (Annex No. 6).

A considerable portion of the sums remitted to the Chefoo Committee had been allotted by them to the missionaries at Tien-tsin, who had exerted themselves throughout the winter and ensuing spring to alleviate the distress experienced farther north. Part II of Annex No. 5 is the balance sheet submitted of their operations.

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The particulars given above concluded what is necessary to record with reference to the famine of 1876-77 in Shantung and Chih-li. The calamity of a still more serious nature which is at the present moment devastating a considerably wider area remains to be described. It has already been observed that the Provinces of Honan, Shanshi, and Shensi, which comprise the greater portion of the area of China proper north of the Yangtsze, and which extend, roughly speaking, over 10° longitude and 8° latitude, with an aggregate population estimated in 1842 at upwards of 57,000,000 souls, are now labouring under a second year of drought and scarcity, the consequences of which are intensified in their case by the remoteness of these provinces from the sea-board and the main lines of water communication. Comparatively little was heard of the state of these provinces in the course of 1876, owing, no doubt, to the fact of their being seldom visited by European travellers; but early in the present year the attention of the Chinese Government became attracted to the danger with which they were threatened. In a noteworthy memorial, the receipt of which is acknowledged in a Decree published on the 22nd January last, a Censor named Chang Kwan-chun called attention to the distress prevailing in Shanshi in consequence of the drought of the past season, and dwelt upon the impropriety of conduct which he observes has in recent times become habitual with the district magistrates, in concealing the fact of impending scarcity from their superiors. "Whether from want of courage or want of will, this constantly takes place," he asserts, "the motive in general being a desire to put a false gloss on the state of affairs. The reports of travellers from Shanshi represent the state of the afflicted districts as worse than anything that has been known for ten or fifteen years, and the distress of the population is aggravated by their dread of the enforcement of taxation, to meet which they are driven to the necessity of selling their wives and children and mortgaging their property and houses. Unless measures should be promptly taken to afford relief to the destitute," the Censor concluded by saying, "outbreaks of brigandage might be apprehended." The decree issued in reply to this memorial lays injunctions upon the Governor of Shanshi with reference to the report which should be made by him on the exemptions from taxation proper to be granted under the circumstances.

On January 24, the "Gazette" published a memorial from the Governor of Honan, who reported upon its measures instituted at the provincial capital for the relief of the distress caused by drought during the past summer. Four agencies had been opened, at which about 27,000 destitute persons were receiving relief, the allowance granted being a bowl of rice-gruel per diem to each individual, and a wadded garment to such as were insufficiently clothed, so far as circumstances admitted.

The 1st February was marked by the publication of an Imperial Decree in which the first emphatic notice is taken of the calamities with which a large portion of the population had been visited, and in which the extent of the suffering experienced, through flood or drought, is dwelt upon. The appearance of this Decree, remarkable as containing the first spontaneous reference to the duty of treating all classes of the population, including even those who profess adherence to a foreign religion, with equal justice, was reported to the Earl of Derby in Mr. Fraser's despatch No. 32 of the 6th February last; and a copy is appended herewith as part of the famine record. (Annex No. 7.)

On February 10 a Decree appeared granting postponement of the levy of the land-tax due for 1876 in the province of Shanshi, the collection being ordered to be deferred until after the current year's harvest; but at this time, and indeed for several months afterwards, neither the Provincial Governors nor the Central Government appear to have shown that perception of impending consequences which the experience of the preceding year, if not that of the frequent recurrence of famine-periods in the northern provinces of China, might naturally have been aroused. On May 5 a report appeared in which the Governor of Honan describes the state of affairs within his jurisdiction. Owing to drought in the greater part of the province, although floods had been experienced in certain places, the crops of last year, he reports, presented on the whole a serious deficiency, though something more had been obtained, as a general average, than 50 per cent. of a full harvest. In the granaries instituted by his predecessor in office, some 930,000 piculs (say about 56,000 tons) of grain were stored up; and orders had been issued to the local authorities to draw upon these reserves, making sales in the first instance at reduced rates, and subsequently distributing supplies gratuitously where need existed. The number of famine refugees at the provincial capital had risen to upwards of 70,000; and a subscription of 21,000 taels (say about £5,500) had been raised among the officials of the province towards the cost of providing food for the destitute.

From this period onward the accounts received from the afflicted provinces began to grow more and more alarming, and the necessity for large disbursements on the part of the Imperial Government became shortly recognized as inevitable. The peculiar organization of the Chinese Empire, according to which each of the eighteen provinces has its separate and quasi-independent administration and exchequer, the control over which from Pekin, although in theory most searching and complete, is in practice of the loosest kind, is necessarily ill-adapted to meet the strain of unlooked for national exigencies. The reserve funds of the Board of Revenue at Peking, which, after being dissipated in the warfare occasioned by the Taiping rebellion, had begun some years ago to accumulate once more through drafts upon the Maritime Customs Revenue, have again been nearly, if not quite, exhausted of late in the campaign being waged for the recovery of Kashgaria, and in the costly works of fortification and armament undertaken along the coast. The provinces, none of which have recovered from the devastating effects of the Great Rebellion, are in a chronic state of financial disorder, those which are comparatively peaceful and prosperous fulfilling with difficulty the requisitions made upon them for subsidies to the army of Tso Tsung-t'ang, to their poorer sisters, or to the Imperial Commission, which, with almost incredible wastefulness, is expending several millions of taels upon the mausolea of the late Emperor and his consort and upon the tombs already being prepared for the present Empresses Regent. Universal corruption is at the same time admittably rampant in every department of the administration, to an extent the continual revelations of which in published official documents might well seem past belief. The determined rejection, finally, of the expedients of modern science in the way of developing the resources of the country or restoring and improving the means of intercommunication, leaves the people impoverished, and commercial intercourse hampered by a multitude of obstacles. Such a state of affairs as this could not fail to aggravate in a very serious degree the sufferings entailed upon the provinces occupying the great central plateau of northern China. Toward the end of May urgent representations began to arrive from these provinces at Peking. A memorial from the Governor of Shanshi, published in the *Peking Gazette* of June 2 (Annex

No. 8), gives a detailed account of the sufferings already experienced, the dread of still more terrible consequences in the event of protracted drought, and the necessity he felt under of asking permission to appropriate a sum of about 40,000 taels (say £11,000) for the purchase of grain in adjoining provinces. A month later the newly-appointed Governor of the same province had a still more hopeless account to give, and his memorial, a translation of which is appended (Annex No. 9), asks for an additional sum of 200,000 taels, which he proposed to deduct from the amount of revenue properly due to the Peking Exchequer. The request in this instance, like the preceding application, was granted by Decree.

As is usual under circumstances of the kind, the Censors at Peking, whose duty it is, during their tenure of office, to offer advice to the Throne on all questions of public import, began now to come forward with exposures of the corrupt practices which form so striking a commentary upon the virtuous professions of the Chinese system of government. On the 1st August a Decree appeared in response to a memorial presented by a member of this body, in which the prevailing calamities are enumerated, and the high provincial authorities are adjured, in well-worn phraseology, to aim at measures of reform. On the 13th of the same month, a further Decree acknowledges the memorial of another Censor, who had exposed some startling forms of corruption in connection with the distribution of relief to famine sufferers. The distributions of grain ordered by Government, he represents, are made an excuse on the part of clerks and underlings for the levy of exactions in the shape of future repayments, stipulated for at the rate of cent. per cent.; and payments in money are stated as being actually offered by individuals for permission to decline receiving their quota of relief. Similar statements, even more detailed in nature, have been repeated by another Censor, in a memorial published within the last few days.

Memorials of the description referred to above have alternated during the last two or three months with more and more pressing appeals from the Provincial Governors for the means of coping with their tardily-recognized necessities. Toward the end of August, the Governor of Honan obtained permission to lay hands upon sums amounting to a total of 147,900 taels for famine relief. The Governor of Shanshi had a short time previously solicited permission to raise funds by the sale of official ranks for the special benefit of his province; and additional means of alleviating the prevailing distress were granted in exemptions from the payment of all transit-dues on rice and other grain which were successively accorded in favour of the distressed provinces, including Chih-li in the north, and Fuhkien, as a sufferer from severe floods, on the eastern sea-board. These palliatives, however, were soon discovered to be insufficient. On the 3rd, 7th and 13th of the current month, a succession of Decrees for the first time indicated an appreciation of the need for substantial aid to the afflicted provinces. In the first of these manifestos, after mention had been made of the fact that 200,000 taels had been granted already for expenditure in Shansi, and that the Governor General of Chih-li, Li Hung-chang, had been commanded to provide a sum of 100,000 taels for the relief of distress in Honan, beside the amount of 147,900 taels which the Governor of that province had been allowed to appropriate for the same purpose, a grant is additionally made of 400,000 taels, to be provided in equal moieties by Li Hung-chang and the Board of Revenue, and to be divided between the provinces of Shanshi and Honan, seven-tenths going to the first-named of the two. Over and above this, 40,000 piculs of the grain at that time, in course of conveyance from the southern provinces to Peking, was ordered to be diverted for the relief of the famine-stricken area; and this amount was doubled by the Decree published four days later, in which the entire amount of 80,000 piculs of grain then on its way was ordered to be conveyed instead to Honan and Shanshi. Taking the value of this grain at 2 t. 5 m. per picul, according to the estimate employed by Li Hung-chang in his memorial earlier quoted from, the grant in kind thus represents an additional value of 200,000 taels. This grain, constituting a large proportion of the supply which, with immense effort and expenditure, is being transported along the Grand Canal to Tien-tsin and Peking, and which has been greatly delayed in its progress during the summer through want of water, will probably be discharged at some point near Lin-ts'ing Chow, not far from the northern border of the province of Shantung, and conveyed thence by cart to the adjacent provinces; but it has lately been stated by officials of the Government that the cost of transportation will be 4 taels per picul, or about 28 taels (£12 sterling) per ton.

The large appropriations above mentioned had been decreed, but a few days when further information or reflection appears to have shown them to be still inadequate. A Decree of the 15th October commands the Provincial Government of Shantung to set apart from the impending winter collection of grain on behalf of Peking the amount of 160,000 piculs, to be allotted in equal moieties to Shanshi and Honan, as a provision for the period that must elapse before next spring's harvest can be looked for. With this appropriation the list of Imperial grants is for the present completed. Special Commissioners, it should be added, have been appointed to perambulate the famine-stricken provinces for the purpose of guarding against malpractices in the distribution of relief.

In the absence of all approach to statistics, it is impossible to form any estimate of the numbers who are exposed to suffering by the present visitation. In Shantung, it will have been noticed, Mr. Jamieson expanded his original estimate of half-a-million souls to ten times that number, admitting at the same time the want of all basis for a serious estimate; and in the absence of any precise means of judging, no more can be said on this subject than that the population whose means of subsistence during the coming winter will depend upon official charity must be numbered by millions. In order to enable some idea to be formed of the extent of country which is afflicted by the prevailing famine, a map of China has been prepared (Annex No. 11), upon which the famine area is tinted yellow, with similar indications in other colours for those districts which have suffered from a plague of locusts or from floods.

As a natural result of the months of privation already endured, epidemic disease has committed serious ravages in all the afflicted districts. Typhus fever completed, in the spring and summer of this year, the depopulation of many villages in Shantung, which had already lost a great proportion of their inhabitants in consequence of the famine; and the same disease is believed to be ravaging at present the adjacent provinces. Cholera has visited nearly all the coast ports during the months from July to September, from Amoy in the south, where the first outbreak took place about the 25th June, to Newchwang in the extreme north, and it has also spread to Japan. The disease has not been heard of as having spread to any distance inland, nor has it been attended with any serious amount of mortality among Europeans.

The tale of suffering, in all probability, remains to be greatly enhanced with the approach of winter, when the scanty resources of the provincial authorities of Shanshi and Honan will have already been severely taxed, and when the inclemency of the weather will be felt with increased effect among a population enfeebled by a year or more of previous hardships. The enormous numbers to be dealt with, and the great extent of country affected, combined with the absence of means of communication or facilities of transport, afford reason for anticipating a mortality which will be thought appalling by European observers. The Chinese mind will accept the calamity more apathetically, though its occurrence, coupled with the recent astronomical portents, cannot fail to excite the usual apprehensions of political disturbance. Were it not that the possession of improved weapons gives the established Government an advantage such as its forces have never heretofore possessed over insurgent mobs, the result of the present widespread visitation might be predicted with certainty. As it is the Government is alive to threatenings of danger from seditious movements, the symptoms of which have already been observed; and the provincial Governments are warned to be on the alert against the machination of secret societies.

As regards the amount of expenditure incurred, either publicly or privately, on behalf of the suffering population, it is scarcely less difficult to form an estimate in this respect than it is with reference to the numbers of the distressed. Of purely private undertakings, such as those referred to in the letter forming

Annex No. 1, no records whatever are accessible, except when the amounts contributed pass through the hands of officials, and are in due time reported to the Throne with requests for bestowal of rewards upon the charitable donors. Minute regulations exist upon this subject, for the encouragement of individual liberality, and the results are seen in such memorials as that above embodied from the Governor General of Chih-li, Li Hung-chang. The rewards bestowed on these occasions take the shape, as a rule, of honorary titles bestowed upon the ancestors of the donor for three generations past, when contributions are offered without a desire to take advantage of the system of purchasing actual rank or office on behalf of the contributor himself. Inducements to subscribe with this object in view are now largely held out.

By assembling in tabular form the particulars which have been given in the *Peking Gazette* during the past twelve or fifteen months, relating to the sums bestowed on the relief of distress in different quarters, an ascertained total of 2,623,644 taels is arrived at, as is shown in the accompanying table (Annex No. 12). This includes several amounts which are necessarily estimated on more or less imperfect data, but a basis is at the same time afforded, allowing for amounts of which no record is as yet forthcoming, for assuming that some 3,000,000 taels, or about £900,000 sterling, may have been expended or allotted up to the present time for the relief of distress produced by drought or floods. This amount will be largely exceeded, no doubt, by the addition of sums to be raised by the sale of titles already sanctioned as a financial expedient on behalf of the afflicted provinces, and possibly also by further Imperial grants. The drain upon the revenues of the State, which the prevailing distress has caused, will be augmented, also, by the wholesale postponements or remissions of taxation which have been necessarily sanctioned.

In the statements of money amounts or quantities of grain referred to in the preceding Report, it should be explained, in conclusion, the tael of silver may be taken as worth something more than 5*s*. sterling, and the picul of grain as equivalent to 140 catties, or about 185 pounds.

W. F. MAYERS,
Peking, October 1877. *Chinese Secretary.*

Further Memorandum by Mr. Mayers.

The "Gazette" of the 13th instant contains a very long and business-like memorial from Li Hung-Chang, Governor General of Chih-li, setting forth the details of the action he has taken toward providing supplies of grain for the famine-stricken provinces of Honan and Shansi. One of the literary officials at Peking is shown by Li Hung-Chang's memorial to have laid suggestions before the Throne on the 23rd ultimo, recommending that Li should provide the amount of 1,000,000 taels for the purchase of grain, to be distributed at reduced rates to buyers in the afflicted provinces under official direction. It was proposed that of this sum one-third should be provided from the provincial exchequer of Chih-li, and the remainder raised by means of a foreign loan. The Imperial rescript in reply demurred to the magnitude of the proposed grant, and Li Hung-Chang takes exception to the entire scheme, rejecting, in particular, the notion of obtaining money by a foreign loan. The difficulties in negotiating such an arrangement are, he observes, very great, and the interest required very heavy. He is importing large quantities of millet from Newchwang, and of rice from the southern provinces, and is despatching supplies as rapidly as possible to a central depôt in the Hwi-luh district, bordering upon the province of Shansi, whence supplies are taken away by the officials of that province. The supplies sent to Honan are forwarded as far as possible by water, and the Governor General estimates the cost of transport, all things included, as far as Honan is concerned, at 1 tael per picul (of 140 catties, or about 185 pounds); whilst, in the case of Shansi, where a mountain range has to be crossed and a distance of some hundreds of miles to be traversed by cart, the expense of transportation will, he admits, be enormous. This bears out the remark made not long ago at the Tsungli-Yamén, to the effect that the

cost of transporting supplies to Shansi would be about 4 tael per picul, or say £12 sterling per ton.

From recent memorials published in the *Peking Gazette*, it appears that in Shansi seventy-six departments and districts, and in Honan about half that number, come under the category of the actually famine-stricken. The very lowest estimate that can be placed on the population of a district would be 100,000 souls. A memorial from the Governor of Shansi, published in the "Gazette" of the 15th, declares that the number of individuals for whom gratuitous relief is required does not fall short of some 3,000,000 to 4,000,000 souls; and he expresses the apprehension that if funds be not forthcoming the whole of the southern portion of the province will be absolutely depopulated. For the supply of relief during the coming winter and spring, anything less than 3,000,000 taels to 4,000,000 taels will be insufficient; and he bases upon this statement his application for permission to raise money by the sale of certificates of rank and official position which has been granted in the rescript, already published, to this memorial. The "Gazette" of to-day, which has just come to hand, contains a further urgent appeal from the same quarter for an additional supply of grain. The Governor states that ten more districts and departments must be added to the list previously forwarded of those actually stricken with famine; and he alleges that while the tael of silver (equal say to 5*s*. 6*d*. sterling) exchanges for but little more than 900 copper cash (its ordinary value being upwards of 1,500 cash), rice sells at 2,400 to 2,500 cash per tow. The tow of rice in Shansi is said to measure about 18 catties, or one-tenth of a picul, which is calculated in that province as equal to 180 catties in measuring rice and grain. The picul, therefore, or say 240 lbs. English, would cost something like 26·66 taels. This is fully eight times the ordinary cost. On the other hand, the Governor remarks that every tael of silver supplied will save a human life, which, under the circumstances, seems impossible.

W. F. MAYERS,
Peking, November 17, 1877. *Chinese Secretary.*

C. E. BERNARD,
Addl. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 9TH APRIL 1878.

GENERAL REMARKS.—From Madras showers are reported in Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Cuddapah, Kurnool, Malabar and South Canara; general prospects are said to be unchanged; prices are fluctuating. The total number on works is 111,972, and on gratuitous relief 94,798, being 16,353 and 5,786 less than last week. In Mysore shower shave fallen in two districts; the numbers on works for the week ending the 30th ultimo were 58,491, and on gratuitous relief 7,820, or more by 1,707 and 155 than in the previous week. In Bombay general rain and partial hail (which has done considerable damage) are reported from Poona, and showers in Sattara, Kaládgi and Dharwar. Slight rain has fallen in several districts of the Central Provinces; threshing and winnowing the spring harvest continue; prices are steady, but high. No rain has fallen in Berar. No rain is reported from Central India. In Rajputana the only rain is a shower at Jhallawar; the harvest is progressing favourably. In Bengal rain has fallen in most of the districts of Bengal Proper and in Orissa; it has not extended to the Bhágalpur, Behar, or Chota Nagpore divisions; prospects are generally favourable; the *rabi* harvest is nearly over. In Assam general rain continues; ploughing and sowing are in progress, and prospects are good. No rain is reported from the North-Western Provinces or Oudh; the harvest is nearly over in the Eastern districts, and is progressing elsewhere: prices are nearly stationary, showing in some places a slight tendency to rise. In the Punjab rain is reported only from Peshawar, and hail in Amritsar; harvesting is in progress in Delhi and Hissar; elsewhere the crops promise well; prices are generally unchanged, and show a slight rise in Delhi and Amritsar.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—		
Ganjam (April 9th)	·43	Rice 8·58, *raggi* 13·06, *cholum* 13·22, *cumboo* 12·48.
Vizagapatam („ 8th)	·5	Rice 8·4, *cholum* 13·23, *raggi* 14·32, *cumboo* 14·3.
Godavery („ „)	...	Rice 7·58, *cholum* 13·67, *raggi* 14·29, *cumboo* 15·25; no harvest; water in Godavery 9 inches below stone crest.
Kistna („ 4th)	*Nil*	Rice 6·76, *cholum* 11·51, *raggi* 12·65, *cumboo* 11·13; sick in relief hospital 50; *raggi* thriving; cotton, castor, tobacco and red-gram are being reaped.
Nellore („ 6th)	*Nil*	Rice 7·50, cholum 13·31, *raggi* 14·56, *cumboo* 11·83; on P. W. D. works 2,383; canal 15,608; camps 519; crops fair.
Cuddapah („ 5th)	·08	Rice 7·93, *cholum* 14·10, *raggi* 13·90, *cumboo* 12·70; on works 228; children 57; camps 1,947; village relief 1,980; paddy harvested in parts, outturn ½.
Bellary („ 6th)	*Nil*	Rice 7·86, *cholum* 11·53, *raggi* 11·15, *cumboo* 10·31; on works 3,890; camps 3,053; village relief 1,523; standing crops, second crop paddy and cotton generally thriving; cotton picking in progress, outturn only ½ usual quantity; reaping white *cholum* nearly completed, outturn poor.
Kurnool („ „)	·27 in Patticonda.	Rice 8·72, *cholum* 13·48, *raggi* 14·73, *cumboo* 11·05; in camps 491; village relief 4,999; fodder abundant; cotton is being picked; white *wonna* being harvested in Patticonda, yield bad.
North Arcot („ 5th)	*Nil*	Rice 8·6, *cholum* 9·9, *raggi* 10·5, *cumboo* 10·0, wheat 7·3; on works 25,087; children 2,420; camps and houses 9,674; village relief 12,063; crops affected by blight and insects, and withering in some places; harvest—paddy, *cholum* and *raggi*, outturn poor.
South Arcot ...	*Nil*	Rice 9·50, *cholum* 12·58, *raggi* 11·56, *cumboo* 11·44; on works, professional, 470; children 413; camps 1,459; villages 3,891; crops generally good, but want of rain felt; paddy harvest still progressing, outturn between ½ and ¾ of full crops.
Tanjore (April 6th)	*Nil*	Rice 8·89, *cholum* 14·13, *raggi* 14·85, *cumboo* 12·75; majority of rivers dry; wet crops in tolerably good condition, dry suffering a little from want of rain; harvest—wet, *vanakharam*, *samba*, &c., dry, *varagu*, *ulundoo*, &c., outturn ⅛ to ⅞.
Trichinopoly („ „)	*Nil*	Rice 8·95, *cholum nil* in taluk Cusbas, *raggi* 12·12, *cumboo* 14·39; on works 1,083; children 159; in camps 100; paddy harvested, outturn between 6 and 9 annas.

On page 517 of the Supplement to the *Gazette of India* of the 6th instant, opposite Vizagapatam for "*cumboo* 13·3" read "14·3."

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—continued.		
Madura (April 6th)	*Nil*	Rice 8·93, *cholum* 11·94, *raggi* 13·90, *cumboo* 16·48; in camps 137; paddy harvest over; want of rain much felt.
Tinnevelly („ „)	...	Rice 8·80, *cholum* 12·80, *raggi* 16·53, *cumboo* 18·75; the standing crops are in good condition, but require rain; harvest of paddy in Nanguneri taluk, outturn ½.
Coimbatore („ „)	*Nil*	Rice 8·73, *cholum* 12·20, *raggi* 13·39, *cumboo* 16·59; on works 25,098; camps 5,911; children 823; village relief 5,281; standing crops damaged by insects or disease in parts, also suffering from want of water in portions of 3 talúks; harvest—paddy and some dry crops reported in 5 taluks, outturn paddy ¼ to ½, others ⅜ to ½.
Nilgiris („ „)	*Nil*	Rice 7·48, *cholum* 9·88, *raggi* 9·98, *cumboo* 9·78; harvest none.
Salem („ 8th)	...	Rice 8·11, *raggi* 11·17, *cumboo* 10·73, *cholum* 10·65; on works 31,370; camps 6,520; village relief 13,580.
South Canara („ 6th)	·06	Rice 10·38, *raggi* 12·6; condition of third rice crop satisfactory.
Malabar („ „)	Rain all taluks except Palghat, average ·39.	Rice 9·29, *raggi* 10·98; prices show tendency to rise; prospects normal.
Chingleput („ „)	*Nil*	Rice 8·84, *raggi* 11·17, *cumboo* 11·88, *cholum* 11·28; on works 3,418; children 455; camps 1,173; village relief 11,280; crops in fair condition in all the taluks, except in places where no water is available, or where insects have done damage; *kar*, *samba*, *raggi*, *cumboo* and gingelly harvested in parts; outturn from ⅛ to ¼; *raggi* in Chingleput taluk full.
Madras („ 9th)	*Nil*	Rice 7·66, *raggi* 10·64, *cholum* 9·8. *General Remarks.*—General prospects unchanged; prices fluctuating; total number on works 111,972; total number gratuitously relieved 94,798; exports of grain by rail from Madras during the week ending the 6th April not yet reported.
Bombay—(April 10th)		
Sind—		
Kurrachee ...	*Nil*	River rising—on 8th 12¼ feet, last year 6¼ feet; measles in 3 talukas; strong westerly breeze during the day; nights close.
Hyderabad ...	...	River unusually high.
Upper Sind Frontier ...	...	Weather sultry, threatening rain; *rabi* crops being reaped; chicken-pox and fever in Jacobabad.
Guzerat—		
Ahmedabad ...	...	Four cholera cases in the city, 2 deaths.
Pánch Maháls ...	...	Thunder cleared off; seasonable warm weather.
Kaira ...	...	Weather getting warm; 382 cholera cases, 178 deaths.
Broach ...	...	Cholera in the city, 28 cases, 13 fatal; in Broach taluka 13 cases, 8 fatal; in Ankleswar 6 cases, 3 fatal; heat intense.
Surat ...	...	Fifteen fatal cholera cases in Surat and Olpád taluka.
Khandesh and Násik—		
Khandesh ...	...	Small-pox prevalent in 3 talukas; fever at Pimpalner and Nandurbár.
Násik ...	...	Scarcity of water in 4 talukas; slight cattle disease in Násik taluka.
Colaba (April 8th)	...	Weather warmer; public health good, except in 2 talukas, where slight fever continues; *rabi* crops being harvested.
Konkan—		
Tanna ...	...	Cholera in 2 talukas.
Ratnágiri (April 2nd)	...	No change in state of crops and public health.
Deccan—		
Poona ...	0·17 to 2·10	Rain general throughout the Collectorate; melon fields greatly damaged in Jámbut village of taluka Sirur; hailstorm on 4th—hailstones as big as wood-apples—road covered with a layer 7½ feet high; 3 persons, 3 cattle and 250 sheep killed; crops and trees much injured; 16 deaths from cholera in Haveli taluka; prices steady; fever continues.
Sholapur ...	...	Weather hot.
Satara ...	Slight rain in 5 talukas	Weather continues warm; public health good.
Southern Mahratta Country—		
Kaládgi ...	Slight rain at Bágewári and Bágalkot; 1·6 at Bádámi.	Cotton damaged in Bádámi; *rabi* reaping nearly over throughout the district; slight cholera continues in Bágalkot and Hungund.
Belgaum ...	...	Reaping of *rabi* continues; 64 deaths from cholera in 2 talukas.
Dharwar ...	0·30	Weather continues sultry; considerable damage from locusts in Dharwar, Gadag and Peta Nargund; cholera slightly increasing.
Kanara ...	...	Harvest of second crop progresses; sugarcane being planted.
Kattywar and Gaekwar's Territory—		
Rájkot ...	0·04 at Sánghar ...	Cholera at Nawánagar, 141 cases, 52 fatal; cholera also at Morvi, 15 deaths.
Wadhwán ...	...	Weather warm; 63 cholera cases, 26 fatal; small-pox at Jhinjhuwára, Wanode and Dasára; crops good.
Baroda ...	...	Forty-two cases of cholera, 3 fatal; 7 deaths from small-pox. *General Remarks.*—Cholera continues in Guzerat, Kattywar and Southern Mahratta Country; severe hailstorm in Poona district has injured crops and killed 3 persons; showers in Poona, Satara, Kaládgi and Dharwar; weather generally hot.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal— (April 10th)		
Chittagong ...	·35	
Noakholly ...	*Nil*	Public health good.
Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	·80	
Hill Tipperah ...	2·56	
Backergunge ...	*Nil*	Cholera and small-pox abated.
Furreedpore ...	1·46	
Dacca ...	2·33	Cholera among pilgrims collected at Náráyanganj and Nangulbind.
Mymensingh ...	·81	
Tipperah ...	·37	
24-Pergunnahs ...	·99	Cholera continues.
Jessore ...	1·14	
Nuddea ...	·49	Cholera prevalent.
Moorshedabad ...	*Nil*	Cholera prevalent.
Pubna ...	·29	Some cases of cholera.
Rajshahye ...	*Nil*	Cases of cholera reported from places; cattle disease in Rajapur outpost.
Bogra ...	*Nil*	Public health much the same as during last week.
Dinagepore ...	·06	
Rungpore ...	2·71 at Kurigram; 1·19 at Pagdegra.	A severe hailstorm at Head-quarters on the night of the 9th instant; cholera and dysentery prevalent.
Cooch Behar ...	·55	Public health good.
Jalpáiguri ...	·46	
Darjeeling ...	1·35	
Midnapore ...	·80	Cholera in Tumlook; cholera and small-pox in Ghatal.
Howrah ...	·04	
Hooghly ...	1·01	Cholera exists.
Burdwan ...	·7	Cholera and small-pox reported.
Bankoora ...	*Nil*	
Beerbhoom ...	*Nil*	
Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	*Nil*	
Bhágalpur ...	*Nil*	Cholera spreading in north.
Monghyr ...	*Nil*	
Purneah ...	*Nil*	Cholera and small-pox prevalent.
Maldah ...	*Nil*	Cholera abating.
Durbhunga ...	*Nil*	Cholera in east.
Mozufferpore ...	*Nil*	
Sarun ...	*Nil*	Public health good.
Chumparun ...	*Nil*	Cholera in places.
Patna ...	*Nil*	
Gya ...	*Nil*	Cholera continues.
Shahabad ...	*Nil*	Public health good.
Hazáribagh ...	*Nil*	Small-pox in Chátra.
Lohardugga ...	*Nil*	
Manbhoom ...	*Nil*	
Singbhoom ...	*Nil*	District healthy.
Balasore ...	1·04	Cholera prevails.
Cuttack ...	·52	
Pooree ...	·01	
		General Remarks.—Rain in most districts of Bengal Proper, attended in some with storm and hail; rain also in Orissa; cultivation progressing; crops doing well, but rain much wanted where it has not fallen; *rabi* harvest nearly over, outturn generally good except in parts of Patna division and in Furreedpore and Lohardugga; *mohwa* crop in Chota Nagpore now promises well; high prices prevail and are causing pressure in places in Chota Nagpore.
N. W. P. and Oudh— (April 10th)		
Benares (April 9th)	...	Prospects continue favourable; no change.
Allahabad („ „)	...	Harvest almost entirely gathered in; cloudy weather on 6th, 7th and 8th.
Jhánsi („ 10th)	...	Reaping over.
Agra („ 9th)	...	No improvement in prices; harvest progressing.
Bareilly („ 10th)	...	No change, save slight rise in prices.
Lucknow („ „)	...	No change.
Sitapur („ „)	...	Weather seasonable; slight fall in prices.
Fyzabad („ „)	*Nil*	Harvesting nearly over; cattle disease and small-pox in parts of district.
		General Remarks.—No change in the weather; the harvesting is nearly over in the eastern districts; prices are nearly stationary, if anything, they show a slight tendency to rise.
Punjab— (April 9th)		
Delhi ...	*Nil*	General health good; harvesting in progress; prices of grain have risen slightly.
Hissar ...	*Nil*	Weather occasionally cloudy; reaping in progress; outturn will be less than was at first anticipated; cattle still suffering from scarcity of fodder; prices of food grains unchanged; general health good.
Umballa ...	*Nil*	Crops and health good.
Jullundur ...		
Amritsar ...	*Nil*	Crops flourishing but damaged by hail in a few villages; health good; slight rise in the price of wheat.
Lahore ...	*Nil*	Agricultural prospects and public health good.
Ráwalpindi ...		
Mooltan ...	*Nil*	Crops and health good; prices of food grains unchanged.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	*Nil*	Weather cloudy; harvest prospects and health good.
Pesháwar ...	·20	Harvest prospects good; wheat reduced one seer.
		General Remarks.—Harvest operations will soon be in progress throughout the province, and relief will be afforded in the districts in which there is still distress.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Central Provinces— (April 10th)		
Upper Godávari (April 6th)	·09	Sultry; small-pox continues; prices high and stationary.
Sambalpur ...	·01	No crops on ground; sugarcane sowing limited, owing to scarcity of water; cholera ceased; prices steady.
Biláspur ...	Slight showers.	Cloudy; threshing continues; fever prevalent; prices high.
Raipur ...	...	Cloudy and close; threshing continues; outturn below average; cholera broken out at Kauria; prices steadily rising.
Bálaghát ...	...	Very hot; cloudy; threshing progressing; fever, measles and cattle disease prevalent; prices high.
Chhindwára ...	...	Outturn of *rabi* unfavourable; fever and small-pox continue; prices high.
Chánda (April 7th)	·15	Cloudy; threshing continues, outturn 8 annas, average crop; small-pox and cattle disease prevalent; prices rising.
Betúl („ 8th)	·10	Outturn of *rabi* scanty; fever continues; prices rising.
Bhandára („ 9th)	·19	Close; threshing completed, outturn below average; fever and small-pox continue; prices rising.
Nágpur („ 10th)	Frequent light showers.	Threshing continues, outturn much below average; small-pox continues; prices steady.
Wardha ...	Slight rain.	Threshing continues; small-pox prevalent; prices high.
Nimár ...	...	Outturn of *rabi* very poor; cholera abating; small-pox continues; prices high.
Hoshangabad ...	·03	Cool; fever and small-pox continue.
Narsinghpur ...	...	Winnowing nearly complete, outturn 4 annas, below average; health good; prices rising.
Jubbulpore ...	Slight rain.	Cloudy; harvest finished, outturn poor throughout; health good.
Saugor ...	...	Threshing progressing; tanks and wells getting dry.
Seoni ...	...	Hot; harvest nearly completed; prices high.
Damoh ...	·08	Threshing progressing; great scarcity of water; prices rising.
Mandla ...	·10	Threshing continues; outturn very poor; prices high and stationary.
		General Remarks.—Slight rain has fallen in several districts; threshing and winnowing continue, outturn generally below average; prices steady and high.
British Burma— (April 10th)		
Arakan Division ...	...	Public health good.
Pegu Division—		
Rangoon ...	...	Public health good.
Thonkwa ...	...	Health generally good.
Bassein ...	...	Three deaths from cholera in Bassein town; cholera also prevalent in Theegwin township.
Henzada ...	...	Three deaths from cholera in Okpho township; otherwise public health good.
Prome ...	...	General health good; 14 deaths from cholera in Prome town.
Thayetmyo ...	...	Public health good.
Tenasserim Division ...	Heavy rain at Toungoo.	Small-pox subsiding in Moulmein and Amherst districts; public health elsewhere good.
Assam—		
Gauháti (April 10th)	·96	Early rains have set in; sowing of *asu* progressing favourably.
Sylhet („ „)	5·70	Ploughing and sowing in progress; *bora* rice crop doing well; tea planting and plucking going on; prospects good.
Mysore and Coorg ... (April 10th)	Showers in two districts.	*Vaisakh* paddy being harvested in places; heat oppressive; for week ending 30th March—on Civil Relief Works 12,286, on Professional Department Works 46,205, and gratuitously relieved—in camps 3,236, in villages 4,584.
Hyderabad Assigned Districts—		
Amráoti (April 10th)	...	Ploughing continues; weather excessively warm.
Central India— (April 9th)		
Indore ...	...	No change.
Morar ...	...	Weather seasonable.
Neemuch ...	...	Health good; Rajputana emigrants returning.
Rutlam ...	...	Cholera spreading.
Sutna ...	...	Health good.
		General Remarks.—Cholera reported in Western Malwa, Bhopal, Bheel, and Deputy Bheel Agencies.
Rajputana—		
Abu (April 10th)	...	Cloudy and windy.
Meywar (Mar. 29th)	...	Water low; health and prospects good, hot winds.
Harowtee (April 8th)	...	Crops being harvested; small-pox prevalent.
Jhallawar („ 4th)	Slight rain.	Sultry; cloudy; some thunder; health fair.
Ajmere („ 10th)	...	Water failing everywhere; small-pox and itch prevalent; crops being cut.
Jeypore („ 9th)	...	Harvesting progressing favourably; damage in some localities by high winds; health good.
Bhurtpore („ 10th)	...	Health good; weather clear; prices low.
Ulwur ...	...	*Rabi* being harvested; water in wells very low; small-pox decreasing; fever prevalent.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

NOTE ON TOBACCO CULTURE AND CURING.

By the Director of Agriculture and Commerce, N.-W. P.

REVISED EDITION.

GHÁZIPUR TOBACCO FARM.

A tobacco farm was projected in 1875 on the stud lands at Gházipur, which consist of about 1,200 acres of culturable land. In that year little more was done than to divide the land into blocks, improve its irrigating capabilities, settle cultivators upon it, and collect manure. Meanwhile an arrangement was made with Messrs. Begg, Sutherland & Co., of Calcutta and Cawnpore, under which they were to take over the farm on lease, on condition of their bringing over a skilled curer from America and continuing the cultivation of tobacco.

The curer arrived in January 1876, and proceeded to cure, but under unfavourable conditions, a small quantity of leaf which had been raised at Cawnpore and Gházipur. The plant had been badly cultivated, and no proper curing-houses were ready. Notwithstanding these difficulties, sufficiently good results were obtained with the leaf sent to England to give reasonable expectations to every one concerned that Indian tobacco can be profitably raised and cured for the European market. The area under cultivation in the year 1876-77 has been about 50 acres.

The outturn in good leaf from a properly cultivated acre of land ought not to be less than 800 lbs. an acre, and in America is said to average 1,000 lbs. an acre. Now, as the leaf can undoubtedly be cured up to a quality which will not fetch less than 5*d.* a lb. in the English market, the gross outturn of cured leaf ought not to be worth less than 5*d.* 800=4,000*d.*, or about Rs. 167. This has been *proved* by the facts obtained in the Gházipur experiment.

Eight hundred pounds an acre may, according to Indian notions, be a low estimate, but it must be remembered that a coarse heavy leaf will not fetch such a good price, or be received so well in the European market, as a more delicate and better-flavoured leaf of less weight; 5*d.* a lb. (although a very much

higher price than that usually fetched by East Indian tobacco, which generally sells for 1*d*. or 2*d*.) is not a high standard for the bulk of cured leaf imported to England from other countries, and it is not at all unreasonable to expect that an average price of 6*d*. or 7*d*. may be attained. In fact samples sent in considerable quantity last year from Gházipur to England and Australia were valued at prices which on the average were nearer 6*d*. than 5*d*. a lb. (in bond).

I may here point out that 1*d*. a lb. profit is equivalent to a profit of from £150 to £200 on 50 acres; and that therefore for every extra 1*d*. which tobacco fetches above 5*d*., or for every 1*d*. which the cost is reduced below 5*d*., an income of about Rs. 1,500 to Rs. 2,000 per 50 acres may be realized.

The climate of the North-Western Provinces (at any rate above Gházipur) is not favourable for tobacco operations upon a large scale. In the first place, the plant would be exposed to much danger from frost and hail; and in the second place, the climate is so dry, that while a great deal of irrigation is required for cultivation. a great deal of trouble must be incurred in regulating temperature during curing processes. There is little doubt that the climate of Upper Bengal, in which tobacco cultivation has already settled by a sort of natural selection, is much more favourable.

The Gházipur experiment confirms the idea, which has often been mooted, that indigo planters or other gentlemen who have land in Upper Bengal should attempt the cultivation and curing of tobacco. Operations required for tobacco-curing will apparently dovetail in well with those required for indigo manufacture. In the first place, the indigo godown can without great difficulty be converted into a curing-house; in the second place, it is clear of indigo at the season when it would be necessary to fill it with tobacco. The same argument applies to labour and supervision. The busy time with tobacco will be from November to February, when indigo has been already sent to market, and even if it is necessary to keep tobacco leaf in the curing-house till the rains, it ought to be packed before indigo is cut.

In Virginia a planter never confines his farming operations to tobacco, which, on the contrary, only occupies a comparatively small portion of his farm area. One planter indeed seldom cures more than 50 acres of tobacco in a year, and hardly ever attempts to grow so much as 100 acres. The produce of 50 acres is usually as much as one curing-house and establishment can there undertake, and although it may be found that where labour is as plentiful as it is in this country, a large area may be undertaken, it must be left to time and experience to prove this.

The following figures may be assumed as approximately indicative of the cost of production and curing:—

	50 acres at 800lbs. an acre. Rs.
Cultivation, Rs. 4 per maund of 80lbs....	... 2,000
Curing, Rs. 5 per maund of 80lbs....	... 2,500
Export, 1*d*. a lb.	... 1,670
Profit	... 2,160
TOTAL 50 × 800 × 5*d*.	... 8,330

The above profit ought to be a sure one, since the estimates of 800lbs. an acre and 5*d*. a lb. are both very moderate. Moreover, experience has shown that the expenses of cultivation can be largely defrayed by the sale of a "kunti" crop (leaves of second growth), which is not included in the 800lbs.

The question of manufacturing will not now be raised. Manufactories will no doubt be eventually established in India if curing succeeds, but it will take many plantations to feed one manufactory.

The cost of curing is now being tested at Gházipur, but will be still more accurately ascertained if planters will consent to try an experiment themselves on a small scale.

Tobacco importers in England declare that there is no chance for Indian leaf of good quality establishing itself firmly in the market unless a regular supply of large quantities is annually despatched. It appears therefore desirable that as many estates as possible should export properly cured leaf, if there

is to be any chance of founding a regular trade between Bengal and Europe in the better class of leaf at a remunerative price.

Prospects are sufficiently encouraging to invite further and more extended enterprise, and it is hoped that every advantage will be taken by those who have the power to make experiments of the facilities afforded by the Gházipur farm of obtaining information.

Enquiries will be answered and small quantities of Virginian seed supplied on application to the Office of Agriculture and Commerce, North-Western Provinces, and, if possible, arrangements will be made to obtain a valuation of any cured leaf which may be prepared next season.

Any information deducible from the Gházipur operations will be given to any one who may wish to ask further questions. The Gházipur farm is, moreover, open to public inspection.

The instructions which follow are founded to a great extent upon experience gained at the Gházipur farm, and upon information given by the gentleman from Virginia who is engaged upon curing operations on that estate, and who thinks very favourably indeed of the prospects of tobacco in India.

The Gházipur experiments have succeeded in showing that Indian tobacco can approach American tobacco in quality, and is so valued in the English market; and also show that if an export trade can be established the profits will be sufficiently good to prosecute the industry. That the firm who have taken up tobacco enterprise at Gházipur believe in its capability is proved by the fact that they have imported a second curer from America, and have established a new centre of cultivation and curing in Upper Bengal, which country I have for some time recommended as likely to be the most favourable to success.

CULTIVATION OF TOBACCO.

Seed. Seed, if possible, should be procured yearly from Virginia or other country where a good quality of tobacco is grown, and as seed is very light it costs little in carriage. The experiment is being tried of growing tobacco for seed in Kumaun, where the plant retains its delicacy and flavour better than in the plains; and if the plan succeeds, the same system may be adopted under which indigo seed is annually exported from the north to the south of the country.

Soil. Soil for tobacco should be rich vegetable mould, with a limited quantity of nitrogenous manure. It is a mistake to put in too much organic manure, which renders tobacco leaf coarse, rank, and too full of saltpetre; well rotted indigo refuse, house-sweepings, ashes, &c., are better on the whole than strong organic manure, although an admixture of the latter is necessary. The very best soil for tobacco is the virgin black mould of forest land, and the nearer an approach can be made to this class of soil the better.

Tobacco should not, as a rule, be grown more than once in three years on the same soil, though, if the supply of manure is very abundant and land rich in humus, it may be grown every other year. It should not be preceded by opium, sugarcane, or other exhausting crops, unless it is an object to clear the land of an excess of nitrogenous matter.

Soil should always be worked up by plough, rakes, &c., so as to be soft and powdery. This is most important.

If it is possible to prepare and plough land chosen for cultivation before the rains commence, still better results will be obtained.

If the supply of manure is deficient, it will be advisable to concentrate it either along the rows on which plants are to be grown, or at the spots where each seedling is to be planted. The latter plan may be adopted with advantage in the case of special manure, such as poppy refuse, rotted sheepdung, &c., of which the supply is limited.

In proportion as manure is strong in organic matter, tobacco leaf will be heavy, coarse, and acrid, and although a better weight will be obtained per acre, the quality of leaf will be inferior. Although one of the points to be still ascertained by experiment is the proper amount of organic or nitrogenous manure which should be employed, yet the fact may be accepted that far too much is used, as a rule, by natives (at any rate in the North-Western Provinces),

and that excess of such manure is probably the primary cause of the complaint constantly made in the home market against Indian tobacco, that it is too acrid and full of saltpetre.

The bulk of tobacco exported from Virginia to Europe is a heavy leaf cured to a brown colour, and although it is a very much coarser, larger, and stronger flavoured leaf than that employed for the manufacture of "golden leaf" and first class tobacco, yet it is not so coarse, large, or strong flavoured as the rank, heavy leaf to be found in the rich patches of ground close to an Indian village site watered from nitrogenous wells.

How much weight may be sacrificed to improvement of quality without injury to final result is therefore the problem to be solved. But whatever may be the ultimate solution, there is no doubt that strenuous endeavours should be made to eliminate from all early consignments of improved tobacco to the English market those faults which have hitherto given Indian leaf a bad name.

The necessity therefore of having a well-worked, rich vegetable soil as a base cannot be too strongly urged, and if no such soil exists in the vicinity of an indigo factory where an experiment may be tried, it will be well to commence preparations as soon as possible, in order that the soil may be thoroughly mellowed by exposure to atmospheric influences.

Ploughing in a green crop (of clover in America) is strongly recommended by more than one writer in "Tobacco Culture," and it is specially stated that strong organic manure is much more useful after it has been worked under another crop than if put down immediately before a tobacco crop. Rotations of crops are prescribed which are not suited to this country, but from what is written on the subject, I believe the following rotation will be found adapted to Upper India. Assume the first year to commence 1st July 1878.

Rains of 1878.—Heavy manuring with rich nitrogenous manure and deep ploughing.

Cold weather, 1878-79.—Plant sugarcane.

Cold weather, 1879-80.—Harvest sugarcane.

Rains, 1880.—Plough for kharíf (juár or bájra).

Cold weather, 1880-81.—Sow peas and gram, and plough in when full grown, but before seeding.

Rains, 1881.—Manure with vegetable refuse, ashes, and manure from stables or village heaps, and plant tobacco.

Cold weather, 1881-82.—Remove tobacco and sow indigo.

Rains of 1882.—Remove indigo, plough in vegetable and stable manure and sow wheat.

Cold weather—1882-83.—Harvest wheat, and prepare again for sugarcane.

If tobacco is required more frequently, omit wheat and follow indigo by another green crop of gram and peas to be ploughed in, and repeat tobacco in 1883, to be followed next year by heavy nitrogenous manuring and sugarcane.

Time of sowing.

It is very important to get the plant as forward as possible, so as to begin curing before the hot weather commences. Seed should be sown as soon as the first heavy rain has fallen.

A second advantage of early sowing is, that irrigation may to a great extent be dispensed with, unless the later rains are very unfavourable.

Early sowing may, however, often result in a destruction of seed or seedlings by a heavy fall of rain, and in that case there is no help for it but to resow or re-plant.

Seed beds.

Seed beds should be constructed on raised ground, in order to save plants from excessive moisture, and should be (if convenient) in shady ground, so as to be protected from midday and afternoon sun. They should be well worked up with spades and rakes, and covered with two inches very fine, well rotted manure, free from litter (T.C., I. and IV.), to be mixed with the earth of the bed by rake.

Sow one gill of seed for every 10 square yards, mixed with one quart of fine sifted ashes (T. C., II.), the object of mixing being to distribute and scatter the seeds at even intervals (T. C., V.) If when the young plants come up they are too thick they should be thinned out.

The greatest care must be taken to watch the bed constantly, so as to keep out weeds, and no manure should be put down likely to engender them (T. C., II.) It is of much importance that seedlings should be strong and healthy.

A bed "two rods long and 12 feet wide is enough for one acre" (T. C., IV.), but an extra supply of seedlings should always be maintained to meet deficiencies caused by weather or accidents.

If weather is dry the bed should be kept damp, and weak liquid manure may be occasionally given with advantage (T. C., III. and V.)

Planting out.

If plants are ready early in the season, the field to which they are removed must be made up into ridges, so as to prevent their being soaked by the continual rain to which they will be subject.

Transplanting should, if possible, take place when the weather is not excessively dry.

Seedlings are ready to be transplanted when they have four to six leaves, and are four to six inches high (T. C., III.), which will be (if seeds germinate properly) about six or eight weeks after sowing.

Seedlings may be carried in baskets from the bed to the field. They should be planted not deeper than they stood in the seed bed (T. C., II.), from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet apart. The latter distance is best. A hole should be made with the finger for inserting the seedling, and care should be taken that roots are not bent.

Protection from wind.

"Dirty" tobacco is objected to in a European market, and plants should, as far as possible, be protected from wind, which both breaks them and covers them with dust. If the tobacco field is in an exposed position, a hedge or hedges of some sort, whether permanent or temporary, should be raised. Rows of safflower or arhar may serve the required purpose.

Weeding.

Careful weeding should be kept up until leaves have begun to spread to such an extent that hoeing would break them. As each plant grows, the soil should be earthed up in a "hill" round it, and the surrounding soil loosened.

Topping.

Topping, *i. e.*, removal of top, should be commenced "when the button (*i. e.*, blossom or top) of the stalk has put out sufficiently to be taken hold of without injury to the leaves". (T. C., I.) The number of leaves which should be left when topping is uncertain. It depends on the forwardness of the plant, and one advantage of starting plants early is that "they will have more leaves at the time of topping and give a more remunerative crop" (T. C., III.) The general deductions to be drawn from the "Tobacco Culture" papers is that very strong healthy plants may have 12 to 16 leaves, and poorer ones 8 to 12. The curer at Gházipur recommends 10 to 12.

The lower leaves which draggle on the ground, and are thereby damaged, should be removed at the time of topping or earlier. [Such leaves cured after native fashion fetched as much as Rs. 5 a maund at Gházipur.]

Suckering.

After topping, suckers appear which "spring out abundantly from the bottom of the plant where it joins the stalk (T. C., I.), and also at the places higher up where the stem of a leaf joins the stalk" (T. C., III.) Constant attention must be paid to their removal.

Irrigation.

The better the soil, and the more thoroughly it is worked by plough or spade, the less is irrigation required; early planting also saves irrigation. But although, and especially in a moist climate, irrigation may thus be reduced to a minimum, it will be advisable to have means of irrigation available to bring the plants to proper maturity at the end of the rains, or during the rainy season if the fall is scanty.

Time of cutting.

The plants must be cut when they are thoroughly ripe. This may be seen, by the leaves becoming dotted over with yellow spots, and by their assuming a roughish appearance. Also, if any portion of a leave be doubled between the finger and thumb, it will crack if thoroughly ripe.

"It is ready if leaves when held against the sun show yellowish, reddish, or brownish spots, feel sticky, and when bent break off short and clean." (T. C., II.)

Second growth.

After the first cutting a second growth (*kunti* crop) springs up, which, if the field has been well cultivated and planted out early, yields a large return, as much, in some instances, as four or five maunds per acre. This at Gházipur is given to cultivators for sale in the bazaar.

METHOD OF DEALING WITH CULTIVATORS.

On the home farm at Gházipur the following practice has been instituted:—

The first crop is bought from the cultivator at the following rates:—

1st	class plants at 2 annas	for ten plants.
2nd	class plants at 1½ anna	„ „
3rd	class plants at 1 anna	„ „
4th	class plants at 6 pies	„ „

The second or *kunti* crop is given to the cultivator.

Suppose one field realizes plants of all classes in equal number, say 1,000 of each. The cultivator will receive Rs. 33-12-0, plus the value of his kunti crop, say Rs. 10. If the field is properly cultivated there ought to be little difficulty in bringing up the whole crop to second quality.

Where cultivators not on a home farm have to be dealt with, they must be supplied with good seed and instructed how to cultivate, especially in regard to the use of less organic and more vegetable manure, and to planting out at greater intervals. In order to induce them to do this a higher price than that prevailing in the bazaar *must* be given for good plants. If a commencement is made on a small scale (*i. e.*, by inducing cultivators to adopt the new seed and method on a small portion of their tobacco area, and by giving them a liberal price for the outturn), it is possible that they may in time be persuaded by self-interest to grow good tobacco on a larger scale. Plants of very large size, if coarse, should not be bought, especially at first, as it is a point of extreme importance to persuade the cultivator that he should grow for quality, not quantity.

CURING.

General Remarks.

Objects of curing.

The science of curing operations is—

(1)—To fix in tobacco leaf the colour which is required.

(2)—To retain flavour and strength.

(3)—To secure a leathery texture.

Colour.

Colour once fixed cannot be altered easily, and never without detriment to quality. The colour which it is desirable to secure may vary, but in no case should the colour which is fixed be either green or mottled. The colours admissible range from dark-brown to very bright-yellow.

Colour is finally fixed at any stage by allowing leaf to dry rapidly. If quickly dried when green or mottled, it will remain green or mottled. If it has changed from green to yellow, a yellow colour can be fixed by rapid drying. If after changing from green to yellow slow drying is continued, a further change will ensue to a darker and darker brown, which may be fixed at any shade by the application of heat or dry air.

The brightest colour in America is "fancy bright," a very bright gold colour—rarely exported—used for smoking in America, but not perhaps superior to less brightly-coloured leaf. It is preferred on account of its good looks.

"Bright" and "medium bright" are used for the manufacture of what is known as golden leaf. The best has medium bright "fillers" with bright "wrappers;" "wrappers" being the covering leaves, and "fillers" the inside leaves of a manufactured cake of tobacco.

Brown fillers may be, and often are, as good as bright fillers, and, as a rule, are generally used. But as only a fine delicate leaf can be cured bright, the chances are in favour of bright fillers having a finer flavour than brown fillers. The bulk of leaf used in manufacture is brown, and not yellow, because it is more easily and cheaply cultivated.

Flavour and strength.

The golden rule to be observed for preserving such flavour and strength as the leaf originally contains is not to allow it to undergo change from a dry to a moist state, and again from a moist state to a dry state more often than can be helped. Every time such a change occurs the tobacco gets (according to the American phrase) "into case and out of case," and on each occasion loses strength and flavour by the evaporation of its essences.

Texture.

A leathery texture is secured by drying slowly and gradually at first, at which stage, if cured rapidly, the leaf becomes papery and crisp.

American system of curing.

The following systems of curing are practised in America, and are technically termed—

I.—In air-tight curing-house	...	... Coal-curing. / Flue-curing.
II.—In barn or house not air-tight	...	... Wood-curing. / Air-curing.
III.—Without house	...	... Sun-curing.

I.—In air-tight houses the moisture or dryness of the atmosphere is regulated by charcoal fire (coal-curing) or hot air flues (flue-curing). Such houses are only used when it is desired to cure a bright-coloured tobacco which requires very rapid drying. Flues are of recent introduction. Air-tight houses must be used in this country for curing the same class of tobacco, but the natural heat and dryness of the atmosphere will not require the same amount of artificially-raised heat as is necessary in a colder climate. Indeed it is probable that in some parts of this country where the air is very dry and hot no fires will be wanted. It may be, on the other hand, necessary to guard against too rapid drying either by applying steam or by keeping the house moist with water in some form, though it is very improbable indeed that any such appliance will be required with early cut tobacco in Bengal.

It must be remembered, too, that the natural evaporation of tobacco leaves will produce a good amount of moisture in the room, which may be increased by stringing the plants in as close proximity and in as great numbers as space will allow, although in no case should they be allowed to press against each other.

Natural evaporation suffices in America, and should be utilized as far as practicable in this country, so as to prevent, if possible, the necessity of introducing artificial moisture, which is expensive and troublesome. It is probable that in Bengal, where the atmosphere is not so excessively dry as in Upper India, natural evaporation will suffice in maintaining a necessary amount of moisture.

House or barn not air-tight. Wood-curing.

II.—It may be laid down as a general rule that the more the curing-house approximates to an air-tight condition the better; but in America the curing-house is often a loosely constructed barn, with more or less apertures admitting air, and this is sufficient for curing ordinary brown leaf, which forms the bulk of exported tobacco. In Virginia wood is usually burnt in such houses for the purpose of drying and smoking the leaf (wood-curing). A few small logs or heaps of sticks are placed in rows at intervals of four or five feet underneath the hanging plants, and are kept burning for longer or shorter times according to the state of the atmosphere. Sometimes these fires are lighted each morning and allowed to burn for a few hours, and then to die out. This is continued until all sap is dried out of the stem as well as the leaf. If the sap remains in the stalk the leaf absorbs it and is thereby discoloured.

The drier the climate the less burning will be wanted. It may be so dry that no burning is required, and that, as noted before, the admission of dry air is more to be guarded against than that of moisture.

Air-curing.

In air-curing no burning is used. The atmosphere is regulated as well as it can be by opening and shutting the barn doors, and by hanging the leaves further apart (to reduce the amount of evaporation) than when fire is used. Air-drying is practised in the northern states of America, but not much in Virginia on account of the uncertainty of the result.

Sun-drying.

III.—In sun-drying tobacco is cured in the open air, the plants being slung in closer proximity than in a house, so as to keep off the sun's direct rays from the bulk of the leaf. This process is generally employed for tobacco intended for chewing, as it is free from a smoky flavour. It does not appear to be adapted to the climate of Upper India.

These preliminary indications of the objects of curing operations will enable the following notes to be better understood. The instructions which

they contain are not intended to be absolute, but only suggestive of the processes which, as far as present experience goes, are believed to be best adapted to this climate.

System of curing to be adopted in India.

The Virginian curer strongly recommends wood-curing if fine brown tobacco is wanted, or charcoal-burning if golden leaf is required. This is the system adopted at Gházipur, and if circumstances admit of proper buildings and appliances, it is doubtless much more satisfactory and safe to adopt the firing system which is followed in the best tobacco-curing states which export most largely, *especially as air-dried leaf does not stand a sea voyage so well as fire-cured leaf.* But natives will probably find it too elaborate and expensive a plan, and for them I recommend air-curing on the American method, at any rate until it is proved that air-curing is not sufficient. It must not be expected that the finer classes of cured tobacco will thus be produced, but if other instructions as to cultivating and treatment after drying are followed, there is no reason why good average "shipping tobacco," as it is called in America, should not be cured without fires, except in a very damp climate. It is probable that the northern states of America are less humid than the southern states, and that in this circumstance we may find a reason why fires are universal in the latter, and not in the former. If fires are not used care must be taken not to crowd plants too closely, or evaporation will prevent drying. "The better plan is to have suffi-"cient house-room, and hang it thin in houses not too large, which have "windows and doors so as to admit light and air, and by closing them in "bad weather exclude the rain and dampness, which materially damage the "tobacco, besides injuring the colour of it." (T. C., I.)

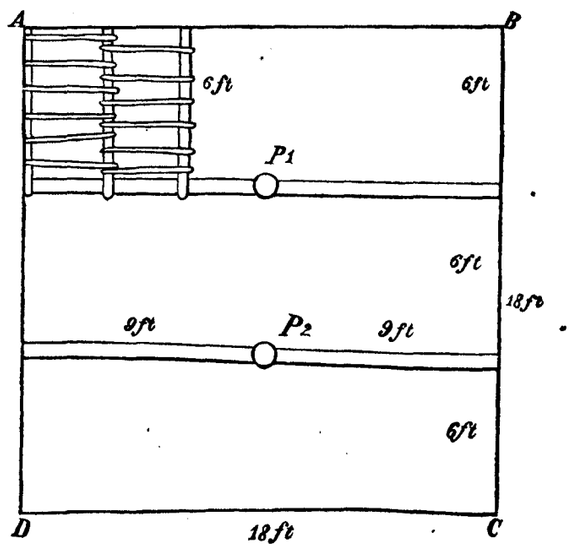
Description of curing-room and scaffolding.

The construction of a curing-house will be best understood by a special illustration. A room A B C D is 18 feet long by 18 feet wide and 24 feet in height.*

(1.) P_1 P_2, two strong posts 8 feet high are erected 6 feet from each other and from the walls A B C D, and 9 feet from the walls AD, BC.

(2). Across these posts, with one end nailed to them and the other resting in holes in the wall, are placed four strong beams, each a little over nine feet. These are made to form a horizontal frame or tier eight feet from the ground. Diagram 1 shows the position of the posts

DIAGRAM (1.)



and beams, only the square in the upper left corner being furnished with bamboos and tobacco sticks. A similar frame-work is con-

* 18×18×24=7,776 cubic feet.

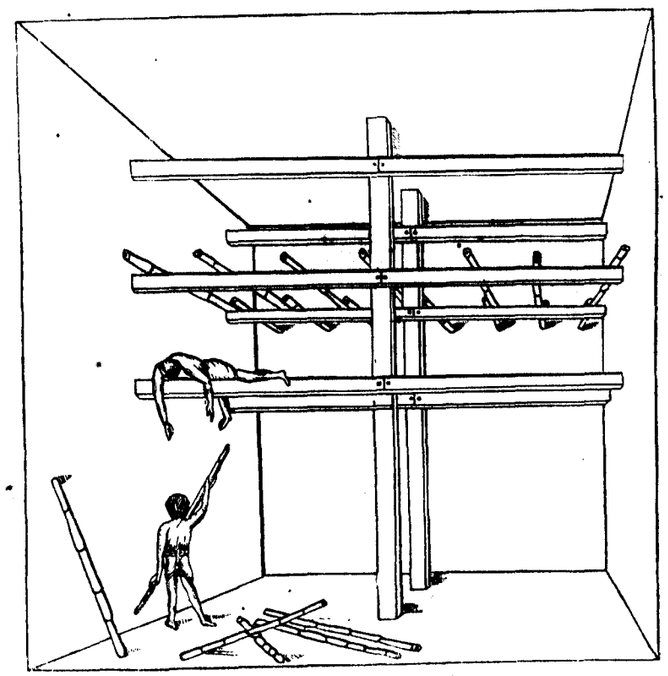
structed at rather less than every four feet above the lowest tier, so that there are five horizontal tiers:—

(1) 8 feet from the ground.
(2) About 12 ditto ditto.
(3) About 16 ditto ditto.
(4) About 20 ditto ditto.
(5) About 24 ditto ditto close to the ceiling.

(3.) Transversely to the cross-beams, and at intervals of three feet, are nailed strong male bamboos, the ends resting in holes in the wall where necessary.

Diagram 2 shows a room of three tiers, with scaffolding in course of

DIAGRAM (2.)

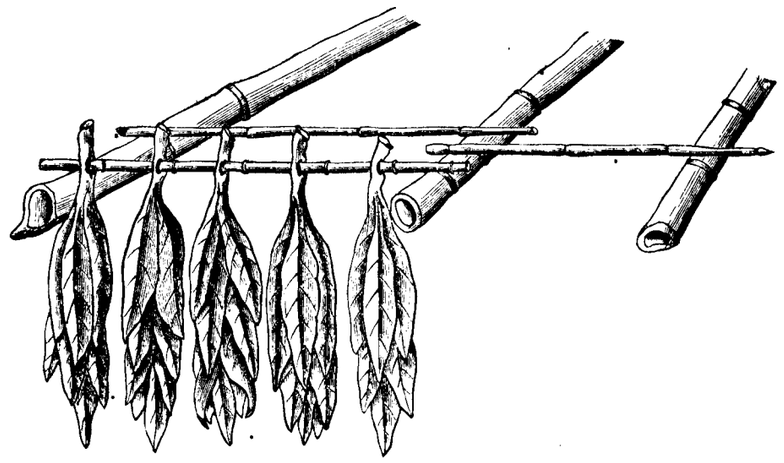


construction, the middle tier only being furnished with male bamboos for two-thirds of its width.

(4.) At right-angles to, and resting loosely on, each pair of male bamboos, are placed tobacco sticks, *i.e.*, sticks on which tobacco plants are hung. The "sticks" should be thin bamboos about three feet six inches long; each stick being calculated to hold at least five full-sized plants, and they should be placed upon the male bamboos at intervals of about eight inches.

Diagram 3 represents a tobacco stick resting upon a pair of male bamboos.

DIAGRAM (3.)



It is not necessary that the lengths and distances given above should be strictly observed. The arrangement of the scaffolding depends much upon the character and size of the room, which, if narrow, may not require upright posts at all.

In scaffolding described in "Tobacco Culture," the distance between the poles corresponding to the male bamboos is four, not three feet, a distance which will require tobacco sticks of four feet six inches, instead of three feet six inches.

The scaffolding, specially in the upper tiers, must be strong, as the weight of green tobacco is very great.

The distance of the lowest tier from the ground, eight feet, is determined by the fact that no part of the hung plants should be less than five feet from the fires which are placed on the ground for curing purposes. The ordinary length of a good plant is three feet, so that the entire distance required is eight feet.

Cubic space of curing-room required for one acre.

We are now in a position to calculate the amount of room required for curing.

Each tier in the house above described will carry 810 plants.

[Each stick holds five plants each, and each pair of bamboos holds nine sticks, and there are three rows, each with six pairs of bamboos. The number of plants on each tier is therefore $5 \times 9 \times 6 \times 3 = 810$.]

There are five tiers, and the total number of plants is therefore 4,050, which is about the number of good plants to be taken from one acre.

But the same room can be utilized for curing the produce of at least one-half acre more, if the plants to be cured are not all ready at the same time; the plants already cured being pushed close together, so as to make room for another lot.

The house above described is therefore amply sufficient for an acre and a half, and since the measurements given for distances, between plants and sticks are designedly maximum distances, it follows that the house could, if really required, cure a still larger quantity.

Roughly we may estimate 5,000 cubic feet as necessary for an acre.

But the cubic space required per acre will be greater in proportion to reduction in height of the house, since the lowest tier is eight feet from the ground, and the higher tiers only half that distance apart.

Thus, take a room of three tiers. It must be 16 feet high, and will only carry 3×810 plants (=2,430) at one time, whereas a room of 24 feet in height, *i.e.*, 50 per cent. higher, carries 4,050 plants, or 66 per cent. more plants.

If a room is prepared for tobacco in which it is not intended to light fires the tiers should be further apart, say $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 feet, and the lowest one may then be the same distance from the ground. In such a house the cubic room for an acre comes to about the same amount.

Cutting and removal of leaf to house.

The chapter on cultivating operations concluded with a description of the appearances presented by plants ready to be cut. They should next be cut for removal to the house.

It is not considered necessary to gather leaves separately, unless the object is to make cigar-wrappers. Leaves of different classes will be sorted after curing. Plants should be cut by knives two inches from the ground, and laid down with the "butts" towards the sun, and allowed to "wilt" or soften for a short time, say a quarter of an hour.

The best time for cutting is in the morning, after the dew is off the leaf, or in the evening; extremely dry and windy weather should be avoided. Exposure to sun is certain to produce "sun blight" and fermentation, which will fix the colour of parts of the leaves a dingy green (the injury is irremediable); nor should plants be piled in heaps and left thus for any length of time, as fermentation would again be the result.

After lying at most a quarter of an hour in the sun (with the butts in the direction of the sun) the plant should be removed to shade or to the curing-house. They may indeed be removed at once to the curing-house, without allowing any time for wilting, if put carefully in small quantities into baskets which may be removed on coolies' heads.

If plants are removed in carts, let them be carefully handled and placed in two rows with the "butts" projecting towards the sides of the carts, and the "tails" interlapping within.

Arrival at curing-house.

On arrival at the curing-house the plants should be laid out in the verandah or shade, evenly, five or six deep. Coolies should not be allowed to take them out of carts in armfuls, or in any way likely to break the leaves, but to hold them by the butts, two or three only at a time.

Spiking.

The best way of hanging tobacco is found at Gházipur to be by "spiking," and not by slinging, as suggested in the first edition of this note. Splitting the stem (sometimes practised) is objectionable, as inducing too quick an evaporation of moisture.

Thin bamboos or tobacco sticks of the requisite length should have already been prepared in sufficient number. The following is the mode of filling sticks given in "Tobacco Culture (T. C., I.):—

The tobacco being brought to the barn, should be unloaded on a platform or bench convenient for handling. An iron socket, about 6 inches long, $\frac{3}{4}$ by $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch at the big end, tapering to a sharp point, is necessary; the sticks should be shaved so as to fit the socket as near as possible, but do not bring the stick to a sharp point, or it will not lie firmly on the rail. Have a $1\frac{1}{2}$-inch hole bored three inches deep in the barn-post, three feet from the ground or floor; let the hole be bored slanting down a little, so that the socket end of the lath may be the highest; put the end of the stick that is not tapered into this hole, and the socket on the lath; take hold of a stalk with the right hand, about one foot from the butt-end, bring it against the point of the socket, six inches from the butt of the stalk, grasp the butt with the left hand, and give the right hand a firm, quick jerk to start the stalk to split; then with both hands pull it back against the post, and so on until you have the stick full. The stalks should not be crowded on the sticks four or five inches apart is close enough; eight or nine large stalks are enough for a four-feet stick. Having filled the stick, remove the socket, lay your stick of tobacco on the floor, and go on sticking until the load is all stuck; or it is a good plan to have rails laid on the lower tier, and hang for the present as you stick. While one or two hands are hanging one load, another may be in the field bringing in another.

This is practically the same method as that now recommended at Gházipur. It should be added that plants must not be nearer than four to six inches from each other.

Hanging.

The best way to manage hanging is to have coolies standing on the rows of bamboos at intervals up to the top tier; other coolies bring in the tobacco sticks from the place where they are prepared and hand to the lowest coolies, who hand them to the coolies in the tier next above, and so on, the last set of coolies placing the sticks across the bamboos. The top tier being filled first, every endeavour should be made to fill one room in two or three days, or otherwise it will be impossible for the tobacco to be of uniform quality and ripeness.

Regulation of atmosphere.

The house should be filled as quickly as possible, so that all the leaf may be in somewhat the same condition at starting, and be susceptible to the same treatment throughout. Enough has been said to show that the main object is, when once the house has been filled, to regulate its atmosphere according to the state of the leaf, and it is evident therefore that all the leaf in the house should, as far as possible, be in a uniform condition.

The regulation of the atmosphere in the house must depend greatly upon the condition of the atmosphere outside, and a great deal must therefore be left to the judgment of the curer.

The first point is to prevent the leaf drying up in a green state, and slowness of curing is at this stage very necessary. In an air-tight or nearly air-tight room the doors should be closed so as to keep in the evaporating moisture of the plants, which should, for at least three or four days and longer if the weather is very dry, be strung closely together, after which they should be opened out. If they show any signs of crispness, which may be tested by examining the tips of the leaves which are the first to dry up, some artificial means of increasing moisture must be employed.

If a proper degree of moisture is maintained the leaves will gradually turn partially yellow, tinged with green, especially about the stem. At this stage more rapid drying should be introduced. If the outer atmosphere is itself dry, it may be sufficient to open the doors of the house. Otherwise (and, as a rule, it will be desirable) fires of charcoal or wood may be employed, so as to induce a gradually increasing temperature.

Slow and gradual drying have already been indicated as necessary to develop the leathery character of leaf which is so much required, and the absence of which is at present one of the great defects of Indian cured leaf.

Fires may usually be lighted within a week after first hanging up the plants, and after fires are begun a temperature of 70° or 80° may be allowed, increasing gradually until the leaf acquires either the yellow or the brown colour which it is desirable to fix.

If it is desired to fix a yellow colour, a gradually increasing amount of heat from 90° to 180° must be acquired. The more rapid and fierce the drying is at this stage the brighter will be the yellow obtained, if the leaf is such as is capable of assuming a very bright yellow.

It may be noticed here that a small delicately nurtured leaf of thin texture is the only one in which it is worth while attempting to induce a very bright gold colour. Such a leaf is grown on rich vegetable mould, not on strong organic manure, and is of better quality and flavour when grown in a cool than in a warm climate.

If brown is the colour required, drying must be slower, and the final heat kept at from 100° to 120°.

It is safer to cure brown than yellow, as a large percentage of leaf is liable to become mottled under the fierce heat employed for yellow, unless the whole of the leaf is in precisely the same condition when heat is applied. It will probably pay better, except for manufacturing purposes, to cure a coarse leaf brown than to attempt to cure it yellow. If yellow is wanted, remember that charcoal is better than wood, as the intense smoke of wood is liable to give a smoky flavour to the leaf.

When a houseful has been cured, the plants may be closed up without injury and new tobacco hung in the cleared space. It must be borne in mind,

however, that when half the leaf in a room is dried and half green there will be only one-half of the evaporating moisture from leaf in the room that there was when it was fixed with green leaf. The air is drier therefore, and there will be in dry weather a risk of leaf drying up green if moisture be not artificially introduced by pans of water, &c.

The following extract on "drying up" is from (T. C. VI.):—

Drying simply means to dry out all the juices of the plant, which can only be done artificially by evaporation through the agency of heat, which must be obtained either from the sun or from fires.

It is important, for many reasons, that the evaporation be as rapid as possible. Left to the sun alone, it would require, in ordinary seasons, at least three months. I have seen plants of ripe tobacco of a green colour in January; and I have seen whole crops perfectly cured by fire in five days. The latter was the plan in Virginia, the fire being kept up night and day during that period. I have not used fire for that purpose since I came to this state (Ohio) seventeen years ago. But whether here or anywhere else, if large quantities of freshly cut tobacco be stored in a close house, it will rot or mould during long spells of warm, damp weather, if fire were not used. Tobacco well ripened, and timely cut in ordinary seasons, can be cured by the 1st of January* without fire, if suffered to remain on the scaffolds a week, and then placed in sheds with open ends and sides; but the roofs should not leak. Rains will not injure it any time during the first eight or ten days after cutting in any other way than by delaying the process of curing.

Fires.

A large number of small fires is better than a few large ones, as they diffuse heat more equally. The number required depends on the heat necessary (which must be tested by thermometers). Try ten feet apart, and if insufficient add more. Place fires, if possible, so that no leaf is exactly above the flame.

A close-grained wood is best as fuel, *e. g.*, bábul, oak, shísham, &c.; three or four small logs are crossed over each other for each fire, the ground being slightly hollowed out for the purpose. Two coolies must be employed to keep up fires, one to relieve the other, as the smoke is trying.

Precautions subsequent to curing.

The next point is to know when tobacco is cured. On this question I quote the following extract from "Tobacco Culture" (T. C., VI.):—

It may be asked—Are there any certain signs or indications to shew when tobacco is perfectly cured? I think there are; and with the exercise of a little judgment there can be no mistake. There should not be the least greenness of colour or scent about the stalk, the stem, or any portion of the leaf; and stems should be so brittle that they will snap short in bending them in dry weather. With fire it can be put in such a condition in one week; but without fire, in ordinary seasons, it will require till Christmas (three months).

Cured tobacco left hanging in the house must be carefully watched and prevented from becoming mildewed, and on cloudy, damp, or rainy days small fires should be lighted in order to keep it in uniform condition.

Striking.

The best time for striking or bringing down from the scaffold is in moderately wet weather. If the atmosphere is damp, and there is not much rain, the doors may be left open until the leaves are moist enough to admit of their being handled early. But it is very important that they should not be too damp, or they will heat when "bulked," and be ruined.

"They must not" (according to the instructions in the first note) "be too moist—just damp enough only to admit of handling gently without breaking; just in a condition, indeed, in which rough handling would break them."

Thus also in "Tobacco Culture" (T. C., VIII.) advice is given to strike "*when the leaf is in as low case as convenient*, if it will bear handling without breaking. *If in too high case* it will be liable to mould when bulked."†

Bulking.

Readers of "Tobacco Culture" must be cautioned that much of what is there written under this head (bulking refers to air-cured tobacco, of which some part is generally imperfectly dried. The following were the instructions given in the original pamphlet, and founded upon the advice of the Gházipur curer:—

* The date does not apply to India.

† "Low case" and "high case" are technical terms. "In case" means damp and pliable enough to handle. "High case" means therefore very damp and pliable; "low case" slightly damp and pliable.

Then (*i. e.*, when just moist enough to handle and "strike") the plants must be "bulked," *i. e.*, placed in heaps or stacks in the following way :—

Two rows of plants should be built up, the plants being alternately laid with their "butts" outwards, and "tails" lapping a few inches. The height of the stack should be three or four feet. The length any distance convenient. When built up, the stacks should be covered, so as to exclude damp, with turpentine-cloth or something of the kind.

The object of bulking is to prevent too much moisture being absorbed, and also to induce a gentle fermentation. If plants are kept hanging separate they will absorb too much moisture and become mouldy. If rains are very heavy, and very excessive moisture gets into the curing-house, it may be advisable to keep bulks dry by lighting fires. But caution must be used in doing this, as if leaves are dried and again exposed to moisture they will (as previously explained) lose flavour and strength in the process.

If a good fall of rain should occur at any time from March to May, *i. e.*, before regular rains set in, it will be advisable to take the tobacco down and bulk it then.

The above instructions stand, with the following additional cautions :—

(1.) If the bulk heats violently, so that the hand inserted cannot bear the heat, it must be opened up and repacked. This is liable to occur within 36 hours after bulking (T. C., III.)

(2.) No improperly or imperfectly cured leaves ought to find their way into the bulk.

(3.) The caution about not bulking the leaf when too wet must be carefully attended to.

(4.) If weather permit, the best plan is to take down and bulk at one time so much as can be stripped in two or three days (see "stripping and sorting"). The bulk is then opened out for stripping just when it does good to open it out and rebulk it in "hands."

(5.) Cover the bulks with a rather weighty covering [*a roof of tobacco stalks is strongly recommended* underneath the tarpaulins or other covering of the kind.]

(6.) Take care not to bulk on damp ground. It is desirable to lay a foundation of logs or sticks.

Stripping and sorting.

The plants may be removed from "bulk" for the operations of stripping and sorting when there is only a moderate amount of moisture in the air. If they are opened out when there is much moisture the flavour and strength will be injured, and if bulked again or packed in that state will become mouldy. If the bulk is opened in good weather, and very damp weather comes on, the plants, if very wet, must be hung up again until they become quite dry, and taken down again when a moderate degree of moisture returns and the bulking process repeated. This must be done at any stage before packing, *i.e.*, whether the stripping and sorting has been effected or not.

Stripping merely consists in pulling the leaves off the stalk; and when coolies become proficient, one man should take off all leaves of one kind of size, quality and colour, and a second should take off leaves of another kind, and so on. At first, however, each plant had better be stripped entirely by one man and the leaves roughly sorted by him. A second sorting may then be made afterwards. Sorting of course requires some skill and experience, which cannot be acquired very quickly.

The method of tying up hands is described in full detail in the extract from T. C., I., quoted in the appendix.

General remarks on bulking and stripping.

Most of the American writers give instructions to follow the practice noted above at (4), *viz.*, only to strike at one time so much as can be stripped in two or three days, so that the plant *with the stalk on* may only remain in bulk for that time. But it must be remembered they are writing of plants which have not undergone the process of "curing by fire," a process more common apparently in the Virginia State than in any other. Stalks, if not dried by fire, retain more moisture than if fire-cured, and are therefore more likely to spoil and cause fermentation in the bulk. The explanation of the seeming difference in tone between the instructions given by the writers from whom I have made extracts (see appendix) is that those who advocate striking only so much as can be stripped at once are accustomed to air-curing only, while those who admit of bulking plants for a length of time before opening out for stripping purposes, seem to be accustomed to the firing process. The writer of T. C., VI., states that he came from Virginia to Ohio, and that while in the former state fires were kept up night and day, in the latter he had never used fire, and he is the writer who says that unstripped plants may be kept in bulk "for years."

A minimum length of time for which tobacco should remain in bulk (whether stripped or unstripped) cannot easily be fixed. One writer in "Tobacco Culture" (T. C., III.) says "20 to 30 days, until all heat has gone. Others are silent, or appear to mean that bulks need only be kept in that form as long as is convenient (see extract from T. C., VIII., quoted in the appendix). The following extract also bears upon the point, and is further useful as impressing the desirability of placing weights on the bulk, for which purpose (as previously indicated) it should be remembered that tobacco stalks may be utilized in addition to other coverings used to exclude air :—

While in the "bulk," as we must now call the piled tobacco, much care must be taken lest the pile *heats*; if the slightest warmth is perceptible the pile must be overhauled and re-bulked in piles of less height, without weights upon the top; but generally the tobacco will "condition" for packing in a short time, when it will remain without packing without much injury, in the same shape for a long time. If it is not convenient to pack, however, the tobacco had better be "re-bulked" in piles of greater height, and pressed with heavy weights.

PACKING (TECHNICALLY "PRIZING") (T. C., VII.)

The following paragraph is taken from the original note published in this office :—

If in right order, hands should then be packed in boxes, tierces, or bales alternately, butts outward, level, and straight. It is best to press them with a screw or lever, but not so hard that the leaves cannot be easily opened when taken out. The packages should be as close and air-tight as possible to prevent absorption of moisture.

I quote the following from "Tobacco Culture" (T. C., I.) :—

Boxing.—Boxes should be made 30 inches square by 42 inches in length outside; saw the end-boards 28 inches long, nail them to two 1¼ inch square slats, so that the head will be 28 inches square; when two heads are made, nail the sides of the box to the heads so as to come even with the outside of the head, the sides being 28 inches wide; then nail the bottom on firmly; the top can be nailed slightly until after the tobacco is packed, when it can be nailed firm. Set your box by the side of the bulk, and let one hand get in the box and another pass the tobacco to him, one hand at a time, taking care not to shake it out, but put in the box as it comes from bulk, with the butt of the hand next the end of the box. Place close and press with the knee firmly; lay alternate courses at each end, and if the tobacco is not long enough to lap sufficiently to fill the centre, put a few hands crosswise in the centre. When the box is full, place it under a lever; have a follower, which is a cover made of inch boards, nailed to two pieces of scantling and made to fit inside of the box; lay this on the tobacco, and build with blocks of scantling on it of a sufficient height for the lever to be clear of the box when pressed. Press down firmly with a strong lever, and, while kneeling in another box full, let the lever remain so that the tobacco gets set in the box. When ready, take the lever off and fill up as before, about six inches higher than the box; press it below the top of the box, take off your lever, and nail on the top as quickly as possible. Some use tobacco-presses for packing, which are perhaps more convenient; they are of various patterns, but a lever saves the expense of a press and is in the reach of all. If tobacco is sold at the shed, it should be sold before packing, being easier examined in bulk than box.

In conclusion I extract the following statistics from "Tobacco Culture" (T. C., V.) The returns from "a little more than three-fourths an acre" are said to have been :—

					s.
1,427 lbs. wrappers	worth 25 cents	= say 1s. 6d.	per lb. ...	...	1,427
221 lbs. seconds	„ 12 „	= say 6	„ „ ...	...	110
146 lbs. fillers	„ 10 „	= say 5	„ „ ...	...	60
				s.	1,597
				or say Rs.	800

Value of produce of one acre, say Rs. 1,000

This example indicates strongly the superior value of well-cured leaves which are utilizable as wrappers or leaves used in manufacture for the outside of tobacco cakes and cigars.

The cost of producing one acre worth is estimated by the same writer at 90 dollars, or about Rs. 180 to 200:—

Cost of raising an acre of tobacco:—

Interest on land	$12 00
60 loads manure at $1, one-half is	30 00
Ploughing twice and spreading manure	3 00
Making hills	1 00
6,000 plants at 50 cents	3 00
Setting out plants	2 00
Hoeing three times	5 00
Worming, topping, and suckering	10 00
Cutting and hanging	10 00
Stripping	10 00
Hauling to market, &c.	4 00
	$90 00

NOTE.—One-half of the manure is debited to tobacco, the other half to succeeding crops.

The charges in India would be very much less, but so, on the other hand, would be receipts. The class of leaf noted in this instance is, however, much above the average of American tobacco sent to England, which is usually priced at 6*d*. to 9*d*. per pound.

APPENDIX.

Opinion of writers in "Tobacco Culture" on Bulking.

STRIPPING.—When the tobacco is sufficiently cured to strip, which will be after it has been well frozen and dried out, you will have to watch for it to get "in case" for handling; when a warm, wet, misty spell of weather comes throw open the doors to allow the tobacco to take the damp. When the stems of the leaves are so limber that they will not snap, and the leaves are pliable, but not too wet, take down a sufficient quantity to strip for two or three days; take it off the sticks, make a temporary cribe of boards about four feet wide, and bulk the tobacco in it, laying the tops in, butts out, next the boards. After you have made your bulk, cover with an old carpet, boards, or anything else handy, to keep it from getting too damp or from drying out. Care should be taken that the bulk does not heat; *if the stalks are wet or there is any uncured tobacco, forty-eight hours is sufficient to spoil the tobacco.* During the winter there are generally several tobacco seasons, and by improving them the stripping can all be done before March. Having the bulk down we now proceed to strip for market; lay a pile of the tobacco on a bench or platform about two feet high, and let the most careful and handy man take a stalk in his left hand, give it a shake to make the leaves hang out free, then pick off four or five of the bottom or ground leaves, and any badly torn or diseased leaves, and all such as are not considered *prime;* do not put any frosted or "*fat*" leaves in, as it spoils the tobacco; pass the stalk that is primed to the stripper, and let him take off the prime leaves. Take off one leaf at a time, keeping them straight in the hand; when a sufficient number are taken off to make what is called a hand of tobacco, take a leaf in the right hand, put the thumb of the left hand on the end of the leaf about one inch from the butt of the hand or bunch, and pass the leaf around once or twice; an inch is wide enough for the hand: open the hand of tobacco in the centre, pass the end of the leaf through and draw it tight, then squeeze the hand together and lay it down, keeping the leaves straight. An inch and a half in diameter is large enough for a hand. When a sufficient quantity is stripped to commence bulking, make two places to bulk in, one for prime and one for ground leaf; let the space be according to the quantity of tobacco to bulk. A bulk 3½ feet high and 20 feet long will hold ten boxes or about four thousand lbs. of prime tobacco; the sides of the bulk must not be inclosed, but left open, so that the butts can dry out; at each end of the bulk put a bulkhead of boards to build against, about three feet wide and four feet high; secure this upright and firm; do not build on the ground, but on a platform or floor. Commence at one end against the bulkhead, take one hand of tobacco at a time, straighten and smooth it, and lay it on the floor at one side of the bulk; take another as above, press it against the first, and so proceed to lay the length of the bulk; then turn and lay down the other side of the bulk, letting the ends of the tobacco lap over the first row about four inches, and so repeat keeping the butts even. After one or two rounds are laid, get on the bulk on the knees, and as you lay a hand put your knee on it, and thus pack as close and compact as possible. When not bulking down have boards laid on the tobacco and weights put on to keep the tobacco level. Keep the ground leaf separate from the prime.—(T. C., I.)

Stripping never should be done in dry or harsh weather, unless the tobacco is bulked up almost as last as stripped. The best plan is not to take down more than you can conveniently strip in a few hours; *but if the planter chooses, he may take down a large quantity and put it in large bulk, stalk and all, and cover it with tobacco-stalks, and it will keep for many days,* so that, no matter how the weather be, he can strip out of the bulk. However, this is a very bad and wasteful way. Tobacco should not be too moist or "*high*," as it is termed, when put in stalk bulk, or it will get warm, the leaves stick to the stalk, get a bad smell, and change colour; besides, if left too long, it will rot.—(T. C., II.)

CURING.—When the leaves are dry, which is seen when the stems become of a brown colour, and break when bent, the next work is to make *tobacco* out of them, for up to now we have nothing but a tasteless dry weed. Its hidden qualities must be developed. This is done by a process of fermentation, the *sweating of the tobacco.*

The leaves are broken one by one from the stalks, in damp weather (otherwise they would break), stretched out nice and even, and, with the ends in the same direction, put up in heaps. These heaps, of which every workman makes one, are afterwards put into one or more large conical heaps, from four to six feet in diameter at the base, and from one and a half to two feet at the top. These are covered with woollen blankets, straw mats, or anything that will press the heap lightly, and shut out the air. In twenty-four to thirty hours a fermentation sets in, the heap gets warm, and when it is so hot inside that the hand cannot bear it very well, the heap is broken up and packed over again, pulling the tobacco that had been outside upon the inside, and *vice versâ*, and treating the same way as at first. In such heaps the tobacco remains twenty to forty days until all the heat is gone; then the heaps are again broken up in damp weather, the leaves tied up in bundles of one half to one pound in weight, stretched even and packed in boxes or hogsheads, pressed tightly and covered.—(T. C., III.)

Having previously prepared a place in the cellar under your building by laying down some boards to keep the tobacco from the ground, have help enough to take it as fast as taken from the poles, and carry it to the place prepared, and pack it, by placing the butts out and the tips in, and overlapping about one-third the length; this should be done evenly in layers, keeping the butts just even, so that no leaves may hang out to get dry, and thus be wasted. Having taken down and thus packed a suitable quantity, the stripping may commence. As much should be taken down as can be stripped in from four to six days, as ordinarily it will not lie longer in a pile without heating, and not as long if the weather be mild or damp. It is best to do only what can be well done with the help you can command.—(T. C., IV.)

After it is stripped it should be packed down in a cool dry place. Lay some boards flat on the ground about four feet wide, and as long as you wish the pile to be, and commence by laying a row on one side of the platform with the butts out; then on the other side in the same way, letting the tips lap about six inches, or just enough to keep the pile level; proceed in this way, laying on each side alternately till all is packed; lay the hands as close to each other as possible, not sprawled out like an open fan, but compactly. Lay some boards on top of the pile, and put on just weight enough to keep them snug. Some boards or blankets should be put at the ends of the pile to keep it from drying up. The seconds andfillers are packed in the same way; they may be packed in a separate pile or on top, or at the ends of the wrappers. It is now ready for market. If it should remain long in pile it should be examined occasionally to see that it does not hurt, as it sometimes happens that when taken down, stripped, and packed when it is too damp, it will grow damper and perhaps rot. If too damp it should be repacked on a windy day to give it an airing, shaking out dampest hands which may remain exposed till dry enough to be repacked.—(T. C., V.)

After tobacco has begun to dry out or cure, it can be handled only in moist weather. At any other time it will break and crumble more or less. In order to have it ready to strip at any time, the planter should select a spell of moist weather, and while the tobacco is in the right case (as it is called in Virginia, and means neither so dry as to break, nor so damp as to mould), bulk down a considerable portion of his crop.

BULKING DOWN.—Suppose he wishes to bulk down three hundred sticks, making three thousand six hundred plants. The tobacco being in the right "case," he selects a corner of his barn, or other building, and sweeps the floor clean. He then takes down the sticks, slips the plants off, and places them, straight and compact, in one corner of the room, about one foot from either wall, butts outside. And so of another stick by the side of the first, keeping the course parellel with the wall; and when one course is completed, lay down another with the butts on the opposite side. Let the length and number of these courses be such that the bulk, when completed, will be about three feet high. This done, lay the tobacco sticks on the bulk lengthwise, and cover over with hay or fodder, pressing it tightly between the wall and the bulk. If this is done rightly the tobacco will remain in stripping case for years.—(T. C., VI.)

While in the "bulk," as we must now call the piled tobacco, much care must be taken lest the pile *heats;* if the slightest warmth is perceptible, the pile must be overhauled and rebulked in piles of less height, without weights upon the top; but generally the tobacco will "condition" for packing in a short time, when it will remain without packing without much injury in the same shape for a long time. If it is not convenient to pack, however, the tobacco had better be "re-bulked" in piles of greater height, and pressed with heavy weights.—(T. C., VII.)

As soon as it is well cured, the stem of the leaf next the stalk will break if strained while dry; when the tobacco may be taken off of the sticks (while in proper case), and bulked down in a damp situation, a dry cellar is suitable. It should be bulked *while in as low case as convenient,* if it will bear handling without breaking. *If in too high case, it will be liable to mould.* If properly bulked, with the tops of the stalks in the centre, and then well covered to exclude the air, it will remain in case as long as desired, and may be handled when convenient.—(T. C., VIII.)

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

Comparative Statement of the Sea Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue) for the twelve months of the official year 1877-78 and of the four preceding years.

Presidencies and Provinces.		FOR THE MONTHS APRIL TO MARCH														
		1873-74.			1874-75.			1875-76.			1876-77.			1877-78.		
		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 ...	76,86,366	21,88,489	98,74,855	88,53,721	20,00,678	1,08,54,399	86,02,444	21,25,578	1,07,28,022	80,20,801	21,91,721	1,02,12,522	95,41,041	22,35,664	1,17,76,705
	Nett ...	...	...	97,51,186	...	...	1,07,57,386	85,66,585	20,93,959	1,06,60,544	79,89,972	21,52,205	1,01,42,177	95,13,912	20,93,642	1,16,07,554
Bombay ...	Gross ...	62,31,045	4,01,964	66,33,009	63,45,864	5,05,136	68,51,000	62,01,021	4,04,726	66,05,747	55,76,873	1,12,034	56,88,907	61,39,258	1,43,235	62,82,493
	Nett ...	...	...	62,17,116	...	...	64,31,769	58,16,315	3,97,830	62,14,145	52,18,518	1,10,920	53,29,438	58,26,809	1,42,310	59,69,119
Sind ...	Gross ...	2,34,487	1,40,469	3,74,956	2,28,256	1,72,521	4,00,777	2,49,072	1,23,999	3,73,071	2,25,806	37,418	2,63,224	2,76,670	48,174	3,24,844
	Nett ...	...	...	3,69,772	...	...	3,93,563	2,39,286	1,20,318	3,59,604	2,24,336	37,418	2,61,754	2,75,507	48,164	3,23,671
Madras ...	Gross ...	17,48,064	13,68,595	31,16,659	16,80,876	12,32,260	29,13,136	17,84,130	9,75,128	27,59,258	17,03,792	5,38,494	22,42,286	16,27,553	2,53,893	18,81,446
	Nett ...	...	...	30,82,912	...	...	28,58,867	17,51,159	9,67,480	27,18,639	16,73,557	5,36,576	22,10,133	15,45,939	2,51,264	17,97,203
B. Burma	Gross ...	9,01,559	31,48,035	40,49,594	10,77,223	27,17,461	37,94,684	9,32,299	35,00,576	44,32,875	10,09,464	31,71,133	41,80,597	11,73,130	29,63,752	41,36,882
	Nett ...	...	...	39,62,548	...	...	36,91,947	9,22,738	34,03,511	43,26,249	10,04,733	31,39,239	41,43,972	11,68,997	29,29,556	40,98,553
TOTAL ...	Gross...	1,68,01,521	72,47,552	2,40,49,073	1,81,85,940	66,28,056	2,48,13,996	1,77,68,966	71,30,007	2,48,98,973	1,65,36,736	60,50,800	2,25,87,536	1,87,57,652	56,44,718	2,44,02,370
	Nett ...	...	...	2,33,83,534	...	...	2,41,33,532	1,72,96,083	69,83,098	2,42,79,181	1,61,11,116	59,76,358	2,20,87,474	1,83,31,164	54,64,936	2,37,96,100

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 on Imports and Exports are not distinguished.

2. The figures for British Burma for 1877-78 include collections at Tavoy and Mergui for April to February only.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE,
STATISTICAL BRANCH;
Calcutta, 15th April 1878.

G. H. M. BATTEN,
Officiating Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES-CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAIN FOR THE 1ST HALF OF MARCH 1878, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 506 AND 507 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 6TH APRIL 1878.

Divisions.	Districts.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.																						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, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee, &c.) *Panicum Miliaceum, Eleusine Coracan, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			
		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	
		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.	
Rajpootana.	Jhallawar	15 10	15 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 12	5 10	...	18 6	17 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 14	14 10	...	...	...	...	15 5	15 5	...	

G. H. M. BATTEN,
Officiating Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

FAMINE.

WEEKLY CONDITION REPORT OF DISTRESSED DISTRICTS OF THE MYSORE PROVINCE.

PROVINCE OF MYSORE.

(*No.* 60.)

Special Famine Report for the week ending 30*th March* 1878.

Statement No. 60, *regarding Famine Relief Operations in the Province of Mysore, for the week ending the* 30*th March* 1878.

The hot season is now well advanced, and beyond a trifling increase on the Civil Works recently started, nothing has occurred to shake the belief that no revival of acute distress is to be expected. A few showers of rain, which would save the Vysakh rice where it is withering, and to some extent also give occupation in preparing the land for the early sowings, would be very valuable in restoring hopefulness, but even if these are wanting, the Government does not anticipate any great increase in the numbers on relief. The month of March began with 50,800 laborers on civil and professional works: it closes with 58,500 or 2,500 in excess of the number (56,000) which the Famine Commissioner, at the end of February, estimated for on the 1st April. During April it is thought probable that another 10,000 will come on the works, and during May an additional 4,000, the maximum, 70,000, being attained about the end of May and commencement of June, after which, supposing the rains to set in favorably, the numbers would fall with great rapidity. The permission to open shall works in places where last year there was much pressure, in order that the pulse of the locality might be felt in time and distress met before it became severe, accounts for the Famine Commissioner's forecast having been slightly exceeded during the past month: but it is possible that his estimate, which is an outside one, may not be reached in the future.

2. There was no change in prices, which continue dear. In the table accompanying this statement, prices for the corresponding period last year have been shewn, and it will be observed that except in the western parts of the Province, the improvement is not very marked. Imports of grain by rail amounted to 1,661 tons, or 388 tons less than last week. Five hundred and thirty-nine tons were exported from Bangalore to the interior, being 258 tons less than in the week previous.

3. The number of laborers on Civil Works was 12,286, or 1,614 more than in the week before. The increase was very general, though partly due to the opening of four new Civil Works. This completes, so far as matters have now progressed, the proposed list of Civil Works, and, as before stated, some of the larger works are being transferred to professional management, though the returns do not yet indicate the change.

4. The Public Works Department employed 46,205 laborers, or nearly the same number as in the preceding week, the increase being only 93. There was no great change on any works except the Devanur-Keresante Channel Work in the Kadur District, to which a large draft of laborers was sent from the Túmkúr-Shimoga Road. The following is the usual list of the important works in progress:—

No.	District.	Name of Work.	Number employed.	
			Previous week.	Present week.
1	Bangalore ...	State Railway	13,987	13,730
2	Bangalore-Kolar ...	Bangalore-Bellary (*viâ* Devanhalli) Road ...	2,199	1,731
3	Bangalore ...	Anekal-Bannerghatta Road	634	676
4	Do. ...	Mallappa Chetti's Tank	694	646
5	Do. ...	Bhadram Tank	2,212	2,193
6	Do. ...	Anekal Tank Feeder	545	480
7	Túmkúr ...	Bangalore-Túmkúr Road	1,089	1,118
8	Do. ...	Túmkúr-Shimoga Road	5,425	4,779
9	Túmkúr-Chitaldrug ...	Túmkúr-Bellary Road	9,517	9,794
10	Túmkúr ...	Hebbur Tank	1,633	1,604
11	Mysore ...	Mysore Water Works	1,268	1,149
12	Do. ...	Chamenhalli Channel	445	570
13	Hassan ...	Akkihebbal Tank and Channel ...	850	914
14	Kadur ...	Devanur-Keresante Channel	264	1,190
15	Chitaldrug ...	Timmanhalli Tank	873	974
16	Do. ...	Doderi Feeder	1,015	1,129
17	Do. ...	Kotgunda Tank	540	529
18	Do. ...	Bayadnoor Tank	554	540
		Totals ...	43,744	43,746

5. In Relief Camps there were 3,236 persons, or a decrease of 320, compared with last week. There were also 4,584 infirm and cripples in receipt of grain-dole in their villages, or 1,209 more than last week. The returns of this description of relief do not come in very punctually, and the number on the grain-dole is probably somewhat greater than would appear by these figures, and is still being extended as new cases are brought to light. In Relief Camps, the numbers continue to decrease. These camps are chiefly hospitals, and as the health of the people on the works improves, the patients diminish. But on the village grain-dole, it has been estimated that 1 per cent. of the population of the affected taluks (and this would amount to about 20,000 people instead of only 4,500 as at present), would not be an excessive proportion. At Bangalore, the following were dealt with:—

No. sent to Railway Works	...	...	1,038
Do.	Special Gang ...	...	216
Do.	Relief Camp ...	...	10
Do.	Hospital	...	30
	TOTAL ...		1,294

The next statement gives the average number relieved in each district in Relief Camps and the cost per head, and also shows the numbers on the village grain-dole:—

DISTRICT.	DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS RELIEVED IN CAMPS.				COST PER HEAD.		VILLAGE RELIEF.	
	Past week.	Present week.	Increase.	Decrease.	Past week.	Present week.	Past week.	Present week.
Bangalore ...	663	588	...	75	0 12 6	0 13 0	450	1,186
Kolar ...	154	170	16	...	1 0 10	1 0 0	1,217	904
Túmkúr ...	747	557	...	109	1 5 4	1 11 4	1,438	1,901
Mysore ...	105	98	...	7	0 14 11	0 15 2	83	86
Hassan ...	265	280	15	...	1 2 3	1 1 5	...	...
Kadur ...	87	96	9	...	0 12 9	0 11 10	130	374
Chitaldrug ...	490	480	...	10	1 1 9	1 0 0	57	133
Bangalore Municipality ...	804	771	...	33	1 11 0	1 9 2	...	...
Mysore do. ...	241	196	...	45	0 15 0	1 0 6	...	...
TOTAL ...	3,556	3,236	40	360	1 3 3	1 3 7	3,375	4,584

BANGALORE,
16*th April* 1878.

By Order,
A. WINGATE,
Addl. Secretary.

C. E. BERNARD,
Addl. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 16TH APRIL 1878.

GENERAL REMARKS.—From Madras showers are reported from Salem, Tinnevelly, Malabar, Madras, Tanjore, Ganjam, Bellary, Vizagapatam and Madura, which have slightly improved prospects. The total reported number on works is 99,143, and gratuitously relieved 85,578, but the returns from Madras city are not included: these numbers are respectively 12,829 and 9,220 less than those of last week. In Mysore heavy showers have fallen in several districts; prices are steady; the number on works for the week ending the 6th instant was 55,109, and gratuitously relieved 9,713, 3,382 less and 1,893 more than in the previous week. In Bombay hail is reported from Shikárpur (Sind), and slight rain in Khandesh and Satara; the Indus is abnormally high owing to abundant rain in the Punjab, and damage from floods has occurred in Kurrachee and Shikárpur. In the Central Provinces slight rain has fallen in several districts; threshing and winnowing continue, and prices are still high. In Berar there has been no rain; ploughing is going on. In Central India no rain is reported. In Rajputana showers have fallen in Ajmere, Jeypore, Bhurtpore, Tonk and Harowtee; the harvest is gathered in most States, with a fair outturn. In Bengal rain has fallen in almost every district; ploughing is general, and the standing crops promise well; the *rabi* harvest is almost over: the outturn has been fair on the whole; opium has failed in Sarun, and indigo prospects are bad in that district. In Assam there has been general rain; prospects are good. No rain is reported from Burma. Heavy rain, accompanied in some parts by hail, has fallen throughout the North-Western Provinces and Oudh; in the Eastern districts the harvest is over, and no damage has been done: in Meerut the damage done was slight; prices show a tendency to fall in Bareilly, and are steady in Bundelkhand and Meerut. Rain has fallen throughout the Punjab, and has been very heavy in Ráwalpindi and other northern districts: hail is also reported from Amritsar, Ráwalpindi and Mooltan; the prospects of the crops (if no more rain falls) appear to be generally good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—		
Ganjam (April 11th)	·25	Rice 8·78, *raggi* 13·18, *cholum* 13·22, *cumboo* 12·48; average daily fed at Berhampore and Aska 172.
Vizagapatam („ 15th)	Slight showers in Salur taluk.	Rice 8·3, *cholum* 12·3, *raggi* 14·3, *cumboo* 14·7.
Godavery („ „)	...	Rice 7·64, *cholum* 13·88, *raggi* 14·63, *cumboo* 16·3; no harvest; water in Godavery 21 inches below stone crest.
Kistna („ 11th)	*Nil*	Rice 6·98, *cholum* 11·73, *raggi* 13·91, *cumboo* 11·31; sick in relief hospital 32; *raggi* under wells generally good; cotton, castor and red-gram still being reaped in places, outturn ¼ to ½.
Nellore („ 13th)	*Nil*	Rice 7·7, *cholum* 12·72, *raggi* 14·39, *cumboo* 11·50; D. P. W. on works 322; canal 15,452; camps 506; crops fair.
Cuddapah („ 12th)	...	Rice 8·15, *cholum* 14·30, *raggi* 14·99, *cumboo* 13·31; on works 150; children 36; camps 1,714; village relief 1,660.
Bellary („ 13th)	·1	Rice 8·06, *cholum* 11·53, *raggi* 11·20, *cumboo* 10·09; on works 3,887; camps 3,118; village relief 1,242; standing crops—second crop paddy and cotton generally thriving; cotton picking still in progress; average outturn half usual quantity; reaping of second crop paddy commenced in some places, outturn fair; white *cholum* harvest completed, outturn poor.
Kurnool („ 13th)	*Nil*	Rice 8·72, *cholum* 13·38, *raggi* 14·14, *cumboo* 11·01; on works none; children none; in camps 721; village relief 4,899; cotton being picked in some taluks; white *cholum* harvested in Pattikonda taluk, outturn bad; *raggi* harvested in Markapur; second crop paddy being harvested under Cumbum tank; fodder abundant.
North Arcot („ 12th)	*Nil*	Rice 8·7, *cholum* 10·1, *raggi* 11·0, *cumboo* 9·7, wheat 7·2; on works 15,824; children 1,530; camps and houses 9,442; village relief 11,746; crops affected with blight and insects, and withering in some places; harvest—paddy, *cholum* and *raggi*, outturn poor.
South Arcot ...	*Nil*	Rice 9·62, *cholum* 12·36, *raggi* 11·85, *cumboo* 11·44; on works, professional 515; children 139; camps 1,333; villages 3,510; *gingelly*, *raggi*, and *kar* paddy suffering in parts from want of rain; slight harvest of paddy in parts, outturn between ¼ and ½ of full crops.
Tanjore („ 13th)	·24	Rice 8·91, *cholum* 16·55, *raggi* 15·18, *cumboo* 12·65; majority of rivers dry; wet crops generally in good condition, dry wanting rain; harvest—wet, *samba*, &c., dry, *varagu*, horse gram, &c., outturn ½ to ¾.
Trichinopoly („ „)	Drizzle on 14th & 15th	Rice 9·02, *raggi* 12·12, *cumboo* 14·29; in camp 100; paddy harvest, outturn between 6 and 9 annas; cloudy.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—continued.		
Madura (April 13th)	·03 in Dindigul ...	Rice 9·02, *cholum* 12·15, *raggi* 14·59, *cumboo* 15·73; camps 122; rain much desired.
Tinnevelly („ „)	·79 in 7 taluks ...	Rice 10·04, *cholum* 12·80, *raggi* 16·32, *cumboo* 19·40; crops in good condition and slightly benefited by recent rain, but require more rain; harvest of paddy in Nanguneri taluk, outturn about ½.
Coimbatore („ „)	*Nil*	Rice 8·89, *cholum* 12·21, *raggi* 13·49, *cumboo* 16·55; on works, 26,250; camps 5,952; children 1,007; village relief 5,048; standing crops damaged by insects in parts, also suffering from want of water in portions of 3 taluks; harvest of paddy and dry crops reported in 6 taluks, outturn of paddy ¼ to ¾, others ½ to ¾.
Nilgiris („ „)	*Nil*	Rice 7·43, *cholum* 10·01, *raggi* 10·21, *cumboo* 9·78; harvest none.
Salem („ 15th)	1·24	Rice 8·25, *raggi* 11·21, *cumboo* 10·78, *cholum* 10·76; on works 33,840; camps 7,470; village relief 13,870.
South Canara („ 13th)	...	Rice 10·36, *raggi* 12·20; third rice crop in good condition.
Malabar („ „)	Rain in 5 taluks, average ·37	Rice 9·28, *raggi* 10·84; prices stationary; a few showers more required; sowing to a slight extent has commenced; prospects normal.
Chingleput („ „)	*Nil*	Rice 8·95, *raggi* 11·56, *cumboo* 11·88, *cholum* 11·28; on works 2,903; children 394; camps 1,070; village relief 8,735; crops generally in fair condition where water is available, and harvested in parts, outturn from ½ to ¾.
Madras („ 16th)	·3	Rice 7·6, *raggi* 10·6.
		General Remarks.—General prospects slightly improved owing to showers having fallen in some districts; total number on works 99,143; gratuitously relieved 85,578, exclusive of returns for Madras city; exports of grain by rail from Madras during the week ending the 13th April not yet known.
Bombay—(April 17th)		
Sind—		
Kurrachee ...	...	River 13 feet 11 inches on 15th, last year 6½ feet; small-pox and measles in 2 talukas; some cultivation in *Kachas* in Schwan and Tatta talukas damaged by sudden rise in river.
Shikárpur ...	Rain and hail in 2 talukas.	River 10 feet 4 inches on 15th, on same date last year 4 feet 6 inches; young cotton well; sowing still continues; wheat on low lands flooded from rise of river; in Shikárpur town 37 fresh cases of small-pox, 2 deaths; measles in 3, and cattle disease in 5 talukas; days hot.
Hyderabad ...	...	River falling since Friday, but still abnormally high, being yesterday 13 feet 8 inches against 6 feet 2 inches on same date last year; grass supply deficient; cattle suffering greatly.
Upper Sind Frontier ...	...	Weather warm; nights continue cool; *rabi* crops being reaped.
Guzerat—		
Ahmedabad ...	...	*Harie* crops well; cholera in Sánand, Dholka and Dhandhuka; in city 5 cases, 2 deaths.
Pánch Mahál ...	...	Weather seasonable; evenings and mornings cool.
Kaira ...	...	Mornings and evenings cool; cholera continues generally in district, 281 cases, 142 deaths.
Broach ...	...	Cholera in city, 10 cases, 3 deaths; in Ámod 8 cases, all recovered; in Jambusar 7 cases, 4 deaths; in Ankleswar 5 cases, 1 death; heat intense.
Surat ...	...	Five fatal cholera cases in city; weather getting warm.
Khandesh and Násik—		
Khandesh ...	Sprinkling in 4 talukas.	No change.
Násik ...	...	
Konkan—		
Colaba (April 15th)	...	Weather warm; public health good, except in 2 talukas, where slight fever continues; *rabi* crops being harvested.
Tanna ...	...	Cholera in Bassein taluka.
Ratnágiri (April 9th)	...	State and prospects of crops the same as before; 2 deaths from cholera in Mandangarh Peta.
Deccan—		
Poona ...	...	Thirteen deaths from cholera in Haveli taluka, 7 in Poona.
Sholapur ...	...	Slight fever in district.
Satara ...	Slight rain in Pátan.	Small-pox at Pál in taluka Karád; weather hot.
Southern Mahratta Country—		
Kaládgi ...	...	No change.
Belgaum ...	...	*Rabi* harvest continues; 99 deaths from cholera in 2 talukas.
Dharwar ...	...	Weather continues sultry; damage from locusts in Ránibennur; fever prevalent in some talukas; slight cholera in 2 talukas.
Kanara ...	...	Second-crop harvest completed on coast.
Kattywar and Gaekwar's Territory—		
Rájkot ...	...	Cholera continues at Nawánagar and Morvi,—total attacked 336, deaths 34, suffering 244.
Wádhwán ...	...	Weather indifferent; 48 cholera cases, 18 fatal; small-pox at Jhinjhuwára, Dasára and Wanode; crops good.
Baroda ...	...	Sixty-seven cases of cholera, 28 fatal; 3 deaths from small-pox.
		General Remarks.—Indus abnormally high; cholera continues in Guzerat, Kattywar and the Southern Mahratta Country.

On page 573 of the Supplement to the *Gazette of India* of the 13th instant, opposite Poona, for "road covered with a layer 7½ feet high," read "1½ feet high."

On the same page in the rainfall column opposite Kaládgi, for "1·6 at Bádámi," read "1·06."

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal— (April 18th)		
Chittagong ...	2·06	
Noakholly ...	·08	Public health good.
Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	1·34	
Hill Tipperah ...	·70	Health improved.
Backergunge ...	·31	Health not good, though cholera and small-pox are less prevalent.
Furreedpore ...	3·96	Fever prevalent; cases of cholera also reported.
Dacca ...	·45	Health good; cholera in places.
Mymensingh ...	1·50	
Tipperah ...	3·95	
24-Pergunnahs ...	1·75	Cholera abating; some cattle disease reported.
Jessore ...	1·76	
Nuddea ...	1·95	Cholera prevalent.
Moorshedabad ...	1·30	
Pubna ...	1·11	Some cases of cholera and small-pox.
Rajshahye ...	·40	A few cases of cholera in places.
Bogra ...	...	Some cases of cholera reported.
Dinagepore ...	·3	
Rungpore ...	·3	Cholera in places.
Cooch Behar ...	·90	Public health good.
Jalpáiguri ...	2·47	Cholera in one or two places.
Darjeeling ...	·40	
Midnapore ...	·62	
Howrah ...	1·67	
Hooghly ...	2·21	Cholera exists; a few cases of small-pox reported.
Burdwan ...	3·03	Cholera and small-pox reported.
Bankoora ...	1·85	
Beerbhoom ...	1·30	
Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	·49	
Bhágalpur ...	1·11	
Monghyr ...	·43	
Purneah ...	1·6	Cholera prevalent.
Maldah ...	*Nil*	Some cholera in Thannah Kharba.
Durbhunga ...	·30	Cholera not increased.
Mozufferpore ...	·78	Small-pox in Majorgunge; public health good.
Sarun ...	*Nil*	Public health good.
Chumparun ...	·23	
Patna ...	·45	
Gya ...	Few drops.	
Shahabad ...	·50	Small-pox about Sasseram and Bhubooah.
Hazáribagh ...	·11	
Lohardugga ...	·32	
Manbhoom ...	·55	
Singbhoom ...	·42	District healthy.
Balasore ...	2·64	Cholera less prevalent.
Cuttack ...	·22	Public health good.
Pooree ...	·02	
Khoordah ...	·11	
		General Remarks.—Rain has fallen in almost all districts, but more is still wanted in many places; crops doing very well; ploughing now general; *aus* and jute sowings commenced; *rabi* harvest all but completed, yield on the whole fair; spring rice being cut in Orissa; in Sarun opium failed generally and indigo prospects bad; in Chota Nagpore *mohwa* crop on the whole good; immediate anxiety in Manbhoom removed; exportation continued in many districts and prices as a rule high.
N. W. P. and Oudh— (April 17th)		
Benares (April 16th)	·3 on 13th instant.	
Allahabad („ „)	Storms with heavy showers on 13th and 14th, with slight hail at Allahabad on night of 14th.	Wind has now changed to west and skies are clear; injury to grain in threshing floors inconsiderable.
Jhánsi („ 17th)	·4 on 13th instant.	Prices stationary.
Agra („ 16th)	Rain in four parganas.	Hail fell in three parganas, there were no crops standing; number on works increasing.
Meerut („ 17th)	3·0 on 12th and 13th instant.	Harvest progressing; prices steady; rain accompanied by hail; damage slight; gram crops very poor; wheat moderate; barley fair.
Bareilly („ 17th)	·1 to 1·0 throughout the district on 11th and 12th instant.	Weather now clear; prices falling.
Kumaun („ 15th)	Rain since 10th instant.	A good deal of rain has fallen accompanied with lightning and some hail; hail, as far as known, was confined to hill tops, and no material damage could ensue except to tea plantation; weather not yet cleared; no damage from the rain alone is likely to accrue to standing crops, and it is good for rice crops where already sown.
Lucknow („ 17th)	·5	Hail fell in Mohanlalganj tahsil, doing damage to mangoe blossoms and standing crops.
Sitapur („ „)	·2	No harm done.
Fyzabad („ „)	·2 at Sadr.	Reaping over; sowing and irrigation of sugarcane continue; cattle disease and small-pox in parts of district.
Partabgarh („ 15th)	...	Prices still high.
		General Remarks.—Heavy rain, accompanied in some parts with hail, has fallen throughout the Province; where the crops are standing some damage has been done, but in the Eastern districts the harvest is over; prices are much as they were, if anything, they show a tendency to decline.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Punjab— (April 16th)		
Delhi ...	·5	Harvest progressing; health good; slight rise in prices of food grains.
Hissar ...	·8; also heavy rain in Sirsa.	Crops being cut and harvested; rain likely to injure the cut crops lying out, but will help on the grass and relieve fodder scarcity; prices of food grains stationary; health generally good.
Umballa ...	2·4	State of crops in both districts good; health good.
Jullundur ...	1·3	
Amritsar ...	2·3	Crops damaged by hail; prices of food grains fallen during the week.
Lahore ...	·7	Agricultural prospects and public health good.
Ráwalpindi ...	6·0	Agricultural prospects fair, but barley damaged by hail.
Mooltan ...	·4	Crops generally good but damage done by hail; prices of food grains stationary; general health good.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	·95	General health and harvest prospects good.
Pesháwar ...	1·8	Crops are suffering. *General Remarks.*—Rain, which has been general throughout the province, is likely to injure the crops now; weather is still unsettled.
Central Provinces— (April 17th)		
Upper Godávari (April 13th)	...	Hot; outturn of *jowar* about average; small-pox prevalent; prices rising.
Sambalpur ...	Slight showers.	Cloudy; sugarcane sowing commenced; health good; prices stationary.
Biláspur ...	Rain on 7th instant.	Cloudy; sugarcane flourishing; fever prevalent; prices high.
Raipur ...	...	Hot; threshing continues; outturn scanty: fever, chicken-pox and cattle disease prevalent; cholera in Kauria; prices steady.
Bálaghát ...	Slight rain.	Hot; cloudy; threshing progressing; measles, fever and cattle disease prevalent; prices unchanged.
Chánda ...	·75	Cloudy; threshing completed; health good.
Betúl ...	...	Hot; outturn of *rabi* scanty; fever continues; prices stationary.
Bhandára ...	...	Close; threshing completed; outturn below average; fever and small-pox continue; prices rising.
Nágpur ...	·65	*Rabi* outturn scanty; small-pox still prevalent; prices unchanged.
Hoshangabad ...	...	Cool; cloudy; fever and small-pox continue.
Jubbulpore ...	·12	Cloudy; harvest nearly over; health good; prices high; small-pox 61 cases reported.
Saugor ...	...	Threshing continues; outturn of wheat above average.
Seoni ...	·05	*Rabi* reaping and threshing continue; weather cool; prices high.
Damoh ...	·21	Cool; winnowing commenced; prices high.
Mandla ...	Slight showers with hail.	Hot; threshing continues; outturn below average; health good; prices stationary. *General Remarks.*—Slight rain reported in some districts; *rabi* threshing and winnowing continue; outturn generally below average; prices high; small-pox prevalent.
British Burma— (April 17th)		
Arakan Division	...	Public health good.
Pegu Division—		
Rangoon ...	...	Public health good.
Thonkwa ...	...	Health generally good.
Bassein ...	...	Three deaths from cholera in Bassein town.
Henzada ...	...	Public health good.
Prome ...	...	General health good; 17 deaths from cholera in Prome town.
Thayetmyo ...	...	Public health good.
Tenasserim Division ...	...	Small-pox in Moulmein and Amherst districts abating, otherwise public health good.
Assam—		
Gauháti (April 17th)	1·12	Heavy irregular storms of wind and rain; *asu* sowings completed; prospects good; public health good.
Sylhet („ „)	2·8	*Boro* rice being reaped; general prospects good.
Mysore and Coorg (April 17th)	Heavy showers in the Mysore, Bangalore, and other districts.	Weather cooler; harvesting of *vaisakh* paddy continues; prices steady; for week ending 6th April—on Civil relief works 12,429, on Professional Department works 42,680; and gratuitously relieved—in camps 2,894, in villages 6,819.
Hyderabad Assigned Districts—		
Amráoti (April 17th)	...	Ploughing operations in progress; weather warm.
Central India— (April 16th)		
Indore ...	...	Weather cooler; cholera diminishing in Malwa; emigrants still returning through Neemuch.
Gwalior ...		
Neemuch ...		
Rutlam ...		
Sutna ...		
Rajputana—		
Abu (April 17th)	Slight rain.	Windy: cool.
Sirohi („ 13th)	...	Tanks dry; wells fair; harvest gathered, outturn very fair.
Meywar („ 12th)	...	Water low; health and crops good; temperature fallen considerably.
Harowtee („ 15th)	...	Crops being harvested; small-pox prevalent.
Deoli („ „)	·06	
Tonk („ „)	·20	
Jhallawar („ 11th)	...	Weather cloudy; water scarce.
Ajmere („ 17th)	Slight partial showers.	Crops cut; health good.
Jeypore („ 16th)	·40	Harvest secured; expectations generally fair; health good.
Bhurtpore („ 17th)	·40	Hailstorm and rain; wind easterly; prices falling.

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SUPPLEMENT TO

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№ 17.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, APRIL 27, 1878.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

ABSTRACT SHEWING THE RESULT OF EMIGRATION FROM THE PORT OF CALCUTTA DURING THE MONTH OF JANUARY 1878.

No. 1.—As to age and sex.

	Demerara.			Jamaica.			St. Lucia.			Mauritius.			French W. I. Colonies.			Total.		Grand Total.	Remarks.
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.		
Under 2 years ...	70	80	150	15	13	28	27	25	52	26	29	55	6	6	12	144	153	297	No emigration took place to Trinidad and Natal during this month.
From 2 to 10 years	143	97	240	33	21	54	51	32	83	40	31	71	26	18	44	293	199	492	
„ 10 to 20 „	168	68	236	54	25	79	54	41	95	41	21	62	60	16	76	377	171	548	
„ 20 to 30 „	626	292	918	145	57	202	214	108	322	85	67	152	232	59	291	1,302	583	1,885	
„ 30 to 40 „	110	18	128	5	3	8	18	9	27	105	28	133	11	3	14	249	61	310	
„ 40 to 50 „	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	5	...	...	...	2	5	7	
Above 50 years ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Grand Total ...	1,117	557	1,674	252	119	371	364	215	579	299	179	478	335	102	437	2,367	1,172	3,539	

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

Orissa ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	No emigration took place to Trinidad and Natal during this month.
Western Bengal ...	1	1	2	9	4	13	1	...	1	...	2	2	...	...	...	11	7	18	
Central „ ...	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	4	1	5	
Eastern „ ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	2	
Behar ...	44	28	72	5	1	6	5	8	13	94	53	147	92	40	132	240	130	370	
N.-W. Provinces ...	745	408	1,153	143	72	215	177	104	281	193	118	311	169	41	210	1,427	743	2,170	
Oudh ...	297	109	406	91	42	133	180	103	283	8	5	13	60	4	64	636	263	899	
Central India ...	11	2	13	2	...	2	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	16	2	18	
Punjab ...	5	1	6	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	1	7	
Nepaul ...	4	3	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	6	3	9	
Misc., Madras and Bombay, &c. ...	6	4	10	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	11	17	28	18	22	40	
Grand Total ...	1,117	557	1,674	252	119	371	364	215	579	299	179	478	335	102	437	2,367	1,172	3,539	

No. 3.—As to caste and religion.

Brahmins, high caste	85	36	121	31	11	42	30	15	45	33	10	43	50	7	57	229	79	308	No emigration took place to Trinidad and Natal during this month.
Hindus: Agriculturists	289	97	386	73	28	101	108	51	159	81	42	123	115	12	127	666	230	896	
Hindus: Artizans ...	31	12	43	12	4	16	7	7	14	8	6	14	16	6	22	74	35	109	
Hindus: Low castes ...	614	354	968	123	63	186	186	124	310	152	105	257	117	53	170	1,192	699	1,891	
Mussulmans ...	97	58	155	13	13	26	33	18	51	25	16	41	37	24	61	205	129	334	
Christians ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	
Grand Total ...	1,117	557	1,674	252	119	371	364	215	579	299	179	478	335	102	437	2,367	1,172	3,539	

Memo.	M.	F.	Total.
1. Hindus ...	2,161	1,043	3,204
2. Mussulmans ...	203	129	334
3. Christians ...	1	...	1
Total ...	2,367	1,172	3,539

G. H. M. BATTEN,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

Statement shewing the Quantities and Value of **COTTON** *exported from the several Ports of India to British and Foreign Countries for the month of* **MARCH** *1878, and the Total Exports from each Province for the six months October to March 1877-78, compared with the Exports for the corresponding period of the years 1876-77, 1875-76, and 1874-75.*

Provinces and Ports whence Cotton is exported.		QUANTITIES AND VALUE OF COTTON EXPORTED TO																			
		United Kingdom.		Austria.		France.		Italy.		Russia.		Ceylon.		China.		Straits Settlements.		Other Countries.		Total.	
		Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.
Bengal.																					
Calcutta		479	10,675	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,804	52,342	...	...	60	1,635	2,343	64,652
Other Ports		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, March 1878		479	10,675	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,804	52,342	...	...	60	1,635	2,343	64,652
Total 6 months, October 1877 to March 1878.		1,812	39,325	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	498	16,180	4,73,555	...	...	63	1,658	18,082	5,15,036
Total for corresponding period of previous years.	1876-77 ...	129,599	29,71,732	7,996	1,76,586	2,946	72,857	268	5,893	...	...	...	...	75,749	21,75,560	...	...	16	146	216,574	54,02,774
	1875-76 ...	31,029	6,23,220	...	...	...	...	67	1,672	...	...	...	...	151,697	42,75,432	854	20,874	4	86	183,651	49,21,284
	1874-75 ...	95,306	20,84,585	18,346	3,19,018	12,009	2,61,669	15,087	3,15,210	...	...	4	25	47,094	13,06,345	...	...	113	2,787	187,959	42,89,639
Bombay and Sind.																					
Bombay		212,958	59,09,788	55,023	15,41,755	57,755	16,49,960	74,138	21,05,432	...	...	...	...	1,215	32,935	...	...	63,345	18,61,590	464,434	1,31,01,460
Kurrachee		6,983	1,97,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,023	4,15,050	...	...	...	...	21,006	6,12,050
Carwar		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Ports		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, March 1878		219,941	61,06,788	55,023	15,41,755	57,755	16,49,960	74,138	21,05,432	...	...	...	...	15,238	4,47,985	...	...	63,345	18,61,590	485,440	1,37,13,510
Total 6 months, October 1877 to March 1878.		458,295	1,27,28,855	189,865	53,78,498	159,489	45,80,474	257,241	73,03,315	...	...	...	...	35,383	10,49,370	...	...	98,427	28,50,282	1,193,694	3,38,90,794
Total for corresponding period of previous years.	1876-77 ...	621,491	1,72,24,086	189,974	50,75,445	207,482	61,66,640	146,324	39,69,917	10,059	2,87,400	...	...	33,049	9,28,095	...	...	18,454	5,12,443	1,226,833	3,41,64,026
	1875-76 ...	552,516	1,33,42,964	160,108	41,38,822	108,664	27,69,789	112,614	29,59,206	63,767	16,33,395	...	...	102,886	27,61,057	...	...	5,574	1,43,984	1,106,129	2,77,79,217
	1874-75 ...	1,166,043	3,27,87,202	207,050	55,65,936	255,627	72,16,259	89,016	24,19,524	34,470	9,85,900	...	...	11,326	3,09,415	...	...	3,107	54,950	1,766,639	4,93,69,186
Madras.																					
Madras		70	1,560	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70	1,560
Coconada		447	10,020	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	447	10,020
Tuticorin		1,355	31,961	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	753	18,969	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,108	50,950
Other Ports		4,773	1,15,082	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,773	1,15,095
Total, March 1878		6,645	1,58,643	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	753	18,982	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,398	1,77,625
Total 6 months, October 1877 to March 1878.		24,295	5,73,076	...	...	12,991	2,98,700	2,948	74,520	...	...	3,753	93,033	3,375	81,974	...	...	...	...	47,362	11,21,303
Total for corresponding period of previous years.	1876-77 ...	47,315	10,69,217	938	21,000	9,726	2,00,886	750	18,540	...	...	3,736	89,872	4,994	1,16,485	...	...	...	...	67,459	15,16,000
	1875-76 ...	170,160	37,81,194	8,277	1,93,390	34,001	7,09,219	9,163	1,61,520	...	...	1,998	45,175	24,026	5,47,769	...	...	...	...	247,625	54,38,267
	1874-75 ...	175,638	39,48,883	...	...	31,543	6,84,617	28,427	6,42,276	...	...	18,052	4,05,105	1,449	32,836	...	...	65	1,381	255,174	57,14,998
British Burma.																					
Rangoon		13,927	2,71,028	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	646	12,496	3,562	66,799	...	...	18,135	3,50,323
Other Ports		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, March 1878		13,927	2,71,028	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	646	12,496	3,562	66,799	...	...	18,135	3,50,323
Total 6 months, October 1877 to March 1878.		27,402	5,31,414	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	646	12,496	25,499	5,27,364	3,279	44,030	56,826	11,15,304
Total for corresponding period of previous years.	1876-77 ...	50,530	9,37,004	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,199	58,042	3,036	53,013	56,765	10,48,059
	1875-76 ...	3,163	54,366	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48,730	10,42,432	...	...	51,893	10,96,798
	1874-75 ...	19,811	3,47,376	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	881	14,494	...	...	20,692	3,61,870
Grand Total.																					
Total, March 1878		240,992	65,47,134	55,023	15,41,755	57,755	16,49,960	74,138	21,05,432	...	...	753	18,982	17,688	5,12,823	3,562	66,799	63,405	18,63,225	513,316	1,43,06,110
Total 6 months, October 1877 to March 1878.		511,804	1,38,72,670	189,865	53,78,498	172,480	48,79,174	260,189	73,77,835	...	...	3,780	93,531	55,584	16,17,395	25,499	5,27,364	101,763	28,95,970	1,320,964	3,66,42,437
Total for corresponding period of previous years.	1876-77 ...	848,935	2,22,02,039	198,908	52,73,031	220,154	64,40,383	147,342	39,94,350	10,059	2,87,400	3,736	89,872	113,792	32,20,140	3,199	58,042	21,506	5,65,602	1,567,631	4,21,30,859
	1875-76 ...	756,868	1,78,01,744	168,385	43,32,212	142,665	34,79,008	121,844	31,52,396	63,767	16,33,395	1,998	45,175	278,609	75,84,258	49,584	10,63,306	5,578	1,44,070	1,589,298	3,92,35,566
	1874-75 ...	1,456,798	3,91,68,046	235,396	58,84,954	299,179	81,62,445	132,580	34,07,010	34,470	9,85,900	18,056	4,05,130	59,869	16,48,596	881	14,494	3,285	59,118	2,230,464	5,97,35,693

DEPT. OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE,
STATISTICAL BRANCH,
The 23rd April 1878.

G. H. M. BATTEN,
Officiating Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Comparative Statement of Traffic on Indian Railways for the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th Quarters of 1876 and 1877.

QUARTERS.	East Indian. Main Line.		East Indian. Jubulpur Line.		Eastern Bengal.		Oudh and Rohilcund.		Sind Punjab and Delhi.		Madras.		South Indian.		Great Indian Peninsula.		Bombay Baroda and Central India.	
	1876	1877	1876	1877	1876	1877	1876	1877	1876	1877	1876	1877	1876	1877	1876	1877	1876	1877
FIRST QUARTER.																		
Total Earnings ... ... £	[a] 776,417	[a] 959,928	57,763	118,540	[b] 67,033	[b] 77,233	87,055	108,750	[c] 198,577	[c] 229,395	141,485	228,372	41,375	62,704	628,991	858,461	173,444	198,333
Mean Mileage open ... No.	1,280	1,280	224	224	158	158	541	548	676	676	858	858	402	553	1,266	1,268	430	
Average receipts per week... £	59,724	73,841	4,443	9,118	5,156	5,941	6,697	8,365	15,275	17,646	10,883	17,567	3,183	4,823	48,384	66,035	13,342	15,256
Average receipts per week per mile open ... £	46·7	57·7	19·8	40·7	32·6	37·6	12·3	15·3	22·6	26·1	12·7	20·5	7·9	8·7	38·2	52·0	31·0	34·5
SECOND QUARTER.																		
Total Earnings ... ... £	[a] 762,686	[a] 943,047	56,009	110,503	[b] 61,603	[b] 84,333	94,452	118,635	[c] 190,959	[c] 222,389	141,526	235,700	48,712	83,693	584,682	827,415	214,327	233,572
Mean Mileage open ... No.	1,280	1,280	224	224	158	158	544	548	676	676	858	858	402	572	1,266	1,268	430	441
Average receipts per week... £	58,668	72,542	4,308	8,500	4,739	6,487	7,266	9,126	14,689	17,107	10,887	18,131	3,747	6,430	44,976	63,647	16,487	17,967
Average receipts per week per mile open ... £	45·8	56·7	19·2	37·9	30·0	41·1	13·3	16·7	21·7	25·3	12·7	21·1	9·3	11·2	35·5	50·2	38·3	40·5
THIRD QUARTER.																		
Total Earnings ... ... £	[a] 573,402	[a] 823,466	28,743	96,133	[b] 89,583	[b] 124,075	60,678	89,742	[c] 140,483	[c] 214,165	157,408	255,602	47,545	91,076	267,171	620,044	68,757	97,547
Mean Mileage open ... No.	1,280	1,280	224	224	158	158	544	548	675	676	858	858	427	601	1,266	1,268	430	444
Average receipts per week... £	44,108	63,344	2,211	7,395	6,891	9,544	4,668	6,903	10,806	16,474	12,108	19,662	3,657	7,006	20,552	47,696	5,289	7,504
Average receipts per week per mile open ... £	34·5	49·5	9·9	33·0	43·7	60·4	8·6	12·6	16·0	24·4	14·1	22·9	8·6	11·7	16·2	37·6	12·3	16·9
FOURTH QUARTER.																		
Total Earnings ... ... £	[a] 897,679	[a] 912,981	102,655	100,978	[b] 84,408	[b] 113,659	97,356	110,659	[c] 200,862	[c] 223,867	211·676	200,227	54,606	78,035	733,076	698,376	157,442	177,461
Mean Mileage open ... No.	1,280	1,280	224	224	158	158	544	548	675	676	858	858	478	601	1,266	1,268	434	444
Average receipts per week... £	69,052	70,230	7,896	7,767	6,493	8,743	7,489	8,512	15,451	17,221	16,283	15,402	4,200	6,003	56,390	53,721	12,111	13,651
Average receipts per week per mile open ... £	53·9	54·9	35·2	34·7	41·1	55·3	13·7	15·5	22·9	25·5	19·0	18·0	8·8	10·0	44·5	42·4	27·9	30·7
TOTAL FOR THE YEAR.																		
Total Earnings ... ... £	[a] 3,010,184	[a] 3,639,422	245,170	426,154	[b] 302,627	[b] 399,300	339,541	427,786	[c] 730,889	[c] 889,816	652,095	919,961	192,238	315,508	2,213,920	3,004,296	613,970	706,913
Mean Mileage open ... No.	1,280	1,280	224	224	158	158	541	548	675	676	858	858	427	582	1,266	1,268	431	444
Average receipts per week ... £	57,888	69,989	4,715	8,195	5,820	7,679	6,530	8,227	14,055	17,112	12,540	17,690	3,697	6,067	42,575	57,775	11,807	13,567
Average receipts per week per mile open ... £	45·2	54·7	21·0	36·6	36·8	48·6	12·0	15·0	20·8	25·3	14·6	20·6	8·6	10·4	33·6	45·5	27·4	30·6

(a) Inclusive of Steamer Earnings.
(b) Exclusive of Steamer Earnings.
(c) Inclusive of Indus Flotilla Earnings.

QUARTERS.	Calcutta and South Eastern (State).		Nalhati (State).		Rajputana (State).		Holkar (State).		Khamgaon (State).		Amraoti (State).		Wardha Valley (State).		Nizam's (State).		Tirhut (State).		Punjab Northern (State).		Neemuch (State).		Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley (State).		Northern Bengal (State).		Total.	
	1876	1877	1876	1877	1876	1877	1876	1877	1876	1877	1876	1877	1876	1877	1876	1877	1876	1877	1876	1877	1876	1877	1876	1877	1876	1877	1876	1877
FIRST QUARTER.																												
Total Earnings ... ... £	2,773	2,781	2,322	2,215	66,189	74,310	9,877	8,114	1,681	2,100	2,637	3,085	872	1,508	11,792	13,385	2,884	6,971	8,741	13,501	...	1,526	...	...	...	...	2,281,911	2,977,515
Mean Mileage open ... No.	28	28	27	27	387	396	57	70	8	8	6	6	18	19	121	121	45	61	62	103	...	37	...	...	...	...	6,597	6,583
Average receipts per week... £	213	214	179	170	5,091	5,716	760	647	130	162	203	237	67	116	907	1,491	222	536	672	1,039	...	117	...	...	...	...	175,532	229,040
Average receipts per week per mile open ... £	7·6	7·6	6·6	6·3	13·2	14·4	1·3	9·2	16·2	20·2	33·8	39·5	3·7	6·1	7·5	12·3	4·9	8·8	10·8	10·1	...	3·2	...	...	...	...	26·6	33·3
SECOND QUARTER.																												
Total Earnings ... ... £	2,071	3,220	1,748	2,486	65,965	71,625	11,274	10,983	1,389	1,781	1,758	2,276	[d] 800	1,866	11,119	19,867	5,025	6,502	11,876	20,414	...	1,532	...	[e] 6,849	...	...	2,268,578	3,098,687
Mean Mileage open ... No.	28	28	27	27	394	396	57	70	8	8	6	6	18	19	121	121	45	76	97	103	...	37	...	163	...	...	6,639	7,082
Average receipts per week... £	206	247	134	191	5,071	5,510	867	845	107	137	135	175	87	141	855	1,528	387	500	914	1,570	...	118	...	790	...	...	174,506	231,437
Average receipts per week per mile open ... £	7·4	8·8	5·0	7·1	12·9	13·9	15·2	12·1	13·4	17·1	22·5	29·2	4·8	7·6	7·0	12·6	8·6	6·6	9·4	15·2	...	3·2	...	4·9	...	...	26·3	32·1
THIRD QUARTER.																												
Total Earnings ... ... £	1,958	2,531	1,633	2,122	36,277	53,449	7,602	9,247	[f] 34	[g] 627	508	919	[h] ...	1,811	13,492	20,396	3,557	7,379	12,018	18,629	[i] 843	2,238	...	9,795	..	[j] 277	1,511,692	2,541,270
Mean Mileage open ... No.	28	28	27	27	394	396	65	70	8	8	6	6	...	21	121	121	45	76	102	103	37	37	...	163	...	134	6,695	7,347
Average receipts per week... £	151	195	126	163	2,791	4,111	585	711	16	71	39	71	...	139	1,038	1,569	274	568	924	1,433	100	172	...	753	...	57	116,284	195,482
Average receipts per week per mile open ... £	5·4	7·0	4·7	6·0	7·1	10·4	9·0	10·2	2·0	8·9	6·5	11·8	...	6·6	8·6	13·0	6·1	7·5	9·1	13·9	2·7	4·6	...	4·7	...	0·4	17·4	27·6
FOURTH QUARTER.																												
Total Earnings ... ... £	2,433	3,316	1,820	2,122	64,527	70,284	9,099	11,441	[k] 122	[m] 593	2,047	1,774	[l] 415	2,546	21,771	23,407	6,482	9,100	14,959	17,132	1,414	2,632	...	17,871	...	4,595	2,684,849	2,778,375
Mean Mileage open ... No.	28	28	27	27	396	396	70	70	8	8	6	6	18	35	121	121	46	78	103	103	37	37	...	163	...	134	6,777	7,263
Average receipts per week... £	187	255	140	163	4,964	5,406	700	880	50	88	157	136	108	196	1,675	1,801	499	700	1,151	1,318	109	203	...	1,375	...	353	204,988	213,721
Average receipts per week per mile open ... £	6·7	9·1	5·2	6·0	12·5	13·7	10·0	12·6	6·2	11·0	26·1	22·7	6·0	5·6	13·8	14·9	10·8	9·0	11·2	12·8	2·9	5·5	...	8·4	...	2·6	30·2	29·4
TOTAL FOR THE YEAR.																												
Total Earnings ... ... £	9,235	11,848	7,523	8,945	232,958	269,668	37,852	40,085	3,229	5,101	6,950	8,054	2,087	7,731	58,171	83,055	17,948	29,955	47,594	69,676	2,259	7,928	...	34,514	...	4,872	8,727,030	11,322,800
Mean Mileage open ... No.	28	28	27	27	393	396	62	70	8	8	6	6	18	24	121	121	45	73	91	103	37	37	...	163	...	134	6,699	7,295
Average receipts per week ... £	169	228	145	172	4,480	5,183	728	771	106	123	134	155	80	148	1,119	1,597	345	576	915	1,340	105	152	...	990	...	271	167,697	217,510
Average receipts per week per mile open ... £	6·7	8·1	5·4	6·4	11·4	13·1	11·7	11·0	13·2	15·4	22·3	25·8	4·4	6·2	9·2	13·2	7·7	7·9	10·1	13·0	2·8	4·1	...	6·1	...	2·0	25·1	30·1

(d) Receipts for two months and three days.
(e) ,, from 2nd May to 30th June 1877.
(f) ,, for the first 15 days of July 1876.
(g) ,, for July and August 1877.
(h) Lines closed.
(i) Receipts from 3rd August to 30th September 1876.
(j) ,, from 28th ,, to 30th ,, 1877.
(k) ,, from 15th to 31st December 1876.
(l) ,, from 8th to 31st ,, 1876.
(m) ,, from 15th November to 31st December 1877.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 2nd half of March 1878.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowari, *Holcus sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowari, *Holcus sorghum*. Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowari, *Holcus sorghum*. Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	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 1877.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coratoo. Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum miliaceum*, &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coratoo. Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum miliaceum*, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coratoo. Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum miliaceum*, &c. Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	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	9 4	10 3	11 8	...	...	...	6 5	6 9	12 1	6 9	7 0	15 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 7	11 7	23 4	13 3	13 8	20 0	323 7	323 7	388 8	10 3	10 3	13 8	Ganjam	Madras.	
	Vizagapatam	12 0	12 0	14 0	...	...	...	5 6	5 6	9 0	6 8	6 8	10 2	13 0	13 0	16 2	13 9	13 9	17 8	12 1	12 1	17 2	14 0	14 0	18 7	136 1	136 1	136 1	11 7	11 7	14 0	Vizagapatam		
	Godavery	9 0	9 0	12 6	...	...	...	6 9	6 9	8 9	8 5	8 4	9 5	12 5	12 5	14 4	...	...	...	12 7	12 7	15 9	12 6	12 6	15 7	162 3	162 3	243 0	12 5	12 5	17 7	Godavery		
	Kistna	5 9	5 9	6 8	...	...	...	6 5	6 5	8 1	7 0	6 9	8 5	...	10 4	11 4	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	13 7	12 0	11 4	13 7	129 3	129 3	129 3	12 8	12 8	17 5	Kistna		
	Nellore	6 3	6 3	7 0	...	...	...	5 9	5 9	7 4	7 5	7 5	8 0	12 5	10 1	10 1	...	...	...	10 9	10 9	10 7	9 4	9 4	9 7	105 3	109 5	129 6	13 2	13 2	17 0	Nellore		
	Cuddapah	7 3	10 3	7 7	...	...	...	4 9	4 9	6 6	8 3	8 3	8 3	12 6	11 4	9 5	12 3	12 3	9 4	12 7	12 7	10 5	9 0	9 0	9 0	250 6	291 6	291 6	13 9	13 5	17 1	Cuddapah		
	Bellary	9 6	9 6	9 1	...	...	...	5 6	5 6	7 6	6 7	6 7	7 8	11 3	11 3	9 8	10 8	10 3	10 1	10 7	10 7	10 6	10 1	10 1	11 2	97 2	97 2	97 2	12 5	12 5	16 1	Bellary		
	Kurnool	4 4	4 8	6 3	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	6 0	5 7	6 8	6 5	12 3	12 0	8 9	10 3	11 2	8 1	13 5	12 9	9 0	11 2	12 4	9 0	243 0	204 1	194 4	11 3	11 3	15 2	Kurnool		
	Madras	7 4	8 3	8 1	...	...	...	8 0	7 2	7 4	8 4	7 8	9 9	9 1	8 1	4 11	5 9	6 6	4 10	10 3	9 3	11 3	11 8	11 8	11 6	84 4	85 0	86 3	12 0	12 0	19 0	Madras		
	Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 5	7 5	...	8 5	8 5	9 4	...	...	10 8	...	...	...	9 6	9 6	11 0	11 7	11 7	11 7	97 2	97 2	145 8	12 4	12 4	19 4	Chingleput		
	North Arcot	8 5	8 8	5 1	...	...	...	6 9	6 9	7 8	8 5	8 5	8 5	9 5	10 0	10 9	9 1	9 1	8 2	9 4	9 4	10 3	10 8	10 8	8 9	186 6	186 6	187 1	11 3	11 3	16 4	North Arcot		
	South Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8	8 7	10 4	8 3	10 1	10 9	11 8	11 5	1 ...	10 4	12 7	10 8	10 3	11 9	11 1	12 8	13 7	11 9	233 3	233 3	230 8	14 4	14 4	19 8	South Arcot		
	Tanjore	5 2	5 2	5 5	...	...	...	8 7	8 7	8 7	...	...	...	12 7	12 7	12 7	11 6	11 6	10 1	13 2	11 3	11 3	12 7	11 9	11 8	194 4	194 4	194 4	12 4	12 4	17 0	Tanjore		
	Trichinopoly	5 6	5 6	6 6	...	...	...	8 6	8 2	8 3	9 1	8 3	8 7	...	...	...	15 2	15 2	10 8	11 8	11 1	11 1	12 3	11 6	11 2	145 8	145 8	170 1	12 2	11 1	16 2	Trichinopoly		
	Madura	4 1	4 3	5 5	...	...	...	8 4	8 5	8 0	8 6	9 1	8 9	...	...	9 7	16 2	14 7	11 0	15 5	13 2	10 9	12 5	12 5	11 6	145 8	145 8	122 5	13 5	13 1	18 2	Madura		
	Tinnevelly	5 3	4 6	8 0	...	...	...	8 2	7 9	7 9	8 7	8 3	8 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 5	12 5	10 9	12 5	66 6	66 6	66 6	13 9	13 9	15 5	Tinnevelly		
	Coimbatore	6 6	6 1	8 2	...	...	...	7 2	7 6	7 6	8 1	8 1	8 0	12 2	11 3	10 4	15 9	15 9	11 1	11 5	11 5	9 8	11 4	11 2	11 4	131 2	131 2	115 8	10 7	10 7	12 8	Coimbatore		
	Nilgiris	5 7	6 4	6 4	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	7 2	7 6	7 2	7 6	9 2	10 0	8 5	8 4	8 4	8 4	8 6	8 6	9 1	9 1	9 1	9 1	121 5	121 5	121 5	7 1	8 3	11 0	Nilgiris		
	Salem	4 7	5 5	5 9	...	...	...	7 4	8 2	7 4	8 5	9 1	7 5	9 5	9 5	8 7	8 7	8 7	8 0	10 5	10 2	11 0	10 8	10 8	10 8	151 6	151 6	151 6	11 9	11 9	16 5	Salem		
	South Canara	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			South Canara		
	Malabar	7 2	7 9	10 1	...	...	...	9 1	9 1	10 1	9 3	10 1	10 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 8	10 2	11 7	10 2	12 6	11 8	121 5	121 5	121 5	10 8	10 8	14 4	Malabar		
Bombay.	Bombay	6 4	6 4	9 12	15 7	15 7	16 0	5 2	5 2	6 15	7 4	7 1	10 7	10 2	9 4	13 12	8 9	9 1	13 10	10 2	10 0	11 9	10 5	10 13	13 13	68 4	68 4	68 4	11 0	11 0	14 2	Bombay	Bombay.	
	Ahmedabad	8 8	8 8	12 14	11 0	...	19 0	5 0	5 0	7 12	6 8	6 8	9 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	13 8	13 8	18 0	Ahmedabad		
	Kaira	8 7	8 0	11 14	...	...	20 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	7 13	7 7	10 0	9 11	9 11	16 0	8 10	8 10	13 5	...	...	...	9 7	9 11	8 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	13 5	13 5	17 5	Kaira		
	Surat	7 14	7 11	12 5	6 2	6 2	11 6	4 9	4 9	7 0	5 11	5 11	8 0	10 10	9 11	13 6	8 11	8 3	12 5	...	...	...	8 3	8 3	12 5	113 0	92 7	93 7	12 5	12 5	14 13	Surat		
	Broach	8 6	8 6	13 11	...	...	...	6 2	6 2	8 0	8 6	8 6	10 0	10 0	9 6	16 0	8 0	8 0	13 5	8 15	8 15	11 5	10 4	10 4	10 15	80 0	80 0	80 0	10 15	10 15	14 0	Broach		
	Tanna (Salsette)	7 6	7 6	9 6	8 6	8 6	12 6	6 0	6 0	8 0	6 14	6 11	9 11	8 8	8 8	8 10	14 8	5 8	5 10	9 8	10 0	11 6	9 8	10 0	10 7	120 0	120 0	150 0	10 0	10 0	15 0	Tanna (Salsette)		
	Kolába (Alibág)	7 7	7 8	9 5	...	...	...	5 11	5 11	7 2	7 10	7 1	9 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 4	9 6	14 9	12 0½	12 0½	17 3	125 0	125 0	112 0	11 13	11 13	14 4	Kolába (Alibág)		
	Khandesh (Dhulia)	8 9½	8 9½	13 5	...	...	...	5 7	5 7	7 8	7 11	7 11	9 12	12 0½	12 0½	17 3	10 11	10 11	14 7	11 8	11 3	15 8	9 9	9 6	14 13	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 6	11 6	14 3	Khandesh (Dhulia)		
	Násik	8 1	8 7	12 7	...	...	...	5 15	5 15	5 15	7 11	7 4	10 6	11 3	11 3	15 6	9 3	8 13	12 11	...	...	...	7 4½	7 5	12 8	80 0	80 0	106 10½	11 0¾	11 6	14 4	Násik		
	Ahmednagar	7 1	7 0	11 5	...	...	...	5 8½	5 12	7 6	6 7	5 11	8 3	9 4½	9 10	11 11	9 8	9 14	11 11	...	...	...	8 1	8 1	12 10	55 0	55 0	76 9	10 0	10 0	15 0	Ahmednagar		
	Poona	6 10	6 10	9 12	...	...	...	6 2	6 2	7 6	7 6	7 6	8 9	9 13	9 13	11 15	8 10	8 10	11 8	...	...	...	7 8	7 5	11 14	82 8	75 4	106 12	9 3	10 12	14 4	Poona		
	Sholápur	7 7	7 6	10 14	...	...	...	6 10	6 10	8 1	7 1	7 9	9 7	10 1	10 6	9 15	10 1	11 1	11 8	...	...	...	7 12	8 8	...	224 0	224 0	...	12 13	12 12	...	Sholápur		
	Kaládgi (Bagalkot)	6 10	6 8	...	...	...	...	5 12	6 4	...	6 10	6 12	...	12 15	13 0	...	13 6	13 8	...	...	...	12 1	7 8	7 13	10 6	145 10	145 10	167 3	11 10	11 10	14 9	Kaládgi (Bagalkot)		
	Satara	6 11	6 11	9 6	...	...	...	6 13	6 13	8 3	7 14	7 14	9 5	8 0	8 10	10 0	8 11	8 11	9 11	14 0	14 8	10 15	7 0	9 0	10 0	150 0	150 0	175 0	14 0	14 8	17 8	Satara		
	Belgaum	8 0	8 0	8 10	...	...	...	7 3	8 0	7 4	7 10	8 8	7 15	12 10	12 11	10 0	12 8	13 0	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Belgaum		
	Dharwar	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dharwar				
	Ratnágiri	6 7½	6 7½	8 6	...	...	...	5 12	6 8	7 14	7 14	7 14	10 1	10 0	10 0	11 4	7 13	7 13	11 11	13 0	13 5	11 10	10 1	10 0	11 0	213 0	213 0	213 0	11 0	10 8	13 0	Ratnágiri		
	Kanara (Karwar)	7 0	8 0	11 0	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	8 0	9 0	10 4	11 0	13 0	14 0	11 0	...	...	11 0	12 0	14 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	14 0	213 0	213 0	213 0	11 0	11 6	14 0	Kanara (Karwar)		
	Panch Máhals (Godhra)	7 4	7 4	9 0	...	...	...	5 11	5 11	9 0	6 2	6 2	11 0	8 6	8 6	20 0	7 4	7 4	14 8	10 0	10 0	14 0	8 14	8 14	19 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	11 6	11 6	14 0	Panch Máhals (Godhra)		
	Aden	7 0	7 0	7 0	...	...	...	5 1	5 1	7 0	5 9	5 9	7 7	9 5	10 2	16 0	8 0	8 9	12 7	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	65 5	65 5	65 5	32 0	32 0	32 0	Aden		
	Asirgarh	9 5	9 8	12 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	11 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 10	13 0	17 0	11 5	11 10	16 0	10 0	10 10	17 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 13	11 0	13 0	Asirgarh		
	Baroda	8 0	7 12	10 2	9 8	9 1	9 2	5 10	5 4	7 12	7 2	7 0	10 14	9 8	9 1	17 11	8 0	7 12	14 0	8 0	7 9	17 2	7 0	7 9	8 0	103 8	107 2	91 0	12 7	12 6	16 0	Baroda		
	Disa	7 12	6 4	13 10	...	...	...	4 6	4 6	6 0	5 0	5 0	9 0	9 8	9 8	22 8	9 0	9 0	23 0	9 0	9 0	19 8	9 0	9 0	9 0	137 8	137 8	150 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	Disa		
	Nimach	12 4	12 4	15 0	14 6	13 10½	21 8	...	...	...	4 8	4 8	9 0	15 4	15 12	22 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	14 0	11 13	21 8	14 0	14 0	14 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	14 12	6 0	25 0	Nimach		
	Nasirabad	12 9	11 4½	21 11	15 3½	13 7½	34 12	6 0	6 0	8 0	7 0	7 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	32 15	11 11½	11 0	24 0	15 7½	13 10½	39 4	10 0	10 0	10 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	38 0	38 0	50 0	Nasirabad		
	Rájkot	7 8	7 4	13 8	...	...	...	4 8	4 8	6 0	6 8	6 8	9 0	8 8	8 4	21 8	7 4	7 2	...	8 6	8 8	17 8	40 0	40 0	60 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	Rájkot				
	Upper Sind Frontier	11 12	10 8	...	12 0	11 0	...	7 8	7 8	...	8 8	8 8	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	12 0	11 0	...	120 0	120 0	...	26 0	16 0	...	Upper Sind Frontier				
	Karachi	10 2	9 13	13 2	15 0	14 0	20 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	9 0	10 0	10 8	10 0	17 8	9 0	9 0	16 0	5 8	6 0	9 0	11 0	11 8	18 0	105 0	101 0	114 0	12 0	14 0	53 0	Karachi		
	Haidarabad (Nakur)	11 0	10 8	15 0	13 0	14 0	20 0	8 0	8 8	12 0	9 8	9 8	15 4	11 0	11 0	22 0	10 8	10 8	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 4	26 0	Haidarabad (Nakur)		
	Shikarpur	11 0	10 2	17 8	12 10	12 10	21 2	7 12	7 6	9 12	10 4	10 4	15 12	11 12	10 14	22 6	...	...	27 0	...	26 12	13 1½	12 2½	23 10	200 0	200 0	200 0	16 0	17 14	33 6	Shikarpur		
	Thar and Parkar (Umarkot)	9 10	9 0	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	6 9	6 10	8 4	...	...	30 0	8 14	8 12	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	160 12	16 0	16 0	24 0	Thar and Parkar (Umarkot)		
	Western Districts.																															*Western Districts.*		
Bengal.	Burdwan	11 8a	11 4	18 0	17 0	22 0	30 0	13 8	12 0	18 0	14 12	12 8	21 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	23 8	12 0	12 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	9 0	8 12	9 4	Burdwan	Bengal.	
	Bancoorah	12 8b	12 8	23 0	18 0	18 0	28 0	12 8	12 8	25 0	16 8	17 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	18 0	14 0	14 0	18 0	440 0	440 0	480 0	8 8	8 8	8 12	Bancoorah		
	Beerbhoom	11 0c	11 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	...	10 8	12 8	19 8	12 0	15 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	16 0	22 8	16 0	16 0	20 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 8	8 0	8 8	Beerbhoom		
	Midnapore	13 0	12 0	17 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	20 0	14 0	16 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	180 0	180 0	260 0	8 8	9 0	9 0	Midnapore		
	Hooghly	12 0d	12 0	15 0	...	...	...	8 0	9 0	11 0 to 11 8	10 0	12 8	18 8 to 19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Hooghly		
	Howrah	12 4	12 0	14 0	...	...	...	9 8	10 0	13 0	10 8	12 8	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	11 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	80 0	80 0	120 0	9 8	9 8	10 0	Howrah		
	Central Districts.																															*Central Districts.*		
	Calcutta	11 12	11 12	17 0	16 0	14 8	25 0	5 6	7 0	9 0	10 4	11 10	13 0	13 5	11 10	20 0	...	...	...	13 4	14 8	18 4	9 0	10 0	10 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Calcutta		
	24-Pergunnahs	... e	...	...	...	...	...	6 8	6 12	8 0	10 8	10 8	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	11 8	16 0	8 0	9 0	10 0	90 0	90 0	90 0	8 12	9 0	8 14	24-Pergunnahs		
	Nuddea	12 5	12 5	17 4	18 5	20 0	...	10 10	10 10	15 4	11 0	11 10	16 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 8	16 0	29 0	11½	12 0	12 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 11	8 14	8 10¼	Nuddea		
	Jessore	11 4f	11 0	14 0	...	...	...	10 0	11 8	14 0	11 0	13 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	110 0	110 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Jessore		
	Moorshedabad	13 4g	15 0	22 0	17 0	35 0	35 0	11 0	11 0	16 0	12 8	13 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	20 0	32 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	...	...	120 0 to 130 0	8 0 to 9 0	8 0 to 9 0	7 0 to 9 0	Moorshedabad		

a In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 10 to 12-8 seers, best rice 11 to 15 seers, common rice 12 to 16 seers, and gram 11-8 to 21 seers.
b In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 11-8 to 13 seers, barley 18 to 36 seers, best rice 12 to 17 seers, common rice 13 to 18 seers, maize or Indian-corn 18 to 30 seers, and gram 12 to 15 seers.
c In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 13 to 17 seers, barley 20 to 24 seers, best rice 11 to 15 seers, common rice 13 to 16 seers, and gram 13 to 22-8 seers.
d In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 12 to 18-8 seers, barley 12 to 18 seers, best rice 7 to 11 seers, common rice 10 to 13 seers, and gram 12 to 13 seers.
e In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 10 to 12 seers, barley 14 to 16-12 seers, best rice 6-4 to 9-8 seers, common rice 10 to 12-12 seers, and gram 10-8 to 12-4 seers.
f In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 8 to 10 seers, best rice 9 to 13 seers, common rice 10 to 14 seers, and gram 10 to 14 seers.
g In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 14 to 15 seers, barley 26 to 34 seers, best rice 11 to 12 seers, common rice 12 to 14 seers, and gram 18 to 21 seers.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 2nd half of March 1878—continued.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	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 1877.	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 1877.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nagiee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nagiee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nagiee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Districts.	Provinces.	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.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	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.	Dinagepore ...	10 8*k*	12 0	11 8	32 0	...	14 8	13 4	18 0	20 0	17 4	19 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	180 0	180 0	180 0	8 0	8 0	8 4	Dinagepore ...	Bengal—continued.	
	Rajshahye ...	12 8*i*	12 12	24 12	27 8	27 8	61 0	9 0 to 10 0	10 0 to 11 4	18 12 to 21 0	12 0	12 12 to 13 8	23 7 to 24 0	...	...	...	16 0	17 8	32 0 to 37 8	200 0	200 0	320 0	9 4	8 5½	9 0	Rajshahye ...		
	Rungpore ...	11 4*j*	15 0	22 8	...	...	...	11 15	11 15	15 0	22 8	22 8	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	10 0	107 0	107 0	107 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Rungpore ...		
	Bogra ...	12 0	9 15	16 8	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	16 8	13 8	15 12	28 6	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	15 0	67 8	67 8	67 8	8 4	8 7	8 4	Bogra ...		
	Pubna ...	13 8*k*	10 8	18 12	...	...	...	6 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	22 8	...	...	...	12 0 to 15 0	10 8	18 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 8	8 8	9 0	Pubna ...		
	Darjeeling ...	8 0*l*	6 8	8 0	8 0	...	8 0	5 0	6 8	6 8	10 0	8 8	15 0	...	...	...	9 0	7 0	9 0	160 0	160 0	200 0	4 0	5 0	4 8	Darjeeling ...		
	Jalpáiguri ...	10 0*m*	10 0	13 3	...	...	...	11 7	12 0	14 0	13 3	16 0	20 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	13 3	64 0	64 0	160 0	7 2	7 5	8 0	Jalpáiguri ...		
	Eastern Districts.																									*Eastern Districts.*		
	Dacca ...	11 7*n*	13 0	12 4	32 0	32 0	53 0	11 14	12 0	16 0	13 0	14 4	23 0	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	20 0	80 0	80 0	97 0	8 14	8 14	8 14	Dacca ...		
	Furreedpore ...	16 0*o*	15 0	33 12	60 0	...	35 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	11 8	13 0	20 0	...	...	...	16 0	14 0	16 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	Furreedpore ...		
	Backergunge ...	... *p*	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	12 0	13 0	13 0	14 0	15 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	14 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Backergunge ...		
	Mymensingh ...	10 8*q*	10 0	13 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	22 0	13 0	13 0	26 0	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	12 8	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 12	Mymensingh ...		
	Tipperah ...	10 8	10 12	12 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	14 0	13 8	14 0	20 0	...	...	...	11 0	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	8 12	Tipperah ...		
	Chittagong ...	7 0	6 0	10 0	...	...	...	8 0	9 0	8 0	11 0	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	7 8	7 8	9 0	Chittagong ...		
	Noakhally ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 0	12 8	12 0	14 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	13 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Noakhally ...		
	Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	11 6	8 14	9 4	13 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	320 0	320 0	200 0	6 6	6 6	6 10	Chittagong Hill Tracts ...		
	Hill Tipperah ...	8 0	8 0	10 5	...	...	...	12 0	14 0	15 5	14 0	15 5	26 0	...	...	...	10 5	10 0	12 6	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Hill Tipperah ...		
	Behar.																									*Behar.*		
	Patna ...	15 8	16 0	21 0	20 0	21 0	35 0	9 8	10 0	15 8	15 8	16 0	21 8	...	...	...	17 8	21 0	30 0	150 0	150 0	140 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Patna ...		
	Gya ...	14 8*r*	14 0	25 0	18 8	20 8	29 8	8 0	8 8	13 8	12 8	13 8	22 0	...	...	...	16 0	18 8	25 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Gya ...		
	Shahabad ...	13 4*s* to 14 0	13 4 to 14 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	28 0	11 0 to 11 8	11 0 to 12 0	17 0	12 0	12 8 to 13 0	19 0	16 0	16 0	25 0	14 0 to 15 0	14 8 to 16 0	22 0	160 0	160 0	180 0	9 0	8 4	8 8	Shahabad ...		
	Durbhunga ...	13 0*t*	14 4	16 8	19 8	19 8	27 8	11 0	11 0	15 12	12 12	13 8	20 0	...	...	...	14 4	13 8	20 12	186 0	187 0	176 0	8 12	8 12	8 12	Durbhunga ...		
	Mozufferpore ...	13 0*u*	13 0	18 0	...	...	32 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	18 0	...	...	...	13 0	14 0	18 0	160 0	160 0	140 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	Mozufferpore ...		
	Sarun ...	12 0	11 8	17 0	19 0	21 0	32 0	7 4	7 12	10 8	11 0	12 0	18 8	16 0	17 8	35 0	18 0	18 0	30 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Sarun ...		
	Chumparun ...	14 0*v*	11 0	16 0	24 0	28 0	44 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	12 8	12 8	18 0	...	...	...	17 b	18 0	17 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	7 8	Chumparun ...		
	Monghyr ...	13 6*w*	15 7	19 9	16 8	16 8	31 5	8 4	8 4	13 6	10 5	12 6	21 0	...	...	...	14 7	18 9	31 5	147 0	126 0	126 0	8 4	8 4	8 4	Monghyr ...		
	Bhaugulpore ...	13 4*x*	13 4	15 2	20 3	18 15	18 15	10 1	10 11	20 3	11 5	13 4	21 7	...	...	...	15 12	15 14	18 15	151 9	151 9	164 2	8 13	8 13	8 13	Bhaugulpore ...		
	Purneah ...	14 0*y* to 16 0	14 0 to 18 0	26 8 to 27 10	...	...	...	12 0	14 0 to 15 0	24 0 to 25 0	13 0 to 14 0	16 0	27 0	...	...	...	12 0 to 15 0	13 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Purneah ...		
	Maldah ...	14 0	14 0	20 0	30 0	30 0	45 0	12 0	14 0	23 0	13 0	15 0	27 0	...	...	...	15 0	16 0	25 0	120 0	120 0	130 0	8 8	8 0	8 4	Maldah ...		
	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	8 8*z*	9 0	16 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	17 0	13 0	13 0	24 0	...	...	15 0	12 0	12 0	24 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...		
	Orissa.																									*Orissa.*		
	Cuttack ...	10 8	11 13	15 12	...	...	...	9 3	9 3	15 12	11 13*	11 13	18 6	...	...	...	14 7	14 7	18 6	105 0	105 0	105 0	10 8	10 8	13 2	Cuttack ...		
	Pooree ...	9 3	10 8	17 1	...	...	...	7 14	8 8	13 2	10 8	11 13	17 1	...	...	...	7 0	10 0	11 0	85 0	120 0	90 0	7 0	8 0	9 0	Pooree ...		
	Balasore ...	8 0	10 0	16 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	24 0	12 0	11 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Balasore ...		
	Chota Nagpore—South-Western Frontier Agency.																									*Chota Nagpore—South-Western Frontier Agency.*		
	Hazáribágh ...	11 8*a*	12 0	16 0	18 0	16 8	36 0	9 0	9 0	12 0	14 0	13 8	24 0	...	...	...	18 0	19 0	24 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Hazáribágh ...		
	Lohardugga ...	10 0*b*	10 0	22 0	20 0	18 0	32 0	12 0	13 0	24 0	14 0	15 0	28 0	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	40 0	160 0	160 0	180 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	Lohardugga ...		
	Singbhoom ...	14 0	16 0	24 0	36 0	36 0	32 0	14 0	16 0	20 0	22 0	22 0	40 0	...	...	...	14 0	20 0	22 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	Singbhoom ...		
	Maunbhoom ...	10 0	11 0	20 0	32 0	32 0	40 0	13 0	14 0	20 0	17 0	17 0	34 0	...	...	...	13 0	14 0	22 0	200 0	200 0	240 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Maunbhoom ...		
Assam.	Sylhet ...	6 8	6 8	16 0	7 0	8 0	16 0	10 8	12 4	16 10	12 4	14 0	23 8	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	16 0	108 0	108 0	107 0	8 4	8 4	8 10	Sylhet ...	Assam.	
	Cachar ...	11 2	11 2	11 6	16 0	16 0	16 0	12 4	11 6	20 0	13 15	13 5	22 12	...	...	...	12 4	11 6	13 5	80 0	80 0	80 0	8 6	8 0	8 3	Cachar ...		
	Goálpárá ...	12 0	13 0	25 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	17 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	13 0	140 0	140 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Goálpárá ...		
	Gáro Hills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	8 0	9 0	12 0	16 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	5 5	5 5	5 5	Gáro Hills ...		
	Kámrúp ...	10 0	12 0	18 0	...	...	...	11 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	13 0	18 0	...	...	...	11 0	13 0	10 0	240 0	240 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Kámrúp ...		
	Darrang ...	8 0	5 8	8 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	11 8	12 0	...	...	...	6 5	6 5	6 14	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	Darrang ...		
	Nowgong ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Nowgong ...		
	Sibsagar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	7 0	13 0	13 0	10 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	Sibsagar ...		
	Lakhimpur ...	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	5 12	5 12	6 9	11 0	11 0	11 6	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	7 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	Lakhimpur ...		
	Khási & Jaintiá Hills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	9 0	7 8	8 0	10 8	...	...	...	6 12	6 8	8 0	120 0	120 0	80 0	5 5	5 5	5 5	Khási & Jaintiá Hills ...		
	Nága Hills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	8 0	8 0	5 0	...	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	4 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	Nága Hills ...		
N.-W. Provinces.	Dehra Dún ...	12 8	12 0	21 6	15 0	15 0	30 0	7 0	7 0	14 8	7 4	7 4	16 0	14 0	14 0	26 0	14 0	14 0	29 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 8	Dehra Dún ...	N.-W. Provinces.	
	Saháranpur ...	14 6	14 8	24 2	18 4	18 4	37 10	5 5	5 5	9 10	7 0	7 7	17 2	11 13	11 12	36 6	7 8	7 7	29 0	129 0	129 0	129 0	9 1	9 0	8 9	Saháranpur ...		
	Muzaffarnagar ...	17 10	16 8	24 3	28 10	22 0	35 3	5 8	5 8	6 9	7 12	7 12	18 10	15 6	15 6	35 3	13 4	13 4	26 6	154 0	154 0	132 0	...	...	...	Muzaffarnagar ...		
	Meerut ...	16 8	15 0	25 0	22 0	20 0	50 0	5 12	5 12	9 0	8 8	8 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	32 0	11 8	11 8	26 0	115 0	120 0	110 0	10 0	9 0	9 0	Meerut ...		
	Bulandshahr ...	16 0	14 8	23 8	26 0	18 0	42 8	6 0	6 0	8 0	9 8	10 0	16 0	17 0	16 0	40 0	12 0	9 0	35 0	142 0	160 0	140 0	9 12	10 0	9 8	Bulandshahr ...		
	Aligarh ...	16 4	14 4	25 8	24 0	17 0	36 0	6 0	6 0	9 0	9 8	9 0	18 0	15 0	16 0	33 0	11 0	11 0	29 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 8	6 8	8 4	Aligarh ...		
	Kumaun ...	9 8	9 8	12 9	12 0	11 0	16 0	7 0	7 9	10 0	8 8	8 8	12 0	...	...	...	10 0	9 0	15 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 8	6 8	8 4	Kumaun ...		

* The price of common rice ranges from 15-12 to 21 seers.

a In Roygunge the prices are—Wheat 12-8 seers, best rice 13 seers, common rice 10-4 seers and gram 16 seers.

b In Nattore the prices are—Wheat 15 seers, best rice 19-8 seers, common rice 13-8 seers, and gram 14-8 seers.

c In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 14 to 21 seers, best rice 15 to 16 seers, common rice 14 to 19 seers, and gram 8 to 15 seers.

d In Serajgunge the prices are—Wheat 11 seers, best rice 7 seers, common rice 12 seers, and gram 12 seers.

e In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 5 seers, best rice 7 to 10 seers, common rice 11-8 to 12 seers, lesser millets (at Kurseong) 15 seers, maize or Indian-corn (at Kurseong) 10-8 seers, and gram 8 seers.

m In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 10 seers, best rice 8 to 10-5 seers, common rice 10-8 to 17 seers, and gram 8 to 10-8 seers.

n In the interior the prices range as follow :—Best rice 10 to 13 seers, common rice 12 to 14 seers, and gram 12-4 to 18 seers.

o In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat (at Goalundo) 13 seers. barley (at Goalundo) 20 seers, best rice 8 to 12-8 seers, common rice 11 to 13-8 seers, and gram 12 seers.

p In the interior the prices range as follow :—Best rice 11 to 12-9 seers, common rice 12-9 to 14 seers, and gram 10 to 12 seers.

q In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 12 to 14 seers, best rice 7 to 14 seers, common rice 13 to 15-8 seers, and gram 8 to 13 seers.

r In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 14 to 16 seers, barley 19-8 to 25 seers, common rice 12 to 12-8 seers, lesser millets (at Nuwada) 20 seers, and gram 14 to 18-4 seers.

s In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 13 to 13-8 seers, barley 15 to 18 seers, best rice 8 to 10 seers, common rice 10-8 to 13 seers, bulrush millet (at *Boxar*) 13 seers, great millets 12 to 14 seers, lesser millets (at Sussegram 17 seers, maize or Indian-corn 14 to 17 seers, and gram 12 to 14-8 seers.

t In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 12 to 16 seers, barley 19 to 25 seers, best rice 8 to 14 seers, common rice 13-8 to 16 seers, murwa 20 to 22 seers, maize or Indian-corn 17 to 22 seers, and gram 15 to 16 seers.

u In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 13 to 17-8 seers, barley 20-8 to 30 seers, best rice 8 to 15 seers, common rice 11-8 to 16 seers, lesser millets 14 to 25 seers, maize or Indian-corn 14 to 25 seers, and gram 14 to 22-8 seers.

v In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 12 to 17 seers, barley 20 to 25 seers, best rice 7-12 to 10 seers, common rice 9-12 to 13 seers, lesser millets 20 to 25 seers, maize or Indian-corn 17 to 22-8 seers, and gram 13 to 21-8 seers.

w In Begu Serai the prices are—Wheat 15·7 seers, barley 21 seers, best rice 8·9 seers, common rice 13·6 seers, great millet 18·6 seers, lesser millets 21 seers, maize or Indian-corn 18·9 seers, and gram 16·8 seers.

x In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 15 to 18 seers, barley (at Banka) 20 seers, best rice 15 to 17 seers, common rice 16 to 18 seers, murwa 25 to 26 seers, maize or Indian-corn (at Banka) 29 seers, and gram (at Banka) 17-8 seers.

y In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 12 to 20 seers, best rice 12 to 14 seers, common rice 13 to 16, and gram 12 to 15 seers.

z In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 13 to 15-4 seers, barley 16 to 20 seers, best rice 13 to 15 seers, common rice 14 to 17-8 seers, maize or Indian-corn 17 to 20 seers, and gram 15 to 20 seers.

z1 In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 12 to 14 seers, barley 18 to 22 seers, best rice (at Chuttra) 9 seers, common rice 12 to 13-8 seers, maize or Indian-corn 14 to 16 seers, and gram 12 to 15 seers.

z2 In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 13·50 to 15 seers, barley (at Daltongunge) 17 seers, best rice 11·25 to 17 seers, common rice 13 to 18 seers, mochnee Daltongunge) 33·65 seers, murwa 20·25 to 26 seers, maize or Indian-corn (at Daltongunge) 18·55 seers, and gram 16·85 to 25 seers.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 2nd half of March 1878 —continued.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus sorgaum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus sorgaum*. Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus sorgaum*. Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	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 1877.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coratoo, Murhwa, Nugiee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coratoo, Murhwa, Nugiee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coratoo, Murhwa, Nugiee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Districts.	Remarks.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.		
N.-W. Provinces—*contd.*	Garhwál	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Garhwál	
	Bijnor	16 0	13 8	19 11	24 12	18 0	36 0	6 12	6 12	14 10	7 14	7 5	18 0	13 8	13 8	32 10	5 10	5 10	25½	18 0	15 12	27 9	200 0	200 0	113 8	...	...	...	Bijnor	
	Moradabad	15 5	12 8	23 2	26 14	20 0	35 0	6 14	7 3	11 9	8 2	8 7	17 8	21 4	13 12	31 4	...	...	28 2	20 10	15 5	31 14	125 0	125 0	112 8	10 5	10 5	10 5	Moradabad	
	Budaun	16 3	12 4½	21 0	26 11	16 12¼	37 8	7 3	7 3	12 0	9 9½	9 9½	16 13	10 3	15 0	24 0	9 0	9 0	14 20	21 0	12 9	31 8	192 0	192 0	192 0	9 9¼	9 4½	9 0	Budaun	
	Bareilly	15 10	10 15	22 8	22 8	16 4	37 8	5 0	6 4	6 4	8 7	8 2	17 8	15 0	13 12	22 8	13 12	11 14	20 10	17 8	14 11	31 4	150 0	150 0	137 8	9 11	9 11	9 6	Bareilly	
	Sháhjahánpur	14 8	12 4	22 6	25 0	19 8	40 2	6 0	6 0	9 0	10 4	9 12	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 8	13 12	28 0	170 0	170 0	155 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Sháhjahánpur	
	Tarái Pergunnahs	12 8	11 14	17 8	25 0	17 8	28 12	6 14	6 14	11 4	8 2	8 2	18 12	13 12	13 12	26 4	13 12	12 8	26 4	16 4	12 8	28 12	200 0	150 0	150 0	8 12	8 12	8 12	Tarái Pergunnahs	
	Muttra	14 12	13 4	23 8	18 8	15 8	35 0	6 0	6 8	8 0	9 0	9 0	16 0	12 0	12 0	34 0	10 0	12 0	26 0	16 0	12 0	36 0	110 0	120 0	120 0	10 4	10 8	10 8	Muttra	
	Agra	13 8	12 8	22 9	18 8	16 0	31 2	3 8	3 8	6 0	7 0	7 0	13 6	14 0	15 0	31 0	10 8	10 8	24 14	16 0	13 0	31 0	100 0	100 0	90 0	9 0	9 0	9 8	Agra	
	Farukhabad	12 15	11 13	21 4	21 15	18 7	38 0	5 10	5 7	8 0	8 12	9 12	14 0	14 0	14 2	27 12	...	...	27 8	17 14	14 6	31 0	170 0	180 0	165 0	9 12	10 14	8 12	Farukhabad	
	Mainpuri	13 8	13 4	23 0	20 8	17 8	37 4	5 12	5 12	8 0	7 8	7 4	16 0	...	11 4	29 0	...	16 8	21 0	16 4	14 8	28 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 8	Mainpuri	
	Etáwah	13 0	12 0	22 0	17 0	17 0	36 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	9 0	8 8	19 0	12 0	12 0	30 0	12 0	12 0	26 8	16 0	16 0	16 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Etáwah	
	Etah	16 8	14 0	24 8	23 0	16 0	40 0	6 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	15 0	32 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	10 0	10 0	9 12	Etah	
	Jalaun	12 0	14 0	24 0	17 0	19 0	30 0	6 8	7 0	10 0	7 8	8 0	16 0	11 0	12 0	32 0	10 0	10 0	30 0	17 0	19 0	36 0	160 0	160 0	120 0	...	...	...	Jalaun	
	Jhánsi	14 2	13 11	21 0	15 14	13 13	30 0	5 12	5 11	10 0	8 0	7 12	17 0	16 4	15 4	27 0	...	...	26 0	15 4	14 7	30 10	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 1	8 12	10 8	Jhánsi	
	Lalitpur	13 0	13 8	22 12	18 0	18 0	33 8	7 0	7 0	13 0	7 8	7 8	17 0	16 0	17 0	29 0	...	...	24 0	16 8	16 12	32 8	240 0	240 0	320 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Lalitpur	
	Cawnpore	13 12	13 4	19 0	17 8	17 8	32 0	7 0	7 0	11 0	9 0	9 0	16 0	14 12	15 8	27 0	9 4	10 8	25 0	13 12	14 8	30 0	150 0	150 0	140 0	8 8	8 8	9 8	Cawnpore	
	Fatehpur	13 2	13 2	22 0	17 8	18 8	36 0	6 6	6 6	15 0	8 0	8 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 14	13 2	33 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	Fatehpur	
	Bánda	13 8	13 8	20 0	18 0	20 0	28 0	7 0	7 0	9 8	9 4	9 8	22 0	14 8	16 0	31 0	...	...	31 0	17 0	21 0	41 0	160 0	180 0	165 0	...	...	...	Bánda	
	Allahabad	12 6	11 8	20 0	16 12	14 8	33 0	6 6	7 0	10 8	9 8	10 0	20 0	13 0	13 12	28 12	12 8	12 14	27 8	13 8	12 0	32 8	140 0	150 0	140 0	8 2	8 2	8 4	Allahabad	
	Hamírpur	13 2	12 6	23 1	19 2	22 8	29 4	6 12	6 12	13 8	9 0	8 0	14 10	13 0	11 4	33 12	10 4	10 4	30 6	16 14	19 7	39 6	180 0	180 0	140 0	...	...	...	Hamírpur	
	Jaunpur	12 11	12 0	24 0	16 15	16 15	38 2	6 5	7 1	8 7	9 2	9 14	16 15	14 2	14 2	28 4	...	...	28 4	12 11	9 14	28 4	197 12	197 12	159 8	8 6	8 6	8 1	Jaunpur	
	Gorakhpur	13 2	14 0	23 10	17 8	19 4	31 8	7 14	8 12	14 14	9 3	10 1	17 8	13 2	14 0	29 12	10 8	10 8	28 0	11 0	9 4	28 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	7 2	Gorakhpur	
	Basti	13 8	14 4	22 8	17 8	18 0	33 12	8 14	8 2	13 12	9 7	8 12	16 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 4	10 0	25 0	180 0	180 0	160 0	7 4	7 4	7 8	Basti	
	Azamgarh	12 15	13 4	25 1	19 3	20 10	36 14	8 4	8 14	13 5	11 7	11 13	24 6	15 2	17 0	39 13	...	...	...	9 15	10 15	31 0	177 0	177 0	177 0	7 3	7 3	6 14	Azamgarh	
	Mirzapur	10 0	11 0	19 0	14 0	15 0	32 0	7 0	8 0	10 0	11 0	10 0	18 0	13 0	13 0	32 0	12 0	12 0	30 0	12 0	12 0	30 0	130 0	130 0	130 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Mirzapur	
	Benares	11 15	11 15	17 8	16 0½	17 6½	25 0	7 10	7 10	13 1	11 6½	11 15	17 0	15 4	15 4	25 8	8 11	10 3	23 8	12 0	12 0	24 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	...	...	6 4	Benares	
	Ghazipur	13 8	13 8	16 1½	18 0	18 0	21 14	7 1½	7 1½	9 0	9 0	10 5	18 10	12 14	13 8	27 0	10 5	13 8	25 14	11 0	9 4½	23 13½	180 0	180 0	154 8	7 6	7 6	7 6	Ghazipur	
Panjab.	Delhi	16 0	15 0	25 0	20 8	18 0	40 0	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	16 0	15 8	15 0	36 0	16 0	14 8	32 0	17 0	17 0	41 0	120 0	100 0	80 0	9 0	9 0	8 12	Delhi [*a*]	
	Gurgáon	15 0	13 14	24 0	19 0	16 8	36 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	11 0	11 8	11 0	40 0	13 0	13 0	33 0	17 0	17 0	40 0	180 0	180 0	140 0	8 8	8 8	7 8	Gurgáon	
	Karnál	15 4	15 0	26 0	19 4	19 0	39 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	18 0	15 4	17 0	39 0	14 2	15 0	29 0	20 4	17 4	40 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 4	Karnál	
	Hissár	12 8	12 8	25 0	21 0	19 0	50 0	...	...	...	6 8	8 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	50 0	17 0	16 0	41 0	21 0	19 0	45 0	160 0	160 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Hissár	
	Rohtak	13 0	13 8	22 8	18 0	17 0	40 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	36 0	16 0	17 0	32 0	17 8	18 0	41 0	160 0	120 0	120 0	8 8	7 8	8 8	Rohtak	
	Sirsa	15 8	15 8	30 0	25 8	23 8	60 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	18 0	24 0	23 0	60 0	20 0	19 0	46 0	26 0	24 0	55 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	32 0	32 0	38 0	Sirsa	
	Umballa	14 12	14 4	26 8	18 0	18 0	40 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	16 0	13 0	13 0	46 0	12 0	12 0	24 0	19 0	18 0	43 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 4	9 4	9 4	Umballa	
	Ludhiána	19 0	15 8	24 0	32 0	24 0	54 0	...	...	...	7 8	8 0	12 8	17 0	14 0	48 0	13 0	13 0	40 0	23 8	20 8	53 0	80 0	80 0	100 0	9 12	9 4	9 12	Ludhiána [*b*]	
	Simlá	11 0	11 4	18 0	15 0	11 0	27 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	11 0	20 0	13 0	13 0	25 0	120 0	120 0	80 0	7 8	7 4	8 0	Simlá	
	Jullundur	17 8	15 0	29 8	20 0	18 0	40 0	...	...	...	8 0	7 0	10 0	19 0	20 0	42 0	16 0	16 0	28 0	22 0	19 0	43 0	110 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	9 10	9 12	Jullundur [*a*]	
	Hushiárpúr	16 0	14 8	28 0	24 0	20 0	36 0	...	...	...	7 0	8 8	10 0	18 0	17 8	38 0	24 0	14 0	30 0	20 0	18 0	44 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	9 6	9 12	Hushiárpúr [*c*]	
	Kángra	12 0	12 0	16 0	13 0	13 0	25 0	...	...	...	10 0	9 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	22 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 0	8 0	Kángra	
	Amritsar	18 8	15 8	34 0	26 8	23 8	53 0	...	...	...	8 4	7 10	16 0	14 12	14 12	50 0	13 12	15 8	24 0	22 8	20 0	58 0	110 0	110 0	100 0	10 10	10 5	10 7	Amritsar	
	Siálkot	13 12	13 8	30 0	22 0	20 0	52 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	17 0	14 0	14 0	39 0	12 0	12 0	38 0	18 8	17 8	42 8	140 0	140 0	120 0	10 0	10 0	10 4	Siálkot	
	Gurdáspúr	16 0	15 0	28 0	16 0	16 0	30 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	32 0	14 0	14 0	20 0	19 0	18 0	44 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 8	8 8	9 8	Gurdáspúr	
	Lahore	18 8	16 0	33 0	25 0	22 0	80 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	17 0	16 0	16 0	50 0	15 0	15 0	32 0	22 0	20 8	58 0	100 0	100 0	80 0	10 4	9 14	10 0	Lahore	
	Ferozepore	21 0	17 0	33 0	30 0	28 0	60 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	60 0	...	...	...	28 0	23 12	61 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	9 8	10 0	Ferozepore	
	Gujránwála	15 4	14 8	31 0	22 8	22 8	60 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	18 0	15 0	15 0	30 0	12 0	12 0	32 0	19 0	19 0	40 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 8	10 8	10 8	Gujránwála	
	Ráwalpindi	18 0	15 8	38 0	24 0	22 8	45 0	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	7 0	20 0	22 0	33 0	20 0	17 8	48 0	18 0	12 8	26 8	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 12	10 4	10 12	Ráwalpindi	
	Jhelum	16 0	15 8	34 0	24 0	17 0	40 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	16 0	...	...	...	17 0	14 8	35 0	17 0	16 0	33 0	120 0	100 0	120 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Jhelum [*d*]	
	Gujrát	13 12	13 8	34 8	18 0	18 0	91 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	44 0	15 0	16 0	44 0	17 4	16 8	40 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 12	10 12	10 12	Gujrát	
	Shahpúr	20 0	16 12	32 0	20 0	17 8	42 0	...	...	...	7 0	8 0	11 0	15 0	16 0	35 0	19 0	17 8	40 0	15 0	15 8	40 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	12 8	12 0	11 8	Shahpúr	
	Mooltan	14 0	12 0	24 0	23 0	18 0	34 0	...	...	...	7 0	5 0	8 0	12 0	13 0	37 0	11 8	11 8	34 0	18 0	16 0	34 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 4	10 4	10 0	Mooltan [*b*]	
	Jhang	16 8	14 8	31 0	25 0	26 0	45 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	13 0	14 0	14 0	32 0	14 0	13 0	36 0	23 0	20 0	46 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	11 0	11 4	11 0	Jhang	
	Montgomery	16 0	15 0	33 0	20 0	20 0	50 0	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	8 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	19 0	55 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Montgomery	
	Muzaffargarh	15 0	12 8	23 0	22 0	18 0	32 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	8 0	10 0	11 0	32 0	16 0	14 0	32 0	17 0	14 0	31 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 8	11 0	10 0	Muzaffargarh	
	Dera Ismail Khán	17 8	16 4	36 4	20 0	21 4	41 4	...	...	...	5 10	5 15	6 14	15 0	12 8	41 4	17 8	15 0	41 4	15 0	15 0	46 4	100 0	112 0	112 0	55 0	57 8	65 0	Dera Ismail Khán [*e*]	
	Dera Ghazi Khán	13 2	11 14	22 8	15 0	15 0	23 12	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	10 0	15 0	14 11	36 4	15 0	13 12	32 8	13 12	13 2	31 4	150 0	150 0	150 0	28 12	30 10	35 0	Dera Ghazi Khán	
	Bannú	18 12	19 6	48 12	18 12	21 4	71 14	...	...	...	6 14	6 14	8 12	17 8	17 8	68 12	15 0	12 8	50 0	16 14	13 13	50 10	100 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	Bannú	
	Pesháwar	16 0	16 8	28 12	36 0	38 8	55 8	...	...	...	8 3	8 4	13 6	23 5	24 0	37 0	15 8	12 8	30 0	11 10	11 8	19 12	104 0	90 0	91 0	48 5	46 0	46 6	Pesháwar [*a*]	
	Kohát	17 14	17 3	40 13	30 10	28 0	53 8	...	...	...	12 12	12 12	20 6	20 6	20 6	58 8	20 6	20 6	59 15	12 12	12 12	31 14	102 0	102 0	153 0	86 11	86 11	102 0	Kohát	
	Hazára	12 8	11 0	33 0	18 8	16 0	65 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 8	16 0	...	...	...	18 8*	12 0*	44 0*	9 0	8 8	22 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Hazára	
Oudh.	Lucknow	13 12	13 8	23 8	20 8	15 0	36 8	5 0	5 0	7 0	9 4	9 8	18 0	13 8	13 12	29. 0	9 0	10 0	25 14	17 0*	17 0	36 0	13 8	12 11	29 0	140 0	140 0	120 0	Lucknow	
	Unao	14 4	14 0	21 0	20 0	18 0	33 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 8	8 8	19 0	12 0	12 0	41 0	9 0	11 0	28 0	11 8†	11 8	30 0	14 0	14 0	30 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	Unao	
	Bára Banki	13 8	13 8	24 0	17 0	16 0	36 0	6 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	17 0	12 0	16 0	36 0	8 0	8 0	20 0	15 0‡	16 0	40 0	12 0	11 8	29 0	160 0	160 0	130 0	Bára Banki	
	Sítápur	15 13	...	27 0	28 8	20 0	50 0	5 0	5 0	9 0	9 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 13	...	33 8	160 0	160 0	180 0	Sítápur	
	Hardui	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Hardui	
	Kheri	18 0	10 9	21 8	26 0	14 8	56 0	6 8	6 8	9 0	8 8	8 8	22 0	11 8‖	11 0	50 0	...	18 0	55 0	18 0‡	18 0	54 0	20 8	14 6	29 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	Kheri	
	Fyzabad	18 0	12 11½	22 14	17 2	14 8	28 0	7 8	7 6½	11 12	8 8	8 13½	17 12	...	12 9	35 0	...	11 8	...	14 0‡	14 0	64 0	16 0	9 0	33 0	180 0	180 0	200 0	Fyzabad	
	Bharaich	13 8	12 0	20 0	20 0	24 0	48 0	6 0	6 0	10 0	7 0	7 0	16 0	13 8	10 0	44 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	11 4‖	10 8	38 14	13 4	10 15	34 2	200 0	200 0	170 0	Bharaich	
	Gonda	14 11	14 13	18 12	20* 4	18 14	41 2	8 6	8 4	18 12	8 10	8 10	19 8	12 15	12 2	38 12	8 4	8 6	20 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Gonda	
	Rái Bareli	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Rái Bareli	
	Sultánpur	13 0	13 8	24 0	19 0	20 0	38 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	19 0	14 0	14 0	30 0	12 4	12 4	24 0	13 0§	13 0	50 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Sultánpur	
	Pratábgarh	13 2	13 9	24 13	18 0	19 0	41 2	7 0	7 11	15 0	8 4	8 11	20 2	...	14 0	...	14 0	18 8	...	11 4 0¶	15 12	38 4	12 10	13 1	24 12	170 0	199 5	200 0	Pratábgarh	

* Maize or Indian-corn.
[*a*] Firewood falling.
[*b*] Barley falling.
[*c*] Bajra falling and firewood rising.
[*d*] Barley and firewood falling.
[*e*] Firewood rising.

Description of Lesser Millets.

* Kasehri.
† Choti juar.
‡ Kodo.
‖ Lahurra, kakún, sawán, kodo
§ Sáwán.
¶ Peas, arhar, and mash

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 2nd half of March 1878 —concluded.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	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 1877.	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 1877.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	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 ...	12 0	13 0	21 0	...	...	...	7 8	6 12	10 0	9 8	10 0	15 8	14 8	14 0	22 0	...	...	...
	Bhandara ...	11 12	12 4	25 0	...	...	..	8 0	7 8	10 0	11 4	11 4	20 0	13 8	14 8	48 0	...	...	...
	Chanda ...	12 1	12 4	23 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 2	9 2	15 8	17 2	17 8	28 8	...	...	...
	Wardha ...	12 0	13 0	19 14	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 12	8 12	13 0	17 0	17 0	21 12	...	...	...
	Balaghat ...	13 0	13 0	21 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	16 0	10 0	10 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jubbulpore ...	11 0	11 8	24 0	11 0	12 0	18 0	6 8	6 0	16 0	8 8	9 0	19 0	11 0	12 0	25 0	7 0	7 0	16 0
	Saugor ...	14 0	14 0	26 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	7 4	17 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...
	Damoh ...	15 0	15 0	26 4	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	18 0	7 8	7 8	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Seoni ...	11 8	13 8	30 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	13 0	10 0	9 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mandla ...	10&10 8	14 0	22 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	17 8	9 0	9 0	22 0	...	...	22 0	...	...	...
	Betul ...	9 0	9 0	17 0	...	...	...	6 8	7 0	12 0	7 8	8 0	13 0	12 0	13 0	20 0	...	...	...
	Chhindwara ...	9 0	9 0	21 0	...	...	...	4 0	5 0	9 0	6 0	8 0	12 0	11 0	11 0	26 0	...	...	...
	Hoshangabad ...	10 6	10 8	18 0	...	...	...	6 3	6 2	11 4	6 12	7 14	12 6	13 8	15 12	...	13 8	...	...
	Narsinghpur ...	11 0	11 8	21 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 8	13 0	7 0	7 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nimar ...	10 4	11 6	14 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	12 3	12 13	13 10	17 8	11 3	11 3	16 14
	Raipur ...	16 0	16 0	56 0	...	...	...	12 0	11 8	22 0	16 0	17 0	36 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sambalpur ...	16 0	14 0	26 0	...	...	...	13 0	12 0	30 0	16 8	16 8	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bilaspur ...	20 0	20 0	80 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	44 0	20 0	20 0	72 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Upper Godavari ...	12 0	12 0	14 0	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	10 0	15 0	15 0	24 0	...	...	...
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Secunderabad ...	6 7	7 3	...	...	...	...	5 5	5 4	...	5 9	5 9	...	10 1	10 3	...	...	...	...
	Bolarum ...	7 7	7 8	10 7	...	...	...	4 8	4 8	6 4	5 5	5 5	7 2	9 7	10 1	12 8	...	...	...
	Chudderghat ...	6 5	6 0	9 0	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	5 7	6 0	6 0	6 7	8 0	9 0	11 2	9 0	10 0	13 0
	Oomraotee ...	9 5	10 0	14 0	8 0	8 5	12 0	5 5	5 5	6 0	6 5	6 5	8 0	14 0	14 0	18 0	11 0	11 0	17 0
	Akola ...	9 0	10 0	12 0	...	...	...	5 0	5 5	5 5	6 5	7 0	7 5	14 0	15 0	17 0	10 0	10 0	11 5
	Ellichpur ...	8 0	9 0	12 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	5 0	5 5	8 0	6 0	6 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	18 0	10 0	10 0	15 0
	Buldana ...	9 0	9 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	8 0	10 0	14 0	14 0	17 0	13 0	13 0	16 0
	Woon ...	10 0	10 0	15 0	...	...	...	4 7	4 7	10 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	18 0	18 0	24 0	...	...	...
	Bassim ...	10 0	10 0	14 5	...	...	...	5 0	4 7	8 5	6 5	6 7	10 5	18 0	16 5	22 0	...	...	15 0
Mysore and Coorg.	Bangalore ...	7 7	8 5	6 7	10 0	10 0	7 5	6 0	6 0	6 5	6 5	6 5	7 2	10 0	...	9 5	...	...	...
	Kolar ...	8 1	8 9	...	...	...	5 5	6 4	6 4	8 3	7 0	7 0	8 1	9 2	9 2	9 5	10 1	11 1	...
	Túmkúr ...	8 5	7 5	6 0	6 0	...	4 5	5 7	5 7	6 0	6 2	6 2	6 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	...	...	...
	Mysore ...	3 3	3 1	7 2	...	...	...	6 2	6 0	6 0	6 4	6 2	6 3	...	10 0	8 7	...	...	9 4
	Hassan ...	6 0	6 0	6 2	6 0	7 0	6 7	6 0	6 5	6 0	6 5	7 2	6 2	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...
	Shimoga ...	4 2	4 2	5 2	5 2	5 2	6 2	5 2	5 7	5 7	7 5	8 5	6 7	14 2	14 7	7 7	...	...	...
	Kadur ...	6 0	6 0	4 0	...	...	...	6 5	6 5	6 0	7 5	7 5	7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chitaldroog ...	6 0	6 0	5 5	6 0	...	6 0	5 5	5 5	5 1	6 0	6 6	5 6	11 0	11 0	6 9	11 0	12 0	6 8
	Coorg ...	6 2	6 3	6 6	5 7	5 7	6 5	6 9	6 9	6 2	8 6	8 7	8 2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajpootana.	Jaipur ...	12 9	10 8	28 8	15 0	13 8	28 0	5 5	5 4	7 0	6 9	6 4	10 4	11 2	10 12	26 0	13 2	11 8	27 8
	Kishengurh ...	11 8	10 12	21 8	14 0	12 12	33 0	6 0	6 0	10 0	7 0	6 12	13 0	11 0	11 0	37 8	11 0	11 8	30 0
	Alwar ...	12 8	11 8	26 8	16 8	15 0	38 8	6 10	6 4	8 4	7 8	7 8	12 0	14 6	13 0	37 0	10 8	10 8	34 4
	Bhurtpur (City) ...	12 0	12 4	22 12	15 2	15 2	32 8	6 11	6 9	8 12	7 8	7 8	11 0	12 2	12 2	31 0	10 4	10 11	22 0
	Kerowli (City) ...	13 12	10 0	20 5	16 4	11 12	28 12	6 4	6 2	15 10	6 14	6 12	16 14	15 0	11 2	27 8	12 8	8 13	23 2
	Ajmir ...	11 0	10 4	19 0	14 8	13 0	32 0	4 0	4 0	5 0	7 0	7 0	12 0	9 0	10 0	26 0	10 0	9 0	30 0
	Deolie Cantonment ...	No return received.																	
	Erinpura ...																		
	Sirohi ...																		
	Aboo ...																		
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar...	8 0	8 12	17 0	12 0	12 0	18 8	...	...	...	5 8	5 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Meywar (Oodeypore) ...	9 12	9 6	14 14	11 10	10 15	19 8	4 11	3 4	8 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Banswarra(MeywarAgency)	10 10	11 5	16 4	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	6 4	5 10	6 4	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Partabgarh („)	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Marwar ...	10 14	10 14	17 8	14 6	14 6	25 0	4 14	5 0	5 10	5 8	6 4	8 8	16 12	16 4	31 4	14 8	14 8	26 4
	Bikaneer ...	9 0	8 12	...	12 12	10 8	...	4 8	4 8	...	6 8	6 4	...	12 0	12 0	...	13 0	13 4	...
	Bundi ...	16 4	16 4	21 8	20 8	18 0	31 0	7 0	7 4	9 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	20 0	17 8	30 0	...	...	17 8
	Kota ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tonk ...	11 0	10 0	23 8	14 0	13 12	30 4	5 0	5 0	7 0	6 0	6 0	12 0	13 0	13 0	34 3	...	...	...
	Jhallawar ...	15 10	15 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 13	5 12	...	18 6	18 6	...	12 8	...	...
	Shahpoora ...	12 1	11 10	19 8	13 11	12 14	33 0	6 0	6 0	12 0	7 8	7 8	16 8	12 7	12 3	31 0	10 0	10 0	25 0
	Dholpur ...	11 13	10 14	20 9	14 10	13 4	29 4	6 12	6 12	10 0	7 3	7 3	12 15	11 11	10 10	24 7	9 4	9 0	23 10
Central India.	Indore ...	10 10	12 0	14 1	...	...	...	6 0	6 5	10 0	7 1	7 1	10 14	14 8	15 0	18 7	11 0	12 0	16 8
	Gwalior ...	11 1	10 1	16 13	10 9	7 5	21 15	5 1	5 1	7 13	5 12	5 12	10 1	12 13	11 5	21 15	7 5	8 4	21 8
	Goona ...	16 6	15 0	22 0	15 0	15 0	17 0	6 4	6 4	12 8	6 8	7 0	13 8	18 0	17 8	28 0	10 0	12 4	20 0
	Rutlam ...	11 12	12 6	14 0	...	...	...	5 0	4 14	9 0	6 0	5 15	12 8	13 8	13 15	17 8	12 0	12 2	16 0
	Baghelkhund (Sutna) ...	12 8	14 0	22 0	22 0	20 0	35 0	6 0	6 0	10 0	12 8	8 0	21 0	15 0	16 0	30 0	12 0	12 0	28 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. (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 1877.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	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.				
...	...	...	10 8	12 0	22 8	100 0	110 0	150 0	10 0	10 0	10 4	Nagpur ...	Central Provinces.		
...	...	...	11 0	11 0	28 0	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	9 8	Bhandara ...			
...	...	...	9 1	8 8	27 6	400 0	400 0	440 0	10 0	10 0	9 5	Chanda ...			
...	...	...	9 12	10 0	21 4	123 0	129 0	174 0	10 8	10 8	11 0	Wardha ...			
...	...	...	13 0	13 0	30 0	300 0	300 0	480 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Balaghat ...			
15 0	16 0	53 0	12 0	12 0	26 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 4	Jubbulpore ...			
...	...	...	15 8	17 8	35 0	240 0	240 0	200 0	6 6	6 8	7 0	Saugor ...			
...	...	...	15 0	16 0	40 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	9 0	9 0	7 8	Damoh ...			
...	...	...	11 0	12 0	32 0	340 0	340 0	280 0	9 0	8 12	9 0	Seoni ...			
10 0	11 0	35 0	13&12 8	15 0	50 & 45	240 0	240 0	240 0	7 & 8	8 0	8 0	Mandla ...			
9 8	10 8	18 0	10 0	11 0	20 0	280 0	280 0	280 0	7 8	7 8	8 0	Betul ...			
8 0	10 0	20 0	10 0	10 0	26 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Chhindwara ...			
...	...	...	12 2	13 0	21 6	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	8 0	8 0	Hoshangabad ...			
23 0	23 0	31 8	11 0	11 8	13 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Narsinghpur ...			
...	...	...	10 8	12 5	17 10	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 8	11 0	12 4	Nimar ...			
...	...	...	13 0	16 0	48 0	90 0	100 0	100 0	9 0	8 8	8 12	Raipur ...			
...	...	...	21 8	20 0	22 0	300 0	300 0	240 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	Sambalpur ...			
65 0	60 0	120 0	27 0	27 0	72 0	120 0	120 0	140 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	Bilaspur ...			
...	...	...	7 0	8 0	16 0	960 0	960 0	960 0	7 0	8 0	10 0	Upper Godavari ...			
...	...	...	7 1	6 7	...	140 0	140 0	...	8 7	8 3	...	Secunderabad ...	Hyderabad Assigned Districts.		
...	...	...	6 9	7 5	12 3	112 8	112 8	112 8	8 8	9 0	10 7	Bolarum ...			
...	...	...	7 2	6 2	11 5	130 0	130 0	130 0	8 7	8 0	10 2	Chudderghat ...			
...	...	...	9 0	8 5	17 0	50 0	50 0	60 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	Oomraotee ...			
8 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	10 0	11 0	115 0	115 0	115 0	9 0	10 0	11 0	Akola ...			
...	...	...	7 0	7 0	13 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	9 0	10 0	10 5	Ellichpur ...			
...	...	...	8 0	9 0	16 0	...	..	...	8 0	8 0	11 0	Buldana ...			
...	...	...	8 0	8 0	16 0	100 0	100 0	200 0	7 7	7 7	8 0	Woon ...			
8 0	7 5	11 5	8 0	7 5	20 0	100 0	100 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	9 5	Bassim ...			
10 0	9 7	9 2	10 0	10 0	8 2	84 0	72 0	84 0	10 0	10 2	13 0	Bangalore ...	Mysore and Coorg.		
9 3	9 0	8 5	11 9	12 5	7 7	172 4	172 4	172 4	11 0	11 0	14 3	Kolar ...			
8 5	8 4	8 0	7 5	8 5	7 0	130 0	130 0	120 0	8 0	8 5	10 5	Túmkúr ...			
10 0	9 6	9 2	11 0	11 4	7 5	75 0	72 0	72 0	7 6	7 5	8 7	Mysore ...			
8 5	8 5	7 7	9 0	10 0	6 2	128 0	130 0	130 0	9 0	8 5	8 2	Hassan ...			
14 2	14 7	8 5	12 7	14 7	7 2	480 0	480 0	480 0	8 5	8 5	8 5	Shimoga ...			
10 0	12 0	7 0	9 0	9 0	6 0	60 0	60 0	60 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Kadur ...			
11 0	11 0	7 5	11 0	11 0	5 8	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Chitaldroog ...			
11 2	11 3	10 2	11 2	11 9	7 8	110 0	110 0	110 0	8 2	9	9 3	Coorg ...			
...	...	...	15 0	13 8	26 8	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	19 0	Jaipur ...	Rajpootana.		
...	...	...	13 8	13 8	38 0	...	...	...	39 0	39 0	41 0	Kishengurh ...			
...	...	...	15 4	14 0	38 8	...	...	...	24 0	26 0	26 0	Alwar ...			
14 12	...	33 8	13 12	14 6	34 8	240 0	240 0	160 0	26 12	26 0	28 0	Bhurtpur (City)* ...		* The return from Bhurtp re is dated 14th March 1878.	
15 12	11 12	28 12	15 5	10 13	29 2	200 0	200 0	200 0	25 0	23 2	37 8	Kerowli (City) ...			
...	...	...	14 8	13 12	39 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	30 0	30 0	45 0	Ajmir ...			
												Deolie Cantonment ...			
												Erinpura ...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received.			Sirohi ...			
												Aboo ...			
...	...	...	12 8	12 8	22 0	6 pie†	8 pie†	6 pie†	10 0	11 0	10 0	Hilly Tracts of Meywar...		† Per man's load.	
...	...	...	12 8	11 5	21 2	200 0	200 0	200 0	14 1	17 3	23 8	Meywar (Oodeypore) ...			
...	...	...	11 4	11 14	21 4	...	...	...	10 5	12 8	11 8	Banswarra(MeywarAgency)			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received.			Partabgarh („)			
...	...	...	16 14	16 14	28 12	70 0	70 0	70 0	27 8	43 12	50 0	Marwar ...			
...	...	...	13 0	12 8	...	100 0	105 0	...	45 0	52 0	...	Bikaneer ...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	22 0	22 0	35 0	Bundi ...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received.			Kota ...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	150 0	20 0	20 0	42 8	Tonk ...			
...	...	...	17 10	16 14	...	...	...	...	15 5	15 5	...	Jhallawar ...			
...	...	...	...	...	..	160 0	160 0	160 0	26 0	25 3	45 0	Shahpoora ...			
...	...	...	14 0	13 2	28 4	...	..	...	16 5	17 7	23 1	Dholpur ...			
...	...	...	11 2	12 7	20 6	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 14	8 14	10 14	Indore ...	Central India.		
...	...	...	12 4	10 5	23 5	100 7	100 7	100 7	9 13	10 9	12 13	Gwalior ...			
...	...	...	18 0	17 8	30 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	14 0	16 0	19 0	Goona ...			
...	...	...	12 12	13 11	20 12	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 4	10 9	10 0	Rutlam ...			
...	...	...	14 8	15 0	30 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 12	9 12	8 8	Baghelkhund (Sutna) ...			

G. H. M. BATTEN,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES-CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 1ST AND 2ND HALVES OF FEBRUARY AND 1ST HALF OF MARCH 1878, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 376, 377, 418, 419, 500, 501, 506, AND 507 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 9TH AND 23RD MARCH AND 6TH APRIL 1878.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Divisions.	Districts.	Rice. Best sort. Present fortnight.	Rice. Best sort. Past fortnight.	Rice. Best sort. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Rice. Common. Present fortnight.	Rice. Common. Past fortnight.	Rice. Common. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	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 last year.	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 last year.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee, &c.) *Panicum Miliaceum, Eleusine Coracan, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee, &c.) *Panicum Miliaceum, Eleusine Coracan, &c.* Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee, &c.) *Panicum Miliaceum, Eleusine Coracan, &c.* Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	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.	
1st half of February 1878.																														
Bombay.	Upper Sind Frontier ...	9 5	11 2	19 5	10 7	11 5	23 0	10 1	9 1	... 11	11 0	14 0	7 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2nd half of February 1878.																															
Bombay.	Haidarabad (Nakur) ...	10 0	11 0	15 0	...	...	20 0	10 1	8 10	15 0	11 0	11 1	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1st half of March 1878.																															
Bombay.	Upper Sind Frontier ...	10 1	9 1	... 1	11 0	11 1	.. 1	... 1	... 1	... 1	... 1	... 1	... 1	... 1	... 1	... 1	... 1	... 1	... 1	... 1	... 1	... 1	... 1	... 1	... 1	... 1	... 1	... 1	... 1	... 1	
Bombay.	Haidarabad (Nakur) ...	10 8	10 8	10 8	11 0	10 8	20 0	10 1	10 8	15 0	11 0	11 1	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Bombay.	Thar and Parkar (Umarkot)	9 0	8 4	11 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Secunderabad ...	7 3	7 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Bolarum ...	7 8	8 2	10 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 13	1 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Chadarghat ...	6 0	7 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 11	2 10	0 9	5 13	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

G. H. M. BATTEN,
Officiating Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. V OF 1878.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending 3rd Feb. 1877.	For week ending 2nd Feb. 1878.	Total from 1st January to 3rd Feb. 1877.	Total from 1st January to 2nd Feb. 1878.	Total Increase in 1878.	Total Decrease in 1878.
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
16th Mar. 1878	East Indian, Main ...	8,21,100	7,94,450	40,05,149	35,90,415	...	4,14,734
Ditto ...	Ditto, Jabalpur	94,657	87,625	5,15,775	3,61,166	...	1,54,609
Ditto ...	Eastern Bengal ...	64,187	82,292	3,09,459	3,59,205	49,746	...
Ditto ...	Oudh and Rohilkhand	68,360	95,095	3,44,601	3,96,255	51,654	...
Ditto ...	Sind, Punjab & Delhi	1,62,332	2,01,227	9,11,388	9,61,393	50,005	...
9th ditto ...	Madras ...	2,00,649	1,32,718	9,23,690	5,82,955	...	3,40,735
9th ditto ...	South Indian ...	45,566	59,220	2,19,841	2,66,767	46,926	...
16th ditto ...	Great Indian Peninsula	7,10,476	6,80,841	32,27,836	29,21,023	...	3,06,813
23rd ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	1,52,042	1,97,232	6,85,587	8,79,748	1,94,161	...
	TOTAL ...	23,19,369	23,30,730	1,11,43,326	1,03,18,927	...	8,24,399
	State.						
16th Mar. 1878	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	2,130	2,562	9,959	11,663	1,704	...
23rd ditto ...	Nalhati ...	1,987	2,041	8,546	9,039	493	...
16th ditto ...	Rajputana ...	61,283	69,843	2,91,022	2,89,259	...	1,763
23rd ditto ...	Holkar ...	6,852	19,695	29,760	72,803	43,043	...
23rd Feb. 1878	Khamgaon ...	1,170	1,820	5,854	6,104	250	...
Ditto ...	Amraoti ...	1,494	2,948	8,927	11,157	2,230	...
Ditto ...	Wardha Valley ...	831	3,295	5,045	14,428	9,383	...
Ditto ...	Nizam's ...	14,539	16,409	60,233	72,483	12,250	...
2nd Mar. 1878	Tirhut ...	2,349	9,002	9,882	32,120	22,238	...
23rd Feb. 1878	Punjab Northern ...	8,265	18,425	45,988	69,987	23,999	...
23rd Mar. 1878	Neemuch ...	1,231	4,144	5,337	12,949	7,612	...
23rd Feb. 1878	Northern Bengal ...	...	7,661	...	20,242	20,242	...
2nd Mar. 1878	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ...	...	18,309	...	69,560	69,560	...
16th ditto ...	Sindia ...	...	1,417	...	(*a*)3,673	3,673	...
	TOTAL ...	1,02,131	1,77,571	4,80,553	6,95,467	2,14,914	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	24,21,500	25,08,301	1,16,23,879	1,10,14,394	...	6,09,485
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES ...			49,32,012	51,08,476	...	...
	NET PROFIT ...			66,91,867	59,05,918		7,85,949

(*a*)—Total receipts from 10th January to 2nd February 1878.

No. VI OF 1878.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending 10th February 1877.	For week ending 9th February 1878.	Total from 1st January to 10th Feb. 1877.	Total from 1st January to 9th Feb. 1878.	Total Increase in 1878.	Total Decrease in 1878.
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
16th Mar. 1878	East Indian, Main ...	7,66,345	7,85,600	47,71,494	43,76,015	...	3,95,479
Ditto ...	Ditto, Jabalpur	92,038	75,946	6,07,813	4,37,112	...	1,70,701
Ditto ...	Eastern Bengal ...	59,891	89,723	3,69,350	4,48,928	79,578	...
Ditto ...	Oudh and Rohilkhand	63,964	95,383	4,08,565	4,91,638	83,073	...
Ditto ...	Sind, Punjab & Delhi	1,74,420	2,27,955	10,85,808	11,89,348	1,03,540	...
9th ditto ...	Madras ...	1,70,927	1,48,351	10,94,617	7,31,306	...	3,63,311
Ditto ...	South Indian ...	46,914	70,520	2,66,755	3,37,287	70,532	...
16th ditto ...	Great Indian Peninsula	7,71,535	7,39,244	39,99,371	36,60,267	...	3,39,104
23rd ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	1,35,706	1,84,983	8,21,293	10,64,731	2,43,438	...
	TOTAL ...	22,81,740	24,17,705	1,34,25,066	1,27,36,632	...	6,88,434
	State.						
16th Mar. 1878	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	2,002	2,713	11,961	14,376	2,415	...
23rd ditto ...	Nalhati ...	1,809	2,302	10,355	11,341	986	...
16th ditto ...	Rajputana ...	57,769	61,674	3,48,791	3,50,933	2,142	...
23rd ditto ...	Holkar ...	6,162	17,086	35,922	89,889	53,967	...
23rd Feb. 1878	Khamgaon ...	2,194	1,923	8,048	8,027	...	21
Ditto ...	Amraoti ...	3,049	2,836	11,976	13,993	2,017	...
Ditto ...	Wardha Valley ...	1,060	3,220	6,105	17,648	11,543	...
Ditto ...	Nizam's ...	16,745	14,944	76,978	87,427	10,449	...
2nd Mar. 1878	Tirhut ...	2,214	12,361	12,096	44,481	32,385	...
23rd Feb. 1878	Punjab Northern ...	8,590	16,914	54,578	86,901	32,323	...
23rd Mar. 1878	Neemuch ...	1,145	4,346	6,482	17,295	10,813	...
23rd Feb. 1878	Northern Bengal ...	...	7,797	...	28,039	28,039	...
2nd Mar. 1878	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ...	...	20,359	...	89,919	89,919	...
16th ditto ...	Sindia ...	...	1,385	...	(*a*) 5,058	5,058	...
	TOTAL ...	1,02,739	1,69,860	5,83,292	8,65,327	2,82,035	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	23,84,479	25,87,565	1,40,08,358	1,36,01,959	...	4,06,399
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES ...			49,43,746	63,08,589	...	...
	NET PROFIT ...			80,64,612	72,93,370	...	7,71,242

(*a*)—Total receipts from 10th January to 19th February 1878.

No. VII of 1878.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending 17th Feb. 1877.	For week ending 16th Feb. 1878.	Total from 1st January to 17th Feb. 1877.	Total from 1st January to 16th Feb. 1878.	Total Increase in 1878.	Total Decrease in 1878.
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
16th Mar. 1878	East Indian, Main ...	7,77,295	7,59,484	55,48,789	51,35,499	...	4,13,290
Ditto ...	Ditto, Jabalpur	94,486	60,610	7,02,299	4,97,722	...	2,04,577
Ditto ...	Eastern Bengal ...	61,670	87,526	4,34,020	5,36,454	1,02,434	...
Ditto ...	Oudh and Rohilkhand	73,087	1,00,614	4,81,652	5,92,252	1,10,600	...
Ditto ...	Sind, Punjab & Delhi	1,72,867	2,12,100	12,58,675	14,01,148	1,42,773	...
9th ditto ...	Madras ...	1,88,058	1,30,590	12,82,675	8,61,895	...	4,20,779
Ditto ...	South Indian ...	48,791	65,544	3,15,646	4,02,831	87,185	...
16th ditto ...	Great Indian Peninsula	7,43,264	7,46,373	47,42,635	43,76,640	...	3,65,995
23rd ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	1,42,681	1,85,662	9,63,974	12,50,393	2,86,419	...
	TOTAL ...	23,05,299	23,18,593	1,57,30,365	1,50,55,135	...	6,75,230
	State.						
16th Mar. 1878	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	2,062	2,791	14,023	17,167	3,144	...
23rd ditto ...	Nalhati ...	1,987	1,844	12,342	13,185	843	...
16th ditto ...	Rajputana ...	51,852	65,456	4,00,643	4,16,389	15,746	...
23rd ditto ...	Holkar ...	6,075	23,108	41,997	1,12,997	71,000	...
23rd Feb. 1878	Khamgaon ...	1,197	2,490	9,245	10,517	1,272	...
Ditto ...	Amraoti ...	2,337	2,148	14,313	16,141	1,828	...
Ditto ...	Wardha Valley ...	1,469	3,631	7,574	21,279	13,705	...
Ditto ...	Nizam's ...	11,987	13,523	88,965	1,00,950	11,985	...
2nd Mar. 1878	Tirhut ...	2,315	11,993	14,411	56,474	42,063	...
23rd Feb. 1878	Punjab Northern ...	10,356	17,573	64,934	1,04,474	39,540	...
23rd Mar. 1878	Neemuch ...	1,419	4,140	7,901	21,435	13,534	...
23rd Feb. 1878	Northern Bengal ...	...		...	39,575	39,575	...
2nd Mar. 1878	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ...		11,536				
		...	21,573	...	1,11,492	1,11,492	...
26th ditto ...	Sindia ...	...	1,369	...	(a)6,427	6,427	...
	TOTAL ...	93,056	1,83,175	6,76,318	10,48,502	3,72,154	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	23,98,355	25,01,678	1,64,06,713	1,61,03,637	...	3,03,076
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES ...			69,61,368	74,68,867	...	...
	NET PROFIT ...			94,45,345	86,34,770	...	8,10,575

(a)—Total receipts from 10th January to 16th February 1878.

No. VIII of 1878.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending 24th February 1877.	For week ending 23rd February 1878.	Total from 1st January to 24th Feb. 1877.	Total from 1st January to 23rd Feb. 1878.	Total Increase in 1878.	Total Decrease in 1878.
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
16th Mar. 1878	East Indian, Main ...	8,87,256	7,70,891	64,36,045	59,06,390	...	5,29,655
Ditto ...	Ditto, Jabalpur ..	1,07,263	52,151	8,09,562	5,50,176	...	2,59,386
Ditto ...	Eastern Bengal ...	78,238	95,630	5,12,258	6,32,084	1,19,826	...
Ditto ...	Oudh and Rohilkhand	1,53,175	1,05,028	6,34,827	6,97,280	62,453	...
Ditto ...	Sind, Punjab & Delhi	2,09,633	2,42,300	14,68,308	16,43,748	1,75,440	...
9th ditto ...	Madras ...	1,87,724	1,36,637	14,70,399	9,98,533	...	4,71,866
Ditto ...	South Indian ...	49,785	53,678	3,65,431	4,56,509	91,078	...
16th ditto ...	Great Indian Peninsula	7,77,833	7,20,249	55,20,468	50,96,889	...	4,23,579
23rd ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	1,58,308	1,90,377	11,12,282	14,40,770	3,28,488	...
	TOTAL ...	26,09,215	23,67,244	1,83,29,580	1,74,22,379	...	9,07,201
	State.						
16th Mar. 1878	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	2,156	2,632	16,179	19,799	3,620	...
23rd ditto ...	Nalhati ...	1,965	2,712	14,307	15,897	1,590	...
16th ditto ...	Rajputana ...	67,627	70,251	4,68,270	4,86,639	18,369	...
23rd ditto ...	Holkar ...	8,197	20,706	50,194	1,33,703	83,509	...
23rd Feb. 1878	Khamgaon ...	2,357	2,343	11,602	12,860	1,258	...
Ditto ...	Amraoti ...	2,859	3,886	17,172	20,027	2,855	...
Ditto ...	Wardha Valley ...	1,111	3,758	8,685	25,037	16,352	...
Ditto	Nizam's ...	26,713	14,765	1,15,678	1,15,715	37	...
2nd Mar. 1878	Tirhut ...	9,729	16,062	24,140	72,536	48,396	...
23rd Feb. 1878	Punjab Northern ...	9,701	19,046	74,635	1,23,520	48,885	...
23rd Mar. 1878	Neemuch ...	1,330	3,662	9,231	25,037	15,866	...
23rd Feb. 1878	Northern Bengal ...	...	12,855	...	52,431	52,431	...
2nd Mar. 1878	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ...	...	24,237	...	1,35,729	1,35,729	...
23rd ditto ...	Sindia ...	...	1,453	...	(a)7,880	7,880	...
	TOTAL ...	1,33,745	1,98,368	8,10,093	12,46,870	4,36,777	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	27,42,960	25,65,612	1,91,39,673	1,86,69,249	...	4,70,424
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES ...			81,20,963	86,58,797	...	...
	NET PROFIT ...			1,10,18,710	1,00,10,452	...	10,08,258

(a)—Total receipts from 10th January to 23rd February 1878.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

FAMINE.

WEEKLY CONDITION REPORT OF DISTRESSED DISTRICTS OF THE MYSORE PROVINCE.

PROVINCE OF MYSORE.

(No. 61.)

Special Famine Report for the week ending 6*th April* 1878.

Statement No. 61, *regarding Famine Relief Operations in the Province of Mysore, for the week ending the* 6*th April* 1878.

THERE was rain during the week in the Hassan and Shimoga districts, but none elsewhere, though the weather continued cloudy and oppressive. The Vaisakh rice is ripening and in some places is being reaped, and the diminished numbers on some of the small civil works testify to the new opening which is thus offered for employment in the fields. Prices are stationary, or if anything slightly easier; imports of food-grains much the same; and the district reports indicate no change for the worse in the condition of the people. The Famine Commissioner and Chief Engineer have returned from a tour in the eastern part of the Kolar district, in which they found very little indication of distress and none of acute famine: the people are hopeful and there is much agricultural activity to be observed.

2. The imports of grain by rail amounted to 1,349 tons, or 312 tons less than last week. From Bangalore, 460 tons, or 79 tons less, were exported to places in the interior.

3. On civil relief works 12,429 laborers were employed, being a trifling increase of 143. One petty work in the Hassan district was closed, and one receiving station in the Túmkúr district opened; otherwise there was no change except that the payment or feeding of infants was ordered to be discontinued on works not specially intended for the reception of weakly and very distressed people.

4. The Public Works Department gave occupation to 42,680 people, or 3,525 fewer than in the week previous. This falling off is partly due to the influence of a native holiday, but in the Bangalore and Túmkúr districts is also owing to efforts made to transfer gangs from less to more important works. In every such transfer, a certain proportion of the people decline to move. As these are generally those least in need of relief, their loss is not always matter for regret. In the Chitaldrug district alone this week shows an increased tendency to flock to the road works. The following is a list of the larger works in progress:—

No.	District.	Name of Work.	Number employed. Previous week.	Present week.
1	Bangalore ...	State Railway	13,730	12,332
2	Bangalore-Kolar ...	Bangalore-Bellary (*viâ* Devanhalli) road ...	1,731	1,459
3	Bangalore ...	Anekal-Bannerghatta road	676	766
4	Do. ...	Mallappa Chetti's tank	646	634
5	Do. ...	Bhadram tank	2,193	1,977
6	Túmkúr ...	Bangalore-Túmkúr road	1,118	929
7	Do. ...	Túmkúr-Shimoga road	4,779	4,983
8	Túmkúr-Chitaldrug ...	Túmkúr-Bellary road	9,794	8,388
9	Túmkúr ...	Hebbur tank	1,604	1,418
10	Mysore ...	Mysore water-works	1,149	961
11	Do. ...	Ane channel works	570	508
12	Hassan ...	Akkihebbal tank and channel ...	914	672
13	Kadur ...	Devanur-Keresante channel	1,190	1,011
14	Chitaldrug ...	Timmanhalli tank	974	1,589
15	Do. ...	Doderi feeder	1,129	1,010
16	Do. ...	Kotgunda tank	529	*529
17	Do. ...	Bayadnoor tank	540	*540
		TOTAL ...	43,266	39,706

* Returns not received.

5. In relief camps there were 2,894 persons compared with 3,236 for the preceding week, or 342 less. On the village grain-dole, there were 6,819 infirm and cripples, or 2,235 more. This figure continues to develope as the order gets a wider range. At Bangalore, the following were dealt with :—

Number sent to Railway works		774
,, ,, Special gang		166
,, ,, Relief camp		15
,, ,, Hospital		27
TOTAL ...		982

The statement below gives the average number relieved in each district in relief camps and the cost per head, and also shews the details of the numbers in receipt of the grain-dole in their villages :—

DISTRICT.	DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS RELIEVED IN CAMPS.				COST PER HEAD.		VILLAGE RELIEF.	
	Past week.	Present week.	Increase.	Decrease.	Past week.	Present week.	Past week.	Present week.
					Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		
Bangalore ...	588	447	...	141	0 13 0	1 0 10	1,186	1,346
Kolar ...	170	179	9	...	1 0 0	1 1 3	904	2,051
Túmkúr ...	557	404	...	153	1 11 4	2 2 1	1,901	2,572
Mysore ...	98	87	...	11	0 15 2	1 12 8	86	121
Hassan ...	280	270	...	10	1 1 5	1 3 4	...	229
Kadur ...	96	114	18	...	0 11 10	0 11 9	374	125
Chitaldrug ...	480	446	...	34	1 0 0	1 1 3	133	375
Bangalore Municipality ...	771	751	...	20	0 11 9	1 9 0	...	...
Mysore do. ...	196	196	...	...	1 0 6	1 12 6	...	...
TOTAL ...	3,236	2,894	27	369	0 15 5	1 6 8	4,584	6,819

BANGALORE,
13*th April* 1878.

By order,
A. WINGATE,
Addl. Secretary.

WEEKLY REPORT ON THE CONDITION AND PROSPECTS OF THE DISTRICTS OF THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.

No. 906A., dated Naini Tal, 17th April, 1878.

From—C. ROBERTSON, Esq., Secretary to the Government of the N.-W. P. and Oudh,

To—The Additional Secretary to the Govt. of India, Public Works Dept. (Famine).

IN continuation of my letter No. 360B., dated 5th instant, I am directed to forward, for the information of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, the accompanying abstract of the reports received from the several districts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the week ending 6th April. These add little to the information already furnished as to the quality of the rabi crop : in Rohilkhand and the north-east of Oudh it has been fairly good : elsewhere it has been below the average, and in some districts markedly so.

2. Prices have fluctuated : in the Rohilkhand Division there has been a general fall : in Allahabad, Benares and Jhansi prices have either risen or continued stationary, while in Meerut and Sitapur they have remained unchanged or fallen slightly. In the Agra Division prices have declined except in the Agra District. The great demand for exportation has everywhere checked the fall in prices, which but for this would have been more marked in all districts. There is little doubt that this continuance of high prices, though it may benefit the cultivators, will tell severely on the laboring classes : and from several districts even now the note of warning has come that it will be necessary to organize relief measures before very long.

3. In the provinces generally there has been a large decrease in the numbers employed on relief works or relieved charitably : the numbers daily for the past two weeks being—

	For week ending 30th March.	For week ending 6th April.
N.-W. Provinces—		
Poor-houses	15,064	8,753
Relief works	27,016	13,726
Total ...	42,080	22,479
Oudh—		
Poor-houses	3,084	2,971
Relief works	5,589	2,738
Total ...	8,673	5,709

There has however been a slight increase in the numbers receiving relief in the Mainpuri, Jaunpur, Barabanki, Fyzabad, and Sultanpur districts.

4. The usual comparative memorandum of the prices of wheat and barley is annexed.

Comparative memorandum of prices of wheat and barley for weeks ending 30th March and 6th April 1878, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

Division.	District.	Prices of Wheat.		Prices of Barley.	
		Week ending 30th March.	Week ending 6th April.	Week ending 30th March.	Week ending 6th April.
		Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.
Meerut ...	Aligarh ...	14 to 16	14½ to 17	18 to 26	18 to 26
	Bulandshahr ...	14½ to 15½	15½ to 16½	19	23½
	Meerut ...	14 to 17½	14 to 18	20 to 25	20 to 28
	Mozaffernagar ...	16 to 17	16 to 17	22 to 24	23½ to 28
	Saharunpur ...	13½ to 16	15 to 17	17 to 18½	18½ to 23
	Dehra Dun ...	14	...	15	...
Agra ...	Muttra ...	13½	14⅜	19 5/16	20 1/16
	Etawah ...	14	15	...	...
	Farukhabad ...	13 9/16	14 9/16 to 15⅝	20⅜	21⅜
	Mainpuri ...	13	15½	21½	21½
	Agra ...	14½	13	19½	17
	Etah ...	15¼	16⅜	23⅛	23½
	Budaon ...	15	17 1/16	26⅝	27⅝
Rohilkhand ...	Bareilly ...	14 1/16 to 15	15 to 15 5/16	23¾ to 25	21¼
	Bijnor ...	13½ to 14⅝	15⅞ to 17½	18 to 23⅝	22½ to 29 13/16
	Shahjahanpur ...	14	15½	24	22⅛
	Moradabad ...	11 7/16	15⅝	23¾	25⅝
	Hamirpur ...	13 5/16	14	19 13/16	19 13/16
Allahabad ...	Fatehpur ...	12½ to 15	13¼ to 14	17½ to 20	19¼ to 20
	Banda ...	12	13	17	17
	Allahabad ...	13⅛	12 9/16	18¼	16⅛
	Jaunpur ...	12 to 13⅜	11¼ to 12 11/16	15½ to 18	15½ to 16 15/16
	Kirwi ...	10 to 12½	10 to 13	12	14 to 15
	Cawnpur ...	13¼ to 15	13¾ to 15	17½ to 20½	18 to 20¾
Benares ...	Gorakhpur ...	13⅜	12½	17 1/16	17 1/16
	Basti ...	12⅝ to 19	13⅝ to 16¼	15½ to 25	17 to 28
	Mirzapur ...	10 to 13	10 to 13	13 to 20	13 to 20
	Azamgarh ...	11¾ to 15	11¼ to 13⅜	18⅝ to 22	17¾ to 18¼
	Ghazipur ...	...	13½	16¾	17
	Benares ...	11 to 13	11 to 12¼	14½ to 17	14¾ to 16
Jhansi ...	Jhansi ...	14	14	19	17
	Jaloun ...	13	13½	...	17
	Lalitpur ...	13¼ to 15¼	13½	20	20
Kumaon ...	Kumaon ...	12	9¾	13	12
	Gurhwal ...	11	8½	12	9
	Terai ...	13	13⅜	14	20
Lucknow ...	Lucknow ...	14½	14 7/16	20 1/16	19⅜
	Unao ...	12 13/16 to 15⅛	13 to 15¾	16 to 21¼	16 to 21¼
	Barabanki ...	14½	14⅝	...	20
Sitapur ...	Sitapur ...	16	16	22	22½
	Hardoi ...	11¾ to 12¾	17	23¼	23
	Kheri ...	16 5/16	18 5/16	29 1/16	30 5/16
Fyzabad ...	Fyzabad ...	13 to 13½	13 to 13 5/16	18	17 to 18 1/16
	Gonda ...	14½	15 to 17	20	19¾
	Bahraich ...	13½	11½ to 12½	22	21
Rae Bareli ...	Rae Bareli ...	14	14⅝	19	19
	Sultanpur ...	14¼	14¼	20	20
	Pertabgarh ...	13½	13	18½	19

C. ROBERTSON,
Secy. to Govt., N.-W. Provinces and Oudh.

Abstract of reports on the condition of Districts in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the week ending 6th April 1878.

THE WEATHER

Was favorable to harvest operations, but not to the Maize and Mungo crops, which are not likely now to be very abundant.

District.	State of crops.	State of markets.	Prices of food-grains.	Condition of people.	Condition of cattle.	Relief measures, &c.
Allahabad ...	Nearly all cut	Well supplied	Allahabad Division. Wheat 12 1/16 seers. Barley 16¼ ,, Gram 14 ,, Bajra 12 11/16 ,, Juar 12 1/16 ,, Rice 8 7/16 ,, Arhar 15¼ ,,	The people generally are reported to be in good condition, but epidemic small-pox still continues. There is no extreme distress, and the applicants for relief at the Colvin Hospital are not numerous.	Good, except in Khairagarh, where they are said to be weak.	The number of inmates in the Meja poor-house has increased by 3. The Collector is of opinion that "on the whole we must be prepared to open relief works at an early date. The harvest has been nearly all cut; employment in the fields will soon cease; prices are rising steadily; it is impossible that the laboring population can find sufficient subsistence if they do not fall; and of their falling before the first rain, if even then, there is little hope."
Cawnpur ...	Harvesting operations steadily progressing, and the greater portion of the fields now cleared.	Well supplied	Wheat 13¾ to 15 seers. Barley 18 to 20½ ,, Rice 6½ to 8½ ,, Bajra 9¼ to 10½ ,, Juar 15½ to 16½ ,, Gram 14½ to 15 ,,	No signs of distress amongst the people; but small-pox, which has hitherto been confined to the city, is now spreading in the villages, whilst losing its force in the city.	Continues to improve.	There is a further decrease in the number of persons assisted by private charity. The number is now 1,616, being 117 less than last week.

Allahabad Division.

Abstract of the reports on the condition of Districts in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the week ending the 6th April 1878—(continued).

Division.	District.	State of crops.	State of markets.	Prices of food-grains.	Condition of cattle.	Condition of people.	Relief measures, &c.
				ALLAHABAD DIVISION—continued.			
	Hamirpur ...	The outturn is undoubtedly much smaller than there was reason to hope. Linseed has suffered greatly from rust; the grain of wheat and barley is not fully developed; gram has suffered from the attacks of the caterpillar. But for the large area sown the harvest would not be even a full one.	Sufficiently supplied; new grain coming in, but not in great quantities as yet.	Wheat 14 seers. Barley 19 13/16 ,, Gram 17 3/4 ,, Juar 13 11/16 ,, Bajra 11 1/16 ,, Urd 10 1/16 ,, Arhar 12 3/8 ,, Rice 8 ,,	Good ...	No complaints; all employed in harvesting the crops.	No relief works. In poor-houses 113.
	Fatehpur ...	Nearly all cut; people busy in their threshing floors.	New grain coming in.	Wheat 13 1/4 to 14 seers. Barley 19 1/2 to 20 ,, Gram 13 3/4 to 15 1/2 ,, Urd 7 1/2 to 11 ,, Arhar 11 1/4 to 17 ,, Rice 6 to 10 ,, Sarson 10 to 11 ,,	No sickness; fodder is now procurable.	Prices still remain high, and the outturn, though good, not so large as was expected: hence improvement in condition of people not so great as was at one time looked for. Public health good; but there is some small-pox about; the fatal cases are few.	No relief works or poor-houses.
	Jaunpur ...	There is still a good deal of grain unwinnowed.	Fairly supplied. ...	Wheat 11 1/2 to 12 11/16 seers. Barley 15 1/2 to 16 1/16 ,, Gram 11 1/2 to 12 ,, Arhar 12 11/16 ,, Rice 6 5/16 to 9 1/8 ,, Juar 14 1/8 ,,	.....	Unaltered ...	The number of persons employed on earthwork in the city is 463, mostly women and children. Their health is good.
	Banda ...	Crops nearly all cut, scarcely 1/16th on the ground now. Condition same as formerly reported. Mahwa does not promise as well as expected.	Well supplied. Gram is being exported in considerable quantities already.	Wheat 13 seers. Barley 17 ,, Bajra 13 ,, Juar 15 ,, Rice 7 to 9 ,, Gram 17 ,, Arhar 17 ,,	Still improving; not much disease.	Same as last week; no distress apparent.	No relief works or poor-houses.
	Kirwi ...	The reaping of the rabi has been completed, and there can be no doubt of its being a deficient one. The Mahwa crop in the plateaus of Tirdhan is expected to be below the average, but elsewhere the damage appears to have been slight. The fruit of the Tendo is a common food-supply in the Tirdhan and Mow parganahs, and the produce this year is fortunately above the average.	Supply sufficient for local consumption, but dealers appear to be keeping back their stocks, and exportation to any considerable extent has fallen off.	Wheat 10 to 13 seers. Barley 14 to 15 ,, Gram 14 to 15 1/2 ,, Juar 12 to 15 ,, Bajra 11 to 12 1/2 ,, Arhar 13 to 15 1/2 ,,	Disease prevails in some villages; but the mortality is small. There is necessarily at this season of the year a deficiency of pasturage, but the rabi harvest has furnished a sufficient supply of fodder for the present.	Up to the present time the labouring classes have found full employment in the reaping of the rabi harvest; but from now till the setting in of the rains, little or no employment in the ordinary course provided; and as there appears to be every probability of the continuance of the present high prices of food grain, some distress may undoubtedly be anticipated. There is no immediate necessity for opening relief works, but it is feared the necessity will shortly arise, and arrangements are being made accordingly.	No relief works at present, but it is feared that they will be necessary shortly. The number in the poor-houses have fallen from 75 in the previous week to 57 in the present.

Abstract of reports on the condition of Districts in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the week ending the 6th April 1878—(continued).

Division.	District.	State of crops.	State of markets.	Price of food-grains.	Condition of cattle.	Condition of people.	Relief measures, &c.
				ROHILKHAND DIVISION.			
ROHILKHAND DIVISION.	Bareilly ...	Good harvest: well advanced.	Well supplied: new grain being exported.	Wheat 15 to 15 5/16 seers. Barley 21 1/4 „ Bajra 13 1/8 „ Juar 15 „ Rice 5 to 8 7/16 „ Gram 16 1/4 to 17 3/16 „ Arhar 13 3/4 „	Good ...	Much improved ...	Average daily attendance of people employed on public works 3,153. Ditto ditto in poor-houses at Bareilly and Pilibhit, 407.
	Commissioner remarks:—"The poor-house has since been closed, and relief-works should be also, as the demand for laborers for harvest operations is very great."						
	Budaun ...	Very good: most of the barley and gram has been cut, and also a good deal of the wheat crop; the out-turn will be much above the average.	Well supplied ...	Wheat 17 1/16 seers. Barley 27 3/8 „ Rice 6 „ Gram 21 „	Improving ...	Improving ...	On relief-works 231; in poor-houses 26.
	Shahjehanpur ...	Good. The crops are being rapidly reaped; the harvest in the Ponayan tahsil is, however, somewhat late. The gram and linseed are less than was expected; the wheat and barley have been slightly injured by high winds, and the ear is rather light; but the yield of cereals is an average one.	Markets are well stocked, and importations from abroad have ceased. There is a considerable trade in oil-seeds, but food-grains are not at present being exported.	Wheat 15 1/2 seers. Barley 22 1/2 „ Gram 18 „	Fair. Sales of cattle are now rare, but there has been a considerable mortality of cattle since last rains.	Good. Crime is unusually light, and the people are busy in their fields. There is a demand for labor and abundance of occupation. The public health is good, and small-pox on the decrease.	On relief-works 138; in poor-houses 95, one-fourth of whom are in hospital, and the greater number are aged and infirm persons unfit for work, and who might, with equal propriety, become life-pensioners of a charitable asylum.

Bijnor ...	Barley is being cut; gram is nearly all in; and wheat is ripening fast.	Markets supplied solely by imports from the Doab.	Wheat 15⅞ to 17½ seers. Barley 22½ to 29 13/16 „ Juar 10 to 14⅝ „ Rice 7¼ to 8 „ Gram 16½ to 20 13/16 „	Cattle generally thin for want of proper and sufficient food.	Improving rapidly owing to the beginning of the harvest.	Average daily attendance on public works 2,478. The attendance is rapidly falling off, owing partly to the commencement of the barley harvest, and partly to the lowering of the rate. The health is generally good. Average daily attendance in poor-houses 1,808; numbers falling very rapidly owing to the harvest. Health (owing to only the infirm and wasted being left) not very good.
Moradabad ...	On the whole magnificent. Barley and gram nearly all cut; wheat harvest in progress, and to all appearance its safety ensured.	Supplies abundant, grain being exported from Chandausi.	Wheat 15⅝ seers. Barley 25⅝ „ Gram 20 „ Bajra 25 „ Rice 7 13/16 „ Arhar 17½ „	Much improved ...	Very much improved. Demand for labor brisk. Petty crime much less.	In poor-houses at Moradabad and Hasanpur, 204; and employed on relief works, 146. On the 4th the number in the Moradabad poor-house fell to 75, and to 2 at Hasanpur; all relief-works have now been ordered to be closed, the necessity for them having ceased.
Meerut Division.	Commissioner reports	as follows:—	**Meerut Division.**			
Saharanpur ...	Gram has suffered generally, and in places very severely, especially in Saharanpur and Muzaffarnagar. Harvest operations in active progress on the whole, and good average crop is anticipated.	Well supplied ..	*Saharanpur.* Wheat 15 to 17 seers. Barley 18½ to 23 „ Gram 17 to 20 „ Juar 10 to 12¾ „ Rice 6½ to 7¾ „	Improving steadily..	Improved by harvest operations and fall in prices.	*Saharanpur*— On relief-works 680; in poor-houses 173.
Muzaffarnagar			*Muzaffarnagar.* Wheat 16 to 17 seers. Barley 23½ to 28 „ Gram 17 to 20 „ Juar 14 to 15 „			*Muzaffarnagar*— On relief-works 38; in poor-houses 173.
Meerut ...			*Meerut.* Wheat 14 to 18 seers. Barley 20 to 28 „ Gram 17 to 20 „ Juar 12 to 16 „ Rice 6 to 8½ „ Arhar 13 to 17 „			*Meerut*— In poor-houses 252; no relief-works.
Bulandshahr ...						
Aligarh ...						

Abstract of reports on the condition of Districts in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the week ending 6th April 1878—(continued.)

Division.	District.	State of crops.	State of markets.	Price of food-grains.	Condition of cattle.	Condition of people.	Relief measures, &c.
				MEERUT DIVISION—(continued.)			
MEERUT DIVISION—(continued.)				*Bulandshahr.* Wheat 15½ to 16½ seers. Barley 23½ „ Gram 17½ „ Juar 17 „ Rice 6 to 9½ „ Arhar 16 „			*Bulandshahr*— No poor-houses or relief-works.
				Aligarh. Wheat 14½ to 17 seers. Barley 18 to 26 „ Gram 17 to 20 „			*Aligarh*— In poor-houses 32. No works.
	Dehra Dun ...	No report ...	No report ...	No report	No report ...	No report ...	*Dehra-Dun*— No poor-houses or relief works.
				BENARES DIVISION.			
	Gorakhpur ...	Crops all cut, save a small portion in Padrouna tahsil, and the arhar which is now being cut. Gram outturn very fair.	Well supplied ...	Wheat 12½ seers. Barley 17 1/16 „ Bajra 11⅜ „ Rice 9 8/16 „ Gram 12 „ Arhar 15 6/16 „	Fair	Fair	No relief works 1,320, and in poor-houses 90.
	Basti ...	Harvest all but over. Outturn average.	No change worth note. The difference in prices at different places is very great.	Wheat 13⅝ to 16¼ seers. Barley 17 to 28 „ Bajra 12 to 15 „ Rice 9 to 9 11/16 „ Gram 11 to 17¼ „ Arhar 9 to 14 „	Some disease in Domaraganj and Khalilabad. There is a scarcity of water.	No signs of distress. Some harvest work still going on, also sugarcane sowing.	Relief-works and poor-houses closed.
BENARES DIVISION.	Mirzapur ...	Threshing and harvesting are in progress.	Ill supplied, and gram is now brought in small quantities into the markets.	Wheat 10 to 13 seers. Barley 13 to 20 „ Bajra 9 to 12½ „ Rice 8½ to 11¼ „ Gram 11½ to 16 „ Arhar 9 to 14 „	No complaint of fodder and drink except at Chakia where fodder is reported to be scarce. Foot-and-mouth disease at Chakia and Robertsganj.	Good, but distressed in mind on account of high price of grain. Small-pox still prevalent in Koerli.	No relief-works or poor-houses.
	Azamgarh ...	All cut and carried ...	No change. Sufficiently supplied. Prices, however, continue to rise.	Wheat 11¼ to 13⅜ seers. Barley 17¾ to 18¼ „ Rice 8½ to 9 „ Gram 10 to 11 „ Arhar 8⅛ to 10 „	No change; good ...	Seems as usual; no special distress.	No poor-house; on relief-works 157.
	Ghazipur ...	Reaped and harvested. Outturn poor.	Not very well supplied during the week.	Wheat 13⅛ seers. Barley 17 „ Bajra 15 „ Rice 11¾ „ Gram 12 „ Arhar 11¼ „	There is now no complaint of want of fodder.	Poor in Zamamali Tahsil; indifferent in Gahzipur; fair in others.	No relief-works, but some minor works are being carried on from municipal grants. In poor-house 27 persons daily. General health good.
	Benares ...	Threshing is in progress.	Well supplied ...	Wheat 11 to 12¼ seers. Barley 14¾ to 16 „ Bajra 8 „ Rice 8 to 8½ „ Gram 10 to 12½ „ Arhar 11 to 15 „	Favorable, though some foot-disease is reported.	Favorable ...	No relief-works or poor-houses.
				AGRA DIVISION.			
AGRA DIVISION.	Muttra ...	Harvesting in progress.	Well supplied ...	Wheat 14⅜ seers. Barley 20 1/16 „ Bajra 11 „ Juar 12 13/16 „ Rice 8⅛ „ Gram 16⅝ „ Arhar 14 9/16 „	Since beginning of harvest fodder has become abundant; no disease reported.	Improved; the harvest continues to give employment.	On relief-works 998; in poor-houses 789.

Abstract of reports on the condition of Districts in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the week ending 6th April 1878—(continued).

Division.	District.	State of crops.	State of markets.	Price of food-grains.	Condition of cattle.	Condition of people.	Relief measures, &c.
				AGRA DIVISION—(continued.)			
AGRA DIVISION—continued.	Agra ...	Generally good. Reaping going on, but blight has injured gram and sohan.	No want felt; the imports still exceed the exports.	Wheat 13 seers. Barley 17 „ Bajra 10½ „ Juar 12½ „ Rice 8 „ Gram 15½ „ Arhar 14¼ „	Somewhat improved. Grass is procurable. No sickness.	Somewhat improved. No sickness.	On relief works 2,708. In poor-houses works 1,176.
	Etawah ...	Crops almost all cut. Prospects favorable.	Average good supply...	Wheat 15 seers. Bajra 12 „ Rice 9 „ Gram 18 „ Arhar 16 „	Fodder less scarce since cutting of crops commenced.	Distress decreasing as the new gram is coming into the market.	On relief works 77. In poor-houses 61.
	Mainpuri ...	Crops nearly all cut; harvest fair, but below expectation.	Well supplied ...	Wheat 15½ seers. Barley 21½ „ Rice 7 „ Gram 17 „ Arhar 12 „	Improving ...	Generally good ...	In poor-houses 49; on relief works 526.
	Etah ...	As in previous week ...	Well supplied ...	Wheat 16¾ seers. Barley 23½ „ Rice 8 „ Gram 19¼ „ Arhar 14 „	Improving ...	Daily improving ...	In poor-houses 35; no return of relief-works received, but it was reported last week that it was expected these would be closed some time this week.
	Farukhabad ...	Barley all reaped; wheat cutting going on. Wheat light owing to high winds and blight. Gram damaged by insects.	Well supplied except in Tirwa and Aligarh, but people can now get grain in their own villages.	Wheat 14 3/16 to 15⅜ seers. Barley 21⅜ „ Rice 9 3/16 „ Gram 17 to 17⅞ „	Fodder comparatively abundant, and cattle now getting into very good condition.	Good; field labor plentiful.	In poor-houses 233, including 35 who are in receipt of out-door relief. Relief works closed: a few are still employed on Railway works.
				JHANSI DIVISION.			
JHANSI DIVISION.	Jhansi ...	Reaping close. Outturn not nearly so good as was expected; gram has suffered most. In Jhansi it is an eight-anna crop, and wheat an average one.	Commissioner reports as follows:—Well supplied in Jhansi and Jalaun, and new grain coming in everywhere, but prices still hold up. In Lalitpur imports from Malwa have fallen off, and markets are not so well supplied as before.	*Jhansi*— Wheat 14 seers. Barley 17 „ Juar 16 „ Rice 8 „ Gram 15 „ Arhar 12 „	Outbreak of "Bhekra" disease reported from Lalitpur: Otherwise no change.	No change. Small-pox is still reported from Lalitpur, but not to an unusual extent.	Relief-works closed in Jalaun; in Omi poor-house (the only one now open in the division) 252. Daily average on relief-works in Jhansi for week ending 31st March (no later return received), 389. On relief works in Lalitpur, 224.
	Jalaun ...			*Jalaun*— Wheat 13½ seers. Barley 17 „ Rice 7 „ Gram 17 „ Arhar 11 „			
	Lalitpur ...			*Lalitpur*— Wheat 13½ seers. Barley 20 „ Juar 16 „ Rice 7¾ „ Gram 16 „ Arhar 16 „			
				KUMAUN DIVISION.			
KUMAUN DIVISION.	Kumaun ...	Barley is being reaped in low situations in the hills, and wheat in the bhabur.	Fairly supplied ...	Wheat 9¾ seers. Barley 12 „ Rice 8⅛ „ Gram 10 „ Arhar 8 „ Millet 12 „	Fair; murrain in some places.	Satisfactory ...	No relief-works or poor-houses.
	Garhwal ...	Same as Kumaun ...	Fairly supplied ...	Wheat 8½ seers. Barley 9 „ Rice 7¼ „ Arhar 6¼ „	Fair ...	Satisfactory ...	In poor-houses 450. No relief-works.
	Tarai ...	Wheat ripening fast, and in some places being harvested: also other crops.	Fairly supplied ...	Wheat 13½ seers. Barley 20 „ Rice 8 „ Gram 19 „ Arhar 10 „ Millet 14 „	Fair, but have suffered from last season's drought.	Satisfactory. Harvest operations have brought relief to the poor.	No relief-works. In poor-houses 78. Two of the poor-houses have been closed, the people having gone to their fields.

Abstract of reports on the condition of Districts in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the week ending 6th April 1878—(continued).

Division.	District.	State of crops.	State of markets.	Prices of food-grains.	Condition of cattle.	Condition of people.	Relief measures, &c.
				Fyzabad Division.			
Fyzabad Division.	Fyzabad ...	Harvesting nearly completed; outturn below average.	Indifferently supplied, and in consequence prices are still high. New grains are now selling in the markets.	Wheat 13 to 13 15/16 seers. Barley 17 to 18 15/16 „ Rice 8 to 8 1/4 „ Gram 13 to 13 7/8 „ Arhar 9 to 9 15/16 „	Cattle disease in some parts of the district.	Distress among the agricultural classes much alleviated by the harvest operations, but the laboring classes will continue to suffer considerably until prices fall. Farm servants will be hard pushed from the close of the harvest until ploughing commences.	Average daily attendance at poor-house, 188. On relief-works 826.
	Gonda ...	Harvesting nearly over; arhar alone left standing.	Well supplied ...	Wheat 15 to 17 seers. Barley 19 3/4 „ Juar 13 „ Rice 8 to 10 „ Gram 14 to 15 „ Arhar 20 to 21 „	On the whole good, though disease in an epidemic form is reported in some parts.	Good ...	No relief-works or special poor-houses.
	Bahraich ...	Rabi is being reaped.	Supply moderate. The import from adjacent villages is small, the cultivators being busy with reaping.	Wheat 11 1/2 to 12 1/2 seers. Barley 21 „ Bajra 12 „ Juar 14 1/2 „ Rice 6 „ Gram 16 to 17 „ Arhar 12 to 13 „	Good ...	In consequence of the reaping of the rabi, the people are in better condition. Small-pox has appeared in some places.	On relief-works 180. In poor-houses 145, of whom 80 are women employed in spinning cotton. Health good.
				Rae Bareli Division.			
Rae Bareli Division.	Partabgarh ...	The field of the crop is indifferent.	Fairly supplied ...	Wheat 13 seers. Barley 19 „ Rice 8 „ Gram 11 1/4 „	Good, fodder being procurable.	Good, with the exception of pargana Abeha where there is scarcity.	No poor-house or relief-works. A few men are fed in the sudder dispensary from dispensary funds.
	Sultanpur ...	All cut; being threshed; outturn very disappointing.	Well supplied ...	Wheat 14 1/4 seers. Barley 20 „ Bajra 12 „ Juar 12 „ Rice 9 „ Gram 14 „ Arhar 11 „	Much improved ...	Some improvement, but it is feared that this will be only temporary.	No relief-works. In poor-house 452.
	Rae Bareli ...	Wheat and barley are now nearly all cut, and sawan is being irrigated.	Well supplied ...	Wheat 14 1/2 seers. Barley 19 „ Rice 7 „	Same as last week...	Cases of severe distress are very rare. All classes have food for the present.	The numbers on relief works are still on the decline; the average daily attendance during the week was 1,004; and in poor-houses 418.
				Lucknow Division.			
Lucknow Division.	Lucknow ...	Crops being harvested. Outturn not above average.	Fairly supplied. Imports into city small owing to heavy exportation for Bombay apparently for European markets.	Wheat 14 7/16 seers. Barley 19 3/8 „ Bajra 10 1/4 „ Rice 10 7/16 „ Gram 14 15/16 „ Arhar 14 „	Bad	No perceptible change: death-rate in city less abnormal. Some cases of small-pox.	Relief-works all closed. There are in all four poor-houses in which there were 931 inmates: two were closed on 1st April.
	Bara Banki ...	All cut, and nearly all harvested. Gram and arhar very scarce.	Well supplied ...	Wheat 10 3/8 seers. Juar 11 „ Rice 7 1/2 „ Gram 13 „ Arhar 12 „ Barley 20 „	Improving as "bhusa," is now to be had.	The condition of cultivators is fair, but that of ordinary laborers is not good.	There were 785 persons employed on relief-works. The poor-houses have been closed, the 96 remaining inmates having been transferred to the permanent institution. The Deputy Commissioner remarks that it is satisfactory to be able to state that many who came emaciated have left in fair condition.

Abstract of reports on the condition of Districts in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the week ending 6th April 1878—(continued.)

Division.	District.	State of corps.	State of markets.	Price of food-grains.	Condition of cattle.	Condition of people.	Relief measures, &c.
Lucknow Division.—contd.	Unao ...	Harvest is steadily progressing. Outturn of wheat, though less than originally hoped for, is up to average except in low-lying spots where injured by the late rains. Barley excellent; gram inferior; flax very indifferent.	New and old grains coming in large quantities into the market daily.	Lucknow Division Wheat 13 to 15⅞ seers. Barley 16 to 21¼ „ Bajra 9 „ Juar 14 „ Rice 8⅝ „ Gram 13 to 15⅝ „ Arhar 12⅝ „	—continued. Daily improving.	Much improved.	Relieved in poor-houses 178. Relief works closed.
Sitapur Division.	Sitapur ...	Alsi and sarsan were almost entirely destroyed by "Girwi." Gram has suffered much from insects. Wheat and barley crops are good.	Sufficiently supplied, but no great quantity has as yet been threshed out.	Sitapur Division. Wheat 16 seers. Barley 22½ „ Gram 18½ „ It is possible there may be a slight fall in prices when grain is available in larger quantities; but there will be no great fall until the kharif crop is safe.	Cattle now get plenty of bhusa to eat, and are rapidly improving in condition. A good number have however been lost.	Now generally good. In about a hundred villages the rabi crop was entirely destroyed, and in about as many more it was very considerably damaged. The people who have thus suffered at present obtain work in harvest operations. When the harvest is over, it may be necessary to open works for the relief of these people. No general relief works will be required. Health of people good. Small-pox disappearing.	No relief-works or poor-houses.
Sitapur Division.	Hardoi ...	Crops nearly all cut. Barley and wheat are very fine, and the unusual length of straw should yield an abundance of bhusa.	Grain pouring into markets.	Wheat 17 seers. Barley 23 „ Gram 17 „	Cattle have as much as they can eat.	Good ...	Relief-works and poor-houses closed.
	Kheri ...	Rabi crops are almost all ripe, and reaping is in progress.	Markets are being supplied from local produce sufficient to meet the wants of the people.	Wheat 18 5/16 seers. Gram 22 5/16 „ Barley 30 5/16 „ Rice 8 „ Juar 11½ „ Bajra 13 „ Arhar 13½ „	Still indifferent: no sickness reported.	Distress fast abating	On public works and relief works 179. These are said to be in health, but feeble. Daily average relieved in poor-house, 330.

Govt. Secretariat, N. W. P. and Oudh,
Dated Naini Tal, the 17th April 1878.

C. ROBERTSON,
Secy. to Govt. of the N. W. Provinces and Oudh.

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 APRIL 1878.

GENERAL REMARKS.—In Madras rain has fallen during the week in every district except South Canara; it was heaviest in the Southern districts, lighter in the Northern, except in parts of Kurnool, where nearly four inches fell; the rain has improved prospects, and prices in some places shew a tendency to fall. The total number on works is 101,102, and on gratuitous relief 86,150; as the figures for last week were imperfect, the increase or decrease in these numbers on the totals for that week cannot be stated. In Mysore good showers have fallen in every district except Kadur; prices have slightly improved: ploughing for early crops has begun; the number on relief works for the week ending the 13th instant was 57,476, and gratuitously relieved 10,167, an increase of 2,867 and 454 on the figures of the previous week respectively. From Bombay showers are reported in Sind, where the river continues high: showers have also fallen in Belgaum and Kanara. In the Central Provinces showers are reported from Sambulpur, Raipur, Jubbulpore and Mandla; threshing and winnowing continue, and prices are unchanged. In Berar there has been no rain. In Central India also none has fallen, and water is reported to be everywhere scarce: the wheat and gram harvest in Gwalior and Bundelkhand has given a poor outturn owing to blight: emigrants are returning in large numbers through Neemuch and Goona to Gwalior and British districts. In Rajputana rain is reported only from Bickaneer; the harvest is generally over, and the outturn fair. In Bengal rain is reported from the Eastern and Northern districts and from Chota Nagpore; showers have fallen also in a few other districts; the crops are doing well; the *rabi* outturn has been an average one on the whole, but prices are very high, and are still rising in many districts owing to exportation. Rain continues to fall in Assam, where prospects are good. In Burma none has fallen, except showers in parts of Tenasserim. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh a shower is reported only from Partabgarh; harvest operations are almost over throughout the province; prices are stationary; there is daily a large increase on the relief works at Agra. In the Punjab rain has fallen only at Hissar and Peshâwar; reaping is going on; there is a slight rise in prices at Delhi, Hissar and Mooltan.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—		
Ganjam (April 18th)	·42	Rice 8·61, *raggi* 13·17, *cholum* 13·22, *cumboo* 11·02; average daily fed at Berhampore and Itchapore 118.
Vizagapatam („ 22nd)	·3	Rice 8·3, *cholum* 12·5, *raggi* 14·3, *cumboo* 13·9.
Godavery („ „)	Slight rain.	Rice 8·34, *cholum* 14·2, *raggi* 14·9, *cumboo* 15·83; no harvest.
Kistna („ 18th)	About 1·5 in 7 taluks.	Rice 7·02, *cholum* 11·80, *raggi* 13·38, *cumboo* 11·46; sick in relief hospital 39; *raggi* under wells improving and being reaped in places; *walapujuna* threshing in Vinukonda taluk.
Nellore („ 20th)	·90	Rice 7·82, *cholum* 13·33, *raggi* 14·75, *cumboo* 12·75; D. P. W., works 957; canal 15,153; camps 488; crops fair.
Cuddapah („ „)	·80	Rice 8·36, *cholum* 14·15, *raggi* 15·51, *cumboo* 13·34; on works 138; children 35; camps 1,604; village relief 1,710; paddy, *raggi* and *cholum* harvested in parts, outturn ½.
Bellary („ „)	·5	Rice 9·29, *cholum* 11·60, *raggi* 11·34, *cumboo* 10·0; on works 4,380; camps 3,322; village relief 1,233; standing crops, second crop paddy and cotton generally thriving; cotton picking still in progress, average outturn half usual quantity; reaping of second crop paddy commenced in some places, outturn fair.
Kurnool („ „)	1·2 in Nundikotkoor; 2·52 in Nandial; 3·9 in Markapur; slight showers in other taluks.	Rice 8·66, *cholum* 13·44, *raggi* 14·14, *cumboo* 11·22; in camps 1,498; village relief 4,760; cotton picking continues, *jonna* harvest progressing in Pattikonda, and second crop paddy under Cumbum tank; fodder sufficient; water-supply decreasing, but sufficient except in some hill villages; distress increasing in Ramalkota, Cumbum and Pattikonda.
North Arcot („ 19th)	1·0	Rice 8·9, *cholum* 10·5, *raggi* 11·3, *cumboo* 9·9, wheat 7·0; on works 19,143; children 1,541; camps and houses 9,727; village relief 11,159; crops affected with blight and insects, and withering in some places; harvest of paddy and *raggi*, outturn poor.
South Arcot ...	Rain in parts of district; average ·91.	Rice 9·58, *cholum* 12·46, *raggi* 11·92, *cumboo* 11·29; on works—professional 565; children 167; camps 1,145; villages 3,219; standing crops—*gingelly*, *raggi*, *kar* paddy generally good, suffering in parts from want of rain; a little harvest of *kar* paddy, outturn about ½.
Tanjore (April 20th)	1·0	Rice 8·89, *cholum* 17·89, *raggi* 16·53, *cumboo* 12·79; wet crops generally in good condition, dry improved by late rain; harvest—wet, *samba*, &c., dry, *varagu*, horsegram, &c., outturn ½ to ¾.

On page 621 of the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*, of the 20th instant, in the rainfall column opposite Chumparun, for "·23" read "·23."

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—continued.		
Trichinopoly (April 20th)	1·91 (average of district.)	Rice 9·02, *cholum* available in Kilaplur only 28, *raggi* 12·12, *cumboo* 14·39; in camp 101; dry crops, especially *gingelly*, benefited by rain.
Madura („ „)	2·30	Rice 9·26, *cholum* 12·35, *raggi* 14·78, *cumboo* 15·87; camps 124.
Tinnevelly („ „)	1·54	Rice 8·17, *cholum* 10·50, *raggi* 15·32, *cumboo* 18·69; crops in good condition and much benefited by recent rain in some taluks, but require more in others; harvest in a few parts, outturn poor; locusts have re-appeared in Strivillyputtur.
Coimbatore („ „)	2·0	Rice 8·83, *cholum* 12·15, *raggi* 13·68, *cumboo* 16·73; on works 20,353; camps 5,885; children 451; village relief 4,540; standing crops damaged by insects in parts of three taluks; harvest of paddy and dry crops, outturn reported in five taluks, paddy ¼ to full, others ½ to ¾.
Nilgiris („ „)	5·04	Rice 7·21, *cholum* 10·55, *raggi* 11·11, *cumboo* 13·05, harvest none.
Salem („ 22nd)	1·26	Rice 8·25, *raggi* 11·48, *cumboo* 10·78, *cholum* 10·76; on works 34,290; camps 7,350; village relief 13,070.
South Canara („ 20th)	...	Rice 10·36, *raggi* 12·08, third rice crop in good condition.
Malabar („ „)	2·15 (average of district.)	Rice 9·30, *raggi* 10·84; a few more showers of rain required; sowing commenced; prospects fair.
Chingleput („ „)	·5 (average of district.)	Rice 9·04, *raggi* 11·45, *cumboo* 12·29; *cholum* 11·50; on works 3,740; children 372; camps 943; village relief 6,856; crops in fair condition where water is available; harvests in parts, outturn ¼ to ½.
Madras („ 23rd)	·04	Rice 7·6, *raggi* 8·6, *cholum* 9·1. *General Remarks.*—General prospects slightly improved owing to rain having fallen in many districts, and to slight tendency of prices in some parts to fall; total number on works 101,102; total number gratuitously relieved 86,150; export of grain from Madras by rail during the week ending the 20th April, 532 tons.
Bombay—(April 24th)		
Sind—		
Kurrachee ...	Slight rain in Tatta taluka on 18th.	River 15¾ feet on 22nd, average of previous 5 years 6 feet 11 inches—its rise damaged some cultivation in 2 talukas; small-pox in Mánjhand and Shâhbandar talukas; measles in Sákro and Ghorabári talukas.
Shikárpur ...	Slight shower on night of 23rd.	River on 23rd 11 feet, on same date last year 9 feet 6 inches; cattle fodder still scarce; 65 fresh cases of small-pox, and two deaths in town; 5 deaths in Lárkána; disease has appeared in taluka Saidpur; measles and cattle disease in 2 talukas.
Hyderabad ...	...	River on 23rd 7 inches higher than last year's maximum.
Upper Sind Frontier ...	Slight rain on nights of 22nd and 23rd; hail in taluka Thul on 12th.	Weather occasionally cloudy; *rabi* crops being harvested.
Guzerat—		
Ahmedabad ...	...	Cholera in city, 22 cases, 9 deaths.
Páneh Mahâls ...	...	Weather warm; cholera in district.
Kaira ...	...	Weather hot; 209 cholera cases in district, 97 fatal.
Broach ...	...	Heat intense; 28 cholera cases in city, 5 fatal; 4 cases in Wágra, 2 fatal; 11 cases in Amod, 7 fatal; 5 cases in Ankleswar, 2 fatal.
Surat ...	...	Nine fatal cases of cholera in Surat and Olpád.
Khandesh and Násik—		
Khandesh ...	...	Cattle disease prevailing in Nandurbár taluka.
Násik ...	...	Scarcity of water in 5 talukas; threshing of *rabi* crops nearly finished; slight fever in 2 talukas.
Konkan—		
Tanna ...	...	Cholera continues in Bassein taluka.
Colaba (April 22nd)	...	Weather warm; public health good, except in 2 talukas, where slight fever continues; *rabi* crops being harvested.
Ratnágiri (April 16th)	...	Reaping of *waingani* crops commenced; public health good.
Deccan—		
Poona ...	...	Prices steady; 1 death from cholera in Khed, 4 in Purandhar, 7 in Haveli, and 4 in Poona city.
Sholapur ...	...	No change.
Satara ...	...	Cholera in 2 talukas, 12 cases, 4 fatal.
Southern Mahratta Country—		
Kaládgi ...	...	Eighteen deaths from cholera.
Belgaum ...	0·20 in Sampgaon.	Cotton picking continues; *rabi* harvest completed; 146 deaths from cholera in 4 talukas.
Dharwar ...	...	Weather oppressive; later-crop harvest nearly over; no change in public health.
Kanara ...	2·50 in Supa on 18th.	Ground being prepared for monsoon crop; weather hot.
Kattywar and Gaekwar's Territory—		
Rájkot ...	...	Weather hot, water scarce; cholera continues at places last mentioned, also at Jáfárabad and Porbandar.
Baroda ...	...	Twenty-two deaths from cholera, and 8 from small-pox. *General Remarks.*—River continues high in Sind; cholera prevalent in Guzerat; no change in the Deccan; showers in Belgaum and Kanara.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—(April 24th)		
Chittagong ...	A few drops of rain.	
Noakholly ...	·61	Public health good.
Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	3·62	
Hill Tipperah ...	1·33	Health good,
Backergunge ...	2·05	Cholera prevalent; small-pox about Perozepore.
Furreedpore ...	*Nil*	
Dacca ...	·6	Cholera and small-pox in places.
Mymensingh ...	·58	
Tipperah ...	·80	
24-Pergunnahs ...	*Nil*	Cholera in places; general health good.
Jessore ...	·48	
Nuddea ...	·44	
Moorshedabad ...	*Nil*	Cholera in places.
Pubna ...	·61	Cases of cholera and small-pox reported.
Rajshahye ...	*Nil*	Cholera in places.
Bogra ...	·16	Cholera and fever still somewhat prevalent.
Dinagepore ...	*Nil*	
Rungpore ...	1·53	Cholera abating; fevers at their minimum.
Cooch Behar ...	1·66	
Jalpáiguri ...	·06	Cholera here and there; cattle disease reported.
Darjeeling ...	2·45	
Midnapore ...	·90	Cholera in places.
Howrah ...	1·35	
Hooghly ...	*Nil*	
Burdwan ...	*Nil*	Cholera and small-pox abating.
Bankoora ...	·74	Several deaths from cholera in a village about half-way to Raneegunge; scattered cases of small-pox and measles.
Beerbhoom ...	·04	
Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	·10	
Bhágalpur ...	*Nil*	Cholera bad in the north; small-pox in the town.
Monghyr ...	*Nil*	
Purneah ...	*Nil*	Severe cholera in north-west.
Maldah ...	·97	Cholera almost disappeared.
Durbhunga ...	*Nil.*	
Muzufferpore ...	*Nil.*	
Sarun ...	·30	Public health good.
Chumparun ...	*Nil*	
Patna ...	*Nil*	
Gya ...	·02	
Shahabad ...	*Nil*	
Hazáribagh ...	1·04	
Lohardugga ...	2·71	Small-pox increasing in Palamow; otherwise district healthy.
Manbhoom ...	2·35	A little sickness here and there.
Singbhoom ...	1·70	
Balasore ...	*Nil*	Cholera decreased; cattle disease in south-east.
Cuttack ...	*Nil*	Public health unchanged.
Pooree ...	·04	
		General Remarks.—Rain in most districts; ploughing and sowing fairly progressing; crops doing well; low-lying lands in east of Bankoora flooded by rain, and crops damaged; *mohwa* crop in Hazáribagh and Lohardugga damaged by rain, hail and wind; rain still much wanted in Rajshahye, Bogra, and Pooree; *rabi* harvest on the whole an average one; prices already very high, and still rising in many districts owing to exportation.
N.-W. P. and Oudh—(April 25th)		
Benares . (April 23rd)	...	No change.
Allahabad („ „)	...	Weather hot and seasonable.
Jhánsi („ 24th)	...	Reaping over; prices almost stationary.
Agra („ 23rd)	...	Heat increasing; harvest over; daily large increase on relief works.
Meerut („ 24th)	...	No change.
Bareilly („ „)	...	High east wind; prices stationary.
Kumaun („ 22nd)	*Nil*	Weather cloudy; crops where uninjured by last week's hail are good.
Lucknow („ 24th)	...	Harvest almost gathered; wind variable; health good.
Sitapur („ „)	...	Strong east wind; cloudy and unsettled.
Fyzabad („ „)	*Nil*	
Pertabgarh („ 22nd)	·5	Prices still high.
		General Remarks.—Harvest operations are almost over throughout the Province; the heat is increasing and high easterly winds prevail; prices stationary.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Punjab— (April 24th)		
Delhi ...	*Nil*	Reaping in progress; slight rise in prices of grain; general health good.
Hissar ...	·4	Crops somewhat damaged; slight rise in food grains consequent on export towards Delhi; general health good.
Umballa ...	*Nil*	State of crops and general health good.
Jullundur ...	*Nil*	Crops being cut; health good.
Amritsar ...	*Nil*	Reaping in progress; health good; slight fluctuations in prices of food grains.
Lahore ...	*Nil*	Crops good; reaping in progress; general health good.
Ráwalpindi ...	*Nil*	Agricultural prospects and public health good.
Mooltan ...	*Nil*	Crops being cut and gathered; health good; prices of food grains slightly higher this week.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	*Nil*	Health and harvest good.
Pesháwar ...	·1	More rain not wanted; harvest prospects improving.
		General Remarks.—Weather still unsettled, but reaping and gathering of crops well advanced.
Central Provinces— (April 24th)		
Upper Godávari ...	...	Weather hot; small-pox still prevalent; prices unchanged.
Sambalpur ...	Heavy shower with hail.	Clear and cool; ploughing progressing; health good; cholera in Sarangarh; prices stationary.
Raipur ...	·46	Hot and cloudy; outturn of *rabi* crops good; pulses suffered; fever, chicken-pox and cattle disease prevalent; prices steady.
Bálaghát ...	...	Hot; threshing continues; fever, measles and cattle disease prevalent; prices unchanged.
Betúl ...	...	Clear and warm; fever, small-pox and cattle disease prevalent; prices stationary.
Bhandára ...	...	Clear and close; *rabi* threshed, outturn below average; fever, small-pox and diarrhœa prevalent; prices unchanged.
Nágpur ...	...	Hot; rabi outturn scanty; small-pox prevalent; slight fall in price of *jowari*.
Nimár ...	*Nil*	Weather hot.
Hoshangabad ...	...	Hot; fever and small-pox prevalent.
Narsinghpur ...	...	Cloudy; winnowing nearly completed; prices rising; health good.
Jubbulpore ...	·08	Cloudy; harvest nearly over; small-pox continues; prices stationary.
Saugor ...	...	Threshing continues; cholera reported; prices stationary.
Seoni ...	...	Weather hot; cloudy; *rabi* threshing continues; prices still high.
Damoh ...	...	Winnowing wheat in progress; prices stationary; health good.
Mandla ...	·28	Hot; *rabi* threshing continues; outturn below average; prices stationary; health good.
		General Remarks.—Slight rain reported in some districts; *rabi* threshing and winnowing continue, outturn below average; prices unchanged; small-pox prevalent.
British Burma— (April 24th)		
Arakan Division	...	Public health good.
Pegu Division—		
Rangoon ...	...	Small-pox prevalent in Pegu town; fever and bowel complaints reported in Hpounglung township; public health good in other parts of district.
Thonkwa ...	...	Health generally good.
Bassein ...	...	General health good.
Henzada ...	...	Small-pox in Thongzai; otherwise public health good.
Prome ...	...	General health good; 21 deaths from cholera in Prome town.
Thayetmyo ...	...	Public health good.
Tenasserim Division ...	Slight rain in parts of Tenasserim.	Small-pox abating in Moulmein and Amherst district; public health elsewhere good.
Assam—		
Gauháti (April 24th)	·60; heavy rain on night of 22nd.	Weather unsettled and stormy; prospects favourable.
Sylhet („ „)	2·77	Prospects good.
Mysore and Coorg (April 24th)	Good showers reported from every district except Kadur.	Many tanks received partial supply of water; prices slightly improved; cutting *vaisakh* rice continues and ploughing for early crops commenced; for week ending 13th April—on Civil relief works 11,513, on Professional Department works 45,963, and gratuitously relieved—in camps 2,714, and in villages 7,453.
Hyderabad Assigned Districts—		
Amráoti (April 24th)	...	Ploughing going on; weather excessively hot.
Central India— (April 24th)	...	Water everywhere scarce; in Gwalior and Bundelkhand wheat and gram harvest very bad through blight; cholera has been very prevalent in Malwa, now diminishing, type not fatal; emigrants returning to Gwalior and British districts in large numbers through Neemuch and Goona; distress amongst them.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Rajputana—		
Abu (April 24th)	...	Again cloudy.
Sirohi („ 21st)	...	Tanks dry; wells fair; harvest gathered, outturn fair.
Marwar („ 20th)	...	Water difficulties daily increasing; small-pox still prevails; crops harvested, outturn good; hot winds; cloudy; cattle dying for want of fodder.
Bickaneer („ 15th)	1·0	Tanks partly filled; hailstorm on 13th; small-pox and fever prevalent.
Meywar („ 19th)	...	Water low; health good; crops good, cut and collected; weather seasonable.
Harowtee („ 22nd)	...	Harvest completed; small-pox prevalent.
Jhallawar („ 18th)	...	Clear and cool; prices rising; health good.
Ajmere („ 24th)	...	Weather hazy and still; health good; water failing in some places.
Jeypore („ 23rd)	...	Prospects unchanged; health good.
Bhurtpore („ 24th)	...	No change; prices falling; wind easterly.
Ulwur	...	Wells failing; *rabi* being threshed; fever and diarrhœa prevalent.

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

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SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

Nº 18.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MAY 4, 1878.

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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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.

CIVIL WORKS.

Telegraph.

ADMINISTRATION REPORTS OF THE TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT FOR 1875-76 AND 1876-77.

Nos. 126—140T., dated Fort William, the 28th March 1878.

Read—

Officiating Director-General of Telegraphs' No. 556T. of 22nd December 1877, together with its enclosures, being the Administration Reports of the Telegraph Department for the years 1875-76 and 1876-77.

RESOLUTION.—The delay in the submission of the Report for 1875-76 has been occasioned by an endeavour having been made to carry out certain wishes of the Secretary of State; the changes suggested have not as yet been found practicable, and are still being separately considered, meanwhile to save further delay the Report, with that for the following year, has been submitted in the old form.

REPORT FOR 1875-76.

2. The Capital outlay amounted at the end of the year to Rs. 3,07,57,537, of which amount Rs. 13,72,898 was incurred during the year, including Public Works outlay. The greater part of the expenditure having been on State or Guaranteed Railway Lines.

3. The Revenue expenditure aggregated Rs. 28,38,037, and the Revenue receipts, Rs. 23,98,254, so that the operations of the year have resulted in

a loss of Rs. 4,39,783, which is rather more than it was in the previous year, but considerably less than in the two preceding years. These figures include the loss in the working of the Ceylon system, which, as will be noticed further on, have occasioned a deficit of Rs. 30,536 in the year under review.

4. The figures shown as Revenue receipts represent the amount *earned* by the Department, and they differ to the extent of Rs. 93,356* (excluding the *pro formâ* message revenue) from the finance accounts which exhibit the revenue *realized*. The difference between revenue earned and revenue realized is chiefly due to the non-payment of sums due from Railways.

	Rs.
*Gross revenue earned ...	23,98,254
Deduct *pro formâ* receipts...	1,75,758
Total ...	22,22,496
Gross revenue realized ...	21,29,140
Total ...	93,356

5. The net Revenue outlay in India has increased from Rs. 25,69,052 in 1874-75 to Rs. 27,24,069 in 1875-76. This result is chiefly due to the three items of (1) Repairs, (2) Signalling, (3) Tools and Plant.

6. The increased cost of Establishments has been occasioned by the annual increments earned, and by the occurrence of the periodical relief for the unhealthy Eastern Divisions, the number of signallers employed has actually decreased by five. In the preceding year moreover a part of the charge was debited to famine relief.

7. The message revenue has risen from Rs. 18,45,018 in 1874-75 to Rs. 19,48,083 in 1875-76.—Increase Rs. 1,03,065. During the same time the total number of paid messages has risen from 837,391 to 907,369.—Increase 69,978. The increase under both heads must be considered satisfactory.

8. There is a satisfactory and progressive increase in the speed of transmission of messages from time of tender by the sender to receipt at the office of destination.

9. There is a satisfactory decrease in the number and duration of interruptions, notwithstanding a large increase in the wire mileage.

10. There has been an increase during the year in length of lines and wires of 495½ miles of line and 2,397 miles of wire, with a decrease of 18½ miles of cable.

11. The year is chiefly memorable for the St. Petersburgh convention which came into force on the 1st January 1876.

12. The operations in connection with the Perak expedition were satisfactorily carried out.

13. The maintenance of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway telegraphs was undertaken by the Department during the year under review; they comprise 3,344 miles of wire.

14. The Capital outlay in Ceylon during the year amounted to Rs. 30,900, and the year's operations resulted in a deficit of Rs. 30,536.

15. The number of offices open was one more than in the previous year.

REPORT FOR 1876-77.

16. The Capital outlay of the Telegraph Department amounted at the end of the year to Rs. 3,21,12,147, of which Rs. 13,54,610 was incurred during the year.

17. The year 1876-77 is a remarkable year in the annals of the Telegraph Department, because it is the first year in which the income and working expenses have practically balanced each other. The loss in working, which last year was Rs. 4,39,783, has been reduced to the nominal figure of Rs. 401; and if the Ceylon system be excluded, there is an actual profit of Rs. 19,995, and this profit would have been still larger but for a new debit of Rs. 64,391 for absentee allowances paid in England,—an item which has not been before debited to the Department.

18. The Revenue Account shows a decrease on the debit side under the heads of (1) Line Repairs and (2) Tools and Plant, and in total outlay as compared with 1875-76 of about three-quarter lakh; and if the new debit before mentioned be taken into account, the decreased outlay is about 1¼ lakh; while on the credit side the main items of increase are (1) Message Revenue and (2) Receipts from Guaranteed Railways.

19. The increase under Message Revenue is Rs. 3,25,981 in India and Rs. 11,257 in Ceylon. This is highly satisfactory, constituting as it does the main business of the Department. Of this increase Rs. 60,081 is due to State and Rs. 2,77,157 to private messages.

20. Of the increase under "State" messages about Rs. 12,000 is due to Foreign, and about Rs. 48,000 to Inland messages, while under "Private" messages the increases are respectively Rs. 32,000 and Rs. 2,44,000.

21. The receipts from State Railways show a slight decrease over those of the previous year, and the total amount appears very small. It is however explained that no credit has been taken for unadjusted accounts with certain railways. Particulars of the receipts and of the unadjusted amounts should be reported.

22. There is a difference of Rs. 1,17,804 between revenue earned and revenue realized.

23. A most useful table is given in paragraph 23 of the report to illustrate the working of the Department from different points of view; this table will, the Officiating Director General of Telegraph hopes, partially supply the wants of the Secretary of State.

24. The total number of messages of all kinds has risen from 373,832 in 1867-68 to 1,116,833 in the year under review, being an increase of 212 per cent. And the average cost of a message is shown to have been Rs. 2·14 in 1876-77 against Rs. 3·65 in 1867-68.

25. The Report shows that while there has been an increase in the average cost of a State message, due apparently to the more extended use of the telegraph wire for administrative purposes, there has been a decrease in the average cost of a private one. The reduction in the cost of private messages is no doubt chiefly due to the extended use of Codes by merchants which leads to the compression of messages, whereas State messages are ordinarily in plain language.

26. The duplication of the Suez to Aden cable was an important event in the telegraphic history of the year under review.

27. The number of offices open at the end of the year was 234, showing an increase of 8 over the previous year.

28. Under the head of complaints, the most important and satisfactory feature is that an enquiry instituted in consequence of a representation made by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce has elicited the fact that while there was an *in*crease in traffic of 5·02 per cent. there was a *de*crease in errors of 8·33 per cent. in messages of all kinds. While as regards those in ordinary language the number of complaints fell from 13 to 18.

29. The speed of transmission of messages shows an improvement of 4 minutes over the previous year, having averaged 1 hour 5 minutes on the main long routes connecting Calcuttta, Bombay, Madras, and Kurrachee, against 12 hours 43 minutes in 1867-68, notwithstanding that the year under review was remarkable for the extent and influence of floods and cyclones.

30. There is a satisfactory decrease in the number and value of unpaid messages, and satisfactory increase in the number exchanged with railways.

31. The number of miles of line have increased by 695, and of wire by 3,506,* while that of cables has decreased by 5. The operations detailed by divisions under the head extensions and maintenance of lines and wires call for no remarks.

* Of these 2,902 were for Guaranteed and State Railways (paragraph 136).

32. A deficit in the working of the Ceylon lines is still shown, but it has shared in the general improvement of the year under review, and the loss is Rs. 20,396 against Rs. 30,536 in the previous year, or one-third less; this satisfactory result is due entirely to the increase in the message revenue, for the outlay of the year is almost identical with that of the year previous.

33. Statements should be attached to future reports, giving the number of miles of line and of wire for Guaranteed and State Railways, clearly distinguishing between purely Departmental lines, State and Guaranteed Railway lines, the property of Government, from those which are merely maintained for the Guaranteed Railway Companies.

34. The total capital expended on State and Guaranteed Railway lines should also be shown separately for each railway.

35. These Reports have been carefully prepared and afford satisfactory evidence of the progress and efficiency of the Department during the years under review.

ORDER.—Ordered, that copies of this Resolution and of the Reports be forwarded to the Secretary of State, and the Local Governments and Administrations noted on the margin, to the Government of Ceylon, and to the Commissioner in Sindh.

Madras, Bombay, Bengal, North Western Provinces and Oudh; Central Provinces, British Burma, Mysore and Coorg; Assam, Hyderabad, Central India and Rajpootana.

Ordered also, that paragraphs 56 and 112 to 114, together with Appendix L of the Reports for 1875-76 and 1876-77, be communicated to the Military Department for information.

Ordered also, that paragraphs 46 and 47 of the Report for 1876-77 be forwarded to the Foreign Department for information.

Ordered further, that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Director General of Telegraphs for information and attention.

Ordered lastly, that a copy of this Resolution and of the Director General's Reports, with Appendices A, B, F, G, K and M of both Reports and Appendix I of 1875-76 and J of 1876-77, be forwarded to the Home Department for publication in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

W. A. CROMMELIN, *Major-Genl., R. E.*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE INDIAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT FOR 1875-76.

THE preparation of this report has been unavoidably delayed until the report of the succeeding year has become due. The two are now submitted together in compliance with the orders of Government; but for the sake of uniformity with the practice of previous years, and for convenience of reference, each report with its accompanying statistical appendices is arranged separately. It is only necessary to add that the report for 1875-76 has been confined to as brief a record as possible of the year's operations, all subjects requiring more detailed treatment having been reserved for the report for 1876-77.

2. The report is accompanied by the following statements and diagrams:—

Appendix A. Statement showing Capital and Revenue Expenditure during and up to the end of the year for India and Ceylon separately.

Appendix B. Return of the number and value of Inland and Foreign messages sent and of Foreign messages received and passed in transit during the year: showing also the increase and decrease under each head on the figures for the previous year.

Appendix C. Statement showing details of account adjustment with Foreign Telegraph Administrations, and the extent of the cash checking operations of the Check Office.

Appendix D. Return of the total number of messages dealt with by each office, together with its Revenue, Expenditure, Profit or Loss.

Appendix E. List of offices arranged according to the number of messages despatched during the year.

Appendix F. Synopsis of complaints.

Appendix G. Statement showing the time occupied in the transmission of messages between certain important stations for each month of the year.

Appendix H. Statement showing the number and value of messages transferred to and received from railways.

Appendix I. Return of undelivered messages for the year.

Appendix J. Abstract of press messages for the year.

Appendix K. Statement of interruptions, excluding Ceylon.

Appendix L. List of soldiers who qualified as Signallers during the year, and return of those employed in Signal Offices.

Appendix M. Analysis of Foreign traffic, showing the number of paid Foreign messages despatched and received by each route, and the Indian share of collections during the year.

Appendix N. Classified list of lines of Telegraph in India, British Burma and Ceylon, on the 31st March 1876.

Diagram A. Showing the numbers of Inland and Foreign paid messages transmitted yearly from 1855-56 to 1875-76.

Diagram B. Showing the annual collections on Inland and Foreign messages from 1851-52 to 1875-76.

Diagram C. Showing the yearly average time of transmission of messages between Calcutta—Kurrachee; Calcutta—Bombay; Calcutta—Madras; Bombay—Kurrachee; Bombay—Madras; and Galle—Madras, from 1867-68 to 1874-75.

GENERAL.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

3. Appendix A exhibits the Capital outlay of the Department in India and Ceylon separately during the year, and to the end of the year, the receipts and charges on Revenue account during and to the end of the year, and the net deficits up to date. This brief summary of Financial Results is in the form which has been published for many years past by the Financial Department.

4. The detailed Capital account of the Department is too voluminous for insertion in this report, and the large number of petty details of which it is principally composed are of no public interest. As the account is already in the hands of Government, the following short abstract appears to be all that is required to be given here:—

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE ON ACCOUNT OF THE INDIAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT DURING THE YEAR 1875-76.

	In finance accounts.	In administrative accounts only.	TOTAL.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Lines and Buildings	14,85,853	2,64,348	17,50,201
Workshop and Press ... Buildings	...	7,020	7,020
Workshop and Press ... Machinery and Plant ...	5,148	...	5,148
Workshop and Press ... Materials	31,370	...	31,370
Store-houses	42	25	67
Quarters for Officers	...	...	...
Stores Reduction of balance	5,19,656*	26,024	4,93,632*
Suspense heads (balances capitalised)	72,724	...	72,724
TOTAL ...	10,75,481	2,97,417	13,72,898

N. B.—This return does not include the Ceylon Telegraphs, for which see paragraph 123.

5. The bulk of the expenditure on lines was incurred for works undertaken either partly or wholly on account of State or Guaranteed Railways. The following is a list of some of the heaviest items:—

	Rs.
Construction of Telegraph Line along the Indus Valley State Railway	3,00,437
Construction of Telegraph Line along the Neemuch State Railway	88,898
„ „ „ Tirhoot State Railway...	43,186
Suspension of three wires from Nynee to Jubbulpore for the East Indian Railway	1,09,702
Purchase of the old Telegraph Line belonging to the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, and suspension of three wires for the Company from Bombay to Ahmedabad on the Government posts	3,88,272
Construction of Telegraph Lines along the South Indian Railway	1,97,829
Suspension of an extra wire along portions of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway for the purposes of block-working ...	83,460

6. The item Rs. 2,64,348 represents the expenditure of the Public Works Department on building account. The principal buildings upon which expenditure was incurred are the Telegraph Office, Calcutta, the Signallers' quarters in Bombay, and a new Telegraph Office at Saugor Island.

7. The deduction of Rs. 4,93,632 on account of stores represents the difference between the value of stores issued from stock for works and the new expenditure on stores during the year.

* The sums in antique are deductions.

8. The total capital expenditure of the Indian Telegraph Department up to 31st March 1876 amounted to Rs. 3,07,57,537, including Rs. 55,49,632, the estimated value of abandoned lines, buildings and stores. This item was reduced during the year by Rs. 67,878, principally on account of the value of the stores recovered from the dismantled lines between Goa and Carwar, and Mangalore and Coompta.

9. Revenue Accounts of India and Ceylon are given separately in paras. 14 and 124; but for the purpose of a comprehensive survey of the revenue operations of the whole Department, the following abstract combining India and Ceylon is given here:—

				Rs.
Expenditure in India and Ceylon				28,38,037
RECEIPTS.	India. Rs.	Ceylon. Rs.	TOTAL. Rs.	
Revenue from paid messages ...	19,48,083	81,264	20,29,347	
Interest and maintenance charges on State Railway Lines and Offices ...	57,863	900	58,763	
Interest and maintenance charges on Guaranteed Railway Lines and Offices ...	78,740	...	78,740	
Guarantees	17,546	...	17,546	
Minor undertakings	17,140	517	17,657	
Miscellaneous	19,692	751	20,443	
TOTAL ...	21,39,064	83,432	22,22,496	
Pro formâ Message Revenue ...	1,75,758	...	1,75,758	
TOTAL CASH AND *Pro formâ* ...	23,14,822	83,432	23,98,254	23,98,254
NET LOSS ...	...	...	...	4,39,783

10. Explanations of the details of the Revenue Account are given further on; but it must be mentioned here that the loss in 1875-76 is Rs. 21,976 greater than in 1874-75. The net losses for the last four years have been as follows:—

1872-73	Net loss	Rs.	7,32,117
1873-74	„	„	5,61,666
1874-75	„	„	4,17,807
1875-76	„	„	4,39,783

11. The foregoing figures represent the amount of Revenue earned and not the actual cash receipts as shown in the Finance Accounts. In the latter, the Department is given credit for a sum of Rs. 21,29,140,* while the earnings, excluding *pro formâ* revenue, amount as shown above to Rs. 22,22,496.

India ...	20,46,608	
Ceylon ...	82,532	
	*21,29,140	

12. The difference (Rs. 93,356) is explained as follows:—

MORE SHOWN IN FINANCE ACCOUNT.		MORE SHOWN IN REVENUE ACCOUNT.	
Excess of sales of stamps over stamps affixed to messages ...	22,421	Unpaid claims receivable on the traffic of the year ...	664
Unpaid claims due to other Telegraph Administrations on Traffic of year	646	Receipts from railways for rent and maintenance shown in Appropriation Accounts as reduction of expenditure instead of Revenue	76,090
Refunds less paid than granted ...	25	Ditto Ditto earned but not recovered during the year ...	17,403
Balance of excess shown in Revenue Account	93,356	Amount of claims against guarantors for 1875-76, earned but not recovered during the year...	17,546
		Rent of telegraph buildings recovered in the Public Works Department and not included in the Appropriation Account ...	4,745
TOTAL ...	1,16,448	TOTAL ...	1,16,448

13. Independently of mere differences in account details, it is evident that the Revenue and Appropriation Accounts must of necessity differ, as all claims cannot be settled within the year to which they belong, and the value of stamps

sold during a year can never exactly agree with the value of stamps affixed to messages sent within the same period.

REVENUE ACCOUNT, INDIAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

14. Complete Revenue Accounts of the year in considerable detail have already been submitted to Government, and instead of re-publishing them with this report, the following abstract account has been prepared, which exhibits in a convenient form the figures of the year under review in comparison with those of 1874-75 :—

ABSTRACT REVENUE ACCOUNT 1874-75—1875-76.
INDIA ONLY.

EXPENDITURE.	1874-75.	1875-76.
Repairs to lines	1,80,835	2,49,006
Repairs to buildings by P. W. Dept. ...	27,682	28,000
„ „ Departmentally ...	846	1,783
Direction	1,73,306	1,83,514
Accounts	59,043	58,329
Superintendence	6,47,265	6,52,753
Line Maintenance Establishment ...	1,15,839	1,22,273
Check Office	41,351	36,236
Signalling	12,44,009	13,45,411
Tools and Plant	1,51,917	*2,17,976
Profit and Loss	392	710
TOTAL EXPENDITURE ...	26,42,488	28,95,991
DEDUCT—	1874-75.	1875-76.
Value of Printed Forms supplied, Ceylon ...	...	1,157
Share of general charges debitable, Ceylon ...	9,271	10,645
Share of general charges debitable, Capital ...	64,165	1,60,120
TOTAL DEDUCTION ...	73,436	1,71,922
	73,436	1,71,922
NET REVENUE EXPENDITURE ...	25,69,052	27,24,069

RECEIPTS.	1874-75.	1875-76
Message revenue earned ...	18,45,048	19,48,083
Receipts from State Railways for interest, line maintenance, technical supervision, &c.	73,296	57,863
Receipts from Guaranteed Railways for interest, line maintenance, technical supervision, &c. ...	66,168	78,740
Claims from Guarantors ...	19,694	17,546
Sales of Books, Gazettes, &c.	14,881	17,140
Miscellaneous ...	15,515	19,692
News free and other *pro formâ* message revenue ...	1,38,984	1,75,758
TOTAL RECEIPTS ...	21,73,586	23,14,822
NET LOSS ...	3,95,466	4,09,247
	25,69,052	27,24,069

15. The increase of Rs. 68,171 under the head of "Repairs to Lines" is due to the large number of works of extensive repairs or renewals which it was necessary to undertake during the year. The following items may be instanced:—

	Rs.
(1)—Re-cabling the Brahmaputra at Dhubri	28,833
(2)—Replacing the cables across the Soane at Dehree by an aerial line	14,371
(3)—Alteration of route, Chicacole to Savarelli	12,529
(4)—Special repairs, Kurrachee to Hyderabad	23,877

16. The expenditure under Direction, Superintendence and Check Office, is principally affected by the increment system of promotion, by the number of absentees on leave or special duty, and by the promotions consequent thereon. The increase in the cost of line maintenance establishment is accounted for by the great increase in length of line maintained, particulars of which are given in paragraph 84. The reduction in the cost of the Check Office was also partly due to an Assistant Superintendent not having been employed in it throughout the year.

17. There was a large increase of Rs. 1,01,402 under the head of signalling, the following being the principal items of increase:—

	Rs.
Pay of signallers and telegraph masters	69,544
Travelling allowances	17,504
	87,058

Regarding the first of these items it must be explained that the cost of the signalling establishment in 1874-75 was reduced by Rs. 30,148 on account of Signallers' pay charged to the Bengal famine, and in 1875-76 there was a similar reduction of only Rs. 3,375 on account of Signallers' pay charged to the Perak expedition. Allowing for these items, the increased cost of the signalling establishment during 1875-76 amounted to Rs. 42,771, which is entirely due to the regular sanctioned increments of salary which accrued to the signallers during that period. The average number of men employed in 1874-75 was 855 and in 1875-76, 850, notwithstanding that several new offices were provided for. The increase in travelling allowance was caused partly by the expenses of the travelling office which accompanied His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales on his tour, and partly by the occurrence of the periodical relief of Signallers serving in the unhealthy Eastern divisions. The remaining items of increase are all small, and are attributable generally to increase of work and the constantly expanding operations of the Department.

* Includes Rs. 1,596, unpaid printing charge, *Rangoon Gazette*.

18. The increase under Tools and Plant amounts to Rs. 66,059, but much of this is more a matter of account than actual expenditure. An item on account of stores issued to railways, amounting to Rs. 12,314, chargeable to Capital, has been erroneously debited to Revenue, and will be written back in the next year's accounts; Rs. 9,077 is the amount of a book debit (subject to gradual recovery by receipts in subsequent years) made in consequence of a change in the method of keeping the accounts of saleable articles, such as books, maps, &c., and the first equipment of stores of a large number of signal offices was completed during the year. In short, much of the expenditure under this head was abnormal, and the accounts of subsequent years are expected to show a large reduction.

19. Regarding the deductions from the gross expenditure on account of Ceylon and Capital, it is only necessary to remark that the former is calculated at 5 per cent. on Ceylon receipts and charges, and the latter at 15 per cent. on the cost of all works executed by Departmental agency.

20. On the receipt side of the account it is satisfactory to note an increase of Rs. 1,03,035 in paid message revenue. The receipts from railways are not comparable, as the figures include arrears from previous years. *Pro formâ* message revenue shows an increase of Rs. 36,774, partly due to an increase in the length and number of Reuter's press messages delivered free to Government, and partly to increased cost of the English mail notice which is telegraphed to all stations free.

21. Allowing for the incorrect debit of Rs. 12,314 to tools and plant, explained in paragraph 18, the net loss of the year is Rs. 1,467 greater than that of 1874-75, notwithstanding that the Revenue Account was relieved by debit to Capital and Ceylon of over Rs. 97,000 more than in 1874-75. It has been shown above that this unfavourable result is largely due to abnormal causes, and there is no reason to anticipate from it any check to the steady progress the Department is making towards an equalisation of receipts and working expenses.

TRAFFIC.

22. The usual summary of the number and values of messages under the heads Inland and Foreign, sub-divided into State and Private, is annexed (Appendix B). The proportions were as follows:—

CLASS.	INLAND.		FOREIGN.		TOTAL.	
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
State	9·81	13·46	0·26	0·84	10·07	14·30
Private	77·90	55·06	12·03	30·64	89·93	85·70
	87·71	68·52	12·29	31·48	100·00	100·00

Compared with the returns of the preceding year the following percentage of increase is shown:—

	INLAND.		FOREIGN.		TOTAL.	
	No.	Value.	No.	Value	No.	Value.
State	15·38	6·16	43·67	54·48	15·85	8·15
Private	7·38	4·03	8·87	8·21	7·58	5·49

23. An abstract of the number and values of all messages sent during each of the past nine years is given below. It shows that the value of paid messages had increased 78·62 per cent. since 1867-68. Numerically, the increase has been 191 per cent.

ABSTRACT OF THE NUMBER AND VALUE OF PAID MESSAGES, SHOWING PERCENTAGE OF INCREASE OR DECREASE AS COMPARED WITH 1867-68.

Year.	State. Number.	State. Value.	State. Percentage of value. Increase.	State. Percentage of value. Decrease.	Private. Number.	Private. Value.	Private. Percentage of value. Increase.	Private. Percentage of value. Decrease.	News-free Messages. Number.	News-free Messages. Value.
		Rs. A.				Rs. A.				Rs. A.
1867-68	41,306	1,78,700 0	...	...	2,69,638	9,57,439 7	...	...	8,199	1,60,650 0
1868-69	40,615	1,61,297 7	...	9·75	3,33,856	9,94,795 3	3·90	...	6,690	55,990 0
1869-70	39,403	1,37,592 4	...	23·30	4,45,215	10,73,047 11	12·00	...	3,597	37,638 10
1870-71	37,606	1,22,760 7	...	31·30	5,39,755	11,78,784 9	23·12	...	3,873	49,775 0
1871-72	54,305	2,21,951 13	24·2	...	6,00,633	13,54,641 6	41·48	...	3,769	48,982 8
1872-73	58,659	2,03,409 11	13·82	...	6,25,729	15,00,068 12	56·78	...	5,008	65,236 4
1873-74	66,542	2,24,344 3	25·54	...	6,78,926	15,59,086 15	62·84	...	5,777	98,157 4
1874-75	78,531	2,68,368 2	50·17	...	7,58,860	16,48,509 14	72·18	...	7,365	98,606 8
1875-76	90,986	2,90,258 3	62·43	...	8,16,383	17,39,089 5	81·65	...	7,611	1,25,627 8

The following numerical return shows the amount of traffic of all kinds, paid and free, with the percentage of increase or decrease in each year as compared with that which preceded it:—

RETURN OF THE NUMBER OF MESSAGES OF ALL KINDS, SHOWING PERCENTAGE OF INCREASE OR DECREASE AS COMPARED WITH PREVIOUS YEARS.

Year.	State. Number.	State. Percentage of Increase.	State. Percentage of Decrease.	Private. Number.	Private. Percentage of Increase.	Private. Percentage of Decrease.	News-free. Number.	News-free. Percentage of Increase.	News-free. Percentage of Decrease.	Telegraph Service-free. Number.	Telegraph Service-free. Percentage of Increase.	Telegraph Service-free. Percentage of Decrease.	Free Press messages delivered to Govt. functionaries. Number.	Free Press messages delivered to Govt. functionaries. Percentage of Increase.	Free Press messages delivered to Govt. functionaries. Percentage of Decrease.	Grand Total. Number.	Grand Total. Percentage of Increase.	Grand Total. Percentage of Decrease.	No. of Offices open during each year.
1867-68	41,306	...	...	2,69,538	...	...	8,199	...	...	54,689	...	...	...	...	...	3,73,732	...	...	171
1868-69	40,615	...	1·67	3,33,856	23·82	...	6,690	...	...	62,391	...	4·20	...	...	...	4,33,552	18·27	...	186
1869-70	39,403	...	2·98	4,45,215	33·36	...	3,597	...	...	55,222	5·4	...	...	...	...	5,43,435	48·62	...	198
1870-71	37,606	...	4·5	5,39,755	21·23	...	3,873	7·69	...	47,999	...	13·08	...	...	...	6,29,233	15·79	...	205
1871-72	54,305	44·4	...	6,00,633	11·00	...	3,767	...	...	43,999	...	8·33	...	...	...	7,02,706	11·67	...	199
1872-73	58,659	8·01	...	6,25,729	4·17	...	5,008	32·87	...	36,945	...	16·13	...	...	...	7,26,341	3·36	...	203
1873-74	66,542	13·43	...	6,78,926	8·50	...	5,777	15·15	...	36,803	...	·38	524	...	...	7,88,572	8·56	...	225
1874-75	78,531	18·02	...	7,58,860	11·78	...	7,365	27·47	...	38,531	...	4·68	440	...	16·03	8,83,727	12·07	...	225
1875-76	90,986	15·85	...	8,16,383	7·68	...	7,611	3·34	...	42,972	11·53	...	456	3·64	...	9,58,408	8·46	...	226

24. The actual increase over the previous year in the number of paid messages and in message revenue under the several heads has been as follows:—

	Inland. No.	Inland. Value.	Foreign. No.	Foreign. Value.	Total. No.	Total. Value.
		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.
State ...	11,885	15,867 12	570	6,022 5	12,455	21,890 1
Private ...	48,614	43,378 0	8,909	47,201 7	57,523	90,579 7
Total ...	60,499	59,245 12	9,479	53,223 12	69,978	1,12,469 8

25. There is again an increase in State messages, the principal causes of which were the tour of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, the Delhi Camp of Exercise, the special political proceedings connected with the trial of the Guicowar, the mission to Mandalay, and the reports regarding cholera. The Government of India have already recorded a resolution to the effect that the increase in question was not of such an extent as to be open to objection.

26. The general result of the year's traffic operations has been an increase of 8·35 per cent. in the number, and of 5·86 per cent. in the value of paid messages, and the average charge on each class of telegram has been as follows:—

	Inland.	Foreign (Indian share).
	Rs.	Rs.
State	3·07	9·10
Private	1·58	5·69

27. The extent of traffic audit and foreign message accounts adjustment effected during the year by the Departmental Check Office is detailed in Appendix C. The aggregate amount dealt with was Rs. 84,91,124 against Rs. 81,72,675 for the previous year.

SIGNAL OFFICE EXPENDITURE.

28. The usual return of work done, revenue earned, and direct cost of each signal office is given in Appendix D, in a more condensed form than in previous years. In it each signal office is credited with the Indian share of value of messages sent from that office, including, at frontier stations, the share due to India on messages taken over from other Telegraph Administrations. Each office is also credited with the portion of miscellaneous revenue belonging to it as having been realised in it. The following are the totals of signal office expenditure and receipts for India only:—

Dr.	Rs.	*Cr.*	Rs.
Cash payments in the offices ...	13,61,112	Message revenue as calculated by the Check Office ...	19,48,083
Value and carriage of stores issued for working	99,876	Receipts other than message revenue shown in the offices ...	3,348
Value of printed forms issued ...	20,242		
Repairs of offices by Public Works Department	27,418		
		Total Revenue ...	19,51,431*
Total Expenditure ...	15,08,648	Deduct cost ...	15,08,648
		Difference ...	4,42,783

29. The difference (Rs. 4,42,783) is however not a profit of the department, but only goes to diminish the loss on other accounts, such as repairs, maintenance establishment, the Check Office, a share of direction accounts and superintend-

* In Appendix D, Ceylon is treated as a division of India, and given full credit for revenue earned in it; but its real revenue is Rs. 25,124 less than shown, a corresponding increase being made to India and allowed for above.

ence, none of which have been included in this return, which in its detailed form is of great value for purposes of administrative control, and in its condensed form, as appended to this report, is a useful statistical record.

30. The corresponding account for Ceylon is as follows :—

Dr. *Cr.*

	Rs.		Rs.
Cash payments in the offices ...	39,854	Message revenue as calculated by the Check Office... ...	81,264
Value and carriage of stores issued for working	2,295	Receipts other than message revenue shown in the offices ...	200
Value of printed forms issued ...	1,157	TOTAL REVENUE ...	81,464
		DEDUCT COST ...	43,306
TOTAL EXPENDITURE ...	43,306	DIFFERENCE ...	38,158

31. Appendix E is a list of stations arranged according to their importance with reference to the number of messages originating at each. The following abstract gives the result as compared with the three preceding years :—

Number of sent paid messages per annum.				NUMBER OF OFFICES.			
				1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.
Above	1,00,000	...	...	1	1	2	2
Ditto	75,000	and under	1,00,000	1	1	...	...
Ditto	50,000	„ „	75,000	...	...	...	...
Ditto	25,000	„ „	50,000	1	2	2	3
Ditto	20,000	„ „	25,000	1	1	1	...
Ditto	15,000	„ „	20,000	1	1	1	2
Ditto	10,000	„ „	15,000	3	1	2	2
Ditto	5,000	„ „	10,000	15	18	23	25
Ditto	1,000	„ „	5,000	82	93	102	109
Ditto	500	„ „	1,000	56	44	41	47
Ditto	100	„ „	500	36	34	51	39
Ditto	...	„ „	100	5	4	15	13

COMPLAINTS.

32. A synopsis of all complaints affecting this Department, whether received from the public or from other administrations, is given in Appendix F.

33. The increasing interchange of traffic with Railway Telegraph systems, State and Guaranteed, renders it desirable to show separately the complaints affecting messages so transferred. This and other improvements have been introduced into the return. It exhibits the transactions of this Department in too unfavourable a light, as no record is available of complaints submitted to other administrations which have not been passed on to India, owing to the fault having been traced to other systems; but notwithstanding this unavoidable disturbing cause, the result is satisfactory, the complaints debitable to India being in proportion to traffic ·029 per cent., while those chargable to other administrations were ·066 per cent.

SPEED OF TRANSMISSION.

34. In Appendix G is given the average time occupied by telegrams in transmission over the principal lines, including all delays from the time the message is tendered by the sender until that of its reaching the station of destination. The following comparative statement shows that although the number of sent messages has trebled since 1867-68, the mean time-intervals of telegrams on these main routes have been reduced by 91 per cent. There has, moreover, not been

a single instance of retrogression, an improvement having been exhibited year by year.

APPROXIMATE AVERAGE TIME OCCUPIED BY TELEGRAMS IN TRANSMISSION BETWEEN THE FOLLOWING PRINCIPAL STATIONS.

YEAR.	CALCUTTA AND KURRACHEE.			CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY.			CALCUTTA AND MADRAS.			BOMBAY AND KURRACHEE.			BOMBAY AND MADRAS.			Mean of time occupied in transmission over all 5 routes.	REMARKS.
	Calcutta-Kurrachee.	Kurrachee-Calcutta.	Mean.	Calcutta-Bombay.	Bombay-Calcutta.	Mean.	Calcutta-Madras.	Madras-Calcutta.	Mean.	Bombay-Kurrachee.	Kurrachee-Bombay.	Mean.	Bombay-Madras.	Madras-Bombay.	Mean.		
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H.	
1867-68	17 48	18 55	18 21	19 34	19 45	19 39	10 29	8 26	9 27	6 ...	6 45	6 22	9 15	10 13	9 54	12	43	
1868-69	8 8	8 46	8 27	20 41	13 37	17 9	17 20	20 35	18 57	6 4	5 23	5 43	12 20	15 0	14 5	12	52	
1869-70	4 43	3 25	4 4	8 35	8 57	8 46	10 59	10 43	10 51	4 15	3 36	3 55	7 50	7 57	7 53	7	42	
1870-71	2 17	3 30	2 53	5 ...	5 12	5 6	2 59	2 46	2 52	1 2	1 57	1 29	2 59	2 55	2 57	3	3	
1871-72	1 55	2 4	1 59	3 6	2 31	2 48	1 53	1 42	1 47	... 50	1 25	1 7	1 25	1 58	1 21	1	48	
1872-73	1 37	1 29	1 33	2 42	2 6	2 24	2 6	2 ...	2 3	1 10	... 56	1 3	1 30	1 15	1 22	1	41	
1873-74	1 32	1 18	1 25	1 56	1 35	1 45	1 31	1 27	1 29	1 1	... 52	... 56	... 58	... 34	... 46	1	16	
1874-75	1 31	1 27	1 29	1 49	1 34	1 41	1 43	1 41	1 42	... 40	... 32	... 36	... 53	... 33	... 43	1	14	Including all exceptional delays.
1875-76	1 10	1 2	1 6	1 8	... 55	1 2	1 23	1 18	1 21	1 27	1 25	1 26	... 55	... 42	... 49	1	9	

FREE NEWS MESSAGES.

35. These consist of weather reports, intimations of arrival and departure of mail steamers, &c. A comparison with the preceding year's return gives the following result :—

			Nominal value.	
			No.	Rs. A.
1874-75	...	...	... 7,365	98,606 8
1875-76	...	...	... 7,611	1,25,627 8

MESSAGES EXCHANGED WITH RAILWAYS.

36. As desired by the Government, the return of the number and value of messages exchanged with the different railway systems has been modified, so as to show separately the transactions with State and Guaranteed Railways *(vide Appendix H)*.

37. The following abstract shows that there has been an increase of over 28 per cent. in the traffic so interchanged :—

RETURN OF NUMBER OF MESSAGES SENT PARTLY BY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH AND PARTLY BY RAILWAY TELEGRAPH DURING 1875-76 AS COMPARED WITH 1874-75.

YEAR.	STATE RAILWAYS.		GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.		TOTAL
	Transferred to Railway Telegraph.	Transferred from Railway Telegraph.	Transferred to Railway Telegraph.	Transferred from Railway Telegraph.	
1874-75	2,689	3,312	24,732	23,547	54,280
1875-76	6,781	6,071	30,187	26,579	69,618

DEPARTMENTAL SERVICE MESSAGES.

38. These consist principally of daily reports on the state of the lines forwarded from all parts of India for purposes of traffic direction. The number is 42,972, being 4·48 per cent. of the total sent traffic, against 4·36 and 4·67 per cent. for 1874-75 and 1873-74, respectively.

UNDELIVERED MESSAGES.

39. Appendix I is a return showing the number of messages which, for causes stated, it was found impracticable to deliver. As compared with the previous year there is a considerable increase, but it is probable that this is nominal, and attributable to improvements in the system of recording the data in Signal Offices, as well as to more strict supervision in respect of such returns exercised by the Check Office.

40. It has been already pointed out in previous reports that this Department can exercise but little control over the causes of non-delivery of messages; the

free address conceded in Inland messages has done little, if anything, to induce senders to exercise more care in indicating the residences of their correspondents: about 55 per cent. of undelivered messages miscarry through incorrect or insufficient addresses.

41. The increased facilities for travelling must necessarily tend likewise to enhance the number of telegrams which fail to reach the addressee by reason of his having left the address given: about 33 per cent. of the number shown in the return come under this category.

PRESS MESSAGES.

42. In Appendix J are given particulars of messages sent at the reduced rates accorded to news telegrams addressed to Indian journals. The increase in this class of revenue amounts to 35·47 per cent. The increase is general, but the trial of the Guicowar and the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales have perceptibly further enhanced the returns during certain months. The rebate on press messages during the year amounted to Rs. 1,00,061-14.

INTERRUPTIONS.

43. An abstract of the interruptions to communication during 1875-76, with similar information in respect of the eight previous years, for facility of comparison is given in Appendix K. It will be observed that the decrease in number and aggregate duration has been progressive year by year without exception.

44. Since 1868-69 the wire mileage has *increased* by 73·34 per cent., while interruptions have *decreased* in number 62·95, and in duration 73·87 per cent.

45. It will be observed that the return is unfavourably affected by the heavy floods at Ahmedabad and Deesa. At the former place the Saburmuttee Railway Bridge, carrying the telegraph wires, was destroyed; while at the latter the aerial crossings over the Bunnas were swept away, and the river rendered impassable for several days.

NUMBER OF OFFICES.

46. The following details of the number of offices opened and closed during the year show a net increase of one office at the close of 1875-76:—

NUMBER OF OFFICES OPEN ON THE 31ST MARCH 1876.

Divisions.	Class. 1st.	2nd.	3rd.	Total.
Arakan	2	3	...	5
Assam	...	3	8	11
Bellary	...	2	11	13
Bengal	2	14	8	24
Bombay	4	9	13	26
British Burma	2	6	4	12
Ceylon	3	2	5	10
Dacca	2	2	1	5
Ganjam...	2	3	5	10
Indore	1	6	6	13
Madras	4	1	3	8
Malabar Coast	...	8	7	15
Nagpore	3	...	11	14
Oudh and Rohilcund	...	2	7	9
Punjab	3	5	21	29
Rajpootana	1	2	6	9
Sind	2	3	4	9
Tirhoot Sub-Division	...	...	4	4
Total ...	31	71	124	226

Number of offices open on 31st March 1875	...	225
Deduct—		
Number of offices closed during the year 1875-76	...	7
Total	...	218
Add—		
Number of offices opened during the year 1875-76	...	8
Number of offices open on 31st March 1876	...	226

SIGNALLING ESTABLISHMENT.

47. The general conduct and discipline of the signalling staff continues to be highly satisfactory.

48. In the report for 1871-72 it was mentioned that a few lads had been engaged experimentally at Madras as "local signallers" for service within the limits of that Presidency. The pay of these signallers commenced at Rs. 25, and increased by Rs. 5 every two years.

49. Experience having shown that this is insufficient to attract the class required, it was determined, with effect from the 1st March 1876, to raise the remuneration of locals to that given to Native signallers, who were practically "local" and who received two-thirds the pay of general service men.

50. Instead, therefore, of the three classes of signallers, "general," "local" and "native," there are now only the two former; native signallers being classified in the local scale.

51. The following table shows the result of the change:—

Years of service.	Old local scale.	New Local Scale. Indifferent.	Average.	Good.	Superior.	General Scale. Indifferent.	Average.	Good.	Superior.
0	25	20	27	33	40	30	40	50	60
1	25	22	29	37	44	33	44	55	66
2	30	24	32	40	48	36	48	60	72
3	30	26	35	43	52	39	52	65	78
4	35	28	37	47	56	42	56	70	84
5	35	30	40	50	60	45	60	75	90
6	40	35	44	55	66	52	66	82	99
7	40	38	48	60	72	57	72	90	108
8	45	41	52	65	78	61	78	97	117
9	45	44	56	70	84	66	84	105	126
10	50	47	60	75	90	71	90	112	135
11	50	51	65	81	98	77	98	122	147
12	55	55	71	88	106	83	106	132	159
13	55	59	76	95	114	89	114	142	171
14	60	63	81	101	122	95	122	152	183
15	60	67	87	108	130	100	130	162	195

52. In recruiting the signalling branch, it is intended to engage for some time to come principally local signallers, and, as a rule, to admit for general service only those who undergo a long course of special training in the Lawrence Asylum at Ootacamund or other approved educational establishment. There is no lack of candidates under the conditions of "local" service; and although it will always be necessary to keep up a certain proportion of general service men, the gradual formation of a local signalling staff cannot fail to result in a very considerable decrease in the cost of this branch.

53. Below is given a list of casualties in the signalling establishment during the year:—

ABSTRACT OF CASUALTIES DURING 1875-76.

Grades.	Death.	Dismissal.	Invalided.	Pensioned.	Resignation.	Total.
Telegraph Masters ...	2	...	...	1	...	3
Signallers (General) ...	7	8	2	...	13	30
Signallers (Local) ...	1	1	...	...	5	7
Total ...	10	9	2	1	18	40

54. There is a considerable decrease under "dismissals," as compared with the previous year.

55. "Resignations" are unduly raised by the fact of five local signallers, discontented with their prospects, having left the service prior to the improved scale coming into force. Notwithstanding this, the casualties from all causes continue low, being only 4·78 per cent. of the strength of the establishment. As compared with previous years, the following result is shown :—

1870-71	68	casualties.
1871-72	44	„
1872-73	50	„
1873-74	55	„
1874-75	43	„
1875-76	40	„

MILITARY SIGNALLERS.

56. Thirty-seven soldiers qualified in Morse signalling during the year. Of these, a nominal roll will be found in Appendix L. At the close of the year, 44 men were employed as signallers—19 in military and 25 in departmental stations.

INLAND TARIFF.

57. There have been no changes in the charges for Inland messages during the year, and no important modifications in the rules.

58. The following statement shows the number and value of Inland *paid private* messages during each of the past nine years :—

INLAND PRIVATE MESSAGES.

Year.	Number.	Value.	Percentage of Increase Compared with 1867-68. No.	Value.	Compared with previous year. No.	Value.	Average cost of each message.	Remarks.
		Rs. A.					Rs.	
1867-68 ...	241,287	7,63,880 11	...	...	...	...	3·16	
1868-69 ...	301,297	7,96,417 10	24·87	4·25	24·87	4·25	2·64	One rupee per ten-word tariff in force from October 1868.
1869-70 ...	401,924	8,17,595 2	66·58	7·03	33·39	2·66	2·09	
1870-71 ...	473,710	8,63,469 11	69·33	13·38	17·86	5·62	1·82	Three words counted as one in address from March 1870.
1871-72 ...	523,023	9,22,639 14	116·76	20·78	10·40	6·85	1·77	Free address conceded, and six-word unit adopted, from 1st January 1872.
1872-73 ...	548,846	9,96,149 15	127·46	31·71	4·93	7·96	1·82	Double charge for Code abolished from 1st January 1873.
1873-74 ...	592,243	10,18,210 1	145·45	33·29	7·90	2·21	1·72	
1874-75 ...	658,522	10,73,835 3	172·92	40·58	11·19	5·46	1·63	
1875-76 ...	707,136	11,17,213 3	193·11	46·26	7·38	4·03	1·58	

59. From this return Inland *State* telegrams, as well as *Foreign* messages of all descriptions, are excluded. It, therefore, presents a reliable record of the growth of Indian private telegraphic correspondence. The numerical increase since 1867-68 has been 193·11 per cent., and in value 46·26 per cent. It will be seen that the average cost of a message to the public has decreased year by year since 1867-68 with the single exception of the first year of the introduction of the 6-word unit, when the inability of senders to at once accomplish the required compression caused a slight temporary enhancement.

60. A complete return of Inland traffic, State and Private, is given below. For the first three years of the period embraced in the return, Foreign State messages are unavoidably included.

RETURN OF THE NUMBER AND VALUE OF INLAND TRAFFIC.

Year.	State. Number.	State. Value.	State. Percentage of *number* compared with previous year. Increase.	State. Percentage of *number* compared with previous year. Decrease.	State. Percentage of *value* compared with previous year. Increase.	State. Percentage of *value* compared with previous year. Decrease.	State. Average cost of each message.	Private. Number.	Private. Value.	Private. Percentage of *number* compared with previous year. Increase.	Private. Percentage of *number* compared with previous year. Decrease.	Private. Percentage of *value* compared with previous year. Increase.	Private. Percentage of *value* compared with previous year. Decrease.	Private. Average cost of each message.	Total Paid Messages. Number.	Total Paid Messages. Value.	Total Paid Messages. Percentage of *number* compared with previous year. Increase.	Total Paid Messages. Percentage of *number* compared with previous year. Decrease.	Total Paid Messages. Percentage of *value* compared with previous year. Increase.	Total Paid Messages. Percentage of *value* compared with previous year. Decrease.	Total Paid Messages. Average cost of each message.	Remarks.
		Rs. A.							Rs. A.							Rs. A.						
1867-68* ...	41,306*	1,78,700* 15	...	...	...	...	4·32	241,287	7,63,880 11	...	...	...	...	3·16	282,593	9,42,581 10	...	...	...	...	3·34	
1868-69* ...	40,615*	1,61,297* 7	...	1·67	...	9·74	3·98	301,297	7,96,417 10	24·87	...	4·25	...	2·64	341,912	9,57,715 1	21·00	...	1·65	...	2·81	One rupee per ten words tariff in force from October 1868.
1869-70* ...	39,403*	1,37,592* 4	...	3·00	...	14·69	3·50	401,924	8,17,595 2	33·39	...	2·66	...	2·09	441,327	9,55,187 6	29·07	...	·26	...	2·17	
1870-71 ...	36,631	1,10,508 3	...	7·04	...	19·68	3·02	473,710	8,63,469 11	17·86	...	5·62	...	1·82	510,341	9,73,977 14	15·64	...	1·09	...	1·98	Three words counted as one in address from March 1870.
1871-72 ...	52,512	1,98,102 10	43·35	...	79·26	...	3·78	523,023	9,22,639 14	10·40	...	6·85	...	1·77	575,535	11,20,742 8	12·78	...	15·07	...	1·95	Free address conceded, and six-word unit adopted from 1st January 1872.
1872-73 ...	57,448	1,91,213 2	9·39	...	...	3·47	3·33	548,846	9,96,149 15	4·93	...	7·96	...	1·82	606,294	11,87,363 1	5·35	...	5·94	...	1·95	Double charge for Code abolished from 1st January 1873.
1873-74 ...	65,339	2,13,093 2	13·73	...	11·44	...	3·26	592,243	10,18,210 1	7·90	...	2·21	...	1·72	657,582	12,31,303 3	8·45	...	3·70	...	1·87	
1874-75 ...	77,226	2,57,314 13	18·19	...	20·75	...	3·33	658,522	10,73,835 3	11·19	...	5·46	...	1·63	735,748	13,31,150 0	11·89	...	8·10	...	1·81	
1875-76 ...	89,111	2,73,182 9	15·38	...	6·16	...	3·07	707,136	11,17,213 3	7·38	...	4·03	...	1·58	796,247	13,90,395 12	8·23	...	4·46	...	1·76	

* Includes Foreign State messages.

INTERNATIONAL TARIFF AND COMMUNICATIONS WITH FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

61. The following extensions have been notified during the year :—

SUB-MARINE—

Spain.—Santander to Bilbao, and Bilbao to St. Sebastien (March 1875).
Spain to France.—St. Sebastien to Oudawaïzu (December 1875).
Japan.—Yokohama to Hakodadi (March 1875).
Australia to New Zealand.—Sydney to Wellington (February 1876).
South America.—Cayenne to Berbice, completing connection *viâ* West Indies between North and South America (September 1875).
Great Britain to North America.—Direct U. S. Co.'s Cable (November 1875).

LAND LINES—

Connection between *North America* and *Mexico* (February 1876).
South America.—Extension to La Plata (May 1875), to Chili (September 1875), and to Peru (October 1875).

CHANGES IN FOREIGN TARIFF.

62. The Rome Convention and system of charging was in force up to the 31st December 1875. From the 1st August 1875, the ten-word special tariff, adopted between India and England in November 1873, was extended to correspondence between England and France.

63. From the 1st January 1876, the St. Petersburgh Convention came into force. The principal changes introduced were as follow :—

1. Repetition made compulsory for telegrams containing figure cipher.
2. Letter cipher declared inadmissible.
3. Insertion of name of sender made optional.
4. Minimum chargeable unit reduced from 10 words to 1 word.
5. Limit of length of a word altered from 7 syllables to 10 letters.
6. Refund of cost of obtaining repetition of doubtful words restricted to the case of messages on which the *collation* (repetition) charge has been paid.
7. The charge to all countries in Europe (except Russia and Turkey) made uniform,—*viz.*, from India, West of Chittagong, Rs. 2-8-0; East of Chittagong or Ceylon, Rs. 2-10-0 per word.

64. The only exceptions to the word tariff are now—

Japan (excluding Nagasaki), 20 word minimum and word progression.
New Zealand, The West Indies, } 10 word minimum and word progression.

65. The rate from Great Britain to New York was reduced from 4 to 3 shillings per word, owing to the competition of the Direct U. S. Co.'s Cable with those of the Anglo American Telegraph Company.

MAINTENANCE OF COMMUNICATION.

THE EASTERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

66. The following interruptions occurred on the Cables of this Company :—

Vigo to Lisbon, 8th March to 20th May 1875	74	days
Suez to Aden, 16th November 1875 to 2nd February 1876	79	„
Vigo to Carcavellos, 9th February to 25th March 1876	45	„
Santander to Lizard Point, 4th to 27th February 1876	24	„
Chio to Syra, 19th to 31st August 1875	12	„

67. Of these, the only one which materially affected the communications of this country was the 2½ months' stoppage between Aden and Suez. Prior and subsequent to this break, the service *viâ* Suez continued to maintain the regularity and efficiency which had characterised it in previous years.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

68. The following were the only interruptions which lasted over 24 hours :—

Beyond Odessa, 5th to 6th November	44	Hours	7 Minutes.
Beyond Tiflis, 15th to 17th December	56	„	54 „
Beyond Teheran, 17th to 22nd December	127	„	40 „
Beyond Kertch, 17th to 20th January	70	„	

69. This line (known to the public as the Teheran route) has worked admirably throughout the year, including the period during which the interruption on the Suez line necessitated the whole traffic being carried *viâ* Teheran.

THE TURKISH ROUTE TO EUROPE.

70. There were four interruptions over 24 hours in duration, of which the most protracted was one beyond Baghdad, lasting 13 days. The proportion of traffic passing by this route during the year was only 3·69 per cent., although the time intervals were fairly good and the tariff was slightly lower than by the other two routes.

EASTERN EXTENSION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

71. The following interruptions occurred on the cables of this Company :—

Singapore to Batavia, 3rd to 16th September	13	days.
Penang to Madras, 14th November to 24th December	40	„
Penang to Madras. Commenced 27th March 1876, and continues to this date.		

72. This Company has been very unfortunate in respect of its Madras—Penang cable. The breaks occur in comparatively shallow water in the vicinity of the Nicobars. Since the close of the year under report, the Company has connected Penang with Rangoon by Cable, so as to complete a duplicate route between India and the Far East.

GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

73. On this Company's cables there have been the following interruptions :—

Hongkong to Shanghai and Amoy, 8th to 11th April	3 days.
Shanghai to Nagasaki, 24th to 30th June	6 „
Hongkong to Amoy, 11th to 20 July	9 „
Nagasaki to Wladiwostok, 29th September to 5th October ...	6 „
Do. Do. 3rd November to 9 December ...	36 „
Shanghai to Nagasaki, 1st to 15th January	14 „

74. The land line in Siberia was also interrupted from the 13th to 15th October 1875.

GROWTH OF FOREIGN TRAFFIC.

75. The following are the details of the number, and of the Indian share of the charges on, International messages for 1875-76 as compared with the previous year :—

	No.	*Indian share.*
1875-76 ...	1,11,122	Rs. 6,38,951 12
1874-75 ...	1,01,643	„ 5,85,728 0
Increase ...	9,479	„ 53,223 12
Percentage of increase ...	9·32	„ 9·09

76. Details of the monthly distribution of this traffic among the several routes will be found in Appendix M. The return is sensibly affected by the interruption of the Suez Cable for 2½ months.

77. The following Abstract shows the division of traffic between the three routes *connecting India with countries to the Westward* :—

ABSTRACT SHOWING PERCENTAGE OF NUMBER OF MESSAGES BETWEEN INDIA AND PLACES TO THE WESTWARD BY EACH ROUTE.

YEAR.	VIA SUEZ.			VIA TEHERAN.			VIA TURKEY.			TOTAL.		GRAND TOTAL.
	Homeward.	Outward.	Total.	Homeward.	Outward.	Total.	Homeward.	Outward.	Total.	Homeward.	Outward.	
1871-72 ...	24·52	28·29	52·81	13·40	15·71	29·11	12·75	5·33	18·08	50·67	49·33	100·00
1872-73 ...	32·82	32·23	65·05	15·85	14·35	30·20	2·73	2·02	4·75	51·40	48·60	100·00
1873-74 ...	28·70	24·44	53·14	21·65	22·48	44·13	1·63	1·10	2·73	51·98	48·02	100·00
1874-75 ...	26·43	24·09	50·52	24·82	23·09	47·91	·87	·70	1·57	52·12	47·88	100·00
1875-76 ...	22·17	21·03	43·20	28·60	24·51	53·11	1·60	2·09	3·69	52·37	47·63	100·00

78. The following is a summary of *all* Foreign Traffic from, to, and through India:—

	FROM INDIA.		
	Number.		
Westward—			
Viâ Teheran	18,862		
„ Suez	15,247		
„ Turkey	1,097		
To Persian Gulf	694		
		35,900	
Eastward—			
Viâ Madras	4,125		
„ Amoor	47		
To Native Burma	2,791		
		6,963	
Total sent messages ...		...	42,863
	TO INDIA.		
From the West—			
Viâ Teheran	15,731		
„ Suez	14,449		
„ Turkey	1,438		
From Persian Gulf	1,214		
		32,832	
From the East—			
Viâ Madras	4,206		
„ Amoor	63		
From Native Burma	2,210		
		6,479	
Total received messages ...		...	39,311
	THROUGH INDIA.		
East to West		14,669	
West to East		14,014	
West to West		257	
East to East		8	
			28,948
GRAND TOTAL			111,122

79. The following abstract shows the distribution of *all* Foreign Traffic, Eastward and Westward, among the available routes:—

ABSTRACT SHOWING THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE FOREIGN TRAFFIC BY THE SEVERAL ROUTES ACCORDING TO PERCENTAGE OF THE NUMBER OF MESSAGES.

Class of Messages.	Year.	Westward of India. *Viâ* Teheran.	*Viâ* Turkey.	Persian Gulf.	*Viâ* Suez.	Eastward of India. *Viâ* Amoor.	*Viâ* Madras.	Native Burma.	Total.
INDIAN.									
Sent	1871-72 ...	23·85	22·70	...	43·64	00·05	9·76	...	100·00
	1872-73 ...	26·85	4·40	...	55·35	00·07	13·33	...	100·00
	1873-74 ...	32·38	2·61	2·48	46·20	00·13	12·46	3·74	100·00
	1874-75 ...	38·60	1·41	1·76	43·01	00·14	8·47	6·61	100·00
	1875-76 ...	44·00*	2·54	1·62	35·58*	00·11	9·63	6·52	100·00
Received	1871-72 ...	28·25	9·59	...	50·89	...	11·27	...	100·00
	1872-73 ...	25·41	3·12	...	57·06	...	14·41	...	100·00
	1873-74 ...	34·22	1·94	5·21	42·89	00·12	13·37	2·25	100·00
	1874-75 ...	37·39	1·27	3·95	43·12	00·20	8·89	5·18	100·00
	1875-76 ...	40·02*	3·67	3·08	36·75*	00·16	10·69	5·63	100·00
TRANSIT.									
East to West	1871-72 ...	00·04	00·08	...	99·87	...	...	...	100·00
	1872-73 ...	00·51	00·31	...	99·15	00·04	...	...	100·00
	1873-74 ...	3·78	00·09	00·13	96·00	...	...	...	100·00
	1874-75 ...	7·06	00·09	00·16	92·66	00·03	...	...	100·00
	1875-76 ...	28·29*	00·12	00·08	71·48*	...	...	00·03	100·00
West to East	1871-72 ...	12·72	13·58	...	73·70	...	...	...	100·00
	1872-73 ...	8·03	7·30	...	84·67	...	...	...	100·00
	1873-74 ...	19·96	3·60	00·23	76·20	00·01	...	...	100·00
	1874-75 ...	20·49	3·08	00·25	76·12	00·02	...	00·04	100·00
	1875-76 ...	34·96*	4·07	00·12	60·79*	...	...	00·06	100·00
West to West	1871-72 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1872-73 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1873-74 ...	...	26·67	46·66	26·67	...	...	...	100·00
	1874-75 ...	...	6·45	61·29	32·74	...	...	...	100·00
	1875-76 ...	1·56*	...	2·34	96·10*	...	...	...	100·00

* Cable Aden—Suez interrupted from the 16th November 1875 to the 2nd February 1876.

80. The following is a comparative statement of the number and value of Foreign Messages for the past nine years, showing also the percentage of increase year by year:—

FOREIGN TRAFFIC.

Year.	State. Number.	State. Value.	State. Percentage of value as compared with previous year. Increase.	State. Percentage of value as compared with previous year. Decrease.	State. Percentage of number as compared with previous year. Increase.	State. Percentage of number as compared with previous year. Decrease.	Total Paid Messages. Number.	Total Paid Messages. Value.	Total Paid Messages. Percentage of value as compared with previous year. Increase.	Total Paid Messages. Percentage of value as compared with previous year. Decrease.	Total Paid Messages. Percentage of number as compared with previous year. Increase.	Total Paid Messages. Percentage of number as compared with previous year. Decrease.
		Rs.						Rs. A.				
1867-68 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28,351	1,93,558 12	...	...	...	...
1868-69 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32,559	1,98,377 9	2·49	...	14·84	...
1869-70 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43,291	2,55,452 9	28·77	...	32·96	...
1870-71 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	67,020	3,27,567 0	28·23	...	54·81	...
1871-72 ...	975	12,252 3	...	...	94·65	83·9	77,610	4,55,850 11	39·16	...	18·47	...
1872-73 ...	1,793	23,849 3	...	...	...	...	78,094	5,16,115 7	13·23	...	...	1·65
1873-74 ...	1,211	12,196 9	...	48·80	...	32·46	87,886	5,52,127 15	6·97	...	12·54	...
1874-75 ...	1,203	11,251 1	...	7·75	...	·66	1,01,643	5,85,723 0	6·09	...	15·65	...
1875-76 ...	1,305	11,653 5	...	1·75	8·47	...	1,11,122	6,38,951 12	9·09	...	9·32	...
	1,875	17,075 10	54·48	...	43·67	...						

* No separate account kept.

RETURN OF THE NUMBER AND VALUE OF FOREIGN MESSAGES.

Year.	Number of Messages. To India.	From India.	Transit.	Total.	Indian share of value.	Percentage of Increase or Decrease as compared with previous years. Increase. No.	Increase. Value.	Decrease. No.	Decrease. Value.	Remarks.
					Rs. A.					
1867-68 ...	14,521	13,830	...	28,351	1,93,558 12	...	...	...	...	Tariff reduced.
1868-69 ...	16,417	16,142	...	32,559	1,98,377 9	14·84	2·49	...	...	10-word tariff introduced 1st January 1870.
1869-70 ...	21,824	21,467	...	43,291	2,55,452 9	32·96	28·77	...	...	Tariff increased *viâ* Suez and Teheran from 15th February 1871 and *viâ* Turkey from 10th December 1871.
1870-71 ...	28,810	35,115	3,095	67,020	3,27,567 0	54·81	28·23	...	...	Tariff increased; 10-word messages abolished from 10th December 1871.
1871-72 ...	28,856	31,889	18,658	79,403	4,55,850 11	18·47	39·10	...	...	Rome Convention rules and rates introduced from 1st July 1872.
1872-73 ...	24,613	25,849	27,632	78,094	5,16,115 6	...	13·22	1·64	...	10-word tariff with word increment to Great Britain and America introduced on 15th November 1873.
1873-74 ...	28,077	30,610	29,184	87,886	5,52,127 15	12·54	6·97	...	...	
1874-75 ...	34,860	38,342	28,441	1,01,643	5,85,728 0	15·65	6·09	...	...	10-word tariff with word increment to Frames introduced 1st August 1875. *St. Petersburgh* Convention rules and word tariff introduced from 1st January 1876.
1875-76 ...	39,311	42,863	28,948	1,11,122	6,38,951 12	9·32	9·09	...	...	

81. The revenue derived from Foreign Traffic comprised 31·48 per cent. of the total message collections, the proportion in previous years have been—

1872-73	...	30·30 per cent.
1873-74	...	30·96 „
1874-75	...	30·56 „

82. Consequent on the introduction of the word system of charging, a general revision of the tariff to all parts of the world has been necessitated. To compensate for the loss involved in the reduction of unit of charges and for the unfavourable rate of exchange, a slight increase was unavoidable. In the case of the charges from India (West of Chittagong) to Great Britain, the change has resulted in an increase of 17·64 per cent., *viz.*:—

	Per word.
10-word tariff to 31st December 1875	... Rs. 2-2.
Word tariff from 1st January 1876	... „ 2-8.

SUMMARY OF TRAFFIC OPERATIONS.

83. The following is a summary of the result of the year's working as compared with the preceding year:—

Inland.—Traffic increased 8·23 per cent. in number and 4·46 per cent. in value.

Foreign.—Traffic increased 9·32 per cent. in number, and 9·09 per cent. in value.

Total.—Paid message traffic increased 8·35 per cent. in number, and 5·86 per cent. in value.

Total revenue earned (excluding *pro formâ*) increased 5·47 per cent.

Speed of transmission has increased 6·76 per cent., and if the abnormal interruptions from floods be excluded, the improvement is 13·52 per cent.

The percentage of complaints decreased 23·69 per cent.

Eight new offices were opened, and seven stations (including two opened for famine relief purposes at Bustee and Gorakhpur) were closed.

Interruptions have decreased 26 per cent. in number and 49 per cent. in duration.

Traffic interchanged between Government and Railway Telegraph Offices has increased 28 per cent.

Revenue from news messages for the press has increased 35 per cent.

EXTENSIONS OF LINES AND WIRES AND LINE MAINTENANCE.

84. Appendix N is a classified list of all telegraph lines, the property of this Department in India, Burma and Ceylon, as they stood in the 31st March 1876.

85. The following figures show the increase in lengths of line and wire that have been made during the year under review.

	Miles of line.	Miles of wire.	Miles of cable.
1874-75 ..	16649·25	33797·75	103·3
1875-76 ...	17144·91*	36194·78*	84·99
Increase ...	495·66	Increase 2397·03	Decrease 18·31

86. The miles of lines along roads and railways, were 10550·45 and 6594·46, respectively; the miles of wire insulated and uninsulated 33185·15 and 2981·68, respectively; these latter figures being exclusive of cables and aerial spans. The reduction in the length of cables was due to the substitution of spans for cables at certain river crossings. In the return will be found the number of wires on each section of line.

87. The following is a list of the principal works executed during the year:—

ARAKAN DIVISION.

88. The cables at the Myoo and Koorodie rivers and the Narragne span were repaired, and the insulation of the Rue—Tounghoop section entirely renewed. The whole of the insulators between Moungdoo and Rue were tested, and those defective replaced; 300 iron-wood posts were erected in place of others that had become unserviceable, and the usual heavy jungle clearing and repairs were carried out.

* This does not include 3343·75 miles of wire, the property of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, which are maintained by the Department.

ASSAM DIVISION.

89. In January 1876, a new cable of Hooper's core, 6,850 yards in length, was laid across the Brahmaputra at Dhubri, in place of the gutta-percha cable that failed some years ago, and the cable across the Ganges and Kosi rivers between Sahibgunge and Muneeharee was lengthened by 4,316 yards. The re-construction of the line between Sahibgunge and Purneah was commenced, and the erection of permanent masts instead of bamboo masts was in progress at five large river-crossings between Julpigorie and Dhubri.

BELLARY DIVISION.

90. An alteration in alignment was made at the Rifle Range, Bangalore, the cost being borne by the Military Department. All insulators were tested on the sections between Belgaum and Hubli, and Belgaum and Goa *viâ* Vingorla, and extensive repairs and alteration of alignment were effected on these lines, as well as between Belgaum and Sattara.

BENGAL DIVISION.

91. The Allahabad and Sahibgunge offices were connected with the Railway offices at those places, and the Bankipore station lines and the line from Burhee to Hazareebagh were re-constructed. The work of replacing the cables across the Soane river at Dehree by an aerial line consisting of iron masts stepped in masonry piers, was also in progress at the end of the year.

BOMBAY DIVISION.

92. The line from Wudwan to Rajkote originally made with wooden posts in 1870, was re-constructed with iron posts and a new extension made from Rajkote to Joonaghur *viâ* Dhorajie. The old telegraph line between Bombay and Ahmedabad, belonging to the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company, was purchased by Government, and a commencement was made of the work of dismantling it, transferring the railway wires to the Government posts and adding another wire for the use of the Company. The suspension of an additional wire on the Government posts between Lanowlie and Raichore for the use of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway was also in progress at the close of the year. A private line, four miles in length, was erected for the Peninsula and Oriental Company between their office in the Fort, Bombay, and the Dockyard at Mazagon.

BRITISH BURMA DIVISION.

93. A new insulated line, 55 miles long, was constructed from Moulmein to Amherst; work was commenced on the line from Bassein to Diamond Island, great difficulties being met with in procuring posts, labour, carriage, &c.

94. The line along the Irrawaddy State Railway between Rangoon and Prome was commenced. The line from Prome to Padoung was insulated, the cable across the Irrawaddy at Prome repaired, and in consequence of the river bank cutting away, a portion of the Elephant Point line had to be removed further inland.

DACCA DIVISION.

95. The branch line, 50 miles in length, from Chittagong to Rungamuttee, which had been erected at the time of the Lushai expedition, was dismantled, new gutta-percha cables were laid across the Booriagunga and Sreemuttee rivers, the duplication of the line from Calcutta to Chittagong was commenced, and the Kurnafully river was spanned, the cable across it having been broken by the force of the floods, which are reported to have been unprecedented in violence. The encroachment of the river Pudda also necessitated the Goalundo office being moved, and the cable lengthened by 900 yards. The following is a description of the cable used at the Booriagunga and Sreemuttee rivers. The core consists of a strand of 7 single copper wires, each ·036″ in diameter covered with three layers of gutta-percha, over this four layers of tanned jute are wound, and the whole is protected by an outer guard of 12 galvanised iron wires of 0·23″ diameter. The weight of the cable is 5·1 tons per mile, its specific gravity 5·16, and its calculated strength 18·5 tons. The core is manufactured in England, and the jute and wire guards laid on in the workshops in Calcutta. Cables of this massive description are alone fit for laying in the rapid rivers of India.

GANJAM DIVISION.

96. A span, 790 yards in length, was constructed at the Damudah river near Raneegunge, thereby eliminating two very defective cables from the important Calcutta—Madras circuit. The masts employed were of iron, 100 ft. high, and to gain the requisite headway it was necessary to use steel wire. An alteration of route of 36¼ miles of line between Toonee and Samulcottah was completed, and a similar re-construction, Chicacole to Sawarelli, was in progress.

MADRAS DIVISION.

97. Spans were constructed at the Pennar, Polar, and Goondulcama rivers, the re-construction of the line from Paumben to Ramaiswaram was completed, and one of the cables across the Paumben channel was repaired, after having been damaged by a ship which was being warped through the passage. A portion of the old Ceylon cable laid in 1857 between Thanikodi and Talla Manaar was also recovered and utilised.

98. In connection with the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, a temporary line of 51 miles was erected from Coimbatore to the Annamulli Hills. Owing to a change in arrangements, this line was not used, and after standing for a month was dismantled.

MALABAR COAST DIVISION.

99. The insulation of the section Bangalore to Mysore, 83·78 miles, was completed at the commencement of the year; insulators were tested on the following sections:—

Mangalore—Mercara.
Cannanore—Calicut.
Calicut—Cochin,

and the line from Beypore to Sharanore was re-constructed inside the railway fence.

NAGPORE DIVISION.

100. The Jubbulpore office was placed in connection with the Railway office, the line between Nynee and Jubbulpore, 223¼ miles, was strengthened, one of the wires reinsulated and three new wires erected for the use of the East Indian Railway. The suspension of a wire on the Government posts between Bhosawul and Jubbulpore for the use of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway was in progress at the close of the year, and 280 miles of it were completed.

OUDH AND ROHILKUND DIVISION.

101. In consequence of the removal of the Bareilly Telegraph Office, the lines in that station had to be re-constructed. On the completion of the Railway Bridge over the Ganges at Cawnpore, the wires were brought on to it, and 86 miles of temporary line between Fyzabad and Goruckpore were dismantled. During the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales a temporary line, 34 miles in length, was constructed from Bareilly to Moondiah Ghat, which was dismantled after being in use about a month.

PUNJAB DIVISION.

102. The line from Kohat to Bunnoo, 85 miles, of which 32 miles were constructed in 1874-75, was completed during the year with the exception of the permanent crossing over the Koorum river, the wells in the bed of which were still in progress on the 31st March. In connection with the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, lines were erected in the station of Lahore connecting the police station, the public offices and Government House. These lines will be retained permanently. The stations on the Punjab Northern Railway between Wuzirabad and Jhelum were brought into circuit; the station lines in Jullundur were altered in consequence of the removal of the office to another building; the Government and Sind, Punjab, Delhi Railway Telegraph Offices at Umritsur and Delhi were connected by wire; two extra wires were erected between Ghaziabad and Delhi; a temporary line was erected from the Delhi Office to Army Head-Quarters during the camp of exercise; 60 miles of the line from Lahore to Mooltan were insulated and the Lahore station lines were re-constructed.

RAJPUTANA DIVISION.

103. A new span was put up across the Bunnass river near Deesa to replace the former span destroyed by the floods in September; at the same time opportunity was taken to alter the line so as to cross this river only once instead of twice. This span consists of tripod masts 76′5″ and 52′ high respectively, planted 1,800′ apart. The span over the Raipur river was also damaged by the floods in August, and had to be moved higher up the river. The wires are now taken across in a single span of 1,900 feet.

SIND DIVISION.

104. The line from Mooltan to Dera Ghazi Khan was dismantled, 87 miles of new line of three wires from Kotree to Sehwan along the Indus Valley State Railway were entirely completed, and 140 miles more between Sehwan and Sukkur were almost finished by the end of the year. In order to avoid the inundated country between Hyderabad and Deesa, a diversion 80 miles in length to the south of the Nara Dhund was undertaken, but had not been completed by the end of the year. Much improvement in the working of the line is anticipated from this alteration of route, as, owing to the increasing floods, the country through which a part of the line formerly passed was becoming a vast permanent swamp in which maintenance of communication was most difficult. Heavy repairs and re-insulation were effected on the line between Hyderabad and Kurrachee, the line from Rajunpur to Dera Ghazi Khan was reconstructed and a new span erected across the river Towsa on the section Dera Ghazi Khan to Dera Ismail Khan.

RAJPUTANA STATE RAILWAY.

105. A new line, 15¼ miles in length, carrying two wires, was constructed from Ajmere to Nusseerabad and the old road line dismantled. An extra wire for block signalling purposes was erected between Agra and Jeypore, a distance of 150 miles, and the re-construction of the Agra station lines was commenced towards the close of the year.

INDUS VALLEY STATE RAILWAY, NORTHERN SECTION.

106. The new line of three wires was completed from Adamwahan to Khyrpur, a distance of 160 miles, and temporary communication was maintained across the Sutlej from November to March by means of a piece of old cable recovered from the river Chenab. This worked well until the 16th March, when it was broken by a sudden rise in the river.

TIRHOOT STATE RAILWAY.

107. The construction of the permanent lines between Dulsing Serai and Muzufferpur, and Somastipur and Durbhunga, were in progress at the close of the year, and the bamboo line from Motihari to Bettiah was made into a light permanent line with iron posts, 22 feet high, erected at ten to the mile.

HOLKAR STATE RAILWAY.

108. A new line of three wires was erected from Indore to Rutlam, 78½ miles, with a branch of 12 miles from Fatehabad to Oojein; the Indore and Rutlam Telegraph Offices were connected with the Railway station, and communication was established between the Engineer-in-Chief's office at Choral Chouki and the Katkôt quaries, a distance of 16½ miles.

SOUTH INDIAN RAILWAY.

109. A line of two wires for the use of the South Indian Railway Company was constructed from Trichinopoly to Tuticorin, a distance of 197 miles, with a branch of 18 miles from Maniarchi to Tinnevelli.

GENERAL.

110. In addition to the above works, the ordinary cold season repairs to the lines were effected throughout, and during the hot weather and rains the lines were constantly patrolled by linemen for the purpose of petty repairs, cutting back foliage, &c.

111. Extraordinarily high floods were reported from Burma, Guzerat, Rajputana and Eastern Bengal, resulting in damage to many cables and spans and to the lines generally. Fortunately no cyclones occurred.

PERAK EXPEDITION.

112. In November 1875 application was made by the Military Department for the services of an officer and ten signallers of this Department to be employed in establishing and working the telegraph in connection with the field operations in the Straits Settlements.

113. Volunteers were called for, and the whole party, together with the necessary material, instruments, &c., arrived at Penang on the 4th December. On the 11th idem the erection of a line from Matang on the Laroot river, to Quallu Kangsu, a distance of 23 miles, was commenced and completed on the 21st, offices being opened at the two terminal and two intermediate stations. The line was first constructed with copper wire, No. 16 B. W. G., and light junglewood poles, about three miles of it being supported on trees to which hanging insulators were attached. It was subsequently re-constructed in a more substantial manner with stouter posts, and the copper wire replaced by "military strand" wire, consisting of 6 iron wires with a single tinned copper wire as a core, the whole weighing 150 lb. per mile and having a conductivity equal to that of iron wire weighing about 265 lb. per mile. The new line was insulated throughout with light field insulators, and a short branch, four miles in length, was added towards the end of January

114. Between the 13th December and the 15th March, 2,684 messages were sent from the five offices.

115. At the commencement of the operations there were several interruptions (which always occur when plain copper wire is used, more than a day or two for an aerial line,) but they were all of very short duration and ceased when the line was strengthened: the working on the whole was most satisfactory.

116. Mr. Towers, the officer in charge of the telegraph, reports very highly of the willing and cheerful services rendered by the signallers throughout the operations, and he is himself entitled to credit for his successful management of the undertaking.

GUARANTEED AND STATE RAILWAY TELEGRAPHS.

117. On the 1st of May 1875 the maintenace of the telegraph lines belonging to the Great Indian Peninsula Railway was transferred to this Department—an arrangement which has continued in force up to the present time. The care of 3,344 miles of wire was in this way added to the departmental charge.

118. The following statement shows the number of miles of wire on completely finished sections maintained by this Department for State and Guaranteed Railways, and the number of Railway offices technically supervised on the 31st March 1876. With the exception of the lines belonging to the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, the whole of these lines were erected by this Department, and are rented to the Railways concerned.

LENGTH OF WIRE AND NUMBER OF OFFICES OF GUARANTEED AND STATE RAILWAYS MAINTAINED BY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH DEPARTMEMT ON 31ST MARCH 1876.

Guaranteed Railways.	Wire mileage.	No. of offices.
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	295·	...
Eastern Bengal (Chitpore extn.)	1·875	...
Great Indian Peninsula ...	3343·75	...
[illegible] and Rohilkund	1076·87	68
[illegible]	430·	...
	5147·495	68

State Railways.	Wire mileage.	No. of offices.
Narora tramway	5·	2
Holkar	186·5	11
Indus Valley...	121·	8
Nizam's	246·155	...
Northern Bengal (temporary)	236·	...
Patree Branch	22·5	...
Rajputana	910·48	50
Wurdah Valley	44·8	...
Punjab Northern	206·	16
Tirhoot	77·	...
	2055·435	87

STORE BRANCH.

119. The following abstract of expenditure under this head during the year has been taken from the Examiner's Appropriation Accounts:—

	Rs.
Purchase of stores in India	1,04,352
London stores, including freight and landing charges	5,02,043
Manufacture	1,61,242
Press	5,583
Boats and carts	1,703
Store-keeping	87,042
Stationery received from Superintendent of Stationery without charge	26,203
TOTAL ...	8,88,168

120. The value of the outturn from the workshops was Rs. 2,71,077 against Rs. 2,44,321 during the previous year; that of the press Rs. 33,970 against Rs. 34,948.

121. The total value of stores received and issued amounted to Rs. 26,17,453, and the total charge for store-keeping throughout India to Rs. 87,042, or 3·36 per cent.

122. The number of store agencies open on the 31st March 1876 was 121. This is an increase over the previous year, but it must be explained that a store agency is not a retail depôt of supply for articles sent from the sea-ports; but that any office becomes a store agency whenever in temporary charge of surplus stores sent in from lines; the arrangement is made to avoid unnecessary carriage.

CEYLON DIVISION.

123. In Appendix A will be found a summary of the financial results obtained in Ceylon since the transfer of the telegraph lines to the Indian Government in 1869. The net loss on Revenue Account during the year amounted to Rs. 30,536, and to the end of the year Rs. 1,53,986, without making any charge for interest on Capital spent by the Government of India, contribution by Ceylon towards leave and pension allowances, or charge for the cable between India and Ceylon.

124. The net capital outlay during the year amounted to Rs. 30,900, and the total capital spent from 1st January 1869 up to 31st March 1876 by the Government of India to Rs. 63,381. The capital outlay of the year was almost entirely incurred in the construction of a line from Newera Ellia to Batticaloa, which work was still uncompleted at the close of the year.

125. The following is an abstract of the Revenue Accounts for the years 1874-75 and 1875-76:—

ABSTRACT REVENUE ACCOUNTS 1874-75 AND 1875-76.

CEYLON ONLY.

Expenditure.	1874-75.	1875-76.	Receipts.	1874-75.	1875-76.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Repairs to lines	12,775	*23,236	Message revenue earned ...	71,830	81,264
Repairs to buildings (departmentally) ...	381	...	Miscellaneous	616	1,268
Direction accounts, &c. (share of general charges)	†9,271	†10,645	Received for maintenance from Ceylon railway ...	‡900	900
Superintendence	20,189	28,290			
Line maintenance establishment ...	13,376	10,363			
Signalling	38,302	40,203			
Tools and plant	3,539	4,359			
Value of printed forms supplied from India	1,271	1,157			
TOTAL EXPENDITURE ...	‡99,104	1,18,253	TOTAL RECEIPTS ...	‡73,346	83,432
DEDUCT—Share of charges for direction and superintendence debitable to Capital	3,417	4,285	NET LOSS ...	22,341	30,536
	95,687	1,13,968		95,687	1,13,968

† Calculated at 5 per cent. on Ceylon receipts and charges.

* Includes Rs. 10,769 for special heavy repairs.

‡ For uniformity of comparison with 1875-76, the payment of Rs. 900 by Ceylon railway in 1874-75 has been shown as receipt, and not as a reduction of expenditure.

126. There was a net increase of expenditure of Rs. 18,281, due mainly to special heavy repairs costing Rs. 10,769, and to an increase of Rs. 8,101 under the head of superintendence. Owing to the construction and other line work in hand, it was found necessary to send an extra Assistant Superintendent and Inspector from India to assist the usual Ceylon establishment, and it is principally on account of this additional establishment that the increased expenditure under superintendence was incurred.

127. Message revenue showed an increase of Rs. 9,434, and there were also small increases under the minor heads.

128. The following were the principal works carried out during the year. A new line of one wire on iron-wood posts was erected from Newera Ellia towards Batticaloa, and nearly completed as far as Badulla, a distance of 37 miles. Much of this line was carried through a hilly difficult country. A short single line (9½ miles) was constructed along the railway from Gampola to Nawalapitiya for the use, and at the cost, of the Ceylon railway. The Jaffna Lake cable, 3¼ miles in length, having become unserviceable, was taken up and successfully replaced by a portion of the old Manaar Gulf cable, which had been lying in the sea for more than 18 years. Heavy renewals of posts were found necessary in the Manaar Sub-Division.

129. The Ceylon telegraph system consisted on the 31st March 1876 of 513 miles of line, 569 miles of wire, 3½ miles of cable, and 10 offices. In addition to the above, 93 miles of wire belonging to the Ceylon railway were maintained, and 13 railway offices supervised.

PERSONAL.

130. Colonel R. Murray officiated as Director-General of Telegraphs from the commencement of the year under review up to the 1st March, when he proceeded to Europe on furlough, and was succeeded by the undersigned.

A. J. L. CAPPEL,
Officiating Director-General of Telegraphs in India.

SIMLA,
October 10th, 1877.

APPENDIX A.

Summary of Financial results of the Indian Telegraph Department for the year 1875-76 on total Expenditure.

[illegible] LARS.	CAPITAL OUTLAY.		REVENUE.		WORKING EXPENSES.		NET CHARGE.		CHARGES FOR INTEREST ON CAPITAL.		NET CHARGE PLUS INTEREST.		PERCENTAGE OF REVENUE AND CHARGE ON CAPITAL OUTLAY TO END OF YEAR.		NUMBER OF MILES.		
	During year.	To end of year.	During year.	To end of year.	During year.	To end of year.	During year.	To end of year.	During year.	To end of year.	During year.	To end of year.	Revenue.	Charge.	Lines.	Wires.	Cables.
Existing lines with buildings and first equipment connected with them ...	18,18,079	2,25,38 332															
Workshop and press capital ...	12,168	1,79,987															
Materials	31,370	1.18,143															
Store-houses	67	4,45,380															
Quarters for officers	....	10,425															
Stores	4,93,632	18,42,914															
Balances of suspense heads ...	72,724	72,724															
Total existing ...	14,40,776	2,52,07,905															
Abandoned lines, buildings and stores	67,878	55,49,632															
	13,72,898	3,07,57,537	23,14,822	2,35,10,758	27,24,069	3,64,21,121	4,09,247	1,29,10,363	10,84,283	1,21,50,897	14,93,530	2,50,61,260	76·43	118·41	16,632·07	35,626·02	81·38

A.

Summary of Financial results of the Ceylon Telegraph for the year 1875-76, calculated on expenditure of the Government of India only.

	CAPITAL OUTLAY.		REVENUE.		WORKING EXPENSES.		NET CHARGE.		CHARGE FOR INTEREST ON CAPITAL.		NET CHARGE PLUS INTEREST.		PERCENTAGE OF REVENUE AND CHARGE ON CAPITAL OUTLAY TO END OF YEAR.		NUMBER OF MILES.		
	During year.	To end of year.	During year.	To end of year.	During year.	To end of year.	During year.	To end of year.	During year.	To end of year.	During year.	To end of year.	Revenue.	Charge.	Lines.	Wires.	Cables.
Lines in operation	30,900	63,381	83,432	5,13,767	1,13,968	6,67,753	30,536	1,53,986	1,934	3,385	32,470	1,87,371	810·6	1053·53	512·84	568·76	3·61

B.

Summary of Financial results of the Ceylon Telegraph for the year 1875-76, calculated on all expenditure including value of lines taken over without payment.

	CAPITAL OUTLAY.		REVENUE.		WORKING EXPENSES.		NET CHARGE.		CHARGE FOR INTEREST ON CAPITAL.		NET CHARGE PLUS INTEREST.		PERCENTAGE OF REVENUE AND CHARGE ON CAPITAL OUTLAY TO END OF YEAR.		NUMBER OF MILES.		
	During year.	To end of year.	During year.	To end of year.	During year.	To end of year.	During year.	To end of year.	During year.	To end of year.	During year	To end of year.	Revenue.	Charge.	Lines.	Wires.	Cables.
Lines in operation	30,900	3,06,936	83,432	5,13,767	1,13,968	6,67,753	30,536	1,53,986	12,894	81,770	43,430	2,35,756	1,67·385	2,17·554	512·84	568·76	3·61

H

APPENDIX B.

Return of the Number and Value of Inland and Foreign Messages "Sent," and of Foreign Messages "Received" and "Transit" during the year 1875-76, showing also the Increase and Decrease under each head on the figures for the previous year 1874-75.

NUMBER OF PAID MESSAGES AND INDIAN SHARE OF COLLECTIONS IN 1875-76.

DIVISIONS.	Inland. State. No.	Inland. State. Value. Rs.	A.	Inland. Private. No.	Inland. Private. Value. Rs.	A.	Foreign. State. No.	Foreign. State. Value. Rs.	A.	Foreign. Private. No.	Foreign. Private. Value. Rs.	A.	Total. State. No.	Total. State. Value. Rs.	A.	Total. Private. No.	Total. Private. Value. Rs.	A.	Grand Total. No.	Grand Total. Value. Rs.	A.
Arakan ...	335	844	12	6,070	13,657	12	...	...	...	546	3,453	5	335	844	12	6,616	17,111	1	6,951	17,955	13
Assam ...	4,683	11,602	9	13,790	20,485	1	3	26	5	85	303	15	4,686	11,628	14	13,875	20,789	0	18,561	32,417	14
Bellary ...	2,051	5,711	1	20,575	27,573	9	1	10	3	205	679	0	2,052	5,721	4	20,780	28,252	9	22,832	33,973	13
Bengal ...	15,271	48,878	6	1,32,474	2,20,723	4	271	3,418	10	14,727	95,560	11	15,542	52,297	0	1,47,201	3,16,283	15	1,62,743	3,68,580	15
Bombay ...	12,032	45,618	1	1,43,835	2,19,105	5	402	3,268	11	35,222	1,93,539	11	12,434	48,886	12	1,79,057	4,12,645	0	1,91,491	4,61,531	12
B. Burma	5,355	17,113	0	46,767	90,100	9	91	361	1	7,305	29,192	14	5,446	17,474	1	53,972	1,19,293	7	59,418	1,36,767	8
Ceylon ...	1,460	2,834	12	44,046	79,821	9	44	393	12	3,378	23,338	7	1,504	3,228	8	47,424	1,03,160	0	48,928	1,06,388	8
Dacca ...	661	1,575	0	9,428	17,678	10	...	...	...	88	437	5	661	1,575	0	9,516	18,115	15	10,177	19,690	15
Ganjam ...	1,663	4,078	12	36,774	58,739	6	...	...	...	357	1,390	10	1,663	4,078	12	37,131	60,130	0	38,794	64,208	12
Indore ...	2,586	6,961	7	33,991	43,725	15	6	47	13	77	330	5	2,592	7,009	4	34,068	44,056	4	36,660	51,065	8
Madras ...	5,397	16,128	4	58,436	89,983	11	88	833	15	21,450	1,26,965	15	5,485	16,962	3	79,886	2,16,949	10	85,371	2,33,911	13
Malabar ...	2,674	7,795	8	47,366	76,957	12	26	182	7	788	3,419	2	2,700	7,977	15	48,154	80,376	14	50,854	88,354	13
Nagpur ...	2,430	7,574	4	12,464	15,359	10	2	7	15	31	89	12	2,432	7,582	3	12,495	15,449	6	14,927	23,031	9
Oudh and Rohilkund	4,536	11,676	7	17,687	24,250	8	5	68	0	290	1,275	2	4,541	11,744	7	17,977	25,525	10	22,518	37,270	1
Punjab ...	22,051	66,462	5	51,589	74,524	14	326	3,523	14	676	2,836	6	22,377	69,986	3	52,265	77,361	4	74,642	1,47,347	7
Rajputana	2,064	6,044	9	14,067	19,542	9	3	63	11	47	219	8	2,067	6,108	4	14,134	19,762	1	16,201	25,870	5
Sind ...	3,862	12,283	8	17,757	24,983	3	607	4,869	5	24,07[illegible]	[illegible]	2	4,469	17,152	13	41,832	1,63,827	5	46,301	1,80,980	2
Total ...	89,111	2,73,182	9	7,07,136	11,17,213	3	1,875	17,075	10	1,09,247	6,21,876	2	90,986	2,90,258	3	8,16,383	17,39,089	5	9,07,369	20,29,347	8
News Free Messages ...																			7,611	1,25,627	8
Value of Free Copies of Messages to 'Government and Press' ...																			...	49,521	8
Grand Total ...																			9,14,980	22,04,496	8

NUMBER OF PAID MESSAGES AND INDIAN SHARE OF COLLECTIONS IN 1874-75.

Inland. State. No.	Inland. State. Value. Rs.	A.	Inland. Private. No.	Inland. Private. Value. Rs.	A.	Foreign. State. No.	Foreign. State. Value. Rs.	A.	Foreign. Private. No.	Foreign. Private. Value. Rs.	A.	Total. State. No.	Total. State. Value. Rs.	A.	Total. Private. No.	Total. Private. Value. Rs.	A.	Grand Total. No.	Grand Total. Value. Rs.	A.
402	1,107	0	5,680	14,364	12	...	...	...	555	3,898	9	402	1,107	0	6,235	18,263	5	6,637	19,370	5
4,735	14,085	10	11,374	17,596	8	4	27	0	85	271	15	4,740	14,112	10	11,459	17,868	7	16,199	31,981	1
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
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
9,920	41,897	0	1,32,581	2,10,199	14	213	1,221	9	36,894	2,06,843	2	10,133	43,118	9	1,69,385	4,17,034	0	1,79,518	4,60,152	9
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
864	1,652	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
924	3,275	5	10,078	20,867	14	...	...	...	119	502	2	924	3,275	5	10,197	21,370	0	11,121	24,645	5
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
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
3,613	10,618	10	52,616	87,234	13	25	198	8	19,793	1,22,908	1	3,638	10,817	2	72,409	2,10,142	14	76,047	2,20,960	0
2,027	6,587	7	42,500	68,455	13	23	181	8	516	2,237	3	2,050	6,771	15	43,016	70,693	0	45,066	77,464	15
1,927	5,896	0	13,505	17,079	4	1	2	6	27	81	11	1,928	5,898	6	13,532	17,151	15	15,460	23,050	5
3,282	11,394	12	10,730	14,659	5	...	...	...	169	575	2	3,282	11,394	12	10,899	15,214	7	14,181	26,609	3
13,625	38,710	1	41,173	56,646	4	28	283	4	482	1,664	3	13,653	38,993	5	41,655	58,310	7	55,308	97,303	12
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
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
77,226	2,57,314	13	6,58,522	10,73,835	3	1,305	11,053	5	1,00,338	5,74,674	11	78,531	2,68,368	2	7,58,860	16,48,509	14	8,37,391	19,16,878	0
News Free Messages ...																		7,365	98,606	8
Value of Free Copies of Messages to 'Government and Press' ...																		...	39,992	0
Grand Total ...																		8,44,756	20,55,476	8

Total Paid Messages.	No.	Value.	
Inland ...	7,96,247	13,90,395	12
Foreign ...	1,11,122	6,36,051	12

This return includes 162 messages from the French and Portuguese Governments of Pondichery and Goa, and their dependencies, which paid no tax to the Indian Telegraph Department.
* These statistics do not represent the actual revenue credited to Ceylon in the Revenue Accounts.

Total Paid Messages.	No.	Value.	
Inland ...	7,35,748	13,31,150	0
Foreign ...	1,91,643	5,85,728	0

INCREASE.

DIVISIONS.	Inland. State. No.	Inland. State. Value. Rs.	A.	Inland. Private. No.	Inland. Private. Value. Rs.	A.	Foreign. State. No.	Foreign. State. Value. Rs.	A.	Foreign. Private. No.	Foreign. Private. Value. Rs.	A.	Total. State. No.	Total. State. Value. Rs.	A.	Total. Private. No.	Total. Private. Value. Rs.	A.	Grand Total. No.	Grand Total. Value. Rs.	A.
Arakan ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	390	...	...	390	...	...
Assam ...	...	...	...	[illegible]	9	...	...	...	...	...	32	0	...	...	...	2,416	2,920	9	2,416	2,920	9
Bellary ...	731	1,694	5	[illegible]	1	1	10	3	106	347	14	732	1,704	8	1,350	1,478	15	2,082	3,183	7
Bengal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,318	12,100	3	...	...	...	1,318	12,100	3	1,318	12,100	3
Bombay	2,112	3,721	1	[illegible]	7	189	2,047	2	...	...	...	2,301	5,768	3	11,254	8,914	7	13,555	14,682	10
B. Burma	3	769	0	[illegible]	3	32	208	1	688	2,889	1	35	977	1	5,470	7,650	4	5,505	8,627	5
Ceylon ...	856	1,182	12	[illegible]	0	...	48	3	494	2,892	2	656	1,230	15	6,702	10,417	2	7,358	11,648	1
Dacca ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ganjam ...	328	667	0	[illegible]	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	328	667	0	117	...	...	445	667	0
Indore ...	552	1,466	5	[illegible]	6,114	4	6	47	13	18	...	558	1,514	2	5,276	6,114	4	5,834	7,628	6
Madras ...	1,784	5,509	10	[illegible]	2,746	14	63	635	7	1,657	4,057	14	1,847	6,145	1	7,477	6,806	12	9,324	12,951	13
Malabar	647	1,308	1	[illegible]	8,501	15	3	...	...	272	1,181	15	650	1,208	1	5,139	9,683	14	5,788	10,891	15
Nagpur ...	503	1,678	4	[illegible]	...	...	1	5	9	4	8	1	504	1,683	13	4	8	1	508	1,691	14
Oudh and Rohilkund	1,254	281	11	[illegible]	3,611	3	5	68	0	121	700	0	1,259	349	11	7,078	10,311	3	8,337	10,660	14
Punjab ...	8,426	27,752	4	[illegible]	17,878	10	298	3,240	10	194	1,172	3	8,724	30,992	14	10,610	19,050	13	19,334	50,043	11
Rajputana	152	43	15	[illegible]	3,036	15	3	63	11	19	129	14	155	107	10	2,225	3,166	13	2,380	3,274	7
Sind ...	494	913	6	[illegible]	...	...	196	1,921	10	5,627	35,533	14	680	2,835	0	7,136	35,533	14	7,816	38,368	14
Total ...	17,632	46,887	10	[illegible]	78,112	1	797	8,296	5	10,531	61,045	1	18,429	55,183	15	73,961	1,24,157	2	92,390	1,89,341	1
Net Increase as compared with the previous year 1874-75.	11,885	15,867	12	[illegible]	43,378	0	570	6,022	5	8,209	47,201	7	12,455	21,890	1	57,523	90,579	7	69,978	1,12,469	8

DECREASE.

Inland. State. No.	Inland. State. Value. Rs.	A.	Inland. Private. No.	Inland. Private. Value. Rs.	A.	Foreign. State. No.	Foreign. State. Value. Rs.	A.	Foreign. Private. No.	Foreign. Private. Value. Rs.	A.	Total. State. No.	Total. State. Value. Rs.	A.	Total. Private. No.	Total. Private. Value. Rs.	A.	Grand Total. No.	Grand Total. Value. Rs.	A.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
53	2,483	1	...	...	...	1	0	11	...	...	...	54	2,483	12	...	...	...	54	2,483	12
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5,384	26,574	4	13,125	19,523	14	220	2,271	4	...	...	...	5,584	28,845	8	13,125	19,523	14	18,709	48,369	6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,582	13,303	7	...	...	...	1,582	13,303	7	1,582	13,303	7
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	263	1,700	5	650	3,189	4	...	...	...	263	1,700	5	681	3,254	1	944	4,954	6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,511	2	...	...	...	14	15	...	...	4,526	1	...	4,526	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	3	...	...	15	3	...	15	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	2	1
...	...	...	1,041	1,710	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,041	1,710	10	1,041	1,710	10
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	92	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	92	3	...	92	3
5,747	31,019	14	14,816	29,734	1	227	2,274	0	1,622	13,843	10	5,974	33,293	14	16,438	43,577	11	22,412	76,871	9
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

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. 1,00,061-14; credit has not been taken for this amount.

Abstract of Foreign Traffic for the year 1875-76.

CLASS OF MESSAGES.	ROUTE. WEST. Via Teheran: 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.	Via Amgr.: No.	Indian value. Rs.	A.	EAST. Via Madras: No.	Indian value. Rs.	A.	Native Burma: No.	Indian value. Rs.	A.	TOTAL. No.	Indian value. Rs.	A.
INDIAN.																								
Sent ...	18,862	1,26,968	9	1,097	6,180	1	694	4,473	1	15,217	88,055	4	47	247	13	4,125	21,815	13	2,791	5,247	14	42,869	2,52,967	7
Received ...	15,731	90,813	14	1,438	7,667	13	1,214	9,407	0	14,449	73,532	4	63	294	12	4,206	22,692	11	2,210	4,590	6	39,311	2,08,788	12
TOTAL ...	34,593	2,17,580	7	2,535	13,846	14	1,908	13,880	1	29,666	1,61,587	8	110	542	9	8,331	44,508	8	5,001	9,838	4	82,174	4,61,794	3
TRANSIT.																								
East to West ...	4,130	26,202	10	17	68	4	11	33	11	10,490	65,923	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	120	2	14,669	92,357	6
West to East ...	4,899	28,087	11	570	3,683	3	17	70	3	8,519	51,490	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	40	14	14,014	88,983	10
West to West* ...	13	14	...	...	...	6	33	6	247	1,352	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	257	1,399	6			
East to East ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	28	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	28	1
TOTAL ...	9,042	54,314	3	587	3,751	7	34	137	4	19,252	1,18,766	10	8	28	1	...	...	...	14	170	0	28,948	1,77,167	9
GRAND TOTAL ...	43,635	2,71,894	10	3,122	17,597	5	1,942	14,017	5	48,918	2,80,560	2	118	570	10	8,331	44,508	8	5,015	10,008	4	1,11,122	6,38,961	12

* *Vid* Kurrachee and Bombay, and *vice versâ*.

Abstract of Foreign Traffic with India by the Indo-European and Red Sea Routes for the year 1875-76.

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 ...	15,731	18,862	34,593	47·91	52·54	50·33
,, Turkey ...	1,438	1,097	2,535	4·38	3·06	3·69
,, Persian Gulf *vid* Kurrachee ...	1,214	694	1,908	3·70	1·93	2·78
Red Sea* ... *Vid* Suez ...	14,449	15,247	29,696	44·01	42·47	43·20
Total ...	32,832	35,900	68,732	100·00	100·00	100·00

* Suez route interrupted during December and January.

APPENDIX F.

Synopsis of complaints in which this Department is concerned for 1875-76.

NATURE OF COMPLAINTS.	Total number of complaints received. Indian.	Railway.	Foreign.	TOTAL DISPOSED OF. Admitted. Indian.	Railway.	Foreign.	Rejected. Being groundless. Indian.	Railway.	Foreign.	On technical grounds. Indian.	Railway.	Foreign.	Total.	TOTAL UNDISPOSED OF. Indian.	Railway.	Foreign.	Number of paid messages. Indian.	Railway.	Foreign.	Percentage of messages which form the subject of complaints. Indian.	Railway.	Foreign.	Total.
Non-delivery	103	10	17	[illegible]	3	7	56	7	10	3	...	...	130	...	..	...	...	...	...	0·14	0·014	0·015	0·014
Delay	39	2	2	[illegible]	..	...	16	2	...	..	...	2	43	...	...	...	7,26,787	69,460	1,11,122	0·05	0·003	0·002	0·005
Errors	62	5	10	52	3	10	8	1	...	3	1	...	77	..	...	...	...	...	...	0·009	0·007	0·009	0·008
Miscellaneous	15	...	...	10	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·002	...	...	0·002
TOTAL ...	219	17	29	128	6	17	85	10	10	6	1	2	265	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·030	0·024	0·026	0·029
Percentage of messages forming subject of admitted complaints				·018	·009	·015																	

Synopsis of complaints in which other Telegraph Administrations are concerned for 1875-76.

NATURE OF COMPLAINTS.	Total number of complaints received. Railway.	Foreign.	TRANSFERRED TO OTHER ADMINISTRATIONS. Disposed of. Admitted. Railway.	Foreign.	Rejected. Being groundless. Railway.	Foreign.	On technical grounds. Railway.	Foreign.	Not yet disposed of. Railway.	Foreign.	NOT TRANSFERRED TO OTHER TEL. ADMINISTRATIONS. Not being supported by prescribed documents. Railway.	Foreign.	Transfer being forbidden by Convention. Railway.	Foreign.	Number of paid messages both Incoming and Outgoing. Railway.	Foreign.	Total.	Percentage of messages which form the subject of complaints. Railway.	Foreign.	Total.
Balance from last year	...	22	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Non-delivery	9	43	4	5	5	6	...	...	...	14	...	11	...	7	...	...	...	0·013	0·039	0·029
Delay	7	7	7	4	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	69,460	1,11,122	1,80,582	0·010	0·006	0·008
Errors	7	22	6	3	...	1	...	4	...	3	...	...	1	13	...	...	...	0·010	0·020	0·016
Miscellaneous	...	3	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·003	0·002
TOTAL ...	23	97	17	17	5	8	...	8	...	34	...	11	1	19	...	...	...	0·033	0·087	0·066
Percentage of messages forming subject of admitted complaints			·024	·015																

APPENDIX G.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE TIMES OCCUPIED IN THE TRANSMISSION OF MESSAGES BETWEEN THE UNDER-MENTIONED STATIONS FOR EACH MONTH OF THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1875-76.

Lines.	1875. April.		May.		June.		July.		Augt.		Sept.		Oct.		Nov.		Dec.		1876. Jan.		Feb.		March.		Average.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.
Calcutta to Kurrachee—																										
Maxima	6	49	8	5	3	33	6	34	17	23	33	29	1	59	4	51	9	9	15	3	2	3	4	37	9	8
Minima	0	3	0	4	0	7	0	2	0	5	0	4	0	2	0	5	0	3	0	2	0	2	0	3	0	3
Average	1	18	1	23	0	48	1	9	1	9	2	15	0	29	0	51	1	28	1	39	0	44	0	48	1	10
Kurrachee to Calcutta—																										
Maxima	8	46	4	51	5	58	11	27	17	9	42	42	3	20	4	15	5	20	9	27	4	25	2	30	10	1
Minima	0	1	0	2	0	3	0	4	0	2	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	2
Average	1	7	1	4	0	54	1	38	1	2	2	28	0	29	0	27	0	56	1	10	0	35	0	29	1	2
Calcutta to Bombay—																										
Maxima	5	26	5	15	3	56	9	42	18	30	7	3	4	8	5	42	2	42	4	35	6	53	5	59	6	39
Minima	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
Average	1	25	1	15	1	7	1	22	1	28	1	33	0	43	1	1	0	41	0	43	1	13	1	0	1	8
Bombay to Calcutta—																										
Maxima	4	32	3	55	4	4	5	21	26	0	2	30	2	50	3	23	3	31	4	13	5	54	4	39	5	54
Minima	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
Average	0	57	0	53	0	52	1	12	1	29	1	0	0	37	0	46	0	41	0	38	1	7	0	48	0	55
Calcutta to Madras—																										
Maxima	10	23	11	2	8	18	13	8	18	43	5	21	6	21	6	20	3	46	7	21	6	29	7	35	8	44
Minima	0	6	0	4	0	2	0	1	0	2	0	3	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	3	0	1	0	2
Average	1	40	2	17	1	27	1	18	1	39	1	5	0	53	0	32	1	3	1	32	1	21	1	46	1	23
Madras to Calcutta—																										
Maxima	12	5	10	41	7	52	9	52	21	5	30	7	21	5	25	4	0	6	16	5	56	9	58	9	2	
Minima	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	
Average	1	49	1	51	1	25	1	10	1	43	1	1	0	51	0	57	0	52	1	8	1	11	1	34	1	18
Bombay to Kurrachee—																										
Maxima	8	34	27	52	5	36	20	44	5	44	37	11	3	11	7	2	7	20	16	53	7	34	4	9	12	39
Minima	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
Average	1	4	1	27	0	46	2	4	0	50	4	51	0	31	1	11	1	12	1	49	0	54	0	41	1	27
Kurrachee to Bombay—																										
Maxima	30	32	26	11	7	54	17	45	4	2	43	50	2	33	5	11	8	28	16	53	3	53	5	30	14	23
Minima	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	3	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
Average	1	19	1	24	1	2	2	1	0	39	4	53	0	38	0	55	1	2	1	49	0	38	0	40	1	25
Bombay to Madras—																										
Maxima	9	50	4	50	5	55	4	39	5	31	4	46	5	5	3	20	2	27	8	19	6	12	4	31	5	27
Minima	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
Average	1	25	1	6	0	58	0	53	1	2	0	51	0	50	0	43	0	34	1	3	0	52	0	41	0	55
Madras to Bombay—																										
Maxima	10	15	3	50	8	2	4	50	3	51	2	23	5	55	2	17	2	33	4	15	5	4	4	56	4	51
Minima	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
Average	1	24	0	45	0	49	0	2	0	30	0	28	0	48	0	31	0	26	0	46	0	54	0	34	0	42
Galle to Madras—																										
Maxima	22	0	10	20	17	56	23	58	6	48	56	42	10	46	24	18	41	34	18	41	17	43	17	56	22	23
Minima	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	4	0	4	0	2	0	5	0	1	0	2	0	6	0	2	0	1	0	2
Average	3	33	1	23	2	55	0	24	1	22	2	40	1	54	2	44	4	30	3	25	3	19	2	23	2	48

APPENDIX I.

Return of undelivered messages for the year 1875-76.

Months.		Not found, address insufficient.	Not found at address given.	Address changed in transmission.	Left station—new address not known.	Left India.	Left for original station.	Refused.	Other reasons.	Total.
April 1875		14	110	2	14	23	64	4	19	250
Ditto 1874		*80*	*34*	...	*27*	...	*35*	*2*	*10*	*188*
May 1875		32	66	1	10	9	62	7	26	213
Ditto 1874		*105*	*19*	...	*27*	...	*38*	*6*	*11*	*206*
June 1875		95	34	1	10	2	64	9	12	227
Ditto 1874		*74*	*25*	...	*19*	...	*47*	*7*	*5*	*177*
July 1875		68	36	2	11	8	40	7	24	196
Ditto 1874		*65*	*16*	...	*13*	...	*32*	*5*	*6*	*137*
August 1875		47	61	3	9	5	53	3	8	189
Ditto 1874		*51*	*33*	...	*24*	...	*41*	*10*	*6*	*165*
September 1875		39	51	3	10	7	49	6	16	181
Ditto 1874		*51*	*26*	...	*12*	...	*45*	*4*	*3*	*141*
October 1875		55	28	2	17	3	48	13	23	189
Ditto 1874		*78*	*33*	...	*38*	...	*55*	*9*	*7*	*220*
November 1875		81	90	3	19	16	60	3	24	296
Ditto 1874		*69*	*35*	...	*22*	...	*43*	*5*	*8*	*182*
December 1875		72	108	1	16	8	64	13	20	302
Ditto 1874		*84*	*38*	...	*26*	...	*50*	*9*	*9*	*216*
January 1876		68	108	8	15	4	59	9	10	281
Ditto 1875		*82*	*42*	...	*21*	...	*48*	*9*	*5*	*210*
February 1876		65	81	6	12	8	61	2	35	270
Ditto 1875		*89*	*32*	...	*16*	...	*40*	*4*	*6*	*187*
March 1876		71	91	3	20	13	56	8	19	281
Ditto 1875		*117*	*37*	...	*22*	...	*67*	*11*	*9*	*263*
Totals 1875-76	...	707	864	35	163	106	680	84	236	2,875
Totals 1874-75	...	*945*	*370*	...	*270*	...	*541*	*81*	*85*	*2,292*

APPENDIX K.

Statement of Interruptions excluding Ceylon.

Year.	Total number of miles of wire including cable.	Total number of interruptions.	Aggregate duration.	Average duration.	Interruption per every 100 miles of wire.	Percentage of *increase* in length of wire, as compared with 1868-69.	Percentage of *decrease* in number of interruptions, as compared with 1868-69.	Percentage of *decrease* in aggregate duration of interruptions as compared with 1868-69.	Remarks.
			Hours.	*Hours.*					
1868-69 ...	20,597	1,533	36,689	23·9	7·4	...	...	...	
1869-70 ...	21,378	1,480	35,430	23·9	6·8	3·78	3·47	3·43	
1870-71 ...	22,834	1,340	31,377	23·4	5·8	10·86	12·58	14·49	
1871-72 ...	28,446	1,220	28,548	23·4	4·2	38·11	20·42	22·17	
1872-73 ...	30,681	1,130	26,345	23·3	3·6	48·95	26·29	28·19	
1873-74 ...	32,140	918	20,196	22·0	2·8	56·08	40·12	44·95	
1874-75 ...	33,356	767	19,008	44·8	2·3	61·89	50·03	51·81	
1875-76 ...	35,708	{ 558	8,236	14·8	1·6	73·34	63·60	77·56	Excluding interruptions caused by floods in Bombay and Rajpootana Divisions.
		{ 568	9,587	16·9	1·8	73·34	62·95	73·87	Including interruptions caused by floods.

Note.—The number of interruptions are calculated as follows:—
Contact on two wires equivalent to interruption on one wire; imperfect communication on one wire equivalent to half interruption on one wire.

APPENDIX

Return of the number of Paid Foreign Messages by each

MONTHS.	MESSAGES BETWEEN INDIA AND WEST.																				MESSAGES BETWEEN INDIA AND FAR EAST.								MESSAGES BETWEEN INDIA AND NATIVE BURMAH.			
	Via KURRACHEE.												*Via* BOMBAY.				TOTAL.				*Via* AMUR.				*Via* MADRAS.							
	Teheran.				Turkey.				Persian Gulf.				Total.																			
	Sent.		Received.		Sent.		Received.		Sent.		Received.		Sent.		Received.		Sent.		Received.		Sent.		Received.		Sent.		Received.		TOTAL. Sent.		TOTAL. Received.	
	No.	Indian share.	No.	Indian share.	No.	Indian share.	No.	Indian share.	No.	Indian share.	No.	Indian share.	No.	Indian share.	No.	Indian share.	No.	Indian share.	No.	Indian share.	No.	Indian share.	No.	Indian share.	No.	Indian share.	No.	Indian share.	No.	Indian share.	No.	Indian share.
		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.
April 1875 ...	1,318	8,474 10	1,201	6,629 15	51	206 4	51	257 8	75	417 6	144	1,103 12	1,444	9,098 4	1,396	7,996 3	1,711	9,709 7	1,466	7,586 9	3,155	18,807 11	2,862	15,582 12	...	...	...	...	297	1,683 5	312	1,760 10	297	1,683 5	312	1,760 10	302	552 6	236	451 4
May ,, ...	1,079	6,681 1	958	4,764 7	43	211 1	50	230 6	73	394 13	117	865 4	1,195	7,286 16	1,125	5,860 1	1,617	9,291 4	1,363	6,891 5	2,812	16,578 3	2,478	12,751 6	...	...	...	...	306	1,620 10	307	1,644 8	306	1,620 10	307	1,644 8	255	483 6	208	431 12
June ,, ...	1,050	6,317 16	970	4,933 9	35	176 6	23	104 8	96	556 3	135	1,029 0	1,181	7,050 8	1,128	6,067 1	1,640	9,234 6	1,319	6,509 7	2,721	16,284 14	2,447	12,576 8	...	...	...	...	276	1,527 6	285	1,598 2	276	1,527 6	285	1,598 2	177	393 4	174	376 13
July ,, ...	1,067	6,944 15	895	4,789 3	44	212 11	38	202 7	68	430 12	116	1,022 11	1,179	7,588 6	1,049	6,014 5	1,345	7,560 11	1,363	6,535 8	2,524	15,148 1	2,412	12,549 13	2	40 9	2	25 3	282	1,625 8	282	1,552 15	284	1,666 1	284	1,578 2	253	451 6	215	430 8
August ,, ...	1,075	7,636 13	878	4,635 8	40	237 8	43	219 9	62	349 0	136	1,044 8	1,177	8,223 5	1,057	5,899 1	1,290	6,459 4	1,194	5,436 2	2,457	14,682 9	2,251	11,335 6	...	...	1	4 3	265	1,521 4	297	1,634 14	265	1,531 4	298	1,639 1	182	333 0	148	279 12
September ,, ...	892	5,094 11	716	3,856 13	57	293 9	45	194 3	51	223 13	112	902 1	1,000	6,572 1	903	4,853 1	1,543	8,324 4	1,417	6,904 8	2,543	14,896 5	2,320	11,757 9	...	...	...	...	275	1,630 13	310	1776 6	275	1,630 13	310	1,776 6	172	322 8	106	201 12
October ,, ...	1,101	7,616 1	993	5,333 11	60	251 6	38	176 8	49	325 3	150	1,106 11	1,210	8,192 10	1,183	6,616 14	1,234	6,245 15	1,350	6,378 13	2,444	14,438 9	2,531	12,995 11	...	...	...	...	244	1,393 2	279	1,870 4	244	1,393 2	279	1,870 4	196	343 8	98	196 12
November ,, ...	1,905	11,447 13	1,512	9,639 5	59	257 10	110	466 14	89	725 2	133	942 15	2,053	12,430 9	1,755	11,049 2	897	4,928 3	822	4,384 14	2,950	17,358 12	2,577	15,434 0	...	...	...	...	176	1,043 14	188	1,160 4	176	1,043 14	188	1,160 4	290	536 4	196	412 12
December ,, ...	2,399	14,053 14	1,986	11,441 2	202	1,216 2	313	1,946 3	71	679 10	92	882 0	2,672	15,949 10	2,291	14,269 5	58	295 6	82	534 7	2,780	16,245 0	2,373	14,803 12	19	85 6	45	224 11	97	593 15	126	576 11	116	679 5	171	801 6	265	492 12	220	541 14
January 1876 ...	3,035	23,673 4	25,000	15,991 14	314	2,282 14	419	2,358 12	20	125 15	24	151 2	3,369	26,087 1	2,943	18,501 12	62	526 3	69	344 9	3,431	26,613 4	3,032	19,346 5	1	4 9	1	8 10	515	2,824 12	599	3,006 10	516	2,829 5	600	3,010 4	235	456 0	220	479 6
February ,, ...	1,883	14,174 8	1,679	9,848 7	111	502 10	163	860 13	14	48 0	23	82 10	2,008	14,725 2	1,865	10,791 14	1,861	12,711 14	1,739	9,676 2	3,669	27,437 0	3,604	20,468 0	...	...	...	...	661	3,157 15	629	3,132 3	661	3,1571 5	629	3,132 3	245	450 8	200	430 8
March ,, ...	2,958	13,956 0	1,613	8,750 5	81	341 0	145	640 2	26	127 4	32	369 6	2,165	14,424 4	1,690	9,759 13	2,099	12,763 7	2,255	11,950 0	4,264	27,188 11	3,945	21,609 13	25	117 5	14	37 1	731	3,193 5	592	2,979 4	756	3,310 10	606	3,016 3	318	393 4	193	289 6
TOTAL ...	18,862	1,26,966 9	15,731	90,613 14	1,097	6,189 1	1,438	7,657 13	694	4,473 1	1,214	9,407 0	20,653	1,37,628 11	18,383	1,07,678 11	15,247	88,055 4	14,440	73,532 4	35,900	2,35,682 15	32,832	1,81,210 15	47	247 13	63	294 12	4,126	21,815 13	4,206	22,692 11	4,172	23,063 10	4,269	22,992	3,271	3,[illegible]	1,[illegible]	4,[illegible]

M.

Route and Indian Share of Collections for 1875-76.

TRANSIT.

EAST TO WEST.								FROM NATIVE BURMAH.				WEST TO EAST.								TO NATIVE BURMAH.				WEST TO WEST.				EAST TO EAST.								TOTAL.								TOTAL.						GRAND TOTAL.
Via Teheran.		*Via* Turkey		To Persian Gulf.		*Via* Bombay.		*Via* Bombay.		*Via* Kurrachee.		*Via* Teheran.		*Via* Turkey.		From Persian Gulf.		*Via* Bombay.		*Via* Bombay.		*Via* Kurrachee.		Coming *via* Bombay and passing through Kurrachee.		Coming *via* Kurrachee and passing through Bombay.		*Via* Amur. Coming *via* Kurrachee and passing through Madras.		*Via* Amur. Coming *via* Madras and passing through Kurrachee.		Native Burmah. Coming from Native Burmah & passing through Madras.		Native Burmah. Coming *via* Madras and passing through Native Burmah.		East to West.		West to East.		West to West.		East to East.		Sent.		Received.		Transit.			
No.	Indian share.	No.	Indian share.	No.	Indian share.	No.	Indian share.	No.	Indian share.	No.	Indian share.	No.	Indian share.	No.	Indian share.	No.	Indian share.	No.	Indian share.	No.	Indian share.	No.	Indian share.	No.	Indian share.	No.	Indian share.	No.	Indian share.	No.	Indian share.	No.	Indian share.	No.	Indian share.	No.	Indian share.	No.	Indian share.	No.	Indian share.	No.	Indian share.	No.	Indian share.	No.	Indian share.	No.	Indian share.	No.	Indian share.
	Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.
154	1,136 2	...	...	...	...	1,018	6,696 9	1	9 5	...	...	252	1,071 10	29	123 11	...	...	857	5,352 1	...	...	...	...	2	8 6	...	...	1	4 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,173	7,752 0	1,138	7,148 6	2	9 6	1	4 3	3,754	21,043 6	3,410	17,794 10	2,314	14,912 15	9,478	53,750 15
161	1,283 2	...	...	1	4 3	1,009	6,402 14	...	...	1	119 13	278	1,954 1	20	87 2	1	4 3	776	5,064 4	1	4 12	...	...	3	9 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,175	7,810 0	1,076	7,114 6	3	9 8	...	...	3,373	18,682 3	2,993	14,817 10	2,251	14,933 14	8,620	48,423 13
158	1,161 5	...	...	1	4 3	1,131	8,030 5	...	...	...	...	254	1,646 7	14	58 13	1	4 3	956	6,449 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	14 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,290	9,105 13	1,225	8,159 3	2	14 11	...	..	3,174	18,210 8	2,906	14,551 6	2,517	17,369 11	8,597	50,181 8
168	1,222 4	...	...	...	...	1,161	7,782 10	...	...	...	...	240	1,508 9	17	81 15	...	...	925	6,289 11	1	4 1	2	8 2	1	4 3	...	...	1	4 3	1	4 2	...	...	...	...	1,329	9,004 14	1,185	7,892 6	1	4 8	2	8 5	3,061	17,266 10	2,911	14,558 7	2,517	16,909 12	8,489	48,734 13
193	1,499 1	...	...	...	...	1,028	7,419 5	...	...	...	...	289	1,953 0	22	111 5	...	...	860	5,960 13	...	...	1	3 0	1	4 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,221	8,828 6	1,172	8,027 2	1	4 3	...	...	2,904	16,536 13	2,692	13,254 3	2,394	16,859 11	7,990	46,650 11
142	1,176 0	...	...	...	...	1,037	7,317 7	...	...	...	...	231	1,493 2	22	100 13	1	4 3	882	6,115 12	1	6 5	...	...	1	4 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,179	3,493 7	1,137	7,720 3	1	4 3	...	...	2,990	16,849 10	2,736	13,735 11	2,317	16,217 13	8,049	46,803 2
187	1,306 8	...	...	...	...	1,020	7,175 11	...	...	...	...	307	2,100 0	30	153 5	1	4 3	916	6,168 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,207	8,481 14	1,254	8,426 4	...	...	...	...	2,884	16,178 3	2,909	15,054 11	2,461	16 998 2	8,254	48,141 0
396	2,942 2	1	4 3	1	4 3	551	4,149 10	...	...	...	...	423	3,078 0	69	600 10	...	...	429	2,729 2	1	11 15	...	...	57	392 11	3	14 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	940	7,100 2	922	6,419 11	60	407 7	...	...	3,416	18,938 14	2,961	17,007 0	1,931	13,927 4	8,308	49,873 3
561	4,289 5	2	8 7	...	...	2	10 7	...	...	...	...	474	3,305 7	91	743 6	...	...	15	75 10	...	...	2	3 11	78	497 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	565	4,288 3	582	4,128 1	7	497 11	...	...	3,111	17,417 1	2,764	16,147 0	1,225	8,914 0	7,100	42,478 1
1,710	8,636 1	8	11 7	3	7 15	12	50 1	...	...	...	...	1,196	5,340 12	180	1,255 5	10	44 11	21	72 13	...	...	...	...	101	422 3	...	...	...	...	4	12 11	...	...	...	...	1,728	8,705 8	1,407	6,713 9	101	422 3	4	12 10	4,182	23,898 9	3,852	22,836 1	3,240	15,853 15	11,274	68,588 9
179	903 2	3	14 12	2	9 7	1,305	5,869 6	...	...	...	...	524	2,193 10	46	214 0	2	8 2	893	3,501 8	...	...	...	...	1	1 5	3	9 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,489	6,796 11	1,469	5,917 6	4	11 3	...	...	4,776	31,075 1	4,433	24,036 11	2,962	12,725 2	12,171	67,836 14
141	757 15	3	10 7	3	3 12	1,212	5,109 6	...	...	...	...	427	1,853 1	30	152 11	1	0 10	989	3,709 12	...	...	...	...	2	7 15	2	7 15	...	...	1	2 14	...	...	...	...	1,364	5,900 8	1,447	5,716 2	6	15 14	1	2 14	5,238	30,898 9	4,741	24,985 6	2,818	11,635 6	12,798	67,539 5
4,110	20,901 10	1	8 4	11	33 11	10,486	65,923 11	1	9 5	4	119 13	4,899	28,097 11	570	3,683 3	17	70 3	8,519	51,490 11	4	27 1	5	13 13	247	1,382 4	10	47 4	2	8 6	6	19 11	...	...	...	...	14,599	92,267 6	14,014	89,993	1,498	8 8	23	1 13	43,863	2,53,905 7	39,311	2,08,788 12	28,948	1,77,167 9	1,11,122	6,38,951 13

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE INDIAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT FOR 1876-77.

THIS report is arranged generally in the same manner as that for the preceding year, and is accompanied by the following appendices and diagrams:—

Appendix A.	Statement shewing capital and revenue expenditure during and up to the end of the year for India and Ceylon separately.
Appendix B.	Return of the number and value of inland and foreign messages sent, and of foreign messages received and passed in transit during the year; shewing also the increase and decrease under each head on the figures for the previous year.
Appendix C.	Statement shewing details of account adjustment with foreign telegraph administrations, and the extent of the cash-checking operations of the check office.
Appendix D.	Return of the total number of messages dealt with by each office, together with its revenue, expenditure, profit or loss.
Appendix E.	List of offices arranged according to the number of messages despatched during the year.
Appendix F.	Synopsis of complaints.
Appendix G.	Statement shewing the times occupied in the transmission of messages between certain important stations for each month of the year.
Appendix H.	Statement shewing the number and value of messages transferred to, and received from, railways.
Appendix I.	Abstract of press messages for the year.
Appendix J.	Return of undelivered messages for the year.
Appendix K.	Statement of interruptions, excluding Ceylon.
Appendix L.	List of soldiers who qualified as signallers during the year, and return of those employed in signal offices.
Appendix M.	Analysis of foreign traffic, shewing the number of paid foreign messages despatched and received by each route, and the Indian share of collections during the year.
Appendix N.	Classified list of lines of telegraph in India, British Burmah and Ceylon, on the 31st March 1876.
Diagram A.	Shewing the numbers of inland and foreign paid messages transmitted yearly from 1855-56 to 1876-77.
Diagram B.	Shewing the annual collections on inland and foreign messages from 1851-52 to 1876-77.
Diagram C.	Shewing the yearly average time of transmission of messages between Calcutta-Kurrachee; Calcutta-Bombay; Calcutta-Madras; Bombay-Kurrachee; Bombay-Madras, and Galle-Madras, from 1867-68 to 1876-77.

GENERAL.

2. The operations of the past year have been unusually successful, and it is gratifying to be able to report that, after so many years of serious deficits, the Department can at last shew a fairly satisfactory balance-sheet. The transactions, excluding Ceylon, shew a profit of Rs. 19,995, and of India and Ceylon combined, a deficit of only Rs. 401 against a loss in the preceding year of Rs. 4,39,783.

3. This result is due not only to increased receipts, but also to reductions in expenditure, and as economy in every branch of the administration continues to be carefully studied, and the operations of the current year promise a considerable further increase of revenue, it seems reasonable to hope that the turning-point in the fortunes of the Department has at length been reached, and that the present report is but the first of a long series in which still better results will be exhibited.

4. In his statement made before the Legislative Council in March last, the Hon'ble Member for Public Works held out the prospect of an equalisation of receipts and outlay at no distant date; it was not then anticipated that the time was so close at hand; and allowing fully for the abnormal increase of traffic, it may, with justice, be claimed that the date has been materially advanced by the zealous, loyal exertions of all connected with the working of the Department.

5. The satisfaction with which this report of financial progress is made is only marred by the regret that the late General Robinson, R.E., who administered the Department so long and so ably, did not live to announce himself to Government the attainment of a result for which he had so earnestly striven.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

6. Appendix A exhibits the capital outlay of the Department in India and Ceylon separately during and to the end of the year, the receipts and charges on revenue account during and to the end of the year, and the net deficits up to date.

7. Following the procedure adopted in the report for 1875-76, short abstract capital and revenue accounts only will be given as more suited to the purposes of this report than the detailed accounts rendered annually to Government.

8. The following is an abstract of the capital expenditure of the year:—

	In Finance Accounts.	In Administration Accounts.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Lines and buildings	10,78,869	1,88,452	12,67,321
Workshop and press ... buildings	...	3,274	3,274
Workshop and press ... machinery and plant	16,969	...	16,969
Workshop and press ... materials	...	...	...
Storehouses	262	...	262
Stores	3,877	36,302	40,179
Suspense heads	26,605	...	26,605
	11,26,582	2,28,028	13,54,610*

Details of capital expenditure.

Some of the principal items of expenditure on lines were:—

	Rs.
Construction of permanent line of telegraph on Northern Bengal State Railway	1,89,363
Construction of permanent line of telegraph on South India Railway from Madras to Tanjore	88,611
Construction of a line from Gowhatty to Dibrughur ...	2,23,223
Ditto ditto from Jacobabad to Quetta	1,95,748
Suspension of an additional wire from Lahore to Kotree ...	1,41,680
Suspension of a second wire from Rangoon to Prome, and improvement of alignment	53,592

9. The item Rs. 1,88,452 represents the expenditure of the Public Works Department on telegraph buildings. It is mainly composed of expenditure on the Telegraph Office, Calcutta, the building for signallers' quarters in Bombay, and the office buildings at Jubbulpore, Khundwa, False Point and Amherst.

* This return does not include the capital account of the Ceylon telegraph, for which see para. 146.

10. The item Rs. 3,877 under the head of Stores represents the net difference between the new expenditure on stores and the value of stores issued from stock during the year.

Capital expenditure to date.

11. At the close of the year under review, the capital expenditure of the Indian Telegraph Department amounted to Rs. 3,21,12,147, including Rs. 55,27,839, the estimated value of abandoned lines, buildings and stores.

12. The revenue accounts of India and Ceylon are dealt with separately further on, but for facility of reference the usual abstract combining both accounts is given below in a form which shews at a glance the net financial results of the year:—

Combined revenue account, India and Ceylon.

	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Expenditure in India and Ceylon ...	...	...	...	27,72,453
Receipts.	India.	Ceylon.	Total.	
Revenue from paid messages ...	22,74,064	92,522	23,66,586	
Receipts from State railways ...	54,296	900	55,196	
„ Guaranteed railways ...	1,37,544	...	1,37,544	
Guarantees	21,270	...	21,270	
Minor undertakings	16,283			
Miscellaneous	17,328	52	33,663	
	25,20,785	93,474	26,14,259	
Pro formâ message revenue ...	1,57,793	...	1,57,793	
	26,78,578	93,474	27,72,052	27,72,052
Net Loss	...	...	..	401

Net losses.

13. The net losses for the past five years have been as follows:—

	Rs.
1872-73	7,32,117
1873-74	5,61,666
1874-75	4,17,807
1875-76	4,39,783
1876-77	401

Improvement over 1875-76.

14. The improvement over the previous year amounts to Rs. 4,39,382, of which India contributes Rs. 4,29,242 and Ceylon Rs. 10,140. The particulars will be found in the separate revenue accounts given further on, and it is only necessary to remark here, that if allowance be made for an exceptional debit of Rs. 64,391 explained in paragraph 17, the comparison with 1875-76 would be still more favourable.

Explanation of difference between revenue earned and revenue shewn in Finance Accounts.

15. The actual cash receipts of the year as shewn in the Finance Accounts amount to Rs. 24,96,455,* while the amount of revenue earned (excluding *pro formâ*) shewn above is Rs. 26,14,259. The difference, Rs. 1,17,804, is explained as follows:—

More shewn in Finance Accounts.		More shewn in Revenue Accounts.	
	Rs.		Rs.
Excess of message revenue collected over message revenue earned	9,540	Receipts from railways treated in Finance Accounts as reduction of expenditure instead of revenue ...	93,708
Balance excess shewn in Revenue Account over Appropriation Account ...	1,17,804	Excess of claims against railways over actual receipts	1,566
		Recoveries from guarantors shewn in Appropriation Account as reduction of expenditure instead of revenue ...	17,765
		Difference between amount of claims against guarantors earned and recovered during year	3,505
		Rent of telegraph buildings realised by Public Works Department and excluded from Finance Accounts	10,800
Total ...	1,27,344	Total ...	1,27,344

* India ... ... Rs. 24,02,981
Ceylon ... ... „ 93,474
Total ... „ 24,96,455

Revenue Account, India only.

16. The following is an Abstract Revenue Account for India only for the years 1875-76, 1876-77.

ABSTRACT REVENUE ACCOUNT, 1875-76—1876-77.

INDIA ONLY.

Expenditure.	1875-76.	1876-77.	Receipts.	1875-76.	1876-77.
Repairs to lines	2,49,006	1,80,901	Message revenue earned ...	19,48,083	22,74,064
Repairs to buildings by Public Works Department	28,000	34,132	Receipts from State railways for interest, line maintenance, technical supervision, &c. ...	57,863	54,296
Repairs to buildings departmentally ...	1,783	1,520			
Direction	1,83,514	1,68,948			
Accounts	58,329	60,528	Receipts from Guaranteed railways	78,740	1,37,544
Superintendence	6,52,753	6,52,308			
Line maintenance establishment ...	1,22,273	1,21,352	Claims from guarantors ...	17,546	21,270
Check Office	36,236	32,900	Sales of books, gazettes, &c.	17,140	16,283
Signalling	13,45,411	13,43,902		19,692	17,328
Tools and Plant	2,17,976	1,56,856	Miscellaneous ...		
Profit and Loss	710	2,810	News free and other *pro-forma* message revenue	1,75,758	1,57,793
Absentee allowances paid in England ...	...	64,391			
TOTAL EXPENDITURE ...	28,95,991	28,20,518	TOTAL RECEIPTS ...	23,14,822	26,78,578
			NET LOSS ...	4,09,247	...
				27,24,069	26,78,578

DEDUCT—	1875-76.	1876-77.		
Value of printed forms supplied to Ceylon ...	1,157	1,949		
Share of general charges debitable to Ceylon ...	10,645	10,333		
Share of general charges debitable to Capital ...	1,60,120	1,49,683		
TOTAL DEDUCTION ...	1,71,922	1,61,965	1,71,922	1,61,965
NET REVENUE EXPENDITURE ...			27,24,069	26,58,583
NET PROFIT ...			...	19,995
				26,78,578

Details of revenue expenditure.

17. The revenue expenditure of the year shews a net saving of Rs. 65,486 over 1875-76, notwithstanding a heavy item of Rs. 64,391 for absentee allowances paid in England, now included for the first time in the Revenue Accounts of the Department. Prior to 1875-76 these charges are understood not to have been separated in the Home Accounts, and they consequently did not appear in the Statistical Accounts of the Department in India. The amount charged (Rs. 64,391) represents the payments for the year 1875-76, but the account was not received early enough to allow of its being included in the Revenue Account of that year, and the account of 1876-77 is not yet to hand. It appears probable, therefore, that this item will always appear in the Statistical Accounts of the year succeeding that to which it properly belongs.

18. Making due allowance for this new charge, the reduction in expenditure in 1876-77 has been Rs. 1,29,877 as compared with 1875-76, towards which repairs have contributed Rs. 68,105, and tools and plant Rs. 61,120. It was explained in the report for 1875-76 that the expenditure under these heads was exceptionally high in that year, and the saving is therefore not unexpected. With reference to repairs, however, it should be borne in mind that, owing to the very large proportion of new lines of which the departmental system is now composed, the cost of renewals is less at present than it will be in a few years' time, when the average age of the lines shall have increased.

19. The charge for signalling shows a small decrease of Rs. 1,509, instead of a heavy increase, as has been usual in previous years. The chief cause of these increases in the past has been the increments of salary earned by the signalling establishment under the progressive system of pay in force in the Department. The net increase on account of signallers' salaries during 1876-77 has been only Rs. 8,530, although the value of the increments granted is about Rs. 39,000. The whole of this latter amount would have been an increase of expenditure had it not been found practicable, notwithstanding the great increase of traffic,

to dispose of the work with an average reduction of 25 in the number of signallers employed during the year.

20. The message revenue earned has increased by a sum of Rs. 3,25,981.* The details and causes of this very satisfactory increase are treated of in the traffic section of the report. The receipts from Guaranteed Railways shew an increase of Rs. 58,804 due principally to payments by the East Indian and Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railways, for each of which Companies considerable lengths of wire have been recently erected by this Department. *Pro formâ* message revenue shews a reduction of Rs. 17,965, due to a decrease in number and diminution in length of the news free messages sent during the year.

Details of revenue earned.

21. The Indian telegraphs (excluding Ceylon) were worked during 1876-77 at a profit of Rs. 19,995 against a loss of Rs. 4,09,247 in the previous year, being an improvement of Rs. 4,29,242, made up by reduction of expenditure, Rs. 65,486, and by increase of revenue, Rs. 3,63,756. The many economies that have been effected during the last seven years leave little scope for further reduction of expenditure, but there are good grounds for the hope that the improvement of revenue will be well maintained, even after the grain trade of the country shall have relapsed into its normal condition.

Comparative results, 1875-76 and 1876-77 (India only).

22. It must be observed here, moreover, that the accounts given above do not altogether represent our true financial position, inasmuch that they take no credit for assets to a considerable amount due to the Department by certain railways whose accounts cannot at present be adjusted.

Outstanding accounts with railways.

23. In the following table the financial results of the operations of the past six years in India and Ceylon are shewn in a form which allows of real comparisons being instituted between various years. The message, the mile of wire and mile of line are the natural units of a telegraph system, and by reducing revenue and expenditure to these units, allowance is made for extensions, expenditure and revenue are both gauged by work done and a clear idea is obtained of the real financial progress or retrogression that is being made.

Financial results during the past six years.

Statistical Tables.

HEADS OF FINANCIAL RESULTS.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.
Total expenditure per message ...	3·69	3·69	3·44	3·15	3·11	2·48
Total receipts per message ...	2·55	2·67	2·69	2·66	2·62	2·48
Total expenditure per mile of line (including rented lines)	154·53	162·12	161·54	160·00	154·08	145·02
Total receipts per mile of line (including rented lines)	107·62	117·09	126·39	134·90	130·19	145·00
Total expenditure per mile of wire (including rented wires) ...	81·74	81·58	79·03	78·58	72·87	63·27
Total receipts per mile of wire (including rented wires)	56·94	58·92	61·84	66·26	61·58	63·26
Number of messages per mile of line (excluding rented lines) ...	43·04	44·27	47·56	52·12	55·40	65·26
Number of messages per mile of wire (excluding rented wires) ...	23·44	23·67	25·08	27·39	28·87	32·77
Number of messages per office ...	3,310	3,396	3,341	3,752	4,095	4,774
Message revenue only per mile of wire (excluding rented wires) ...	58·67	63·14	65·40	68·29	71·33	75·68
Message revenue only per mile of line (excluding rented wires) ...	107·77	118·08	124·20	129·91	136·91	150·71

TRAFFIC.

Classified return of traffic disposed of.

24. Appendix B, the annual return of the number and value of all messages disposed of, shows in detail the traffic of the Department under the heads of Inland and Foreign; further divided into the sub-heads of State and Private.

Distribution of traffic under the several classes.

25. The following summary shews at a glance the percentages of Foreign and Inland, State and Private messages:

* Excluding Ceylon.

Proportion of each class of Traffic during 1876-77.

Class.	Inland.		Foreign.		Total.	
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
State	8·92	13·58	0·18	1·22	9·10	14·80
Private	78·84	57·51	12·06	27·69	90·90	85·20
Total ...	87·76	71·09	12·24	28·91	100·00	100·00

26. Comparing the results with those of 1875-76, the following very satisfactory increase in the number and value of all classes of messages is exhibited.

Increase in number and value of messages.

Abstract of the number and value of Messages during 1876-77 compared with 1875-76.

Class of Messages.	Actual increase in 1876-77.						Percentage of increase in 1876-77.					
	Inland.		Foreign.		Total.		Inland.		Foreign.		Total.	
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.						
State ...	9,892	48,289 3	39	11,791 6	9,931	60,080 9	11·10	17·68	2·08	69·05	10·91	20·69
Private...	167,212	2,43,959 11	24,524	33,197 13	191,736	2,77,157 8	23·64	21·84	22·44	5·34	23·48	15·93
Total ...	177,104	2,92,248 14	24,563	44,989 3	201,667	3,37,238 1	22·25	21·02	22·10	7·05	22·22	16·62

27. It will be seen that there is a steady increase in the number and length of Government messages, partially attributable to cholera and cattle-disease reports, frontier affairs, the famine in Southern India and the Imperial Assemblage, and generally to increased use of the telegraph by almost every Department of the Government.

Increase in State telegrams.

28. Inland private traffic received a considerable stimulus during the latter half of the year owing to the extensive operations in grain throughout the country caused by the famine in Southern India.

Increase in private telegrams.

29. The large numerical increase in foreign private messages is due to the word "tariff" which came into force on the 1st January 1876. The value of this class of traffic would doubtless have shewn a greater increase but for the fact that the cable from Madras to Penang, connecting India with the Straits, China, Australia, &c., was interrupted for more than half the year.

Effect of the word "tariff."

30. The following is an abstract of the number and value of paid messages of all kinds for the past ten years, shewing the yearly growth of each class of traffic and the average value for each year of each State and Private message.

Growth of paid message traffic during past 10 years.

Abstract of the number and value of paid Messages, showing percentage of increase or decrease as compared with previous years.

Year.	State.							Private.							Total paid messages.						
	Number.	Percentage of number.		Value.		Percentage of value.		Average cost of each message.	Number.	Percentage of number.		Value.		Percentage of value.		Average cost of each message.	Number.	Percentage of number.		Value.		Percentage of value.		Average cost of each message.
		Increase.	Decrease.	Rs.	A.	Increase.	Decrease.	Rs.		Increase.	Decrease.	Rs.	A.	Increase.	Decrease.	Rs.		Increase.	Decrease.	Rs.	A.	Increase.	Decrease.	Rs.
1867-68 ...	41,306	...	...	1,78,700	0	...	...	4·33	2,69,638	...	...	9,57,439	7	...	...	3·66	3,10,944	...	...	11,36,140	6	...	...	3·65
1868-69 ...	40,615	...	1·67	1,61,297	7	...	9·75	3·98	3,33,856	23·82	...	9,94,795	3	3·90	...	2·98	3,74,471	20·43	...	11,56,092	10	1·76	...	3·09
1869-70 ...	39,403	...	2·98	1,37,592	4	...	14·70	3·50	4,55,215	33·36	...	10,73,047	11	7·87	...	2·36	4,84,618	29·42	...	12,10,939	15	4·72	...	2·50
1870-71 ...	37,606	...	4·5	1,22,760	7	...	10·77	3·27	5,39,755	21·23	...	11,78,784	9	9·85	...	2·19	5,77,361	19·13	...	13,01,545	15	7·50	...	2·25
1871-72 ...	54,305	44·40	...	2,21,951	13	80·80	...	4·09	6,00,633	11·27	...	13,54,641	6	14·91	...	2·25	6,54,938	13·43	...	15,76,593	3	21·13	...	2·40
1872-73 ...	58,659	8·01	...	2,03,409	11	...	8·35	3·47	6,25,729	4·17	...	15,00,068	12	10·73	...	2·40	6,84,388	4·49	...	17,03,478	7	8·04	...	2·49
1873-74 ...	66,542	13·43	...	2,24,344	3	10·29	...	3·37	6,78,926	8·50	...	15,59,086	15	3·93	...	2·30	7,45,468	8·92	...	17,83,431	2	4·69	...	2·39
1874-75 ...	78,531	18·02	...	2,68,368	2	19·62	...	3·42	7,58,660	11·78	...	16,48,509	14	5·73	...	2·16	8,37,391	12·33	...	19,16,878	0	7·48	...	2·29
1875-76 ...	90,996	15·85	...	2,90,258	3	8·15	...	3·20	8,16,383	7·58	...	17,39,089	5	5·49	...	2·13	9,07,369	8·35	...	20,29,347	8	5·86	...	2·23
1876-77 ...	1,00,917	10·91	...	3,50,338	12	20·69	...	3·47	10,08,119	23·48	...	20,16,246	13	15·93	...	2·00	11,09,036	22·22	...	23,66,585	9	16·62	...	2·14

31. The mean value of a State message remains nearly constant, while the average cost to the public of a private message steadily decreases. In ten years the revenue from State messages has increased 96 per cent., that of private telegrams 111 per cent.

Comparative length of State and private messages.

The same particulars of unpaid messages are given in the following table. It is satisfactory to note that the efforts made to keep down the several classes of unremunerative traffic have been successful. The increase in Telegraph Service messages is due to unavoidable correspondence in connection with Railway Telegraph maintenance.

Decrease in unremunerative traffic.

Abstract of the number and value of free Messages, shewing percentage of increase or decrease as compared with previous years.

YEAR.	News free.						Free messages from French and Portuguese India.						Telegraph Service.						Total *free* messages.					
	Number.	Percentage of number.		Value.	Percentage of value.		Number (included under paid State messages.)	Percentage of number.		Value.	Percentage of value.		Number.	Percentage of number.		Value.	Percentage of value.		Number.	Percentage of number.		Value.	Percentage of value.	
		Increase.	Decrease.		Increase.	Decrease.		Increase.	Decrease.		Increase.	Decrease.		Increase.	Decrease.		Increase.	Decrease.		Increase.	Decrease.		Increase.	Decrease.
				Rs. A.						Rs. A.						Rs. A.						Rs. A.		
1867-68	8,196	...	...	1,60,650 0	...	...	66	...	37·17	.....	...	...	54,959	...	...	54,959	...	...	62,888	...	...	1,60,650 0	...	...
1868-69	6,890	...	18·44	55,990 0	...	65·16	60	18·19	...	.....	...	...	52,391	...	4·39	52,391	...	4·39	59,281	...	5·72	55,990 0	...	65·16
1869-70	3,697	...	44·73	37,638 10	...	31·00	162	102·5	...	.....	...	...	55,222	5·4	...	55,222	5·4	...	58,919	...	6·4	37,638 10	...	31·00
1870-71	3,873	...	7·69	40,775 0	32·25	...	223	37·65	...	.....	...	...	47,999	...	13·08	51,872	...	6·11	51,872	...	11·81	20,044 0	...	47·59
1871-72	3,769	...	2·68	49,982 8	1·68	...	48	...	78·48	356 14	...	...	43,666	...	8·33	47,768	...	7·91	47,768	...	7·91	24,734 0	23·39	...
1872-73	5,008	32·87	...	65,238 4	33·19	...	106	120·54	...	609 0	37·77	...	36,945	...	16·13	41,963	...	12·18	41,963	...	12·18	45,951 8	85·79	...
1873-74	5,772	15·16	...	98,167 4	50·46	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	36,503	...	·35	43,104	...	2·71	43,104	...	2·71	40,316 0	...	12·25
1874-75	7,365	27·57	...	98,606 8	0·45	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	43,666	4·08	...	46,336	7·76	...	46,336	7·76	...	39,982 6	...	7·82
1875-76	7,611	3·34	...	1,25,627 6	27·40	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	55,222	11·53	...	61,039	10·16	...	61,039	10·16	...	49,621 8	23·83	...
1876-77	7,807	...	4·00	1,16,247 0	...	7·47	600	...	1·48	600 0	...	1·48	60,055	18·48	...	67,797	13·22	...	67,797	13·22	...	40,945 12	...	4·58

YEAR.	Average cost of each message.																							
	News free.			Free messages from French and Portuguese India.			Telegraph Service.			Total *free* messages.		
		Increase.	Decrease.		Increase.	Decrease.		Increase.	Decrease.		Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.			Rs.			Rs.			Rs.		
1867-68	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·76	...	...
1868-69	7·95	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·95	...	65·16
1869-70	10·59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·64	...	31·00
1870-71	8·18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·34	...	...
1871-72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·54	...	...
1872-73	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·65	...	...
1873-74	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·21	...	...
1874-75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·00	...	...
1875-76	10·89	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·44	...	...
1876-77	8·18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·75	...	10·22

Growth of traffic of all kinds during past 10 years.

32. The total number of messages of all kinds, paid and unpaid, during the last ten years, has been as follows:—

Year.	Paid.	Free.	Total.
1867-68	310,944	62,888	373,832
1868-69	374,471	59,081	433,552
1869-70	484,618	58,819	543,437
1870-71	577,361	51,872	629,233
1871-72	654,938	47,768	702,706
1872-73	684,388	41,953	726,341
1873-74	745,468	43,104	788,572
1874-75	837,391	46,336	883,727
1875-76	907,369	51,039	958,408
1876-77	1,109,036	57,797	1,166,833

The total traffic disposed of has thus increased 212 per cent. since 1867-68, while *paid* messages have increased 256 per cent., and free messages have been reduced by 8 per cent. in the same period.

Number of repetitions involved in disposal of total traffic.

33. The disposal of the total number of messages dealt with during the year involved 4,347,492 signalling operations, including repetitions in transit by intermediate stations.

INLAND TRAFFIC.

Growth of inland private message traffic.

34. The following table shews the development of the Indian private message traffic during the last 10 years. *State* and *Foreign* telegrams are excluded. It will be seen that the revenue from this class of traffic was in 1876-77, 21·84 per cent. more than in 1875-76, an increase more than four times the average progress of the previous years. This has already been explained to be largely due to continued excitement in the grain trade during the latter half of 1876-77.

Inland Private Messages.

Year.	Number.	Value.	Percentage of increase: Compared with 1867-68. Number.	Compared with 1867-68. Value.	Compared with previous year. Number.	Compared with previous year. Value.	Average cost of each message.	Remarks.
		Rs. A.					Rs.	
1867-68 ...	241,287	7,63,880 11	...	...	...	...	3·16	
1868-69 ...	301,297	7,96,417 10	24·87	4·25	24·87	4·25	2·64	One rupee per 10 words tariff in force from October 1868.
1869-70 ...	401,924	8,17,595 2	66·58	7·03	33·39	2·66	2·09	
1870-71 ...	473,710	8,63,469 11	69·33	13·38	17·86	5·62	1·82	Three words counted as one in address from March 1870.
1871-72 ...	523,023	9,22,639 14	116·76	20·78	10·40	6·85	1·77	Free address conceded, and six-word unit adopted from 1st January 1872.
1872-73 ...	548,846	9,96,149 15	127·46	31·71	4·93	7·96	1·82	Double charge for code abolished from 1st January 1873.
1873-74 ...	592,243	10,18,210 1	145·45	33·29	7·90	2·21	1·72	
1874-75 ...	658,522	10,73,835 3	172·92	40·58	11·19	5·46	1·63	
1875-76 ...	707,136	11,17,213 3	193·11	46·26	7·38	4·03	1·58	
1876-77 ...	874,348	13,61,172 14	262·37	78·20	23·64	21·84	1·56	

Growth of all kinds of inland message traffic.

35. The following return incorporates the particulars of both State and Private inland message traffic for the same period :—

Return of the number and value of inland traffic.

Year.	State. Number.	State. Value.	State. Percentage of number compared with previous year. Increase.	State. Percentage of number compared with previous year. Decrease.	State. Percentage of value compared with previous year. Increase.	State. Percentage of value compared with previous year. Decrease.	State. Average cost of each message.	Private. Number.	Private. Value.	Private. Percentage of number compared with previous year. Increase.	Private. Percentage of number compared with previous year. Decrease.	Private. Percentage of value compared with previous year. Increase.	Private. Percentage of value compared with previous year. Decrease.	Private. Average cost of each message.	Total Paid Messages. Number.	Total Paid Messages. Value.	Total Paid Messages. Percentage of number compared with previous year. Increase.	Total Paid Messages. Percentage of number compared with previous year. Decrease.	Total Paid Messages. Percentage of value compared with previous year. Increase.	Total Paid Messages. Percentage of value compared with previous year. Decrease.	Total Paid Messages. Average cost of each message.	Remarks.
		Rs. A.					Rs. A. P.		Rs. A.					Rs. A. P.		Rs. A.					Rs. A. P.	
1867-68 ...	41,306*	1,78,700 15*	...	...	...	...	4 3 2	241,287	7,63,880 11	...	...	...	...	3 2 4	282,593	9,42,581 10	...	...	...	...	3 3 4	
1868-69 ...	40,615*	1,61,297 7*	...	1·67	...	9·74	3 15 10	301,297	7,96,417 10	24·87	...	4·33	...	2 10 4	341,912	9,57,715 1	21·00	...	1·65	...	2 12 0	One rupee per ten words tariff in force from October 1868.
1869-70 ...	39,403*	1,37,592 4*	...	3·00	...	14·69	3 8 0	401,924	8,17,595 2	33·39	...	2·66	...	2 0 9	441,327	9,55,187 6	29·07	...	...	26	2 2 1	
1870-71 ...	36,631	1,10,508 3	...	7·04	...	19·68	3 0 2	479,710	8,63,469 11	17·86	...	1·09	...	1 13 10	510,341	9,73,977 14	15·64	...	1·09	...	1 14 8	Three words counted as one in address from March 1870.
1871-72 ...	52,512	1,98,102 10	43·35	...	79·26	...	3 12 0	523,023	9,22,639 14	10·40	...	15·07	...	1 12 8	575,535	11,20,742 8	12·78	...	15·07	...	1 15 7	Free address conceded, and six-word unit adopted from 1st January 1872.
1872-73 ...	57,448	1,91,213 2	9·39	...	...	3·47	3 5 0	548,846	9,96,149 15	4·93	...	5·94	...	1 13 0	606,294	11,87,363 1	5·35	...	5·94	...	1 15 6	Double charge for code abolished from 1st January 1873.
1873-74 ...	65,339	2,13,093 2	13·73	...	11·44	...	3 4 0	592,243	10,18,210 1	7·90	...	3·70	...	1 11 0	657,582	12,31,303 3	8·45	...	3·70	...	1 14 0	
1874-75 ...	77,226	2,67,314 13	18·19	...	20·75	...	3 7 0	658,522	10,73,835 3	11·19	...	8·10	...	1 10 0	735,748	13,31,150 0	11·89	...	8·10	...	1 13 0	
1875-76 ...	89,111	2,73,182 9	15·38	...	6·16	...	3 0 7	707,136	11,17,213 3	7·38	...	4·46	...	1 9 0	796,247	13,90,395 12	8·23	...	4·46	...	1 12 0	
1876-77 ...	99,003	3,21,471 12	11·10	...	17·68	...	3 4 0	874,348	13,61,172 14	23·64	...	21·02	...	1 9 0	973,351	16,82,644 10	22·25	...	21·02	...	1 13 0	

* Includes foreign State messages.

FOREIGN TRAFFIC.

Growth of foreign message traffic.

36. The growth of *Foreign* traffic during the year is shewn in the following abstract :—

	No.	*Indian share of charges.* Rs.	A.
1876-77 ...	135,685	6,83,940	15
1875-76 ...	111,122	6,38,951	12
Increase ...	24,563	44,989	3
Percentage of increase ...	22·10	7·05	

37. State messages have increased numerically only 2·08 per cent., but in cost by 69·06 per cent.; on the other hand, private senders have sent more messages by 22·44 per cent., while the increase in value has only been 5·34 per cent. The average value of a *State* foreign message has increased from Rs. 9·10 to Rs. 15·08, while that of a *private* foreign message has decreased from Rs. 5·69 to Rs. 4·90.

Distribution of foreign messages over the several routes available.

38. Appendix M. gives in detail for each month of the year the number of paid foreign messages by each route and the Indian share of their value. Taking only the traffic with places westward of India, the following abstract shows how the work has been divided between the Eastern Telegraph Company, the Indo-European Telegraph Company, and the Turkish line, since the opening of the Suez and Teheran routes. As compared with the previous year, the proportion *viâ* Suez has risen from 43·20 to 60·22 per cent., while that *viâ* Teheran has fallen from 53·11 to 37·57 per cent., but this results from the fact that the Aden-Suez cable was interrupted during 79 days of 1875-76.

Abstract showing percentage of number of messages between India and places to the westward by each route.

Year.	Via Suez. Homeward.	Via Suez. Outward.	Via Suez. Total.	Via Teheran. Homeward.	Via Teheran. Outward.	Via Teheran. Total.	Via Turkey. Homeward.	Via Turkey. Outward.	Via Turkey. Total.	Total. Homeward.	Total. Outward.	Grand Total.
1871-72 ...	24·52	28·29	52·81	13·40	15·71	29·11	12·75	5·33	18·08	50·67	49·33	100·00
1872-73 ...	32·82	32·23	65·05	15·85	14·35	30·20	2·73	2·02	4·75	51·40	48·60	100·00
1873-74 ...	28·70	24·44	53·14	21·65	22·48	44·13	1·63	1·10	2·73	51·98	48·02	100·00
1874-75 ...	26·43	24·09	50·52	24·82	23·09	47·91	·87	·70	1·57	52·12	47·88	100·00
1875-76 ...	22·17	21·03	43·20	28·60	24·51	53·11	1·60	2·09	3·69	52·37	47·63	100·00
1876-77 ...	29·90	30·32	60·22	21·43	16·14	37·57	1·04	1·17	2·21	52·37	47·63	100·00

Sent foreign messages.

39. Of foreign messages sent *from* India the numbers by each route were as follows :—

***Westward*—**		
Viâ Suez	28,250	
„ Teheran	20,315	
„ Turkey	989	
To Persian Gulf	336	
		49,890
***Eastward*—**		
Viâ Madras	3,415	
„ Amoor	862	
To Native Burma	2,085	
		6,362
Total sent messages		56,252

Received foreign messages.

40. The foreign messages addressed to places in India arrived by the following routes:—

From the westward—		
Viâ Suez	...	28,739
,, Teheran	...	15,291
,, Turkey	...	1,183
From Persian Gulf	...	375
		45,588
From the eastward—		
Viâ Madras	...	3,545
,, Amoor	...	902
From Native Burma	...	1,537
		5,984
Total received messages	...	51,572

Transit foreign messages.

41. Of 27,861 messages passing through India in transit, 13,873 were from east to west, and 13,988 from west to east.

Percentage of traffic by each route.

42. The following abstract shows the percentages of all foreign traffic over the several routes connected with India year by year for the period that has elapsed since the Suez and Teheran routes were first established in 1870:—

Abstract shewing the distribution of the Foreign traffic by the several routes according to percentage of the number *of messages.*

Class of Messages.	Year.	Westward of India.				Eastward of India.			Total.
		Viâ Teheran.	Viâ Turkey.	Persian Gulf.	Viâ Suez.	Viâ Amoor.	Viâ Madras.	Native Burma.	
Indian.									
Sent	1871-72	23·85	22·70	...	43·64	00·05	9·76	...	100·00
	1872-73	26·85	4·40	...	55·35	00·07	13·33	...	100·00
	1873-74	32·38	2·61	2·48	46·20	00·13	12·46	3·74	100·00
	1874-75	38·60	1·41	1·76	43·01	00·14	8·47	6·61	100·00
	1875-76	44·00*	2·54	1·62	35·58*	00·11	9·63	6·52	100·00
	1876-77	36·12	1·76	0·60	50·22	1·54	6·06	3·70	100·00
Received	1871-72	28·25	9·59	...	50·89	...	11·27	...	100·00
	1872-73	25·41	3·12	...	57·06	...	14·41	...	100·00
	1873-74	34·22	1·94	5·21	42·89	00·12	13·37	2·25	100·00
	1874-75	37·39	1·27	3·95	43·12	00·20	8·89	5·18	100·00
	1875-76	40·02*	3·67	3·08	36·75*	00·16	10·69	5·63	100·00
	1876-77	29·65	2·30	0·72	55·72	1·75	6·87	2·99	100·00
Transit.									
East to west	1871-72	00·04	00·08	...	99·87	...	..	...	100·00
	1872-73	00·51	00·31	...	99·15	00·04	...	...	100·00
	1873-74	3·78	00·09	00·13	96·00	...	...	...	100·00
	1874-75	7·06	00·09	00·16	92·66	00·03	...	...	100·00
	1875-76	28·29*	00·12	00·08	71·48*	...	...	00·03	100·00
	1876-77	2·45	00·23	00·14	97·09	00·06	...	00·03	100·00
West to east	1871-72	12·72	13·58	...	73·70	...	...	...	100·00
	1872-73	8·03	7·30	...	84·67	...	...	...	100·00
	1873-74	19·96	3·60	00·23	76·20	00·01	...	...	100·00
	1874-75	20·49	3·08	00·25	76·12	00·02	...	00·04	100·00
	1875-76	34·96*	4·07	00·12	60·79*	...	...	00·06	100·00
	1876-77	17·32	2·90	00·20	79·34	...	...	00·24	100·00
West to west	1871-72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100·00
	1872-73	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100·00
	1873-74	...	26·67	46·66	26·67	...	...	...	100·00
	1874-75	...	6·45	61·29	32·74	...	...	...	100·00
	1875-76	1·56*	...	2·34	96·10*	...	...	...	100·00
	1876-77	...	5·13	38·47	56·40	...	...	...	100·00

* Cable Aden-Suez interrupted from the 16th November 1875 to the 2nd February 1876.

43. The number and values of all foreign messages, with percentage of increase or decrease under each head, year by year, since 1870-71, are given in the first of the following tables; the second separates the numbers under Sent, Received and Transit, and explains the changes that have occurred from time to time in the tariff:—

Particulars of foreign messages.

Foreign Traffic.

Year.	Spain.						Total paid Messages.						
	Number.	Indian value.		Percentage of *value* as compared with previous year.		Percentage of *number* as compared with previous year.		Average cost of each message.	Number.	Indian value.	Percentage of *value* as compared with previous year.		Percentage of *number* as compared with previous year.		Average cost of each message.
				Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.				Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	
		Rs.	A.					Rs.		Rs.	A.						Rs.
1870-71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	67,020	3,27,567	0	28·23	...	54·81	...	5·88
1871-72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	79,403	4,55,850	11	39·16	...	18·47	...	5·70
1872-73	...	...	...	...	...	...	·9	6·56	78,094	5,16,115	7	13·22	...	...	1·65	6·60
1873-74	...	...	...	...	...	12·72	...	6·24	87,886	5,52,127	15	6·97	...	12·54	...	6·28
1874-75	...	...	...	...	...	15·75	...	5·73	1,01,643	5,85,728	0	6·09	...	15·65	...	5·76
1875-76	...	...	...	...	...	8·87	...	5·69	1,11,122	6,38,951	12	9·09	...	9·32	...	5·75
1876-77	...	...	...	...	...	22·44	...	4·90	1,35,685	6,83,940	15	7·05	...	22·10	...	5·04

Return of the number and value of Foreign Messages.

Year.	Number of Messages.				Indian share of value.	Percentage of increase or decrease as compared with previous years.			
	To India.	From India.	Transit.	Total.		Increase.		Decrease.	
						No.	Value.	No.	Value.
					Rs. A.				
1867-68	...	14,521	13,830	...	28,351	1,93,558 12	...	...	...
1868-69	...	16,417	16,142	...	32,559	1,98,377 9	14·84	2·49	...
1869-70	...	21,824	21,467	...	43,291	2,55,452 9	32·96	28·77	...
1870-71	...	28,810	35,115	3,095	67,020	3,27,567 0	54·81	28·23	...
1871-72	...	28,856	31,889	18,658	79,403	4,55,850 11	18·47	39·10	...
1872-73	...	24,613	25,849	27,632	78,094	5,16,115 6	...	13·22	1·64
1873-74	...	28,077	30,610	29,199	87,886	5,52,127 15	12·54	6·97	...
1874-75	...	34,860	38,342	28,441	1,01,643	5,85,728 0	15·65	6·09	...
1875-76	...	39,311	42,863	28,948	1,11,122	6,38,951 12	9·32	9·09	...
1876-77	...	51,572	56,252	27,861	1,35,685	6,83,940 15	22·10	7·05	...

Remarks.

1867-68 ... Tariff reduced.
1868-69 ... 10-word tariff, introduced 1st January 1870.
1869-70 ... Tariff increased *viâ* Suez and Teheran from 16th February 1871 and *viâ* Turkey from 10th Dec. 1871.
1870-71 ... Tariff increased; 10-word messages abolished from 10th December 1871.
1871-72 ... Rome Convention Rules and Rates introduced from 1st July 1872.
1872-73 ... 10-word tariff with word increment to Great Britain and America introduced on 16th Nov. 1873.
1873-74 ... 10-word tariff with word increment to France introduced 1st August 1875. St. Petersburg Convention Rules and word tariff introduced from 1st January 1876.

CHANGES IN FOREIGN TARIFF, &c.

44. There have been no important changes in the International Regulations or Tariffs during the year. In July 1876 the British Postal Telegraph Administration proposed to the other parties to the St. Petersburg Convention that the charges deposited to obtain repetition of doubtful passages in a telegram should be refunded, if the result proved the telegraph in fault, *whether the original message was a collated one or not*. India supported this proposal, but, owing to opposition by Russia, Portugal and Netherlands India, it was not carried. In April 1876, India proposed to the other Administrations interested that the rule which prescribes an additional charge of 50 per cent. on the whole text of any message containing cipher should be so modified as to confine the compulsory charge for repetition to the cipher portion only. This was supported by the British Postal Telegraph Department and by many other countries, but being opposed by Germany, Austria, Hungary, Norway and Sweden, and only partially supported by seven other Administrations, the proposal did not obtain the unanimous consent required to carry it. A satisfactory settlement of these questions will, it is hoped, be secured at the next Telegraph Conference in 1878.

Changes in international rules and rates.

45. From the 1st May 1876, in order to bring the tariff with Native Burma (which is an independent foreign system of telegraphs) into harmony with the St. Petersburg Convention procedures, a tariff by the word was adopted.

EXTENSIONS OF INTERNATIONAL LINES.

46. The direct Spanish Telegraph Company in May 1876 transferred the Southern terminus of their Lizard Point Cable from Santander to Bilbao. A cable was laid in December 1876 from Vigo in Spain to Caminha in Portugal. A land line, 270 miles in length, was constructed by the Persian Government from Shahrud to Meshud. A duplicate cable was laid (and open to the public in April 1877) from Suez to Bombay.

New lines opened.

47. The Russian Turkistan Gazette, published at Tashkent, announces the completion of the following telegraphic extensions:—

Khojend to Samarkand,
Khojend to Khokend,
Ora Tipa to Dirakh,

and that a line from Musjad to Kigli is under consideration.

INTERRUPTIONS.

48. The Eastern Telegraph Company's cables were out of working order to the following extent:—

Malta to Bona, 31st July to 16th August, 17 days.
Lisbon to Vigo, 8th December to the end of the year, 115 days.
Lisbon to Falmouth, 8th December to 15th January, 39 days.
Vigo to Caminha, 24th December to 9th February, 48 days.

49. The Eastern Extension Telegraph Company's cables were interrupted to the following extent:—

Madras to Penang, from the beginning of the year to 26th October, 209 days and on the 4th and 5th of November.

Penang to Singapore, 8th to 20th November, and 20th to 23rd December, 17 days.

Saigon to Hongkong, 18th February to 6th March, 18 days.

Singapore to Batavia, 1st to 8th June, 29th June to 1st August, 25th October to 30th November and 27th February to 2nd March, 52 days.

50. Australian Government land line between Port Darwin and Adelaide in November, December, January and March, 21 days.

51. Great Northern Telegraph Company—Amoy to Shanghai, 14th to 25th Sepetember, and 3rd to 13th November, 23 days.

Shanghai to Nagasaki, 30th December to 2nd January, and 28th to 30th January, 7 days.

Nagasaki to Wladiwostok, 19th to 26th December, and 28th March to the end of the year, 12 days.

52. The Amoor route was interrupted in April, May, August, September and October 8 times, aggregating 69 days.

53. The Teheran route was interrupted on 11 occasions, during portions of 21 days. Only two of these interruptions, caused by violent snow-storms, lasted more than 24 hours each.

54. The Turkish route was interrupted on 17 occasions during portions of 44 days. Only 7 of these lasted more than 24 hours.

SIGNAL OFFICES.

55. Appendix D is an abstract of receipts and expenditure on account of signal offices for the year, exhibiting the profit or loss and the total amount of traffic disposed of in each station. This return is substituted for the very cumbrous statement submitted previous to 1875-76, which gave the same information in unnecessary detail. The following is a summary of the abstract for India and Ceylon—

Receipts and expenditure of signal offices.

	Rs.
Receipts...	23,70,166
Expenditure	15,44,172
Difference	8,25,994

This difference being available towards meeting the cost of administration, maintenance of lines, &c.

List of offices in the order of their importance as regards the number of messages originating at them.

56. Appendix E is a list of offices arranged in the order of the amount of traffic originating at each, the results being classified in the following abstract with the corresponding figures for the four previous years :—

Number of sent messages per annum.						Number of Offices.				
						1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.
Above	100,000	...		...	...	1	1	2	2	2
Ditto	75,000	and under		100,000	..	1	1	...	...	...
Ditto	50,000	,,	,,	75,000	...	...	...	...	...	1
Ditto	25,000	,,	,,	50,000	...	1	2	2	3	2
Ditto	20,000	,,	,,	25,000	...	1	1	1	...	2
Ditto	15,000	,,	,,	20,000	...	1	1	1	2	...
Ditto	10,000	,,	,,	15,000	...	3	1	2	2	7
Ditto	5,000	,,	,,	10,000	...	15	18	23	25	27
Ditto	1,000	,,	,.	5,600	...	82	93	102	109	127
Ditto	500	,,	,,	1,000	...	56	44	41	47	39
Ditto	100	,,	,,	500	...	36	34	51	39	34
Ditto	...	...		...	100 ...	5	4	15	13	10

57. The following is a classified return of the number of signal offices open in each division at the close of the year :—

Number of offices open on the 31st March 1877.

Divisions.	Classes. 1st.	2nd.	3rd.	Total.
Arracan	2	3	...	5
Assam	...	3	13	16
Bellary	...	2	11	13
Bengal	2	14	11	27
Bombay	4	7	15	26
British Burma	2	6	4	12
Ceylon	3	2	7	12
Dacca	2	2	1	5
Ganjam	2	3	5	10
Indore	1	6	7	14
Madras	4	2	4	10
Malabar Coast	1	9	5	15
Nagpore	3	4	7	14
Oudh and Rohilcund	...	3	6	9
Punjab	3	5	19	27
Rajpootana	1	2	5	8
Sind	2	3	6	11
Total ...	32	76	126	234

Number of offices open on 31st March 1876	...	226
Deduct—		
Offices closed during the year	6	
		220
Add—		
Offices opened during the year	14	
Number of offices open on 31st March 1877		234
Net increase ...		8

COMPLAINTS.

58. In Appendix F. will be found particulars of complaints regarding non-delivery, delays, and errors during 1876-77. The return is divided into two parts—the one showing the complaints in which India is concerned, the other those chargeable to Railway telegraphs or foreign lines. The following is an abstract of the complaints received, admitted, and rejected :—

Complaints by the public.

Cause.	Admitted.	Rejected.	Total.
Non-delivery	69	104	173
Delay	67	25	92
Errors	70	7	77
Miscellaneous	2	2	4
Total ...	208	138	346

59. *Non-delivery.*—It will be seen that the number rejected is nearly two-thirds of the whole. This arises from the fact that the sender very frequently wrongly concludes, from the fact of not receiving a reply, that his message has not been delivered. Notwithstanding the concession of a free address, senders frequently omit to give sufficiently accurate particulars to ensure delivery, and the Department is powerless in the matter.

Complaints regarding undelivered messages.

60. *Delay.*—There is a considerable increase in complaints under this head. Out of the 67 admitted, 45 were due to interruptions on the lines or imperfect communication; 10 to errors in

Complaints regarding delay to messages.

signalling, necessitating calls for repetition of address; 3 to oversights in signal offices, and 9 to miscellaneous causes. Under this head, too, the Department cannot justly be judged by the number of complaints made; as it progresses in efficiency, the public becomes accustomed to, and expects higher speed in transmission, and trifling delays which would formerly not have been noticed are now considered sufficient to justify a demand for explanation or refund.

Complaints regarding errors in messages.

61. *Errors.*—Under this head a decrease is observable if the heavy increase of traffic be allowed for. It is doubtless due to the fact that during the previous year the system of fining signallers for errors made by them in transmitting messages was experimentally abandoned, but it was found necessary to re-introduce it after a few months' trial of the relaxation.

Miscellaneous complaints about messages.

62. *Miscellaneous.*—The decrease under this head may probably be attributed to a more careful classification, resulting in complaints being tabulated under delay or non-delivery which would in former years have come into this category.

Disposal of complaints in which other Administrations are concerned.

63. Much attention has been given to expediting the settlement of complaints transferred for enquiry to other Administrations. These used frequently to take an average of three years to adjust; now reminders are sent at short intervals with a satisfactory result. The year commenced with a balance of 35 unadjusted complaints, and closed with one of only 21.

Complaint by Bengal Chamber of Commerce of increase in errors occurring in messages, found groundless.

64. In July 1876 the Bengal Chamber of Commerce represented to Government that since the St. Petersburg Convention Rule regarding repetition of doubtful words came into force, errors in telegrams, especially those in ordinary language, had increased enormously, and that messages are rarely received without important errors. This statement having been made the subject of a special and careful investigation, it was found that while traffic had increased 5·02 per cent., complaints regarding errors in telegrams of all kinds had, during the period alluded to by the Chamber, decreased 8·33 per cent., while in respect of mistakes in messages in ordinary language, which were specially referred to in the Chamber's letter, there had only been 18 complaints against 30 in the corresponding period of the previous year.

SPEED OF TRANSMISSION.

Improvement in speed attained on main routes.

65. Notwithstanding an increase of 22 per cent. in the traffic, it is satisfactory to find that improved traffic arrangements have resulted in an advance even on the excellent results of last year. The main interval occupied on the main routes connecting Calcutta, Bombay, Madras and Kurrachee in the disposal of a message from the time tendered by the sender to that of its arrival at destination has been reduced to 1 hour and 5 minutes. Appendix G gives details of the speed in each direction on each route, and the following is an abstract of the mean time intervals on these main routes during the past 10 years—

	Hours.	Minutes.
1867-68	12	43
1868-69	12	52
1869-70	7	42
1870-71	3	3
1871-72	1	48
1872-73	1	41
1873-74	1	16
1874-75	1	14
1875-76	1	9
1876-77	1	5

NEWS-FREE MESSAGES.

66. The following are the number and value of "news-free" messages sent during the past two years:—

	Number.	Value. Rs.	A.	P.
1875-76	7,611	1,25,627	8	0
1876-77	7,307	1,16,247	0	0
Decrease ...	304	9,380	8	0

A considerable proportion of these messages consist of meteorological reports, and the value of these should apparently be credited as actual revenue in the same way as are message charges for other departments of the State.

TRAFFIC WITH RAILWAYS.

Messages exchanged with Railway telegraphs.

67. The details of traffic exchanged between this Department and State and Guaranteed Railways are given in Appendix H. The following abstract shows the rapid development of this class of traffic since the establishment of the State Railway system:—

Year.	Number of messages exchanged with State Railway telegraphs.	Number of messages exchanged with Guaranteed Railway telegraphs.	Total.	Percentage of increase of each year over previous year.
1870-71	4	23,593	23,597	...
1871-72	9	32,824	32,833	39·14
1872-73	10	37,164	37,174	13·22
1873-74	811	40,397	41,208	10·86
1874-75	6,001	48,279	54,280	31·70
1875-76	12,852	56,766	69,618	28·26
1876-77	19,888	72,928	92,816	33·26

PRESS MESSAGES

68. Appendix I is an abstract of press messages sent during each month of the year. The following summary shows that there was a slight decrease in the number and value of news telegrams as compared with the previous year, doubtless explained by the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales during 1875-76:—

Year.	Sent by Reuter.		Sent by other associations or individuals.		Total.	
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1873-74	1,672	9,903	703	1,633	2,375	11,536
1874-75	1,047	8,291	3,159	8,829	4,206	17,820
1875-76	1,531	12,640	4,276	11,501	5,807	24,141
1876-77	1,811	12,580	3,896	10,325	5,707	22,905

UNDELIVERED MESSAGES.

69. The usual return, month by month, of undelivered messages is given in Appendix J. The summarised result may be thus stated:—

Cause of non-delivery.	No.
1. Address insufficient	1,101
2. Not found at address given	1,154
3. Left station, new address not known	296
4. Left India	115
5. Left for original station	715
6. Refused	68
7. Returned by dead letter office	87
8. Addressed to ships which had left or not arrived	50
9. Addressee not arrived	14
10. Refused by Post Office, address unknown	12
11. Addressee deceased	10
12. Address given unknown	9
13. Addressed to hotels or newspapers no longer in existence ...	3
14. Addressee beyond free delivery radius (no postal communication)	3
15. Wrongly addressed by sender	2
16. Code address not registered	1
17. Address changed in transmission	108
18. Lost in offices	26
19. Misdelivered	4
20. Reasons not reported	16
Total ...	3,794

70. This total is greater than in the preceding years by 923, chiefly owing to the number of messages which could not be delivered at the Delhi Assemblage, and to grain trade messages addressed to travelling agents who could not be found. It is only in respect of the last four causes that the Department can fairly be held responsible for non-deliveries, and these aggregate only 154 cases, or ·04 per cent. of the paid messages sent.

Explanation of increase.

INTERRUPTIONS ON DEPARTMENTAL LINES.

71. Appendix K gives full particulars of interruptions to communication during the past nine years. The result would show more favorably but for the fact that the lines suffered severely from floods and cyclones, no less than 33 interruptions, lasting 2,591 hours, being due to these causes, for particulars regarding which see paragraphs 112 to 135.

Interruptions to communication on Indian lines.

SIGNALLING ESTABLISHMENT.

72. The conduct of the signalling establishment has continued excellent.

Conduct, casualties, &c., of signalling establishment.

73. The following is a statement of casualties in the respective grades, shewing also the percentage under this head during the past seven years :—

Abstract of Casualties during 1876-77.

Grades.	Death.	Dismissal.	Pensioned.	Resignation.	Total.
Telegraph Masters (General) ...	3	2	...	...	5
Signallers (General) ...	3	8	1	7	19
Signallers (Local) ...	4	..	1	1	6
Total ...	10	10	2	8	30

Year.	Number of casualties.	Number of men on duty on 31st March of each year.	Percentage of casualties.
1870-71 ...	68	894	7·60
1871-72 ...	44	903	4·87
1872-73 ...	50	885	5·65
1873-74 ...	55	852	6·45
1874-75 ...	43	852	5·04
1875-76 ...	40	838	4·78
1876-77 ...	30	818	3·67

74. Signalling certificates were given during the year to the 24 soldiers detailed in Appendix H, making 272 men up to date. The number of soldier signallers employed in the Department was 43, *viz.* :—

Soldier signallers trained.

Departmental Offices.		Military Offices.	
Amritsur ...	1	Attock ...	1
Delhi ...	4	Dinapore ...	1
Meerut ...	3	Dagshai ...	1
Mooltan ...	3	Hazaribagh ...	1
Murree ...	1	Ferozepore ...	2
Peshawur ...	4	Jullundur ...	1
Rawul Pindee ...	6	Lucknow Cantonment ...	1
Umballa ...	4	Meean Meer ...	2
		Morar ...	2
		Nowshera ...	1
		Sialkote ...	2
		Sitapore ...	1
		Sabathu ...	1
Total ...	26	Total ...	17

CHECK OFFICE.

75. In Appendix C will be found details of the account adjustment performed in the Check Office during 1876-77. The total value dealt with is Rs. 90,51,506-14-4 against Rs. 84,91,124-4-9 in the previous year. The great increase in the work of this office during the past two years is, however, better shewn by the following details of the labor performed. Excluding periodical returns and daily message drafts from 234 Government and 130 Railway telegraph offices, 28,243 documents were issued and received against 10,351 in 1874-75; of the correspondence of the year the following is an approximate classification :—

Work of the Check Office.

Sent—	
Fine orders and endorsement thereon ...	9,797
Letters ...	5,112
Notices of irregularities ...	1,456
Objections or under-charge statements ...	1,102
Discrepancy lists ...	578
Calls for explanation ...	533
Compliance with calls for documents ...	400
Miscellaneous ...	308
Received—	
Letters ...	5,866
Endorsements, &c. ...	2,200
Objection-statements ...	891
Total ...	28,243

76. The increase is due to the increase of traffic, to the number of new State Railway telegraph offices opened, and to the greater completeness with which the work is done. Every effort has been made to reduce the correspondence, and many returns previously submitted to the Examiner have been dispensed with, now that the two offices are in the same building. The disposal of this large correspondence and message audit has only been rendered possible by the use of the copying press wherever practicable, even for account forms, by a simple system of registration, and by a careful division of labor among several branches, each with a responsible head. To Mr. J. C. Douglas, the Officiating Superintendent in charge of the Check Office, much credit is due for successfully meeting the immense increase of work without adding to the cost of his establishment, a result which required no small amount of tact and administrative capacity. The Check Office is, however, working at very high pressure, and endeavours are being made still further to simplify procedure in order to avoid increasing its cost.

ELECTRICAL.

77. In the absence of Mr. L. Schwendler on furlough, Mr. R. S. Brough acted as Departmental Electrician throughout the year, and has rendered in that capacity very valuable service. It was not found practicable to detach an Assistant Superintendent to assist in this Branch, though the work has been exceptionally heavy.

Electrician and Assistant.

78. The issue of "Testing Instructions" was completed by the issue of Part II, Section 2, continuation of Part III, Section 2, and revised Appendix to Part II, Section 1. These were ready for the press when Mr. Schwendler left, and appendices on the use of Thomson's Reflecting Galvanometer and Cable Testing were added by Mr. Brough. It is intended to revise and re-cast this Manual, which is out of print.

Manual of Testing Instructions.

79. The number of testing stations (now 18) will shortly be brought up to 20 by the addition of Cuttack and Bankipore. It is considered that this will complete the system and facilitate the ready localisation of faults throughout India. The present testing stations are—

Testing Centres.

Agra.	Calcutta.	Lahore.
Akyab.	Cochin.	Lucknow.
Allahabad.	Colombo.	Madras.
Bellary.	Deesa.	Punjab.
Bhosawul.	Jubbulpore.	Rangoon.
Bombay.	Kurrachee.	Vizagapatam.

80. Mr. Brough has succeeded in designing a simple and cheap form of horizontal galvanometer, which will be very useful for small stations where a higher class of instrument is not necessary.

New simple battery and earth-testing galvanometer.

81. Considerable attention has been paid to the improvement of the electro-magnetic alarums used to call stations at night or during non-working hours. These now play an important part in facilitating reduction of establishments at stations where the work is intermittent.

Improvements in design and manufacture of instruments.

82. Improvements have likewise been effected in the design and manufacture of signalling keys, bells, Morse sounders, and other apparatus; and several valuable investigations, promising important results, have been successfully carried out by Mr. Brough.

EXTENSIONS OF LINES AND WIRES AND LINE MAINTENANCE.

83. In Appendix N a classified list is given of all telegraph lines, the property of this Department, in India, Burma and Ceylon, as they stood on the 31st March 1877.

Extent of system.

84. The following is a comparison of the totals with those of the previous year:—

		Miles of line.	Miles of wire.	Miles of cable.
1875-76	...	17,144·92*	36,194·78*	84·99
1876-77	...	17,839·67*	39,700·18*	79·92
	Increase	694·76 Increase	3,506·40 Decrease	5·07

85. Of the total length of line, 10,592·77 miles were along roads, and 7,246·89 along railways. There were 37,005·15 miles of wire insulated, and 2,669·57 uninsulated, against 33,185·15 and 2,981·68, respectively, at the close of the previous year, cables and aerial spans being excluded in each case. The reduction in the length of cables is principally due to the substitution of spans for cables across the Soane river at Dehree.

Principal works in each Division.

86. The following is a list of the principal works carried out during the year:—

ARAKAN DIVISION.

87. The spans at the Noona, Chambali and Shandlaway crossings were renewed, 418 new iron-wood posts were erected between Akyab and Pabroo, and very

* This does not include 1277 miles of line and 4,046·75 miles of wire, the property of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, which are maintained by this Department.

extensive repairs and jungle clearing were effected between Rue and Tounghoop and Tounghoop and Prome. In the former section alone 72,000 forest trees were felled, and the line is now free from danger of injury by falling trees—a fruitful source of interruption hitherto.

ASSAM DIVISION.

88. The new line from Gauhati to Dibrughur, 276 miles, was commenced in October 1876 and open for communication, although not quite completed, by the end of the year. Primary distribution of stores was effected by water during the rainy season, and work was commenced as soon after as the state of the country permitted. Great difficulties were met with in obtaining carriage and labour, but they were successfully overcome, and a very satisfactory rate of progress maintained throughout.

89. The erection of substantial timber masts at five large river crossings between Julpigorie and Dhubri was completed early in the year.

BELLARY DIVISION.

90. Improvements in alignment were effected on the section Balagoli to Coompta. Heavy jungle clearing and painting of posts was carried out early in the year between Carwar and Hooblee. On the 21st February 1877, the cable across the Mandovy River at New Goa failed, and was replaced on the 5th March.

BENGAL DIVISION.

91. The crossing of the Soane River at Dehree by means of long spans on iron supports set in masonry piers, referred to in last report, was completed in May, and the wooden line between the Benares main and city offices was reconstructed with iron posts.

BOMBAY DIVISION.

92. A new single-wire line was constructed from Anand to Pallee, 32½ miles, for the use of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway; also a single wire line from Dhorajee to Joonaghur, 15 miles, at the cost of the Joonaghur State; a fourth wire was added to the line from Ahmedabad to Wudwan, 83 miles. The transfer of the wires belonging to the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company to the Government posts between Bombay and Ahmedabad, and the suspension of an extra wire for the Company's block system were completed early in the year. The wires across the Saburmattie River at Ahmedabad were attached to the new railway bridge on its completion, and a portion of the Nerbudda River at Broach had to be temporarily spanned in consequence of the railway bridge having been carried away by floods in September.

93. The insulators between Bombay and Poona were tested and renewed where necessary, and two private lines were erected between the Fort and Sassoon's dock, Bombay, for the respective uses of Messrs. Sassoon and Company and Messrs. Graham and Company.

BRITISH BURMA DIVISION.

94. The land line from Bassein to Diamond Island, 73 miles, was finished, leaving only the sea cable remaining to be done. The cable across the Irrawaddy at Prome failed on the 19th September, and was permanently repaired on 25th October, when a new cable was also laid for the second wire between Calcutta and Rangoon, now in course of suspension. The line between Rangoon and Prome was moved to the side of the railway, and two wires added for railway use. This work involved very heavy tree-cutting. Private lines were erected for four mercantile firms in Rangoon between their offices and their rice-husking mills, a distance of about 2½ miles. The lines were nearly completed by the close of the year, but the alphabetical instruments required for working them had not arrived from England.

DACCA DIVISION.

95. A second wire was suspended between Barrackpore and the Fenny River, (between Chittagong and Comillah), 282 miles; with the exception of the duplication of the cables, the alignment was improved in many places, and a

large number of wooden tops were replaced by iron. The spans of 300 and 314 yards on 50 and 82 feet masts over the Fenny River were reconstructed, and a new span of 800 yards erected in October on 120 feet wooden masts with 450lbs. per mile steel wire over the Kurnafoolie River. This span was almost entirely destroyed by the cyclone of the 1st November, but was reconstructed within the year. The alignment was improved in places between Chittagong and Moungdoo; Chittagong to Ramoo was re-insulated; all insulators were tested from Ramoo to Moungdoo, and heavy tree-felling carried out. On this latter section four wire suspension bridges were erected over khalls to facilitate line maintenance and patrol. Owing to the encroachments of the river at Goalundo in October, it was necessary to lengthen the Pudda cable by 1,020 yards.

GANJAM DIVISION.

96. The line from Cuttack to False Point was commenced late in the year, but not much progress was made.

97. The alterations, Sawarelli to Chicacole, which were far advanced at the end of 1875-76, were completed, and have resulted in marked improvement to the line.

98. Special repairs were necessitated by the cyclone of October.

INDORE DIVISION.

99. The road line from Indore to Oojein *viâ* Dewas was dismantled, communication with Oojein having been established *viâ* Fattiabad on the Neemuch State Railway line.

MADRAS DIVISION.

100. One of the large spans of 1,690 yards over the Kistna at Bezwarrah was carried away during a severe gale in July. It was reconstructed in December, and the remaining two spans raised. These spans have since successfully withstood a severe gale. The Cortelliar span of 320 yards was completed with steel wire; all insulators tested Nellore to Guntoor and Madras to Red Hills Lake; wire and insulators were renewed on a short section near Tonitori Point, where the line is much exposed to the sea air, and the station lines at Madras were removed from the sea beach to a more sheltered position behind the houses. On the South Indian Railway a line was constructed from Madras to Tanjore, 218½ miles, the old road line from Madras to Sheally, 158 miles, was dismantled, the posts being used on the railway line, and a second wire, 14 miles, was erected from Tirupapulim to Pondicherry, making Pondicherry a branch from the line Madras to Negapatam.

MALABAR COAST DIVISION.

101. All insulators were tested from Cochin to Nagercoil and half-way thence towards Palamcottah, where the work was stopped by an outbreak of cholera. The line from Tellicherry to Cannanore was made a branch, the main line being carried direct from Tellicherry to Mercara instead of through Cannanore. The cable across the Cooriapolly back-water between Calicut and Cochin was replaced by a series of spans of 260, 250, 134, and 174 yards each.

NAGPUR DIVISION.

102. The Kanhan span near Kamptee was carried away by heavy floods in September and temporarily repaired. The station lines in Jabalpur were altered consequent on the removal of the office. The suspension of a block wire for the Great Indian Peninsula Railway from Kureli to Jabalpur was completed early in the year, and the three wires, Jabalpur to Nynee, that had been previously erected for the East Indian Railway were taken over by them on the 15th May.

OUDH AND ROHILKUND DIVISION.

103. An improvement in alignment was made in the Moradabad Station, and some changes were made near Lucknow consequent on an extension of railway sidings and buildings.

PUNJAB DIVISION.

104. The insulation and thorough repair of the line from Lahore to Multan was completed during the year, and a second wire suspended throughout. On completion of the railway bridge over the Jhelum, the cable that had been previously in use was thrown out of circuit and the wires led over the bridge. The cable will remain available in case of accident to the bridge. Temporary lines were constructed at Delhi for use during the Imperial Assemblage, and six miles of line have since been permanently erected in and round Delhi for the use of the Police authorities. The alignment on the Puttiala Telegraph line required alteration owing to the dense growth of trees round the line, and several minor alterations were made in the lines on the Punjab Northern State Railway. The line from Mussouri to Chakrata was in progress of construction at the end of the year.

RAJPUTANA DIVISION.

105. Two wires from Deesa to Umerkot, 189 miles, were re-insulated.

SINDH DIVISION.

106. The new three-wire line from Kotree to Sukkur along the Indus Valley State Railway was completed early in the year. The suspension of a fourth wire, Kotree to Sukkur, 226 miles, was nearly completed; 134 miles of three-wire line from Rohree to Khanpur were constructed, and the line from Channingote to Khanpur (40 miles) was in progress of being moved sideways an average distance of 2 miles, a corresponding diversion having been made in the railway line to avoid country liable to floods. A line, 6 miles in length, was erected under guarantee of the Bhawulpore State to connect the town of Bhawulpore with the main line along the railway. A temporary line for railway use was erected from Channingote to Gobla Ghât, 11 miles. The wires at the Indus span at Kotree required to be raised to escape fouling by the masts and yards of country craft. The masts are now 164 and 170 feet high, and at the centre of the span there is a minimum height of 105 feet above highest flood level. The diversion of 77½ miles between Dengan and Umerkot to avoid the Dhund was completed, and four wires, Kurrachee to Hyderabad, were re-insulated.

NORTHERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

107. The work on this railway was delayed by the difficulty of distributing material; 15 miles of new three-wire line were erected between Sara and Hulloolea, and 106 miles between Hulloolea and Julpigorie by the close of the year. As the permanent line was completed, the temporary line on bamboos was dismantled, the wire being utilised in the construction of the permanent line.

RAJPUTANA STATE RAILWAY.

108. The reconstruction of the Agra station lines was completed early in April 1876.

EXTENSION JACOBABAD TO QUETTA AND KHELAT.

109. In October 1876, Mr. C. E. Pitman, 1st Grade Assistant Superintendent, was deputed to examine and report on the best route for a telegraph line from Jacobabad to Quetta and Khelat. The survey was completed by the end of November, materials were collected at Sukkur on the Indus, and all possible preliminary arrangements were made in order that no time might be lost in commencing work directly the construction of the line was sanctioned. Towards the end of February sanction was accorded to the construction of a line from Jacobabad to Quetta *viâ* the Bolan Pass, and work fairly commenced on the 1st March.

110. The line was finished to Mittri, 91 miles, from Jacobabad on the 23rd of March, and an office opened there the following day. By the end of the month the line had been extended to Dadur, 103 miles from Jacobabad, at the mouth of the Bolan Pass.

111. The services of Mr. Pitman and of the establishment employed under his orders on the work have been specially recognised by Government.

FLOODS AND CYCLONES.

Abnormal interruptions due to floods, &c.

112. The lines suffered severely from floods in July, August, September and October, and by the cyclone in November 1876. No less than 33 interruptions, lasting in the aggregate 2,591 hours, were due to extraordinary causes, and the following particulars will enable some idea to be formed of the difficulty of maintaining telegraph communication during the south-west monsoon and the cyclone months of October and November.

Bengal Division.

113. On the morning of the 7th July an interruption occurred on all wires between Bankipore and Mogul Serai, eight posts being broken and washed away by flood at the Syah bridge, two miles below Arrah. It was reported that the Soane River rose 21 feet on the night of the 6th, that many miles of the canal embankment near Arrah were destroyed, and the whole country was flooded. The water was at one time 3 feet above the crown of the arches of the Syah bridge, and it rose above the telegraph wires.

114. Communication was interrupted on each wire as follows:—

No. 2	from	8 hours of	7th	to	14 hours of	10th,	duration	78	hours.
„ 3	„	„	„		15	„	„	79	„
„ 4	„	„	„		14	„	„	78	„
„ 5	„	„	„		17	„	„	81	„
„ 6	„	„	„		19	„	9th	59	„

115. The branch line from Arrah to Dehree was also interrupted 55 hours; from 8 hours of 7th to 15 hours of 9th.

Dacca Division.

116. Between Dacca and Comillah the line was interrupted at 12 hours of the 31st July, and communication was not restored till 16 hours on the 2nd August. Several repairing parties were sent out, but their operations were much delayed by the flooded state of the country. Another interruption, lasting nearly 80 hours, took place on the 1st November, and was caused by a cyclone. The wire was broken in four places, at the Naraingunge (Luckya) span, the Sonakanda span, and at the 45th and 56th miles from Dacca.

117. The same cyclone broke the wire in 18 places between Comilla and Chittagong, and communication was interrupted in this section upwards of 156 hours.

118. Between Chittagong and Ramoo the effects were equally disastrous. The mast at the Kurnafoolie span was blown down, the wire broken in numerous places, and many trees fell upon the line.

119. The cyclone was also felt between Ramoo and Moungdoo. Fourteen trees fell upon the wire, which was broken, and on the ground, in four places.

Nagpur Division.

120. On the 5th September, both masts at the Kanhan River were carried away. Floods were also reported at Poolgaum and Hurdah on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, which carried away several posts. The following interruptions occurred:—

Seoni-Nagpur.

No. 4	wire	from 6 hours of	4th	to	15 hours of	7th,	duration	81	hours.
„ 5	„	„	„	„	„	8th,	„	105	„

Jubbulpore-Khundwa.

2	wires	from 1 hour of	4th	to	12 hours of	6th,	„	59	„

Nagpur-Amraoti.

2	wires	from 5 hours of	5th	to	14 hours of	5th,	„	9	„

Nagpur-Hingunghat.

From	5	hours of	5th	to	20 hours of	6th,	„	39	„

Punjab Division.

121. An interruption occurred on the line between Nowshera and Hotimurdan on the 31st August, which was not restored till the 9th September. The Superintendent reported that the floods at Nowshera had come up to the barracks, and that the Cabul river-crossing and bridge-of-boats had been washed away. An Inspector was on the spot, and in his first attempt to cross the river, the boat was swamped and wire lost. Fresh wire was sent to Nowshera, but on the 7th the floods were still very heavy, and no ferry boats were crossing.

122. Between Kohat and Bunnoo the following interruptions occurred:—

From	8	hours of	2nd	to	22	hours of	4th	September, duration	62 hours.
„	7	„	6th	„	8	„	7th	„ „	25 „
„	15	„	8th	„	10	„	11th	„ „	67 „

123. These interruptions were caused by the spans over the Koorum River having been swept away by heavy floods. Temporary spans were twice erected, only to be swept away in their turn, and till the 11th, the floods remained too high to allow of proper repairs being effected.

124. The line from Lahore to Umballa was totally interrupted from the 10th to the 12th August, in consequence of two piers of the Sutlej bridge having been carried away.

Sind Division.

125. On 4th August the Superintendent, Sind, reported "Jacobabad in imminent danger. Floods expected to enter to-night. A temporary office ordered to be opened at once, 3 miles off, and progress reported every 2 hours, assistance being sent from Sukkur. Indus Valley State Railway much flooded and quite unapproachable in places."

126. At 11 P. M. of the same date, the Superintendent telegraphed that all the Native troops at Jacobabad were employed repairing the break in the bund, and that it was hoped the town would be saved.

127. At 7-45 on the 5th, the danger was reported to have been averted by a new bund, which had been thrown up during the night. A signaller was with the party, and two boats had been sent up to save instruments, records, and establishment.

128. A temporary office was opened at Landi, 3 miles north of Jacobabad, in order to report progress of floods, and at 12 hours of the 5th, the Executive Engineer of Jacobabad reported floods 4 feet deep on road, but that everything was then safe.

129. At 11-50 on 17th August, two-thirds of the Northern Section, Indus Valley Line, were reported under water, the Sutlej cable-houses washed away, and their site 4 feet under water.

130. During the whole of August and September, great portions of Sind continued to suffer from floods, causing telegraph interruptions which aggregated over 500 hours.

Indore Division.

131. At 10-30 of 5th September, the Sections Indore to Seepree, Indore to Oojein, and Indore to Khundwa were reported interrupted owing to floods and "heavy rain." These interruptions were not entirely restored till the 9th, and lasted in the aggregate 242 hours. Amongst other damage, the span over the Sijera River near Indore was carried away.

Bombay Division.

132. At 9 A. M. on the 6th September, the Superintendent, Bombay Division, reported that two spans of the Nerbudda bridge, on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway between Broach and Surat, had been swept away. At 12-30 on the same date four more spans were reported to have gone and the river to be rising.

133. At 7-4 A. M. of the 8th, a telegram was received to the effect that 24 spans had been swept away, making a break of 480 yards, and that the current was still very strong, and further damage probable.

134. At 8-30 P. M. of the 8th, the Superintendent reported that another span of the bridge had gone, and that he hoped to open offices on each bank of the river the following day. At 8-55 on the 9th, a 2nd class office was opened on the south bank, and on the evening of the 12th, the first wire was successfully carried across the river. On the 13th a second wire was erected and handed over to the railway.

Ganjam Division.

135. In the early part of October the east coast was visited by a cyclone accompanied by heavy floods which caused interruptions to communication between Berhampore and Coconada, lasting 356 hours in all. Fortunately the lines did not suffer so much as they have in previous cyclones.

Extract from Interruption Report for the month of October 1876.

"Interruption: Two wires Berhampore—Chicacole from 5 hours of 9th to 16 hours "duration 11 hours; cause—Chicacole office flooded and hence deserted.

"Interruption: Two wires Chicacole—Bimlipatam from 16 hours of 7th to 18 hours of "11th, duration 98 hours, cause—26 and 39 miles from Chicacole, wires broken, and lines "damaged more or less at several places by storm and flood.

"Interruption: Bimlipatam—Vizianagram from 20 hours of 7th to 16 hours of 11th, "duration 92 hours; cause—4 miles from Bimlipatam line broken, and branches of trees on "line at four different places within 3 miles of Vizianagram caused by storm and flood."

"Interruption: Two wires Bimlipatam—Vizagapatam from 20 hours of 7th to 12 hours of 12th, duration 112 hours, caused by storm.

"Interruption: Two wires Vizagapatam—Coconada from 20 hours of 7th to 15 hours of "9th, duration 43 hours, caused by storm.

GUARANTEED AND STATE RAILWAY TELEGRAPHS.

Extensions for Railway use.

136. The following extensions of wires for railway purposes were completed or brought into use during the year:—

	Miles of wire.
East Indian Railway (Jabalpur Extension)	672
Great Indian Peninsula Railway (Block wire)	703
Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway	828
South Indian Railway	437
State Railways	262
	2,902

137. There were many other works in progress, principally in connection with the State Railways, which are not included above.

Statement of work done on behalf of Railways.

138. Excluding works in progress, the Department maintained at the close of 1876-77 7,788 miles of wire for Guaranteed Railways and 2,318 miles for State Railways, and supervised 69 Guaranteed and 132 State Railway offices.*

139. The particulars are given in the following return:—

Length of wire and number of offices (Guaranteed and State Railways) maintained by the Department on 31st March 1877.

Names of Railways.	Length of Wires.	No. of Offices.
Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	1123·55	...
Eastern Bengal (Chitpore Extension) ...	1·875	...
Great Indian Peninsula (including Block wire) ...	4046·75	...
Oudh and Rohilkund ...	1076·87	69
East Indian Railway (Jabalpur Extension) ...	672·	...
South Indian Railway ...	867·	...
Total of Guaranteed Railways ...	7788·045	69
Narora Tramway	5·	2
Holkar's	187·5	14
Indus Valley	121·	26
Nizam's	246·155	...
Northern Bengal	236·	10
Patree	22·5	...
Rajputana	914·53	66
Sirdah Valley	44·8	...
Sirsoot	161·88	11
Sind Northern	219·16	14
Nizamat	159·2	6
Total of State Railways ...	2317·725	132
GRAND TOTAL ...	10105·77	201

* Since the 1st of April last these totals have been largely increased.

STORE BRANCH.

Particulars of expenditure.

140. The following are the principal items of expenditure under this head during the year:—

	Rs.
Purchase of stores in India	1,56,259
London stores, including freight and landing charges ...	6,34,992
Workshop and Press	1,64,066
Boats and Carts	585
Store-keeping	78,915
Stationery received from Supdt. of Stationery without charge	35,991
TOTAL ...	10,70,808

141. Under the head of "Purchase of Stores" in India is included a sum of Rs. 95,327, being the value of 300 tons of telegraph wire purchased for the King of Burma, payment for which will be received hereafter.

Value of outturn.

142. The value of the outturn from the workshops was Rs. 2,69,546, and from the Press, Rs. 30,369, against Rs. 2,71,077 and Rs. 33,970, respectively, during the previous year.

Gross receipts and issues of stores.

143. The total value of stores received and issued amounted to Rs. 20,22,521 and the store-keeping charges to Rs. 78,915, or 3·9 per cent.

Store Depôts and Agencies.

144. In addition to the Presidency depôts, 110 Store Agencies were open on the 31st March 1877.

CEYLON DIVISION.

Financial results since 1869.

145. In Appendix A will be found a Summary of the financial results of the Ceylon telegraphs from the 1st January 1869, the date of their transfer to the Indian Government, up to the end of the year 1876-77.

146. The capital outlay of the year was Rs. 7,856, Rs. 869 of which is recoverable from the Ceylon Railway, and the total capital expenditure incurred by the Government of India since the transfer amounted on 31st March last to Rs. 71,237. The net loss on working for the year amounted to Rs. 20,396, and from the transfer up to the end of the year to Rs. 1,74,382, exclusive of all interest charges.

Capital expenditure of year.

147. The principal item in the capital account of the year is Rs. 4,458 for the completion of the Badulla-Batticaloa line.

Revenue Account Ceylon only.

148. The following is an abstract of the Revenue Accounts for the years 1875-76 and 1876-77:

Abstract Revenue Account, 1875-76 and 1876-77, Ceylon only.

Expenditure.	1875-76.	1876-77.		1875-76.	1876-77.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Repairs to lines	23,236*	13,545	Message Revenue realised.	81,264	92,522
Repairs to buildings (departmentally.)		4	Miscellaneous	1,268	52
Direction Accounts, &c., (share of general charges.)	10,645†	10,333†	Received for maintenance from Ceylon Railway.	900	900
Superintendence	28,290	28,654			
Line maintenance establishment	10,363	10,060			
Signalling	40,203	45,752			
Tools and Plant	4,359	4,630			
Value of printed Forms supplied from India.	1,157	1,949			
TOTAL EXPENDITURE ...	1,18,253	1,14,927	TOTAL RECEIPTS ...	83,432	93,474
Deduct share of charges for Direction and Superintendence, debitable to Capital.	4,285	1,057	NET LOSS ...	30,536	20,396
NET REVENUE EXPENDITURE ...	1,13,968	1,13,870		1,13,968	1,13,870

* Includes Rs. 10,679 for special heavy repairs.
† Calculated at 5 per cent. on Ceylon Receipts and Charges

Particulars of revenue expenditure.

149. The total expenditure of the year has been Rs. 3,226 less than in 1875-76; but owing to the expenditure on capital account having been less in 1876-77 than in 1875-76, there has been a corresponding reduction in the amount of the general charges debitable to capital, and the result is that the net revenue expenditure of the year is only Rs. 98 less than in 1875-76.

150. There is a saving of Rs. 9,691 under "Repairs," much of the expenditure on this account in 1875-76 having been exceptional, and there is an increase of Rs. 5,549 under "Signalling," due, chiefly, to the payment of arrears of salary on account of promotions in the signalling establishment. The expenditure for superintendence is about the same as that of the previous year, both being above the normal on account of the cost of extra establishment from India required during the employment of the regular establishment on construction works.

Revenue receipts.

151. Receipts from messages shew a satisfactory increase of Rs. 11,258, and much of the reduction under "Miscellaneous" is only nominal, being due to an over-credit in the accounts of 1875-76, which had to be written back in 1876-77.

Extensions of lines.

152. The new line from Badulla to Batticaloa (101 miles) was completed on the 17th June 1876. Living trees have been utilised to some extent as supports on this line, and where this was not practicable, substantial satin or iron wood-posts have been erected. Great difficulties were experienced by the construction party in obtaining labour and supplies.

New offices opened.

153. At the close of the year a short line, about 12 miles in length, was under construction between the office of the Break-water Engineer in Colombo and the Mahari quarry, the cost of the work being defrayed by the Ceylon Government. Two offices were opened during the year—Matale on the 4th May, and Badulla on the 27th June.

Extent of systems.

154. On the 31st March 1877, the Ceylon telegraph system consisted of 608 miles of line, 664 miles of wire, 3½ miles of cable, and 12 signal offices. In addition to the above, 94 miles of railway wire were maintained and 13 railway offices supervised.

Personal.

155. The undersigned officiated as Director General from the commencement of the year up to the 2nd February 1877, when the late Major-General D. G. Robinson, R. E., returned from special duty in Europe and resumed charge of the Department.

A. J. L. CAPPEL,
Officiating Director General of Telegraphs in India.

CALCUTTA,
November 30th, 1877.

APPENDIX A.

Summary of Financial results of the Indian Telegraph Department for the year 1876-77 on total expenditure.

	Capital outlay.		Revenue.		Working expenses.		Net charge.		Charge for interest on capital.		Net charge plus interest.		Percentage of revenue and charge on capital outlay to end of year.		No. of miles.		
	During year.	To end of year.	During year.	To end of year.	During year.	To end of year.	During year.	To end of year.	During year.	To end of year.	During year.	To end of year.	Revenue.	Charge.	Lines.	Wires.	Cables.
Existing lines with buildings and first equipment connected with them	6,31,106	2,31,69,438	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Workshop and Press capital ...	20,243	2,00,230	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Materials	*20,762**	97,381	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Store-houses	262	4,45,642	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Quarter for Officers ...	...	10,425	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stores	7,18,949	25,61,863	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Balances of suspense heads ...	26,605	99,329	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL EXISTING ...	13,76,403	2,65,84,308	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lines, buildings, and stores abandoned	*21,793**	55,27,839	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	13,54,610	3,21,12,147	26,78,578	2,61,89,336	26,58,583	3,90,79,704	Profit. *19,995*	1,28,90,368	11,42,039	1,32,92,936	11,22,044	2,61,83,304	81·55	121·69	17,231·52	39,635·99	76·3

A.

Summary of Financial results of the Ceylon Telegraph for the year 1876-77, calculated on expenditure of the Government of India only.

	Capital outlay.		Revenue.		Working expenses.		Net charge.		Charge for interest on capital.		Net charge plus interest.		Percentage of revenue and charge on capital outlay to end of year.		No. of miles.		
	During year.	To end of year.	During year.	To end of year.	During year.	To end of year.	During year.	To end of year.	During year.	To end of year.	During year.	To end of year.	Revenue.	Charge.	Lines.	Wires.	Cables.
Lines in operation	7,856	71,237	93,474	6,07,241	1,13,870	7,81,623	20,396	1,74,382	3,024	6,409	23,420	1,80,791	852·42	1,097·21	608·15	664·19	3·61

B.

Summary of Financial results of the Ceylon Telegraph for the year 1876-77, calculated on all expenditure, including value of lines taken over without payment.

	Capital outlay.		Revenue.		Working expenses.		Net charge.		Charge for interest on capital.		Net charge plus interest.		Percentage of revenue and charge on capital outlay to end of year.		No. of miles.		
	During year.	To end of year.	During year.	To end of year.	During year.	To end of year.	During year.	To end of year.	During year.	To end of year.	During year.	To end of year.	Revenue.	Charge.	Lines.	Wires.	Cables.
Lines in operation	7,856	3,14,792	93,474	6,07,241	1,13,870	7,81,623	20,396	1,74,382	13,980	95,750	34,376	2,70,132	192·92	248·29	608·15	664·19	3·61

* The figures in italics are deductions.

APPEN

Return of the Number and Value of Inland and Foreign Messages Sent, and of Foreign Messages under each head on the

Divisions.	Number of Paid Messages and Indian Share of Collections in 1876-77.													
	Inland.				Foreign.				Total.				Grand Total.	
	State.		Private.		State.		Private.		State.		Private.			
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.
Arakan...	528	1,910 4	6,588	13,768 0	...	...	527	3,025 2	528	1,910 4	7,115	16,793 2	7,643	18,703 6
Assam ...	4,514	9,965 12	15,124	21,584 15	3	29 10	94	437 7	4,517	9,995 6	15,218	22,022 6	19,735	32,017 12
Bellary...	3,246	13,007 14	31,985	42,873 10	1	2 8	211	751 14	3,247	13,010 6	32,196	43,625 8	35,443	56,635 14
Bengal ...	16,256	54,568 15	154,161	2,64,332 13	250	7,743 2	20,153	1,25,652 6	16,506	62,312 1	174,314	3,89,985 3	190,820	4,52,297 4
Bombay...	12,902	45,242 2	176,467	2,61,284 4	345	3,079 1	57,176	2,61,388 7	13,307	48,321 3	233,643	5,22,672 11	246,950	5,70,993 14
B. Burma	5,240	15,823 4	52,831	1,01,329 7	21	163 8	6,477	29,071 13	5,261	15,986 12	59,308	1,30,401 4	64,569	1,46,388 0
Ceylon ...	1,497	2,735 8	51,177	90,576 10	56	624 2	4,287	27,954 8	1,553	3,359 10	55,464	1,18,531 2	57,017	1,21,890 12*
Dacca ...	634	1,537 2	9,836	18,433 10	...	...	87	474 3	634	1,537 2	9,923	18,907 13	10,557	20,444 15
Ganjam...	2,381	7,049 8	56,047	89,845 15	...	...	501	1,771 3	2,381	7,049 8	56,548	91,617 2	58,929	98,666 10
Indore ...	1,996	4,993 0	30,576	39,845 14	...	...	59	234 12	1,996	4,993 0	30,635	38,080 10	32,631	43,073 10
Madras...	7,405	27,862 7	88,776	1,38,284 15	62	639 4	21,028	90,680 2	7,467	28,501 11	109,804	2,28,965 1	117,271	2,57,466 12
Malabar..	3,137	10,911 3	58,366	90,240 6	32	338 5	1,246	4,749 10	3,169	11,249 8	59,612	94,990 0	62,781	1,06,239 8
Nagpur...	2,718	8,884 2	20,026	24,860 9	1	1 15	36	148 12	2,719	8,886 1	20,062	25,009 5	22,781	33,895 6
Oudh and Rohilkand	3,963	9,495 12	21,578	28,050 7	...	...	221	935 3	3,963	9,495 12	21,799	28,985 10	25,762	38,481 6
Panjab ...	25,326	87,643 6	62,266	91,371 2	404	9,119 1	691	3,522 14	25,730	96,762 7	62,957	94,894 0	88,687	1,91,656 7
Rajputana	2,002	5,504 8	15,748	21,104 15	...	...	41	250 4	2,002	5,504 8	15,789	21,355 3	17,791	26,919 11
Sindh ...	5,198	19,050 8	22,796	31,366 5	739	7,126 8	20,936	98,044 8	5,937	26,177 0	43,732	1,29,410 13	49,669	1,55,587 13
Total ...	99,003	3,26,245 3†	874,348	13,67,153 13‡	1,914	28,867 0	133,771	6,49,093 0§	100,917	3,55,112 3†	1,008,119	20,16,246 13	11,09,036	23,71,359 0
Deduct value of unpaid State and Press Messages sent from Famine Offices erroneously credited to Revenue in 1874													...	4,773 7
														23,66,585 9
News free Messages													7,307	1,16,247 0
Value of Free Copies of Messages to Government and Press.													...	40,945 12
Grand Total ...													11,16,343	25,23,778 5

Total Paid Messages.		
	No.	Value.
Inland ..	973,351	16,82,644 10
Foreign..	135,685	6,83,940 15

This Return includes 223 Messages from the French and Portuguese Governments of Pondicherry and Goa, and

* These Statistics do not represent the actual Revenue

† From these amounts Rs. 4,773-7 should be deducted on account of value of unpaid messages

‡ From this amount Rs. 5,980-15 should be *deducted* on account of value

§ To this amount Rs. 5,980-15 should be *added* on account of

Divisions.	Increase.													
	Inland.				Foreign.				Total.				Grand Total.	
	State.		Private.		State.		Private.		State.		Private.			
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.
Arakan...	193	1,065 8	518	110 4	...	...	...	...	193	1,065 8	499	...	692	747 9
Assam ...	...	...	1,334	1,099 14	...	3 5	9	133 8	...	...	1,343	1,233 6	1,174	...
Bellary ...	1,195	7,296 13	11,410	15,300 1	...	...	6	72 14	1,195	7,289 2	11,416	15,372 15	12,611	22,662 1
Bengal ...	985	5,690 9	21,687	43,609 9	...	4,324 8	5,426	30,091 11	964	10,015 1	27,113	73,701 4	28,077	83,716 5
Bombay...	930	...	32,632	42,178 15	...	...	21,954	67,848 12	873	...	54,586	1,10,927 11	55,459	1,09,462 2
B. Burma	...	...	6,064	11,228 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,336	11,107 13	5,151	9,620 8
Ceylon ...	37	...	7,131	10,755 1	12	230 6	909	4,616 1	49	131 2	8,040	15,371 2	8,089	15,502 4
Dacca ...	...	...	408	755 0	...	...	...	36 14	...	...	407	491 14	380	754 0
Ganjam...	718	2,970 12	19,273	31,106 9	...	...	144	380 9	718	2,970 12	19,417	31,487 2	20,135	34,457 14
Indore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras...	2,008	11,734 3	30,340	48,301 4	...	...	...	...	1,982	11,539 8	29,918	12,015 7	31,900	23,554 15
Malabar...	469	3,115 11	11,000	13,282 10	6	155 14	458	1,330 8	469	3,271 9	11,458	14,613 2	11,927	17,884 11
Nagpur...	288	1,309 14	7,562	9,500 15	...	...	5	59 0	287	1,303 14	7,567	9,559 15	7,854	10,863 13
Oudh and Rohilkand	...	...	3,891	3,799 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,822	3,460 0	3,244	1,211 5
Panjab ...	3,276	21,181 1	10,677	16,846 4	78	5,595 3	15	686 8	3,353	26,776 4	10,692	17,532 12	14,045	44,309 0
Rajputana	...	...	1,661	1,562 6	...	...	...	30 12	...	...	1,655	1,593 2	1,590	1,049 6
Sindh ...	1,336	6,767 0	5,039	6,383 2	132	2,257 3	...	...	1,468	9,024 3	1,900	...	3,368	...
Total ...	11,428	61,131 7	170,627	2,55,820 11	228	12,566 7	28,926	1,05,287 1	11,551	73,386 15	195,169	3,17,867 9	205,696	3,76,795 13
Net Increase & Decrease on the previous year	9,892	53,062 10†	167,212	2,49,940 10‡	3	11,791 6	24,524	27,216 14§	9,931	64,854 0†	191,736	2,77,157 8	2,01,667	3,42,011 6

Note.—This Return does not include collections other than

The value of concessions in favor of *Press Message*

DIX B.

"Received" and "Transit" during the year 1876-77, showing also the Increase and Decrease figures for the previous year.

NUMBER OF PAID MESSAGES AND INDIAN SHARE OF COLLECTIONS IN 1875-76.

Inland.				Foreign.				Total.				Grand Total.	
State.		Private.		State.		Private.		State.		Private.			
No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
	Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.
335	844 12	6,070	13,657 12	...	...	546	3,453 5	335	844 12	6,616	17,111 1	6,951	17,956 13
4,683	11,602 9	13,790	20,485 1	3	26 5	85	303 15	4,686	11,628 14	13,875	20,789 0	18,561	32,417 14
2,051	5,711 1	20,575	27,573 9	1	10 3	205	679 0	2,052	5,721 4	20,780	28,252 9	22,832	33,973 13
15,271	48,878 6	132,474	2,20,723 4	271	3,418 10	14,727	95,560 11	15,542	52,297 0	147,201	3,16,283 15	162,743	3,68,580 15
12,032	45,618 1	143,835	2,19,105 5	402	3,268 11	35,222	1,93,539 11	12,434	48,886 12	179,057	4,12,645 0	191,491	4,61,531 12
5,355	17,113 0	46,767	90,100 9	91	361 1	7,205	29,192 14	5,446	17,474 1	53,972	1,19,293 7	59,418	1,36,767 8
1,460	2,834 12	44,046	79,821 9	44	393 12	3,379	23,338 7	1,504	3,228 8	47,424	1,03,160 0	48,928	1,06,388 8
661	1,575 0	9,428	17,678 10	...	...	88	437 5	661	1,575 0	9,516	18,115 15	10,177	19,690 15
1,663	4,078 12	36,774	58,739 6	...	...	357	1,390 10	1,663	4,078 12	37,131	60,130 0	38,794	64,208 12
2,586	6,961 7	33,991	43,725 15	6	47 13	77	330 5	2,592	7,009 4	34,068	44,056 4	36,660	51,065 8
5,397	16,128 4	58,436	89,983 11	88	833 15	21,450	1,26,965 15	5,485	16,962 3	79,886	2,16,949 10	85,371	2,33,911 13
2,674	7,795 8	47,366	76,957 12	26	182 7	788	3,419 2	2,700	7,977 15	48,154	80,376 14	50,854	88,354 13
2,430	7,574 4	12,464	15,359 10	2	7 15	31	89 12	2,432	7,582 3	12,499	15,449 6	14,927	23,031 9
4,536	11,676 7	17,687	24,260 8	5	68 0	290	1,275 2	4,541	11,744 7	17,977	25,525 10	22,518	37,270 1
22,051	66,462 5	51,589	74,524 14	326	3,523 14	676	2,836 6	22,377	69,986 3	52,265	77,361 4	74,642	1,47,347 7
2,064	6,044 9	14,087	19,542 9	3	63 11	47	219 8	2,067	6,108 4	14,134	19,762 1	16,201	25,870 5
3,862	12,283 8	17,757	24,983 3	607	4,869 5	24,075	1,38,844 2	4,469	17,152 13	41,832	1,63,827 5	46,301	1,80,980 2
89,111	2,73,182 9	707,136	11,17,213 3	1,875	17,075 10	100,247	6,21,876 2	90,986	2,90,258 3	816,383	17,39,089 5	907,369	20,29,347 8
												7,611	1,25,637 8
				News Free Messages				...	...	...	...	...	49,521 9
				Value of Free Copies of Messages to 'Government and Press' ...									
				Grand Total ...								9,14,980	22,04,496 8

their Dependencies, the value of which, *viz.*, Rs. 600-2, was not paid to the Indian Telegraph Department.
credited to Ceylon in the Revenue Accounts.
despatched from the Famine Offices for which credit was erroneously taken in the Return for 1874-75.
of stamped service taxée telegrams which should be classed *Foreign*.
value of stamped service taxée telegrams erroneously classed as *Inland*.

Total Paid Messages.		
	No.	Value.
Inland...	796,247	13,90,395 12
Foreign..	111,122	6,38,951 12

DECREASE.

Inland.				Foreign.				Total.				Grand Total.	
State.		Private.		State.		Private.		State.		Private.			
No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
	Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.
...	...	...	...	...	...	19	428 3	...	...	...	317 15	...	...
169	1,636 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	169	1,633 8	...	...	...	490 2
...	...	...	...	...	7 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	375 15	...	...	57	189 10	...	...	...	565 9	...	...	...	...
115	1,289 13	...	...	70	197 9	728	121 1	185	1,487 5	...	...	...	...
...	99 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	37 14	...	...	...	...	1	...	27	37 14	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
593	1,966 7	3,415	5,980 1	6	47 13	18	95 9	598	2,016 4	3,433	5,975 10	4,029	7,991 14
...	...	...	...	26	194 11	422	36,285 13	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
573	2,189 11	...	...	5	68 0	69	339 15	578	2,248 11	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
63	489 1	...	...	3	63 11	6	...	65	543 12	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	3,139	40,799 10	...	...	...	34,416 8	...	25,303 5
1,536	6,066 12	3,415	5,980 1	189	775 1	4,402	78,070 3	1,620	8,532 15	3,433	40,710 1	4,029	33,784 5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

APPENDIX B—continued.

Abstract of Foreign Traffic for the year 1876-77.

Class of Message.	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 Amoy. No.	Via Amoy. Indian Value.	Via Madras. No.	Via Madras. Indian Value.	Native Burma. No.	Native Burma. Indian Value.	Total. No.	Total. Indian Value.
Indian.																
Sent	20,315	Rs. A. 1,37,324 7	989	Rs. A. 6,012 7	336	Rs. A. 1,875 10	28,250	Rs. A. 1,62,316 6	862	Rs. A. 3,555 7	3,415	Rs. A. 15,714 8	2,085	Rs. A. 3,866 5	56,252	Rs. A. 3,30,665 2
Received ...	15,291	78,387 6	1,183	4,641 6	375	2,247 6	28,739	1,27,529 14	902	2,472 13	3,545	15,366 12	1,537	3,003 4	51,572	2,33,648 13
Total ...	35,606	2,15,711 13	2,172	10,653 13	711	4,123 0	56,989	2,89,846 4	1,764	6,028 4	6,960	31,081 4	3,622	6,869 9	107,824	5,64,313 15
Transit.																
From East to West ...	340	2,029 6	31	87 15	19	63 15	13,449	58,337 4	8	13 6	...	...	4	24 13	13,851	60,556 11
From West to East ...	2,417	10,355 2	404	1,488 4	28	72 6	11,066	46,730 14	...	...	...	...	34	226 6	13,949	58,873 0
From West to West ...	...	...	2	2 7	15	77 11	22	85 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	165 3
From East to East ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	32 2	...	...	...	...	22	32 2
Total ...	2,757	12,384 8	437	1,578 10	62	214 0	24,537	1,05,153 3	30	45 8	...	...	38	251 3	27,861	1,19,627 0
Grand Total ...															135,685	6,83,940 15

Abstract of Foreign Traffic with India by the Indo-European and Red Sea Routes for the year 1876-77.

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 (*a*)	15,291	20,315	35,606	33·54	40·72	37·29
	„ Turkey (*b*)	1,183	989	2,172	2·60	1·98	2·28
	Persian Gulf *viâ* Karachi	375	336	711	·82	·67	·74
Red Sea ...	*Viâ* Suez	28,739	28,250	56,989	63·04	56·63	59·69
	Total ...	45,588	49,890	95,478	100·00	100·00	100·00

(*a*) Interrupted 13 days. (*b*) Interrupted 27 days.

APPENDIX F.

Synopsis of complaints in which this Department is concerned for 1876-77.

Nature of Complaints.	Number of Complaints received. Inland.	Railway.	Foreign.	Total.	Number disposed of. Admitted. Inland.	Railway.	Foreign.	Total admitted.	Rejected. Being groundless. Inland.	Railway.	Foreign.	Not investigated for want of documents, &c. Inland.	Railway.	Foreign.	Total rejected.	Number of paid messages. Inland.	Railway.	Foreign.	Percentage of messages which formed the subject of complaints. Inland.	Railway.	Foreign.	Total.
Non-delivery ...	119	28	26	173	50	6	13	69	66	2	13	3	...	...	104	...	...	...	0·013	0·030	0·021	0·015
	125	*13*	*21*	*159*	*53*	*4*	*9*	*66*	*72*	*9*	*12*	...	...	...	*93*	...	...	...	*0·014*	*0·014*	*0·015*	*0·014*
Delay ...	61	15	16	92	49	12	6	67	9	3	10	3	...	...	25	...	...	...	0·007	0·016	0·012	0·008
	47	*3*	*2*	*52*	*28*	...	*2*	*30*	*19*	*3*	...	...	...	...	*22*	880,668	92,683	135,685	*0·005*	*0·003*	*0·002*	*0·005*
Errors ...	54	6	17	77	49	6	15	70	5	...	2	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	0·006	0·006	0·012	0·007
	75	*7*	*12*	*94*	*62*	*4*	*12*	*78*	*13*	*3*	...	...	...	...	*16*	*726,787*	*69,460*	*1,11,122*	*0·009*	*0·007*	*0·009*	*0·008*
Miscellaneous ...	1	...	3	4	...	...	2	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	0·0001	...	0·002	0·0003
	18	...	...	*18*	*12*	...	...	*12*	*6*	...	...	...	...	...	*6*	...	...	...	*0·002*	...	...	*0·002*
Total ...	235	49	62	346	148	24	36	208	81	25	26	6	...	...	138	...	...	...	0·026	0·052	0·045	0·031
	265	*23*	*35*	*323*	*155*	*8*	*23*	*186*	*110*	*15*	*12*	...	...	...	*137*	...	...	...	*0·030*	*0·024*	*0·026*	*0·029*

The figures in italics are those for last year, corrected for increase of traffic.
The percentages of increase of Traffic were—
Inland ... ... 21 per cent. | Foreign ... ... 22 per cent.
Railway ... ... 33 „ | and on the total ... 22 „

Synopsis of complaints in which other Telegraph Administrations are concerned for 1876-77.

Nature of Complaints.	Number of Complaints received. Railway.	Foreign.	Total received.	Transferred to other Telegraph Administrations. Disposed of. Admitted. Railway.	Foreign.	Total admitted.	Rejected. Being groundless. Railway.	Foreign.	On technical grounds. Railway.	Foreign.	Total rejected.	Transferred, not yet disposed of. Railway.	Foreign.	Not transferred to other Telegraph Administrations. Not being supported by prescribed documents. Railway.	Foreign.	Transfer forbidden by convention. Railway.	Foreign.	Number of paid messages, both in-coming and out-going. Railway.	Foreign.	Total.	Percentage of messages which formed the subject of complaints. Railway.	Foreign.	Total.
Balance from last year ...	...	34	34	...	31	31	...	2	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	*22*	*22*	...	*3*	*3*	...	...	...	*3*	*3*	...	*16*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-delivery ...	8	65	73	4	19	23	2	17	...	...	19	2	8	...	10	...	11	...	...	...	0·008	0·048	0·032
	9	*43*	*52*	*4*	*5*	*9*	*5*	*6*	...	...	*11*	...	*14*	...	*11*	...	*7*	...	...	...	*·013*	*·039*	*·029*
Delay ...	5	20	25	2	9	11	3	1	...	...	4	...	5	...	1	...	4	92,683	1,35,685	2,28,368	0·005	0·015	0·010
	7	*7*	*14*	*7*	*4*	*11*	...	...	...	*1*	*1*	...	*1*	...	...	...	*1*	*69,460*	*1,11,122*	*1,80,582*	*·010*	*·006*	*·008*
Errors ...	4	31	35	3	9	12	1	...	...	1	2	...	3	...	...	...	18	...	...	...	0·004	0·023	0·015
	7	*22*	*29*	*6*	*3*	*9*	...	*1*	...	*4*	*5*	...	*3*	...	...	...	*11*	...	...	...	*·010*	*·020*	*·016*
Miscellaneous ...	1	9	10	1	3	4	...	1	...	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	0·001	0·006	0·005
	...	*3*	*3*	...	*2*	*2*	...	*1*	...	...	*1*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*·003*	*·002*
Total ...	18	159	177	10	71	81	6	21	...	1	28	2	21	...	11	...	34	...	...	...	0·018	0·117	0·077
	23	*97*	*120*	*17*	*17*	*34*	*5*	*8*	...	*8*	*21*	...	*34*	...	*11*	...	*19*	...	...	...	*·033*	*·087*	*·066*

The figures in italics are those for last year.

APPENDIX G.

Statement shewing the times occupied in the transmission of messages between the undermentioned stations for each month of the official year 1876-77.

Lines.	1876 April.		May.		June.		July.		August.		September.		October.		November.		December.		1877 January.		February.		March.		Average.	
	Hours.	Mts.	Hours.	Mts.	Hours.	Mts.	Hours.	Mts.	Hours.	Mts.	Hours.	Mts.	Hours.	Mts.	Hours.	Mts.	Hours.	Mts.	Hours.	Mts.	Hours.	Mts.	Hours.	Mts.	Hours.	Mts.
Calcutta to Kurrachee.																										
Maxima	5	37	7	22	2	2	8	54	2	10	4	22	3	18	5	26	4	52	4	56	3	35	4	26	4	45
Minima	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	3	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	3	...	1	...	1	...	1½
Average	...	44	...	59	...	32	...	56	...	38	...	44	...	40	...	43	...	54	1	1	...	41	...	57	...	47
Kurrachee to Calcutta.																										
Maxima	6	5	10	28	3	2	8	50	3	11	6	15	4	10	6	34	4	39	4	15	6	8	5	11	5	44
Minima	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1
Average	...	37	...	50	...	32	1	14	...	42	...	56	...	38	...	48	...	37	...	40	...	36	...	44	...	44
Calcutta to Bombay.																										
Maxima	9	...	14	53	4	18	6	40	3	8	16	40	7	33	6	56	9	51	6	4	3	52	7	3	7	11
Minima	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	..	1	...	1	...	1	...	1
Average	...	51	1	14	1	6	1	6	...	40	1	42	1	13	1	24	1	58	1	19	1	5	1	7	1	13
Bombay to Calcutta.																										
Maxima	8	49	10	52	4	2	13	20	4	13	9	59	6	49	8	...	9	19	4	55	4	17	6	26	7	7
Minima	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	..	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1
Average	...	56	1	...	...	51	1	17	1	7	1	31	1	10	1	37	1	45	1	9	1	9	1	9	1	13
Calcutta to Madras.																										
Maxima	9	7	11	54	5	23	6	24	4	59	5	3	9	54	18	14	17	46	10	40	15	45	11	9	10	6
Minima	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	2	...	3	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	1½
Average	1	16	1	21	1	...	1	...	...	41	1	13	2	15	2	28	3	15	2	49	2	37	2	17	1	51
Madras to Calcutta.																										
Maxima	7	25	12	27	6	26	11	...	8	55	6	31	10	4	18	20	15	27	10	32	9	51	11	7	10	40
Minima	...	1	...	4	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1½
Average	1	13	1	32	1	9	1	6	...	58	1	12	2	12	3	33	3	51	2	32	2	6	1	48	1	56
Bombay to Kurrachee.																										
Maxima	8	26	10	50	2	10	5	44	2	9	14	46	4	10	3	58	4	51	4	38	3	2	4	30	5	45
Minima	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1
Average	...	51	1	21	...	26	...	47	...	27	1	9	...	36	...	45	...	50	...	53	...	33	...	54	...	47
Kurrachee to Bombay.																										
Maxima	8	15	8	34	3	9	6	44	2	32	17	38	4	25	2	44	3	39	29	...	2	27	4	55	7	50
Minima	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1
Average	...	47	1	16	...	25	...	37	...	31	1	55	...	31	...	28	.	32	1	13	...	21	...	47	...	47
Bombay to Madras.																										
Maxima	2	45	3	38	3	2	2	12	2	29	2	58	5	19	4	42	11	19	5	5	3	10	9	58	4	42
Minima	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	..	1	...	1	..	1	...	1	...	1	...	1
Average	...	28	...	37	...	43	...	32	...	26	...	29	...	32	1	8	1	32	1	6	...	43	...	56	...	46
Madras to Bombay.																										
Maxima	3	35	3	14	1	40	2	...	8	36	2	10	9	41	14	...	5	32	9	10	4	41	4	34	5	44
Minima	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1
Average	...	21	...	52	...	22	...	26	...	26	...	22	1	9	1	30	1	21	1	14	...	46	...	54	...	48
Galle to Madras.																										
Maxima	12	30	29	44	16	45	17	56	35	10	34	10	21	26	13	54	24	20	11	55	12	31	42	50	22	45
Minima	...	2	...	4	...	4	..	2	...	3	...	2	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	2	...	3	...	2
Average	2	45	3	26	1	50	2	51	3	48	...	31	3	13	2	29	4	15	3	19	3	22	5	52	3	8
Rangoon to Calcutta.																										
Maxima	120	8	76	4	84	3	50	46	82	4	138	56	118	3	149	2	34	41	43	9	62	19	40	22	83	18
Minima	...	15	...	16	...	2	...	4	...	5	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	6	...	5	...	9	...	13	...	8
Average	21	3	14	29	10	17	6	44	9	29	23	26	12	50	15	37	4	26	6	16	10	11	7	5	11	49

APPENDIX J.

Return of undelivered messages for the year 1876-77.

Months.	Not found: address insufficient.	Not found at address given.	Address changed in transmission.	Left station: new address not known.	Left India.	Left for original station.	Refused.	Other reasons.	Total.
April 1876 ...	52	71	5	29	11	53	8	16	245
	14	*110*	*2*	*14*	*23*	*64*	*4*	*19*	*250*
May „ ...	58	66	15	17	9	50	6	16	237
	32	*66*	*1*	*10*	*9*	*62*	*7*	*26*	*213*
June „ ...	39	57	6	13	6	66	3	16	206
	95	*34*	*1*	*10*	*2*	*64*	*9*	*12*	227
July „ ...	54	53	8	16	5	41	6	13	196
	68	*36*	*2*	*11*	*8*	*40*	*7*	*24*	*196*
August „ ...	49	49	6	13	6	37	2	4	166
	47	*61*	*3*	*9*	*5*	*53*	*3*	*8*	*189*
September „ ...	55	63	5	16	11	49	2	18	219
	39	*51*	*3*	*10*	*7*	*49*	*6*	*16*	*181*
October „ ...	94	98	15	18	4	*58*	*9*	*14*	*310*
	55	*28*	*2*	*17*	*3*	*48*	*13*	*23*	*189*
November „ ...	133	120	13	29	11	68	4	18	396
	81	*90*	*3*	*19*	*16*	*60*	*3*	*24*	*296*
December „ ...	186	195	19	32	13	83	5	19	552
	72	*108*	*1*	*16*	*8*	*64*	*13*	*20*	*302*
January 1877 ...	183	197	8	39	8	76	9	36	556
	68	*108*	*8*	*15*	*4*	*59*	9	*10*	*281*
February „ ...	99	93	4	34	11	70	7	36	354
	65	*81*	*3*	*12*	*8*	*61*	*2*	*55*	*267*
March „ ...	99	92	4	40	20	64	7	31	357
	71	*91*	*2*	*20*	*13*	*56*	*8*	*19*	*280*
Total ...	1,101	1,154	108	296	115	715	68	237	3,794
	707	*864*	*31*	*163*	*106*	*680*	*84*	*236*	*2,871*

The figures in *italics* are the corresponding figures for the previous year.

APPENDIX K.

Statement of Interruptions, excluding Ceylon.

Year.	Total number of miles of wire.	Total number of interruptions.	Aggregate duration.	Average duration.	Interruptions per every 100 miles of wire.	Percentage of *increase* in length of wire as compared with 1868-69.	Percentage of *decrease* in number of interruptions as compared with 1868-69.	Percentage of *decrease* in aggregate duration of interruptions as compared with 1868-69.	Remarks.
			Hours.	Hours.					
1868-69 ...	20,597	1,533	36,689	23·9	7·4	...	...	...	
1869-70 ...	21,378	1,480	35,430	23·9	6·8	3·78	3·47	3·43	
1870-71 ...	22,834	1,340	31,377	23·4	5·8	10·86	12·58	14·49	
1871-72 ...	28,446	1,220	28,548	23·4	4·2	38·11	20·42	22·17	
1872-73 ...	30,681	1,130	26,345	23·3	3·6	48·95	26·29	28·19	
1873-74 ...	32,140	918	20,196	22·0	2·8	56·08	40·12	44·95	
1874-75 ...	33,356	767	19,008	44·8	2·3	61·89	50·03	51·81	
1875-76 ...	35,708	568	9,587	16·9	1·8	73·34	62·95	73·87	
1876-77 ...	39,112	458	8,841	19·08	1·18	89·90	70·12	75·90	Including interruptions caused by cyclones, floods, &c., details of which will be found on pages 26 to 28.

Note.—The number of interruptions are calculated as follows:

Contact two wires equivalent to interruption on one wire; imperfect communication on one wire equivalent to half interruption on one wire.

APPENDIX M.

Return of the Number of Paid Foreign Messages by each Route and Indian Share of Collections for 1876-77.

MESSAGES BETWEEN INDIA AND WEST.

MONTHS.	Via Kurrachee. Teheran. Sent. No.	Sent. Indian share.	Received. No.	Received. Indian share.	Turkey. Sent. No.	Sent. Indian share.	Received. No.	Received. Indian share.	Persian Gulf. Sent. No.	Sent. Indian share.	Received. No.	Received. Indian share.	Total. Sent. No.	Sent. Indian share.	Received. No.	Received. Indian share.	Via Bombay. Sent. No.	Sent. Indian share.	Received. No.	Received. Indian share.	Total. Sent. No.	Sent. Indian share.	Received. No.	Received. Indian share.
		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.
April 1876	1,753	11,807 1	1,195	6,036 4	66	298 12	91	360 4	23	162 9	25	188 12	1,842	12,269 6	1,311	6,585 4	1,728	10,085 7	1,964	8,624 13	3,570	22,363 13	3,275	15,210 1
May ,, ...	1,778	11,516 4	1,236	6,299 9	74	391 2	113	510 7	23	109 14	36	223 5	1,875	12,018 4	1,385	7,033 5	2,076	12,089 15	2,277	10,607 3	3,950	24,108 3	3,662	17,640 8
June ,, ...	1,378	9,291 4	1,057	5,514 2	89	761 1	86	374 1	17	78 0	17	82 8	1,484	10,130 5	1,160	5,970 11	2,066	12,084 15	1,954	7,460 10	3,550	22,233 4	3,114	13,431 5
July ,, ...	1,288	8,730 6	1,169	5,952 6	121	1,116 0	80	323 13	18	98 11	16	111 4	1,427	9,945 1	1,265	6,387 7	2,510	15,101 8	2,101	9,750 1	3,935	25,030 9	3,456	16,137 8
August ,, ...	1,784	11,553 3	1,169	5,978 14	89	436 14	140	534 11	[illegible]	[illegible]	31	213 8	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	6,706 1	2,131	12,460 7	2,113	9,234 7	4,048	24,669 3	3,483	15,940 8
September ,, ...	1,635	11,301 7	1,255	6,800 0	74	331 14	96	426 12	27	[illegible]	37	151 9	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	7,381 5	2,097	11,793 5	2,213	9,668 9	3,833	23,542 1	3,591	17,049 14
October ,, ...	1,344	12,078 13	1,391	7,212 2	95	439 6	94	326 1	33	[illegible]	38	209 1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	7,745 4	2,010	11,467 4	2,140	10,915 3	3,082	24,165 6	3,655	18,660 7
November ,, ...	1,833	12,696 0	1,509	8,203 7	95	519 9	107	408 8	43	[illegible]	39	205 3	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	8,007 2	2,340	12,662 3	2,299	9,210 4	4,312	26,098 6	4,054	18,217 6
December ,, ...	1,117	7,188 0	958	5,538 12	94	717 5	108	447 11	26	170 2	44	302 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	6,186 14	2,956	16,797 0	2,965	14,993 8	4,202	24,852 7	4,075	21,180 6
January 1877	1,665	12,325 5	1,307	6,730 3	60	432 11	84	351 5	24	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	7,233 14	2,946	18,708 8	2,842	12,538 15	4,885	31,763 8	4,259	19,772 13
February ,, ...	2,044	13,862 10	1,421	6,624 12	59	237 4	102	318 0	30	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	7,180 2	2,429	13,504 14	2,649	12,230 15	4,562	27,713 8	4,212	19,411 1
March ,, ...	2,206	14,992 2	1,534	7,406 15	73	330 9	82	278 13	31	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	7,468 13	2,961	15,561 0	3,102	12,295 6	5,261	31,008 10	4,752	20,154 4
Total ...	20,315	1,37,324 7	15,291	78,387 6	989	6,012 7	1,183	4,641 6	533	[illegible]	528	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] 3	28,260	1,62,316 6	28,739	1,27,529 14	49,899	3,07,528 14	45,588	2,12,906 0

MESSAGES BETWEEN INDIA AND FAR EAST.

MONTHS.	Via Aden. Sent. No.	Sent. Indian share.	Received. No.	Received. Indian share.	Total. Sent. No.	Sent. Indian share.	Received. No.	Received. Indian share.
		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.
April 1876	863	5,555 7	969	3,472 13	2,415	15,714 [illegible]	2,545	11,366 12
May ,, ...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
June ,, ...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
July ,, ...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
August ,, ...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
September ,, ...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
October ,, ...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
November ,, ...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
December ,, ...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
January 1877	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
February ,, ...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
March ,, ...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total ...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

MESSAGES BETWEEN INDIA AND NATIVE BURMA.

Sent. No.	Sent. Indian share.	Received. No.	Received. Indian share.
	Rs. A.		Rs. A.
198	387 12	133	253 12
195	363 12	114	299 8
130	244 4	121	220 9
47	99 6	85	142 2
23	38 7	58	94 12
136	211 6	60	104 2
81	155 11		
200	309 14	99	186 14
271	453 13	190	335 1
326	526 8	217	413 2
235	387 6	216	407 3
189	558 1	185	391 7
2,085	3,866 5	1,537	3,003 4

TRANSIT.

MONTHS.	From East to West. Via Teheran. No.	Via Teheran. Indian share.	Via Turkey. No.	Via Turkey. Indian share.	Persian Gulf. No.	Persian Gulf. Indian share.	Via Bombay. No.	Via Bombay. Indian share.	Via Amur. No.	Via Amur. Indian share.	Native Burma. No.	Native Burma. Indian share.	West to East. Via Bombay. No.	Via Bombay. Indian share.	Native Burma. No.	Native Burma. Indian share.	West to West. Coming viâ Bombay and passing through Kurrachee. No.	Coming viâ Bombay and passing through Kurrachee. Indian share.	Coming viâ Kurrachee and passing through Bombay. No.	Coming viâ Kurrachee and passing through Bombay. Indian share.	East to East. Viâ Amur. No.	Viâ Amur. Indian share.	Total. East to West. No.	East to West. Indian share.
		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.
April 1876 ...	5	100 15	1	2 7	...	...	311	1,993 11	...	...	...	...	191	881 4	...	...	2	5 0	1	1 9	...	...	317	1,707 1
May ,, ...	2	4 14	3	13 3	...	...	182	897 13	...	...	2	13 8	194	839 9	1	4 3	5	14 15	3	20 1	...	...	189	836 6
June ,, ...	5	17 3	3	9 0	1	2 14	157	803 3	...	...	1	8 12	180	833 11	5	33 6	1	2 8	1	6 4	...	...	167	841 0
July ,, ...	8	37 3	2	3 15	2	22 7	525	2,548 5	...	...	...	...	535	2,611 13	3	7 1	1	4 6	...	...	...	...	537	2,611 13
August ,, ...	10	192 8	2	6 2	1	2 7	874	4,446 15	...	...	...	...	887	4,065 3	2	17 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	887	4,065 3
September ,, ...	13	88 4	8	26 13	4	15 10	1,759	8,264 5	...	...	...	...	1,784	8,394 9	1	4 6	...	...	1	1 12	...	...	1,783	8,399 9
October ,, ...	11	38 8	2	4 3	1	1 12	893	4,524 5	...	...	...	...	907	4,302 0	1	1 9	...	...	1	1 12	...	...	907	4,306 13
November ,, ...	40	184 11	4	9 1	1	4 13	1,463	6,543 9	...	...	...	...	1,508	6,733 5	1	3 1	..	...	...	...	...	...	1,508	6,733 5
December ,, ...	47	216 15	3	9 7	4	6 13	2,007	8,225 7	...	...	...	...	2,061	8,455 10	3	6 13	2	7 7	...	...	...	...	2,061	8,455 10
January 1877 ...	66	361 0	1	0 14	1	0 10	1,903	7,644 12	...	...	...	...	1,970	8,006 8	3	13 3	1	0 14	...	...	...	...	1,971	8,007 4
February ,, ...	57	340 5	1	1 2	2	2 10	1,408	5,556 2	...	...	1	3 6	1,468	5,903 13	2	8 9	...	...	2	21 12	5	13 0	1,469	5,906 13
March ,, ...	77	437 0	1	1 12	2	3 15	1,967	7,278 14	8	13 6	...	...	2,055	7,734 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	2,055	7,734 [illegible]
Total ...	340	2,039 6	31	[illegible] 15	19	63 15	13,449	58,337 4	8	13 6	4	24 13	[illegible]	[illegible] 2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

TOTAL.

MONTHS.	Total. East to West. No.	East to West. Indian share.	West to East. No.	West to East. Indian share.	East to East. No.	East to East. Indian share.	Sent. No.	Sent. Indian share.	Received. No.	Received. Indian share.	Transit. No.	Transit. Indian share.	Grand Total. No.	Grand Total. Indian share.
		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.
April 1876 ...	3,931	23,471 4	3,578	16,066 11	614	3,119 8	8,121	49,656 7						
May ,, ...	4,290	25,288 7	3,963	18,551 10	444	3,053 14	8,717	46,993 15						
June ,, ...	3,889	23,398 7	3,469	14,906 2	429	1,829 15	7,787	39,424 2						
July ,, ...	4,175	25,897 1	3,768	17,143 8	902	4,337 2	8,845	47,377 11						
August ,, ...	4,255	25,522 12	3,787	16,777 6	1,659	8,760 28	9,681	51,060 14						
September ,, ...	4,101	24,588 2	3,920	18,581 13	3,410	17,624 10	11,431	60,874 9						
October ,, ...	4,328	25,484 13	4,013	20,052 10	2,062	9,987 1	10,403	55,464 8						
November ,, ...	4,966	28,353 16	4,590	20,211 7	3,122	13,497 6	12,677	62,192 15						
December ,, ...	5,095	27,990 4	4,843	23,938 14	4,112	16,162 1	14,050	68,100 2						
January 1877 ...	5,724	35,633 3	5,140	23,053 0	3,977	15,397 8	14,841	74,173 11						
February ,, ...	5,403	30,629 8	4,980	21,972 14	3,036	11,824 0	13,419	64,266 6						
March ,, ...	6,066	34,438 6	5,553	22,893 14	4,004	15,044 0	15,743	72,356 4						
Total ...	56,252	3,30,665 2	51,572	2,33,948 13	27,861	1,19,837 0	1,35,825	6,63,940 15						

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

STATEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAFFIC ON THE NEGAPATAM-ERODE SECTION OF THE SOUTH INDIAN RAILWAY.

SOUTH INDIAN RAILWAY.

Statement showing the First and Second Class Passenger Traffic on the Negapatam-Erode Section, and the changes made in the fares during the first halves of 1875, 1876 and 1877.

	Fare per mile.	Number.	Amount.
First Class.	*Pies.*		*Rs.*
Half-year ending 30th June 1875	12	955½	3,048
„ „ „ 1876	8	1,266	2,698
„ „ „ 1877	8	1,522	3,270
Second Class.			
Half-year ending 30th June 1875	5	4,690½	4,893
„ „ „ 1876	3	13,373½	7,498
„ „ „ 1877	3	19,701½	9,996

NOTE.—The 3rd class fare was 2 pies per mile throughout the period.

REMARKS BY THE CONSULTING ENGINEER FOR RAILWAYS, MADRAS.

"It will be observed that the falling off in first class receipts experienced in 1876, the first "year during which the lowered fares were in force, was in the following year succeeded by an "increase both in numbers and receipts; the latter reaching a sum in excess of that attained "in 1875.

"It is believed that this result has been achieved without any increase in the vehicle "mileage, and probably therefore without any addition to the working expenses.

"In the second class the figures cannot but be regarded as eminently satisfactory. They "illustrate the progressive development of traffic under the incentive of low rates.

"It is believed that the maintenance of the two classes, 3* pies and 2† pies, will gradually "result in a transfer to the former of large numbers of the more respectable class of "natives who appreciate the privacy offered them at a slightly enhanced rate.

"It is noteworthy that on this line first class carriages are largely patronised by natives."

* 2nd Class fare.
† 3rd Class fare.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

ABSTRACT SHOWING THE RESULT OF EMIGRATION FROM THE PORT OF CALCUTTA DURING THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY 1878.

No. 1.—As to age and sex.

	Demerara. M.	F.	Total.	Total. M.	F.	Grand Total.	Remarks.
Under 2 years	68	93	161	68	93	161	No emigration took place during this month to Trinidad, Jamaica, St. Lucia, Natal, Mauritius and to the French West India Colonies.
From 2 to 10 years ...	143	82	225	143	82	225	
„ 10 to 20 „ ...	134	85	219	134	85	219	
„ 20 to 30 „ ...	591	334	925	591	334	925	
„ 30 to 40 „ ...	98	18	116	98	18	116	
„ 40 to 50 „ ...	3	1	4	3	1	4	
Above 50 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	
GRAND TOTAL	1,037	613	1,650	1,037	613	1,650	

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

Orissa ...	1	...	1	1	...	1
Western Bengal ...	8	3	11	8	3	11
Central „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eastern „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Behar ...	62	39	101	62	39	101
N.-W. Provinces ...	646	410	1,056	646	410	1,056
Oudh ...	312	158	470	312	158	470
Central India ...	5	2	7	5	2	7
Punjab ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nepaul ...	1	...	1	1	...	1
Misc., Madras and Bombay, &c.	2	1	3	2	1	3
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,037	613	1,650	1,037	613	1,650

No emigration took place during this month to Trinidad, Jamaica, St. Lucia, Natal, Mauritius and to the French West India Colonies.

No. 3.—As to caste and religion.

[illegible] ...	66	27	93	66	27	93
[illegible] ...	287	143	450	287	143	450
[illegible] ...	25	9	34	25	9	34
[illegible] ...	525	356	881	525	356	881
[illegible] ...	133	78	211	133	78	211
[illegible] ...	1	...	1	1	...	1
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,037	613	1,650	1,037	613	1,650

Memo.	M.	F.	Total.
1. Hindus ...	903	535	1,438
2. Mussulmans ...	133	78	211
3. Christians ...	1	...	1
TOTAL ...	1,037	613	1,650

G. H. [illegible]
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES-CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 2ND HALF OF MARCH 1878, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 608 AND 609 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 27TH APRIL 1878.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Divisions.	Districts.	Rice. Common.	Rice. Best sort.	Barley.	Wheat.	Ragi Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.*	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee, &c.) *Panicum Miliaceum, Eleusine Coracan,* &c.	Gram.	Firewood.	Salt.	Remarks.
MADRAS	South Canara										a. Bombay salt. b. Goa salt.
	Present fortnight.	9 5	7 3	...	6 9	...	10 6	1 12	98	11 5a / 11 5b	
	Past fortnight.	9 3	7 3	...	6 9	...	11 4	1 13	1 03	11 5	
	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	9 8	7 8	...	6 9	...	11 4	1 11	0 35	11 5	
	Present fortnight.					...				16 1	
	Past fortnight.					...				15 4	
	Corresponding fortnight of last year.					...					

G. H. MATTEN,
Officiating Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

FAMINE.

WEEKLY CONDITION REPORT OF DISTRESSED DISTRICTS OF THE MYSORE PROVINCE.

PROVINCE OF MYSORE.

(No. 62.)

Special Famine Report for the week ending 13*th April* 1878.

Statement No. 62, *regarding Famine Relief Operations in the Province of Mysore, for the week ending the* 13*th April* 1878.

Occasional showers fell in parts of the Province, which will be beneficial to the Vysakh rice and to the water-supply. Accounts of the full effect of the rainfall are not yet received, but where rain has fallen there must be material improvement. Reaping of the rice continues, and there is no lack of employment or any sign of distress increasing.

2. Imports of grain by rail amounted to 1,324 tons, or 25 tons less than last week. The exports from Bangalore were 359 tons, or 101 tons less than in the week preceding.

3. On Civil Relief Works 11,513 persons were employed, or 916 less than in the week before. The decrease was in a measure due to the transference of two works in the Harnhalli taluk to professional control.

4. The Public Works Department employed 45,963 labourers, or 3,283 more than in the previous week. It will be remembered that last week the occurrence of a Native holiday reduced the numbers, and the present return of workers is therefore not remarkable. The following is a list of the larger works in progress :—

No.	District.	Name of work.	Number employed.	
			Previous week.	Present week.
1	Bangalore ...	State Railway	12,332	12,142
2	Bangalore-Kolar ...	Bangalore-Bellary (*viâ* Devanhalli) road ...	1,459	1,310
3	Bangalore ...	Anekal-Bannerghatta road	766	919
4	Do. ...	Mallappa Chetti's tank	634	631
5	Do. ...	Bhadram tank	1,977	1,582
6	Do. ...	Anekal Tank Feeder	349	514
7	Túmkúr ...	Bangalore-Túmkúr road	929	1,039
8	Do. ...	Túmkúr-Shimoga road	4,983	5,712
9	Túmkúr-Chitaldrug ...	Túmkúr-Bellary road	8,388	9,987
10	Túmkúr ...	Hebbur tank	1,418	1,451
11	Mysore ...	Mysore water-works	961	1,144
12	Do. ...	Ane channel works	508	720
13	Hassan ...	Akkihebbal tank and channel	672	831
14	Kadur ...	Devanur-Keresante channel	1,011	1,272
15	Chitaldrug ...	Timmanhalli tank	1,589	1,838
16	Do. ...	Doderi feeder	1,010	1,070
		Totals ...	38,986	42,162

5. In relief camps there were 2,714 inmates, or a trifling decrease of 180. On the village grain-dole there were 7,453 infirm and cripples, compared with 6,819 for last week, which does not show much change. At Bangalore the following were dealt with:—

Number sent to Railway works		992
„ „ Special gang		239
„ „ Relief camp		32
„ „ Hospital		36
TOTAL ...		1,299

The increase is due to drafts passing through Bangalore to the Railway works.

6. The next statement gives the average number relieved in each district in relief camps and the cost per head, and also shows the details of the numbers in receipt of grain-dole in their villages:

DISTRICT.	DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS RELIEVED IN CAMPS.				COST PER HEAD.		VILLAGE RELIEF.	
	Past week.	Present week.	Increase.	Decrease.	Past week.	Present week.	Past week.	Present week.
					Rs A. P.	R A. P.		
Bangalore ...	447	439	...	8	1 0 10	1 1 2	1,346	2,191
Kolar ...	179	192	13	...	1 1 3	1 0 6	2,051	1,640
Túmkúr ...	404	360	...	44	2 2 1	2 2 6	2,572	1,683
Mysore ...	87	4	...	83	1 12 8	2 0 0	121	137
Hassan ...	270	219	...	51	1 3 4	1 6 3	229	880
Kadur ...	114	118	4	...	0 11 9	0 11 3	125	344
Shimoga ...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	81
Chitaldrug ...	446	450	4	...	1 1 3	1 0 0	375	497
Bangalore Municipality ...	751	723	...	28	1 9 0	1 9 6	...	...
Mysore do. ...	196	209	13	...	1 12 6	0 14 3	...	...
TOTAL ...	2,894	2,714	34	214	1 6 8	1 5 6	6,819	7,453

By order,
A. WINGATE,
Addl. Secretary.

BANGALORE,
20th April 1878.

WEEKLY REPORTS ON THE CONDITION AND PROSPECTS OF THE DISTRICTS IN THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.

No. 1019A, dated Naini Tal, the 23rd April 1878.

From—C. ROBERTSON, Esq., Secy. to Govt. of the N.-W. Provinces and Oudh,

To—The Addl. Secy. to the Govt. of India, P. W. Dept. (Famine).

In continuation of my letter No. 906A, dated 17th April, I am directed to forward for the information of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, the accompanying abstract of the reports for week ending 13th April, on the condition of the several districts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

2. As harvesting proceeds in the Rohilkhand and Meerut Divisions, the outturn proves to be less than the appearance of the standing crops promised.

3. There has been little change in the prices of food-grains. A comparative memorandum of the prices of wheat and barley during the past two weeks is appended to the report.

4. There has again been a marked falling off in the numbers receiving relief:—

	For week ending 6th April.	For week ending 13th April.
N.-W. Provinces—		
Poor-houses	8,753	3,935
Works	13,726	8,491
Total ...	22,479	12,426
Oudh—		
Poor-houses	2,971	2,155
Works	2,738	2,436
Total ...	5,709	4,591

There has however been an increase in the number on relief works in the Rae Bareli district; and in Farukhabad a large number of persons have found employment on the light railway in progress there.

No. 1071A., dated Naini Tal, the 26th April 1878.

From—C. ROBERTSON, Esq., Secy. to Govt. of the N.-W. Provinces and Oudh,

To—The Addl. Secretary to the Govt. of India, P. W. Dept. (Famine).

In continuation of my letter No. 1019A., dated 23rd April, I am directed to forward the abstract report on the condition of districts in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the week ending 20th April.

2. The recent rain, which was very heavy in Bijnor and Moradabad districts, and hail-stones, did not, as far as has been ascertained, cause much damage.

3. Prices of grain are stationary. In Rohilkhand, they are kept from falling by the brisk export trade; from the Bareilly station alone it is stated that from 160 to 180 tons are despatched daily.

4. There is for the present considerable improvement in the condition of the people generally. Relief-works have been closed in most districts, but there is an increase in the numbers relieved in Agra, Muttra and Rae Bareli; and there the numbers are likely to increase during the hot weather, and elsewhere too, probably, as harvesting operations cease. The following memorandum shows the total numbers on relief during the past and previous weeks:—

	Week ending 13th April 1878.	Week ending 20th April 1878.
N.-W. Provinces—		
Poor-houses	3,935	2,545
Relief-works	8,491	9,053
Total ...	12,426	11,598
Oudh—		
Poor-houses	2,155	2,781
Relief-works	2,436	3,574
Total ...	4,591	6,355

5. The comparative memorandum of prices of wheat and barley is also annexed.

Comparative Memorandum of prices of Wheat and Barley.

Division.	District.	Prices of Wheat. Week ending 13th April 1878.	Prices of Wheat. Week ending 20th April 1878.	Prices of Barley. Week ending 13th April 1878.	Prices of Barley. Week ending 20th April 1878.
		Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.
Meerut ...	Dehra Dun ...	(No report).	14	(No report).	20
	Saharunpur ...	16 to 17¾	14½ to 17½	22½ to 30¼	20 to 30¼
	Meerut	15¼ to 18	15 to 17	20 to 28	19 to 25
	Bulandshahr ...	15½ to 16¼	15 to 16	24	22¼
	Muzaffernagar ...	16 to 17	16 to 17	23½ to 28	24 to 28½
	Aligarh	13½ to 16	13½ to 16	21 to 25	20 to 23
Agra ...	Muttra	13½	13⅜	19 11/16	20 5/16
	Agra	12 to 12½	13 to 13½	17 to 17½	17½ to 18
	Farukhabad ...	13 9/16 to 15⅞	13 9/16 to 15¼	21⅞	22¾
	Mainpuri	16	15½	21	20½
	Etawah	12½ to 19	11½ to 17	18 to 21	18½ to 21
	Etah	16¼	17 5/16	22½	22¾
Rohilkhand...	Budaon	17 11/16	17 11/16	24	24
	Shahjahanpur ...	15½ to 16	16½	22½ to 23	22 to 23
	Bijnor	14⅝ to 17½	14⅝ to 16	22½ to 29	22½ to 27
	Bareilly	15⅝	15	20⅝	21¼
	Moradabad ...	15⅝	15⅝	25	23 7/16
Allahabad ...	Cawnpur	13¾ to 15⅛	13½ to 15¼	18½ to 21⅛	18⅛ to 21⅛
	Jaunpur	11½ to 12 11/16	12 to 13⅜	15½ to 16 5/16	15½ to 18¼
	Fatehpur	13½ to 14⅝	13¼ to 16	19¼ to 20	19 to 21¾
	Hamirpur... ...	15⅜	16 7/16	20½	21
	Kirwee	11½ to 13½	11½ to 13½	14 to 15½	14 to 16
	Banda	15	15½	18	16
	Allahabad... ...	12 5/16	12⅝	17 3/16	17 5/16
Benares ...	Gorakhpur ...	13 13/16	13 13/16	18½	16 13/16
	Basti	13½			
	Mirzapur ...	10½ to 13	13 3/16 to 16	17 to 18	17½ to 28
	Azamgarh... ...	11¼ to 13½	10½ to 13	14 to 20	13½ to 17
	Ghazipur	12⅝	12 9/16 to 13½	17 11/16 to 18	19 5/16 to 20
	Benares	11 to 12¾	12 9/16	16 13/16	17⅞
			11¾ to 12½	15½ to 16¾	16 to 16½
Jhansi ...	Jhansi	14	14	17	17
	Jaloun	14	16	16	17
	Lalitpur	13	13¼	18½	17
Kumaon ...	Kumaon	9½	9½	12	14
	Gurhwal	8½	8½	9	12
	Terai	15½	19	27	28
Lucknow ...	Lucknow	14 7/16	15 5/16	19⅜	20⅝
	Unao	12½ to 15⅞	12½ to 15½	16 to 20 13/16	17 to 21
	Barabanki... ...	15	15	20	Not quoted.
Sitapur ...	Sitapur	17½ to 18	(No report).	24 to 25	(No report).
	Hardoi	18 to 20	Ditto.	23 to 25	Ditto.
	Kheri	18 5/16	Ditto.	29 5/16	Ditto.
Fyzabad ...	Fyzabad	...	...	...	...
	Gonda	15½	15	21¾	20¾
	Bahraich	13½	12 to 13	21	21
Rae Bareli ...	Rae Bareli... ...	15	15	20	20
	Sultanpur	14½	14	20	19½
	Pertabgarh ...	13	12½	19	18

C. ROBERTSON,
Secy. to Govt., N.-W. Provinces and Oudh.

Abstract of the reports on the condition of districts in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the week ending 20th April 1878.

Division.	District.	State of crops.	State of markets.	Prices of food-grains.	Condition of people.	Condition of cattle.	Relief operations, &c.
Meerut Division.	Dehra Dun	Wheat is still standing, and the rain has improved it.	Well supplied ...	Meerut Division. Wheat, 14 seers per Re. Barley, 20 ,, ,, Gram, 16½ ,, ,, Mukka, 14 ,, ,, Rice, 8 ,, ,, Arhar, 14 ,, ,,	Very good ...	Good	No relief-works or poor-houses.
	Saharunpur	Crops are being reaped.	Well supplied ...	Wheat, 14½ to 17½ seers per Re. Barley, 20 to 30¼ ,, ,, Gram, 16 to 18 ,, ,, Juar, 10 to 11 ,, ,, Rice, 5 to 7 ,, ,,	Improving ...	Good	Poor-houses and relief-works were closed on the 13th April.
	Muzaffarnagar.	Harvest progressing satisfactorily. Gram below average; other crops fair.	Well supplied ...	Wheat, 16 to 17 seers per Re. Barley, 24 to 28½ ,, ,, Gram, 17 to 19¾ ,, ,, Mukka, 15 to 17 ,, ,, Juar, 15 to 16½ ,, ,,	As good as can be expected.	Fair condition ...	Seventy persons in poor-house; and six only employed on works.
	Meerut ...	Harvesting progressing; slight damage. Gram crops very poor; wheat moderate; barley fair.	Well supplied ...	Wheat, 15 to 17 seers per Re. Barley, 19 to 25 ,, ,, Gram, 17 to 19 ,, ,, Juar, 12 to 16 ,, ,, Rice, 5 to 8½ ,, ,, Arhar, 13 to 17 ,, ,,	No change since last report.	Good	No relief.
	Bulandshahr.	Generally good; crops nearly all cut.	Well supplied ...	Wheat, 13 to 16 seers per Re. Barley, 22¼ ,, ,, Gram, 17 ,, ,, Juar, 16 ,, ,, Rice, 6 to 9 ,, ,, Arhar, 16 ,, ,,	Improving ...	Improving ...	No relief-works or poor-houses.

Abstract of the reports on the condition of districts in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the week ending 20th April 1878—(continued).

Division.	District.	State of crops.	State of market.	Prices of food grains.	Condition of cattle.	Condition of people.	Relief operations, &c.
				MEERUT DIVISION—continued.			
MEERUT DIVISION—contd.	Aligarh ...	The crops are cut; the great heat and strong winds did much harm; gram suffered most.	Well supplied ...	Wheat, 13½ to 16 seers per Re. Barley, 23 to 23 „ „ Gram, 15 to 19 „ „	Improving ...	Improving ...	Thirteen persons only receiving charitable relief from private subscriptions. No Government relief-works or poor-houses.
				ROHILKHAND DIVISION.			
	Budaon ...	Reaping over. Heavy but partial rain during the week which has benefited the cane and indigo. Hail fell in a few villages, but no injury caused as crops had been cut. Grain is being exported, hence fall in prices has been less than it otherwise would have been, as on the whole the harvest has turned out to be a very good one.	Well supplied ...	Wheat, 17 11/16 seers per Re. Barley, 24 „ „ Rice, 6 „ „ Gram, 19 12/16 „ „	Improved ...	Improved ...	All relief stopped.
	Bijnor ...	About two-thirds cut. Wheat rather injured by high winds; barley, gram and mustard bad.	Markets supplied; importations from the Doab still continue.	Wheat, 14⅝ to 16 seers per Re. Barley, 22½ to 27 „ „ Juar, 10 to 13½ „ „ Rice, 7½ to 8 5/16 „ „ Gram, 15⅝ to 18 „ „	Improving; but mortality among cattle has been great during the last six months.	Improving ...	Works and relief-houses closed on 13th and 15th respectively.
ROHILKHAND DIVISION.	Bareilly ...	Good; harvesting nearly over.	Well supplied ...	Wheat, 15 „ „ Barley, 21¼ „ „ Bajra, 12½ „ „ Juar, 15 „ „ Rice, 5 to 7½ „ „ Gram, 16 7/8 „ „ Arhar, 15 „ „	No change ...	Good ...	On relief-works 495 laborers; in poor-houses 123 inmates.
	Shahjahanpur.	The crops are nearly all reaped throughout the district. The opium crop has been a comparative failure, owing to the blight of March. The yield of barley so far as can be ascertained is better in the south than in the north; the wheat is said to be somewhat deficient except in Tilhur.	The markets are well supplied and there is even some export of edible grains; but only on a small scale. Considerable export trade goes on in oil-seeds (and the cultivators leave hitherto chiefly paid their way from the proceeds of the oil crops.	The prices of food-grains are practically stationary, and the Collector does not expect any great fall in prices. The baniahs are buying wheat in the villages at very little below the market rate; the barley has been retained by the cultivators for home consumption, and the wheat is expected to pay the rent as sarson and linseed have hitherto done. The prices ruling during the week have been: Wheat, 16½ seers per Re. Barley, 22 to 23 „ „ Gram, 17 to 18 „ „	Good ...	Good. Labor is in demand, crime low, and there is no distress. The people have sufficient occupation in their fields for sometime.	No relief-works or poor-houses in operation; there is an abundance of occupation for three weeks to come, and the condition of the people good and hopeful for the future. High prices will recoup the cultivator if he can persuade his numerous creditors to have patience: the day laborers will recover their strength with the harvest, and no special action on the part of Government for their occupation is at present necessary.
	Moradabad	Generally good; standing crops more or less injured by the late storm, and harvesting delayed. Some damage also from caterpillars. Barley and wheat outturn generally reported as good; gram deficient. On the whole, outturn not up to expectation previously entertained.	Supplies sufficient, grain being exported.	Wheat, 15⅝ seers per Re. Barley, 23 7/16 „ „ Gram, 17½ „ „ Bajra, 22 12/16 „ „ Rice, 7¼ „ „ Arhar, 15⅝ „ „	No change, except for the better.	Improved; the demand for labor is brisk.	No relief operations.

Abstract of the reports on the condition of districts in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the week ending 20th April 1878,—(continued.)

Division.	District.	State of crops.	State of markets.	Prices of food-grains.	Condition of cattle.	Condition of people.	Relief operations, &c.
				ALLAHABAD DIVISION.			
DIVISION.	Cawnpur...	The outturn is found to be less than had been anticipated, and it is found that it may be even less than reported last week. There was a slight hail-storm in Belhour pergana at the beginning of the week, but no damage is reported. The storm did not extend to any other pergana in this district.	No remarks ...	Old wheat, 13½ to 14 seers per Re. New „ 14¾ to 15¼ „ „ Old barley, 18½ to 19½ „ „ New „ 20½ to 21½ „ „ Rice, 6¼ to 6¾ „ „ Common rice 8 to 8½ „ „ Bajra, 9½ to 10 „ „ Juar, 15 to 15½ „ „ Gram, 13¾ to 14¾ „ „	Bhusa is plentiful and cheap, being 3 maunds and 25 seers per rupee.	No remarks ...	No relief by Government.
	Fatehpur...	The outturn is good. In Ghazipur the grain is said to be light. In the Kalianpur pergana, along the banks of the Ganges and Jumna, the crops have been much damaged by blight. The hail-storm of the past week did no damage, except to the flower of the mohwa and mango trees in the Kalianpur tehsil.	Well supplied ...	Wheat, 13¼ to 16 seers per Re. Barley, 19 to 21¾ „ „ Gram, 13¾ to 15¼ „ „ Rice, 6¼ to 8¾ „ „ Sarson, 10½ to 11½ „ „	No disease; fodder abundant.	The harvest still affords employment to the laboring poor. Small-pox in the Kalianpur tehsil is decreasing.	No relief-works or poor-houses.
ALLAHABAD DIVISION.	Hamirpur	All the crops are in the threshing ground, with very few exceptions. The outturn is, it is feared, very poor in some parts of the district. No harm was done by the rain, but treading out was delayed until the straw had time to draw.	Abundantly supplied; large exports of grain to Cawnpur.	Wheat, 16 1/16 seers per Re. Barley, 21 „ „ Gram, 17 11/16 „ „ Juar, 12 15/16 „ „ Bajra, 11 11/16 „ „ Urd, 10 1/16 „ „ Rice, 7⅝ „ „	Cattle are doing well.	All find full employment, and the ordinary public works are almost at a stand still for want of coolies. The mohwa crop is very plentiful.	No relief-works in progress; in the poor-house there were 99 persons under relief.
	Allahabad	The mango and mohwa crops were injured by the rain and hail, but it was not enough to cause damage to the grain in the threshing floor. The rabi crops have all been cut, except a little sawan chinwa sown by Kachies near wells.	Markets are sufficiently supplied with food-grains.	Wheat, 12⅝ seers per Re. Barley, 17 3/16 „ „ Gram, 13⅝ „ „ Rice, 8½ „ „ Bajra, 12 3/16 „ „ Juar, 12 1/16 „ „	Cattle are as a rule in good condition, though in Kairagarh disease has not yet disappeared; and in some places there is a scarcity of water.	The people are still suffering from high prices, and small-pox is still virulent in most tehsils.	No special poor-houses, nor relief-works.
	Banda ...	Crops all gathered in, and cultivators still busy at their threshing floors. The rain of the night of the 12th injured; those of the mohwa flowers which had not come to perfection. I would now say that the mohwa crop throughout the district is between an 8-anna and a 12-anna crop; it is decidedly better than last year's outturn.	Markets well supplied. Gram and linseed are being still exported in quantities, whilst wheat is being imported, but not to the same extent, from Fatehpur.	Wheat, 15½ seers per Re. Barley, 16 „ „ Juar, 14 „ „ Rice, 8 to 9 „ „ Gram, 16½ „ „ Arhar, 16 „ „	Still improving; not much disease; water very scarce.	No actual distress.	Relief-works have been stopped, and poor-houses closed.

Abstract of the reports on the condition of districts in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the week ending 20th April 1878—(continued).

Division.	District.	State of crops.	State of markets.	Prices of food-grains.	Condition of cattle.	Condition of people.	Relief operations, &c.
Allahabad Division—(contd.)	Kirwee (*sub-division.*)	The mohwa produce appears larger than at one time it was expected to be; all the other crops have been gathered.	Sufficient for local demands; but very little is exported.	Allahabad Division—continued. Wheat, 11½ to 13½ seers per Re. Barley, 14 to 16 „ „ Gram, 14 to 14½ „ „ Juar, 12 to 14 „ „ Mohwa, 20 „ „	The mortality from disease is high in parts of this sub-division, where no treatment of any kind is adopted. The officer in-charge of the sub-division intended visiting these localities.	As before. There is ample employment.	No measures of relief required at present.
	Jaunpur ...	The harvest is nearly gathered in.	Fairly supplied ...	Wheat, 11¼ to 13⅜ seers per Re. Barley, 15½ to 18 5/16 „ „ Gram, 11¼ to 12 11/16 „ „ Juar, 14⅛ „ „ In the outer marts prices are a very little better.	Fair ...	Unaltered ...	On earth-works 493 persons have been employed daily.
	Gorakhpur	Rabi harvest gathered in; some damage to mango and mohwa crops.	Well supplied ...	Benares Division. Wheat, 13 13/16 seers per Re. Barley, 16 13/16 „ „ Bajra, 12¼ „ „ Rice, 0 9/16 „ „ Gram, 12 15/16 „ „	Fair	Generally good ...	In poor-house 97 under relief; on municipal relief-works 342 laborers daily.
	Basti ...	Wheat crop under average, except in the south. Barley up to average, and in some tehsils above it. Peas, gram and arhar were below average.	Badly supplied ...	Wheat, 13 3/16 to 16 seers per Re. Barley, 17½ to 28 „ „ Bajra, 12 „ „ Rice, 7½ to 9 „ „ Gram, 12 to 16⅞ „ „	Fair	No palpable signs of distress apparent at present.	Relief-works and poor-houses closed.
Benares Division.	Mirzapur	Threshing and harvesting in progress. Crops have been cut: sugar-cane is being sown and irrigated.	No change: new grain is being brought to the market, but only in small quantities.	Wheat, 10¾ to 13 seers per Re. Barley, 13½ to 17 „ „ Bajra, 8 to 12¾ „ „ Rice, 8 to 10¾ „ „ Gram, 11 to 14 „ „ Arhar, 8 to 13 „ „	Favorable ...	Good; but discontent on account of high prices which still continue. Cholera reported in places and small-pox at Koerh.	No works or poor-houses.
	Azamgarh	Sugar-cane sowings nearly finished: the young plants where above ground are healthy. Indigo sowings progressing.	Moderately supplied...	Wheat, 12 9/16 to 13⅛ seers per Re. Barley, 19 3/16 to 20 „ „ Rice, 8 to 9 1/16 „ „ Gram, 10 5/16 to 10½ „ „	No sickness reported. As usual generally.	Sporadic cholera in places.	No poor-house. On relief-works 141 persons daily.
	Ghazipur	Rabi already harvested, but sugar-cane and and pasture have benefited by rain.	Supply not over-abundant.	Wheat, 12 9/16 seers per Re. Barley, 17⅞ „ „ Bajra, 15¼ „ „ Rice, 13½ „ „ Gram, 12⅝ „ „ Arhar, 10¾ „ „	Favorable; no complaint of want of fodder.	Poor in Zamaniah and Korantadeh; indifferent in Ghazipur and Rasra; and fair in other places.	Only the permanent poor-house, which contained 34 inmates: no relief-works.
	Benares ...	Crops have been reaped.	Well supplied ...	Wheat, 11¾ to 12½ seers per Re. Barley, 16 to 16½ „ „ Bajra, 8 „ „ Rice, 8 to 10 „ „ Gram, 11½ „ „ Arhar, 11½ to 13 „ „	Favorable ...	Favorable ...	No relief-works or poor-houses.
Jhansi Division.	The Commissioner reports for the Division:— The rabi has been harvested everywhere.		Well supplied, except at Kalpi, where the supply is stated to be ~~insufficient.~~	Jhansi Division. *In Jhansi*: prices are stationary. *At Lalitpur* the prices are— Wheat, 13¼ seers per Re. Barley, 17 „ „ Juar, 15 „ „ Rice, 6½ „ „ *At Orai*— Wheat, 16 „ „ Barley, 17 „ „ Rice, 7 „ „ Gram, 16 „ „	No change ...	The people in Kunch pergana of the Jalaun district are said to be again in want of work, but the distress generally has abated since the harvesting of the crops. Small-pox in Lalitpur diminishing.	*In Lalitpur*— Relief-works closed. *In Jalaun*— Works closed; and only a daily average of 177 persons in poor-house. *In Jhansi*— Daily average on works has been 76; poor-houses closed.

Abstract of the reports on the condition of districts in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the week ending 20th April 1878—(continued).

Division.	District.	State of crops.	State of markets.	Prices of food-grains.	Condition of cattle.	Condition of people.	Relief operations, &c.
				Kumaon Division.			
Kumaon Division.	Kumaon...	Very good, except where damaged by hail. Particulars of damage not yet ascertained.	Scanty during recent stormy weather; but better since.	Wheat, 9½ seers per Re. Barley, 14 „ „ Rice, 8½ „ „ Gram, 10 „ „	Good; but the usual amount of murrain prevails.	Good ...	No relief operations.
	Gurhwal ...	Barley reaped in south and centre; wheat crop very promising and improved by the recent rain.	Well supplied ...	Wheat, 8½ seers per Re. Barley, 12 „ „ Rice, 7¼ „ „ Gram, 9 „ „	Fair ...	Food supply now ample.	Poor-house closed; no relief-works.
	Terai ...	Barley good; wheat light; gram, masur, &c., generally failed. The recent hail has caused some injury.	Fairly supplied; new grain coming in.	Wheat, 19 seers per Re. Barley, 28 „ „ Rice, 8 „ „ Gram, 21 „ „	Fair ...	Improved since the harvest.	All relief measures stopped.
				Agra Division.			
	Muttra ...	Threshing and winnowing going on.	Well supplied: grain coming in from Hathrass.	Wheat, 13⅜ seers per Re. Barley, 20 5/16 „ „ Bajra, 11 „ „ Juar, 12⅝ „ „ Gram, 15⅞ „ „	Forage abundant; no disease.	Diminished demand for labour owing to close of harvest operations.	On relief-works 1,587 persons daily; in poor-houses 616 inmates.
	Etah ..	Harvest yield has been 25 per cent. below expectation.	Well supplied ...	Wheat, 17 3/16 seers per Re. Barley, 22¾ „ „ Rice, 8 5/16 „ „ Gram, 19 „ „	Good ...	Fairly good; but small-pox very prevalent.	Relief-works and poor-houses closed.
Agra Division.	Agra ...	No damage from hail, as the crops had been gathered in; but yield is below expectation.	Imports still exceed the exports.	Wheat, 13 to 13½ seers per Re. Barley, 17½ to 18 „ „ Bajra, 10 to 10½ „ „ Juar, 11½ to 12 „ „ Rice, 8 to 9 „ „	As fodder is procurable cattle have improved; no disease.	Impoverished, but healthy.	Numbers on works have risen to 3,652, and in poor-houses to 1,046 in consequence of the shortness of the rabi crop, and the cessation of field labor.
	Farukhabad	A few fields here and there uncut are slightly damaged by hail. At work at sugar-cane crops.	Markets less plentifully stocked as grain can be had in every village.	Wheat, 13 9/16 to 15¼ seers per Re. Barley, 22¾ „ „ Rice, 9½ „ „ Gram, 17 to 18¼ „ „	Fodder abundant: cattle in good condition.	No distress at all, in consequence of harvest operations furnishing ample employment.	On light railways, 2,232 persons; in poor-houses 170 relieved daily.
	Etawah ...	Winnowing going on; damage by blight generally reported.	Average supply ...	Wheat, 11½ to 17 seers per Re. Barley, 18½ to 21 „ „ Bajra, 12 „ „ Juar, 12 to 15 „ „	Improving ...	Distress decreasing daily.	Relief-works stopped; 31 inmates left in the poor-house.
	Mainpuri...	Very good; threshing going on.	Well supplied with grain everywhere.	Wheat, 15½ seers per Re. Barley, 20½ „ „ Rice, 7 to 7½ „ „ Gram, 16¼ „ „ Arhar, 11½ „ „	Improving ...	Generally good; small-pox prevalent in some places, but not of a virulent type.	All relief-works closed. In the poor-houses there were 47 persons under relief daily.
				Rae Bareli Division.			
Rae Bareli Division.	Rae Bareli.	The rabi has been cut; but the outturn has been disappointing. The sawan is being both cut and sown. The outturn of the crop just cut has been found to be less than what was anticipated.	Well supplied on the whole.	Wheat, 15 seers per Re. Barley, 20 „ „ Rice, 7 „ „ Gram, 13¼ „ „	Good ...	Is still reported good from all tehsils.	On relief-works 2,001; in poor-houses 418.
	Sultanpur .	All cut and being threshed; outturn very disappointing.	Supplies sufficient ...	Wheat, 14 seers per Re. Barley, 19½ „ „ Rice, 9 „ „ Gram, 14 „ „	Very much improved	Much the same as last week, but it is feared the improvement will be only temporary.	Relief-works none; in poor-house 447 persons daily.
	Partabgarh	Harvest scanty ...	Markets fairly supplied.	Wheat, 12½ seers per Re. Barley, 18 „ „ Rice, 8 „ „ Arhar, 14 „ „ Gram, 13 „ „	Fair for this season.	No change ...	Fifty-one persons receiving charitable relief; but no relief-works open.

Abstract of the reports on the condition of districts in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the week ending 20th April 1878—(concluded).

Division.	District.	State of crops.	State of markets.	Prices of food-grains.	Condition of cattle.	Condition of people.	Relief operations, &c.
				LUCKNOW DIVISION.			
LUCKNOW DIVISION.	Lucknow	Nothing to add to previous reports.	Fairly supplied ...	Wheat, 15 5/16 seers per Re. Barley, 20 5/8 „ „ Bajra, 9 3/16 „ „ Rice, 9 1/4 „ „ Gram, 15 5/16 „ „ Arhar, 12 7/8 „ „	Very bad; mortality has been immense.	Laborers beginning to return from field work; apparently relief-works will soon have to be re-started.	No relief-works in operation; 861 persons daily under charitable relief.
	Unao ...	Harvesting is over, and threshing is in progress.	Very well supplied with grains.	Wheat, 12½ to 15½ seers per Re. Barley, 17 to 21 „ „ Bajra, 8 „ „ Juar, 10 „ „ Rice, 9 „ „	Much improved ...	Improved ...	In poor-houses a daily average of 492 persons have been relieved; no relief-works.
	Bara Banki	Crops all cut and harvested.	Well supplied ...	Wheat, 15 seers per Re. Gram, 12 „ „ Rice, 8 „ „ Juar, 12 „ „ Arhar, 12 „ „	Improving ...	Stationary; a tendency to seek for work.	On two relief-works the total daily attendance on the 17th was 1,028 persons.
				FYZABAD DIVISION.			
FYZABAD DIVISION.	Fyzabad...	Rabi being harvested.	No report ...	No report	No report ...	No report ...	Number in poor-house 199 persons. All relief-works closed except on two tanks, where 306 laborers are employed.
	Gonda ...	Entirely cut: the crop is on the whole a good one though the outturn of the gram and alsi is in many places poor.	Well supplied ...	Wheat, 15 seers per Re. Barley, 13¾ „ „ Juar, 14 „ „ Rice, 8 „ „ Gram, 15 „ „ Arhar, 20½ „ „	Some cattle-disease in the north of the district.	Good. One case of cholera reported from Nawabganj.	No relief-works or special poor-houses.
FYZABAD	Bahraich	Harvesting nearly over: outturn rather light.	Supply moderate ...	Wheat, 12 to 13 seers per Re. Barley, 21 „ „ Bajra, 12 „ „ Juar, 14½ „ „ Rice, 6 „ „ Gram, 16 to 17 „ „ Arhar, 12 to 13 „ „	Kháng has attacked cattle partially.	There is a good deal of small-pox, otherwise the condition of the people is good.	No Government relief-works or poor-houses. On works carried out by private persons there are 111 laborers. In the permanent poor-house the number of inmates is 60, and 89 women are employed in spinning cotton.
				SITAPUR DIVISION.			
SITAPUR DIVISION.	Sitapur ...	Reaping still going on. Wheat and barley crops good; gram crops bad; and alsi and sarson very bad.	Markets are well supplied. No export at present.	Wheat, 17½ seers per Re. Barley, 24 „ „ Gram, 20¼ „ „	Cattle improving in condition; no disease.	Is now good; very little crime; people all employed in harvesting.	No relief-works or poor-houses.
	Hardoi ...	The past week has not been very favorable for treading out and winnowing the grain. Notwithstanding the failure of the gram and alsi crops and the damage done to sarson and wheat by blight, the rabi outturn is an unprecedentedly large one. The yield in bhusa is enormous.	Wheat and barley are being largely exported by rail to Cawnpur, Calcutta and Bombay.	Wheat, 18¾ to 19½ seers per Re. Barley, 25½ „ „ Gram, 16⅓ „ „	No report ...	There is no distress, though no doubt if relief-works were opened, large numbers would flock to them. This is however always the case after the harvest is cut.	No relief operations.
	Kheri ...	Rabi nearly all cut; outturn of barley excellent; wheat does not realize expectations; gram very indifferent; oil-seeds worse, except castor-oil, which is unusually fine.	The markets at Muhamdi and Gola are pretty well supplied with grain from local produce; but at Lakhimpur the market is rather ill-supplied.	Wheat, 18 9/16 seers per Rs. Gram, 23½ „ „ Barley, 29 5/16 „ „ Rice, 7 13/16 „ „ Arhar, 23½ „ „	No remarks ...	Distress daily abating; the poorer classes are still engaged in reaping the rabi harvest.	A daily average of 128 persons employed on public works. The number in poor-house for the week has been 203 persons.

GOVT. SECTT., N.-W. PROVINCES AND OUDH,
Naini Tal, the 26th April 1878.

C. ROBERTSON,
Secy. to Govt. of the N.-W. P. and Oudh.

FORECAST OF EXPENDITURE FOR FAMINE RELIEF MEASURES IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY DURING 1878-79.

Resolution by the Government of India, Public Works Department (Famine),—No. 1251, dated Simla, the 30th April 1878.

Read a letter from the Government of Madras, to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 19, dated the 18th instant, forwarding a forecast of the expenditure which may have to be incurred in that Presidency in providing relief in the nine districts specified in the margin, during the official year 1878-79.

Nellore. Cuddapah. Kurnool. Bellary. | North Arcot. Chingleput. South Arcot. Coimbatore. Salem.

OBSERVATIONS.—The Governor General in Council observes that the apprehensions entertained of a continuance of the scarcity and distress in these districts are owing, not to a want of rain,—for the rainfall of 1877 has, on the whole, been above the average of ordinary years,—but to its unusual distribution through the season.

2. The outturn of all crops for the season 1877-78 is at present estimated to be scarcely more than half the average outturn of an ordinary year. The area under cultivation was also less than in an ordinary year. Generally the average area cultivated in the nine districts is 1,477,896 acres under wet crops, and 9,523,848 acres under dry crops; and the produce of this area feeds a population of 13,735,000 according to the census of 1871. During the present season (1877-78) the cultivation of wet crops has been 1,222,435 acres, and that of dry crops has not extended beyond 7,747,747 acres, showing a decrease of 255,461 acres under the former, and of 1,776,101 under the latter crops, or in all a net decrease of 20 per cent. in the total area under cultivation. The prices of food-grains continue to be dear. Indeed the rates ruling at the present time are on the whole double the average rates of an ordinary year, and there is little hope of a speedy fall in the prices.

3. This condition of things added to the exhausting effects of the past two years of famine, has rendered it necessary to have suitable plans and projects for relief works prepared and kept ready for execution; and the Government of Madras are of opinion that relief operations will be required in the nine districts from April to September next, the month of May being the time of greatest pressure. The districts which may need relief are grouped thus by the Local Government:—

North Arcot	Where 4½ to 5 per cent. of the population may be in need of relief.
Coimbatore	
Salem	
Nellore	Where 2 to 4 per cent. may require relief.
Bellary	
Chingleput	
Kurnool	Where 1 to 1½ per cent. may come on relief.
Cuddapah	
South Arcot	

4. The number of people estimated to be in need of relief, and the expenditure which may be involved in the operations, are stated thus:—

Months.	*Total No. of people.*	*Estimated expenditure.*
		Rs.
In April	285,000	6,55,000
„ May	445,000	13,55,000
„ June	370,000	11,10,000
„ July	230,000	6,90,000
„ August	140,000	4,20,000
„ September	90,000	2,70,000
Grand Totals ...	260,000 (for one month)	46,80,000

The estimated expenditure of Rs. 46,80,000 includes the probable cost of extra establishment, and of tools, plant, &c. To this amount the Government of Madras add Rs. 3,20,000 for meeting unforeseen charges; and the total probable expenditure is set down at Rs. 50,00,000. His Grace the Governor in Council believes that this sum will not be exceeded.

5. The works on which it is proposed to employ the people who may require relief employment will, the Government of Madras hope, be of permanent utility. The works are enumerated as follows:—

Districts.	*Works.*
Nellore	Buckingham Canal embankment on the Pennair River. Sangam project.
Bellary	Bellary-Hooblee Railway and certain irrigation projects (not specified).
North Arcot ...	Palar Anicut channels. Chuduvoil tank. Genganari channels. Sholingur channel extension.
Chingleput ...	Buckingham Canal. Certain irrigation projects (not specified).
South Arcot ...	Coleroon embankments. Buckingham Canal.
Coimbatore ...	Mettapollium-Kolar Railway. Pogular channels. Certain other irrigation projects and important lines of road (not specified).
Salem	Buda Talao project. Pemakondapuram project. Barur channels. Madanapally project, and possibly the Vaniar and Krishnagiri schemes.
Cuddapah	Not mentioned. Average number of people during time of greatest pressure will be 2 per cent. of the population. Of these 1 per cent. will be provided for by the ordinary budget works.
Kurnool	Not mentioned. During time of greatest pressure average number will be 3 per cent. of the population. Ordinary budget works will provide for 1½ per cent.

6. The relief works will, it has previously been explained, be all conducted under competent engineering supervision, and will be directed by officers of the Public Works Department.

7. Regarding the question of loss of land-revenue, the Board of Revenue, it is noted, believes that the collection of arrears will quite balance any losses and any remissions which may have to be made in respect of the current year's demand. And on the whole the Government of Madras anticipate that the Government receipts during the coming official year from this source will be fully up to the average.

8. If these anticipations, which are based on the event of the south-west monsoon proving favourable, are realized, the budget estimates of the year 1878-79, which have already provided for an expenditure of 50 lakhs of rupees on relief operations in the Madras Presidency during 1878-79, and have reckoned on the collection of a full year's land-revenue, will not be disturbed.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor General in Council has much satisfaction in recognizing the careful manner in which the forecast above reviewed has been prepared by the Government of Madras; and His Excellency in Council approves and sanctions the programme set forth by His Grace the Governor in Council.

ORDER.—Ordered, that the above Resolution be communicated to the Government of Madras, and to the Financial Department, for information.

Ordered also, that the Resolution be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

C. E. BERNARD,
Addl. Secretary to the Government 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 30TH APRIL 1878.

General Remarks.—From Madras rain is reported in the Nilgiris, Tinnevelly, Kurnool, South Canara, Ganjam, Cuddapah, Bellary, North and South Arcot, Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Madura, Coimbatore, Salem, Malabar, and Chingleput: it was slight in all but the first four districts named; general prospects are said to be almost unchanged; prices are fluctuating. The total number on works is 106,907, and on gratuitous relief 85,899: the former is 5,805 more and the latter 251 less than the number of the previous week. In Mysore rain is reported from three districts; prices show a tendency to fall; the number on works for the week ending the 20th April was 52,022, and on gratuitous relief 10,437, less by 5,454 and more by 270 than the numbers for the previous week respectively. In Bombay rain is reported in Sholapur, Satara, Khandesh, Násik, and parts of Ratnágiri; in Sind the rain continues abnormally high, and damage has been done in Kurrachee by the breach of embankments. Showers have fallen in several districts of the Central Provinces, and in the eastern districts there has been good rain; prices continue high. In Berar there has been no rain; ploughing is going on. No rain has fallen in Central India. In Rajputana showers are reported from Abu, Bhurtpore, and Ulwar. In Bengal rain has fallen in most districts of the province; ploughing and sowing are actively going on; the crops promise well, and the harvest of the spring rice is expected to be good; prices are still high, owing to exportation. Slight rain is reported from Assam; prospects are good. No rain has fallen in Burma, but there are signs of the approach of the south-west monsoon. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh the weather is unsettled; rain has fallen in several districts, and in some places hail; the harvest is completed; prices are falling in Rohilkhand, steady in Meerut, and rising in Fyzabad; the numbers on the Agra relief works are increasing. In the Punjab showers have fallen in Delhi, Umballa, Amritsar, Lahore, Mooltan, and Dera Ismail Khan; the weather appears to be now more settled, and reaping and harvesting are rapidly progressing.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—		
Ganjam (April 25th)	·32	Rice 8·51, *raggi* 17·10, *cholum* 12·86, *cumboo* 11·62; average daily fed at Berhampore 124.
Vizagapatam („ 29th)	*Nil*	Rice 8·2, *cholum* 12·1, *raggi* 14·1, *cumboo* 13·6.
Godavery („ „)	...	Rice 7·97, *cholum* 14·0, *raggi* 14·5, *cumboo* 16·25; no harvest.
Kistna („ 25th)	*Nil*	Rice 7·11, *cholum* 11·85, *raggi* 13·79, *cumboo* 11·60; sick in relief hospitals 33; *raggi* and *walapujonna* under wells in some taluks thriving; in Vinukonda and Palnad *raggi* harvested, outturn full; cotton ¼ to ½.
Nellore („ 27th)	*Nil*	Rice 8·22, *cholum* 12·92, *raggi* 14·40, *cumboo* 11·75; D. P. W., on works 1,653; canal 16,152; camps 445.
Cuddapah („ 26th)	·02	Rice 8·53, *cholum* 13·99, *raggi* 15·03, *cumboo* 13·82; on works 130; children 45; camps 1,579; village relief 1,220; paddy harvested in parts, outturn ½.
Bellary („ 27th)	·04	Rice 8·46, *cholum* 11·12, *raggi* 11·25, *cumboo* 9·69; on works 4,639; camps 3,634; village relief 1,034; standing crops, second crop paddy and cotton generally thriving; cotton picking nearly completed, outturn poor; reaping second crop paddy progressing, outturn fair; dry lands are being prepared for cultivation.
Kurnool („ „)	1·1 at Kurnool.	Rice 8·57, *cholum* 13·55, *raggi* 14·14, *cumboo* 11·22; in camps 1,962; village relief 4,576; cotton picking continues; white *jonna* harvest progressing in Pattikonda, yield bad; second crop paddy being harvested in Cumbum and Koilkuntla taluks, yield estimated at 3 annas; under Cumbum tank fodder sufficient; water-supply decreasing but sufficient, except in some hill villages; distress increasing in Pattikonda, Ramalkota and Cumbum; works not yet opened by P. W. D.; employment much required by labouring classes.
North Arcot („ 26th)	·52	Rice 9·0, *cholum* 10·5, *raggi* 11·8, *cumboo* 10·1, wheat 6·8; on works 15,800; children 2,759; camps and houses 9,750; village relief 11,293; crops affected with insects in Maderpank and withering in some places; harvest of paddy and *raggi*, outturn poor.
South Arcot ...	Slight rain; district average ·027	Rice 9·78, *cholum* 13·38, *raggi* 12·47, *cumboo* 11·66; on works professional 545; children 164; camps 1,290; villages 3,164; standing crops, *kar* paddy and *raggi* generally good; want of rain felt; harvest of these crops still progressing in parts, outturn between ½ to ¾ of full crops.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—continued.		
Tanjore (April 27th)	·011	Rice 9·07, *cholum* 18·28, *raggi* 16·92, *cumboo* 13·71; wet crops generally in good condition, dry wanting rain; harvest—wet, *nil*; dry, *raggi*, *cholum*, &c., outturn ⅜ to ½.
Trichinopoly („ 29th)	·021 (average of district.)	Rice 9·02, *cholum* 22·27, available only at certain deputy taluk Cusbas, *raggi* 13·87, *cumboo* 13·34; relief only in hospital camp 86; sowing in parts in consequence of rain.
Madura („ 27th)	Rain slight; average ·01.	Rice 9·18, *cholum* 12·15, *raggi* 14·69, *cumboo* 16·46; in camps 65.
Tinnevelly („ „)	1·09	Rice 8·29, *cholum* 10·50, *raggi* 15·46, *cumboo* 18·22; crops in good condition and much benefited by recent rain; harvest in a few parts, outturn poor; locusts have not disappeared from Strivilliputtur.
Coimbatore („ „)	·06	Rice 8·98, *cholum* 12·31, *raggi* 13·59, *cumboo* 17·29; on works 28,765; camps 5,318; children 1,242; village relief 3,902; standing crops where not withered benefited by rains; damage from insects reported in parts of 5 taluks; harvest of paddy and dry crops, outturn reported in 4 taluks; paddy ¼ to full; others ⅜ to full.
Nilgiris („ „)	3·24	Rice 7·60, *cholum* 9·78, *raggi* 9·78, *cumboo* 13·05; harvest none.
Salem („ 29th)	Over ·5	Rice 8·76, *raggi* 12·19, *cumboo* 10·83, *cholum* 11·35; on works 33,150; camps 7,330; village relief 12,980; harvest of paddy in parts.
South Canara („ 27th)	·92 in Kassergode taluk; heavy thunderstorm with about 5 inches of rain in Mangalore on Sunday night.	Rice 10·24, *raggi* 11·83, third rice crop in good condition; in Mangalore the regimental place of arms and 10 rooms struck by lightning, one sentry killed, another stunned; *patimar* in Roads also struck, 5 of the crew killed.
Malabar („ „)	·051 (average of district.)	Rice 9·37, *raggi* 10·84; sowing in progress; prospects fair.
Chingleput („ „)	·5 in Trivellore ...	Rice 9·28, *raggi* 11·95, *cumboo* 12·29, *cholum* 11·50; on works 3,709; children 222; camps 879; village relief 6,167; crops in fair condition where water is available, harvested in parts, outturn ¼ to ½.
Madras („ 30th)	*Nil*	Rice 7·66 *raggi* 9·31, *cholum* 9·1. *General Remarks.*—General prospects almost unchanged; prices fluctuating; numbers increasing; total number on works 106,907; total number gratuitously relieved 85,899; exports of grain by rail from Madras during the week ending the 27th April 604½ tons.
Bombay—(May 1st)		
Sind—		
Kurrachee ...	*Nil*	River on 29th 13 feet 2 inches—on same date last year 11½ feet; serious breach in right bank of Inyári; 25 *makans*, with large quantity of *mung* cultivation and rice seedlings submerged; Jinwah sluice, taluka Játi, carried away on 22nd; small-pox in Shahbander taluka; measles in Sakro taluka.
Shikárpur ...	Slight shower on 25th in Mirpur.	Wheat harvest progressing; river on 30th 11 feet—on same date last year 7 feet 9 inches; hail in Naushahro; small-pox in town, 82 fresh cases, 3 deaths; in Lárkána 5, and in Kambar taluka 3 deaths; disease has appeared in Wárah; cattle disease in 5 talukas.
Hyderabad ...	...	River 13 feet 5 inches on 20th, 10 feet 9 inches on corresponding date last year; small-pox in Naushahro and Moro.
Upper Sind Frontier ...	...	Weather hot; *rabi* harvest progressing; chicken-pox in Jacobabad; forage scarce.
Guzerat—		
Ahmedabad ...	...	Crops good; cholera everywhere except Parántij; in city 52 cases, 31 deaths.
Pánch Mahála ...	...	Weather hot; slight cholera in all talukas; small-pox in Godhra.
Kaira ...	...	Heat intense; 162 cholera cases in district, 67 fatal.
Broach ...	...	Eighteen fatal cholera cases in city; in Broach taluka 9 cases, 3 fatal; in Wágra 11 cases, all fatal; in Amod 22 cases, 8 fatal; in Jambusar 62 cases, 29 fatal.
Surat ...	...	Eight deaths from cholera in city; it prevails in villages near Surat.
Khandesh and Násik—		
Khandesh ...	0·10 at Bhadgaon.	Measles prevailing in Peta Ráver.
Násik ...	0·19 at Násik; 0·13 at Igatpuri; 0·25 at Dindori; 0·08 at Niphád; 0·34 at Maglan.	Water scarce; fever in Igatpuri; slight decrease in prices.
Konkan—		
Tanna ...	...	Cholera continues in Bassim taluka.
Colaba (April 29th)	...	Weather warm; public health good, except in two talukas where slight fever continues; *rabi* harvesting completed.
Ratnágiri („ 23rd)	Slight showers on 18th in Sangameshwar taluka.	*Waingani* crops partially harvested; fever, small-pox and cholera prevalent to a slight extent in some parts of the district.
Deccan—		
Poona ...	...	Sixty-four deaths from cholera in Purandhar, 7 in Haveli; a few cases in Khed and Sirur; no other change.
Sholapur ...	1·25	Fourteen deaths from cholera in Sholapur taluka.
Satara ...	0·45	Eighteen deaths from cholera.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—continued.		
Southern Mahratta Country—		
Kaládgi ...	...	No change.
Kanara ...	...	Weather cloudy and hot; fever abating.
Kattywar and Gaekwar's Territory—		
Rájkot ...	...	Weather very hot; cholera continues as reported last.
Baroda ...	...	Thirty-one cholera cases, 9 fatal.
		General Remarks.—River continues unusually high in Sind; breach of Inyári caused some damage in Kurrachee; cholera prevalent in Guzerat, parts of Deccan, Konkan and Southern Mahratta Country; light showers in Násik; no reports from Ahmednagar, Belgaum and Dharwar.
Bengal—(May 1st)		
Chittagong ...	Few drops.	
Noakholly ...	1·74	Public health good.
Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	·8	
Hill Tipperah ...	·44	
Backergunge ...	1·29	Cholera in many parts of the district, otherwise health good.
Furreedpore ...	1·91	No serious outbreak of sickness reported.
Dacca ...	2·05	
Mymensingh ...	2·63	
Tipperah ...	·10	
24-Pergunnahs ...	·26	A few cases of cholera reported from almost all sub-divisions, otherwise health good.
Jessore ...	2·40	Two cases of cholera heard of; cattle disease still at Khoolna.
Nuddea ...	1·66	Much cholera in places.
Moorshedabad ...	·07; more rain in interior.	Cholera spreading.
Pubna ...	1·03	Cholera still prevails; small-pox nearly disappeared.
Rajshahye ...	1·59	Cholera in places.
Bogra ...	·99	Cholera decreasing.
Dinagepore ...	·95	
Rungpore ...	2·59	Public health good; cholera nearly disappeared.
Cooch Behar ...	·97	A few cases of cholera; public health good.
Jalpáiguri ...	2·51	Cholera in places; small-pox in thana Álipore.
Darjeeling ...	·97	
Midnapore ...	*Nil*	
Howrah ...	·43	
Hooghly ...	·53	Cholera and small-pox reported; cattle disease in thana Bánsbaria.
Burdwan ...	·52	Cholera and small-pox abated.
Bankoora ...	*Nil*	
Beerbhoom ...	·43	
Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	·20	Small-pox has left Deoghur.
Bhágalpur ...	·44	
Monghyr ...	·02	
Purneah ...	·7	Cholera decreasing.
Maldah ...	*Nil*	Health good.
Durbhunga ...	·11	Public health good.
Mozufferpore ...	·11	Public health good.
Sarun ...	*Nil*	Public health good.
Chumparun ...	·69	
Patna ...	·05	
Gya ...	·63	
Shahabad ...	*Nil*	
Hazáribagh ...	·04	A few cases of cholera reported.
Lohardugga ...	*Nil*	Small-pox in Palamow sub-division.
Manbhoom ...	*Nil*	
Singbhoom ...	·06	A few cases of cholera reported.
Balasore ...	1·18	Cholera almost disappeared.
Cuttack ...	*Nil*	Much sporadic cholera.
Pooree ...	*Nil*	Cholera in places.
		General Remarks.—Rain in most districts; weather favourable for agricultural operations; ploughing and sowing in full swing; crops on the ground promise well; rain still much wanted in Cuttack, Pooree, and some other districts; spring rice being cut, outturn expected to be good; *rabi* harvest in Patna on the whole reported not favourable; in Manbhoom pressure is reported from places, and relief works, if necessary, will be started; high prices still prevail owing to exportation, which appears less brisk in Pooree.
N.-W. P. and Oudh—(May 1st)		
Benares (April 30th)	·3 on 24th April.	No material change.
Allahabad („ „)	...	No change.
Jhánsi (May 1st)	...	Weather unseasonable; poor on works steadily increasing; public health good.
Agra (April 30th)	Average ·3 in nine Pergunnas.	

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
N.-W. P. and Oudh—contd.		
Meerut (May 1st)	...	No change; prices steady.
Bareilly („ „)	·1 to ·9 throughout the district.	Weather now hot, but cloudy; prices falling.
Kumaun (April 27th)	Little rain ...	Weather very unsettled; storms very prevalent; cold wind.
Lucknow (May 1st)	...	Nothing particular to report.
Sitapur („ „)	·2 on 25th April.	
Fyzabad („ „)	Rain on 25th April ...	Winds variable; sufficient rain in some parts to save sugarcane irrigation; prices rising.
Partabgarh (April 29th)	·7, and large hailstones in Kunda tahsil; ·3 at Sadr.	Hailstones damaged *sawan* and mangoes in Kunda tahsil; the rain at Sadr was accompanied by high wind; hail in places; usual agricultural operations going on; some cattle disease.
		General Remarks.—Weather very unsettled and unseasonable; rain in several districts accompanied in some places by hail; harvest operations completed; prices have slightly risen; numbers are increasing on the Agra relief works.
Punjab— (April 30th)		
Delhi ...	·2	Reaping in progress; health good; price of food grains stationary.
Hissar ...	*Nil*	Weather cool and cloudy; crops being harvested; fodder scarcity not much mitigated; continued rise in prices of food grains owing to export; health good.
Umballa ...	·1	Crops and health good.
Jullundur ...	*Nil*	Crops cut; health good.
Amritsar ...	·3	Reaping in progress; yield not as good as was expected; price of barley slightly higher, but gram has fallen in price; health good.
Lahore ...	·5	Crop outturn good; health good.
Ráwalpindi ...	*Nil*	Agricultural prospects and public health good.
Mooltan ...	·1	Crops slightly injured; slight fluctuations in prices of food grains.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	·3	Harvesting in progress; health good.
Pesháwar ...	*Nil*	Harvest prospects improving; prices of food grains nearly stationary.
		General Remarks.—Weather now seems more settled, and sowing and harvesting are proceeding rapidly.
Central Provinces—(May 1st)		
Upper Godávari (April 27th)	·06	Cloudy and hot; small-pox abating; prices high and steady.
Sambalpur ...	·76	Severe storm on night of 25th; ploughing for *kharif* continues; cholera prevalent.
Bilaspur ...	2·71	Cloudy; *kharif* ploughing in progress; fever prevalent; prices steady.
Raipur ...	·54	Cloudy and stormy; cholera, small-pox, fever, measles, and cattle disease prevalent; prices slightly fallen.
Bálaghát ...	·41	Cloudy and hot; fields being prepared for *kharif* sowings; measles continue; prices unchanged.
Chhindwara ...	...	Hot; fever and small-pox continue; prices high and grain being imported from Nágpur and Seoni.
Chanda (April 28th)	...	Cloudy and hot; small-pox and cattle disease continue; prices stationary.
Betúl („ 29th)	...	Close; fever and cattle disease continue; prices stationary.
Bhandára („ 30th)	·57	Close and stormy; threshing and winnowing *rabi* completed, outturn much below average; fever and small-pox continue; prices steadily rising.
Nágpur (May 1st)	·18	Small-pox continues; prices slightly rising.
Nimár ...	...	Warm and cloudy; small-pox and cholera continue; prices stationary.
Hoshangabad ...	...	Hot; fever and small-pox continue.
Narsinghpur ...	...	Cloudy; winnowing nearly completed; yield of wheat 12 annas; other crops still less; health good; prices rising.
Jubbulpore ...	Slight rain ...	Cloudy; harvest over; small-pox continues; price steady.
Saugor ...	·07	Stormy; threshing approaching completion; few cases of cholera.
Seoni ...	·05	Threshing and winnowing continue; fever prevalent; prices high.
Mandla ...	1·31	Threshing continues; outturn poor; prices stationary.
Damoh ...	·20	Winnowing nearly completed; prices fallen.
		General Remarks.—Cloudy with good rain in the districts towards the east, especially at Bilaspur, where it was heavy; threshing and winnowing *rabi* completed in some and continuing in others; outturn generally poor; prices continue high; fever and small-pox generally prevalent; slight cholera at Raipur, Sambalpur, Nimár and Hoshangabad.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
British Burma— (May 1st)		
Arakan Division ...	...	Public health good; one cholera case in Theegwin town.
Pegu Division—		
Rangoon ...	...	Small-pox continues in Pegu; otherwise public health generally good.
Thonkwa ...	...	Health generally good.
Bassein ...	...	Cholera in Theegwin township; cattle disease in Thaboung.
Henzada ...	...	Eight deaths from cholera in Tahpoon township, 11 in Monio; otherwise public health good.
Prome ...	...	Nineteen deaths from cholera in Prome, 4 in Shwedoung, 8 in Mahathaman; general health good.
Thayetmyo ...	...	Report not received.
Tenasserim Division ...	...	Small-pox abating in Moulmein town and Amherst district; slight bowel complaints in one circle of Shwegyeen district; 4 deaths from cholera in Tounghoo district; otherwise public health good.
		General Remarks.—South-west monsoon symptoms increasing daily.
Assam—		
Gauhâti (May 1st)	·11	Weather variable, frequent rain and storms; slight shock of earthquake at about 2·36 P.M. on 29th April; prospects of *asu dhan* continue encouraging.
Sylhet („ „)	·40	Prospects good.
Mysore and Coorg (May 1st)	Rain fell in Mysore, Kadur, and Chitaldroog districts.	Prices stationary with tendency to fall; cutting *Vaisakh* rice and ploughing continue; for week ending 20th April—on Civil relief works 10,455, on Professional Department Works 41,567, and gratuitously relieved in camps 2,648, and in villages 7,789.
Hyderabad Assigned Districts—		
Amráoti (May 1st)	...	Ploughing operations continued; cattle healthy.
Central India— (April 30th)		
Indore ...	...	Health fair; water everywhere scarce.
Gwalior ...	...	Cloudy and hot.
Neemuch ...	...	Rain threatening; 2,108 emigrants, one-fourth emaciated; cattle suffering.
Rutlam ...	...	Thirteen fatal cases of cholera; health improving.
Sutna ...	...	Health fair; water scarce.
Rajputana—		
Abu (May 1st)	1·13	Cloudy and windy.
Marwar (April 26th)	...	Water in wells around city failing; small-pox prevalent; prospects good; sand-storm accompanied by rain on 24th April; weather cooler; prices steady.
Bickaneer („ 22nd)	...	Dust storms; weather hot; small-pox and fever prevalent.
Harowtee („ 29th)	...	Small-pox decreasing.
Jhallawar („ 25th)	...	Nights cool; days sultry; wells and tanks very low.
Ajmere (May 1st)	...	Dust storms; Marwaris in large numbers returning from Malwa.
Jeypore (April 30th)	...	Crops and prospects unchanged; health good.
Bhurtpore (May 1st)	·24	Weather still cloudy.
Ulwur	Light showers ...	Heat less; health good.
Nepal— (April 23rd)	·3	Crops being harvested, and prospects favourable.

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

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SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

Nº 19.] CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MAY 11, 1878.

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.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

REPORTS ON THE WORKING OF GOVERNMENT FARMS FOR APRIL 1878.

Khandesh Experimental Farm.

Superintendent, Mr. A. Stormont.

Jawari threshing.

The threshing out of the jowari (millet) crop was finished during the month. The work was done partly by an American threshing machine and partly by bullocks in the native fashion. The former method is by far the more expeditious, but when the cheapness of manual labour on the one hand, and the enormous expense of all kinds of iron work repairs on the other, are taken into account, economy is found to be decidedly in favour of the primitive method.

Jowari winnowing.

2. In the case of winnowing machines the result is far otherwise. An enormous amount of labour is involved in hand-dressing a sample of corn up to the standard obtained by a single passing of it through the fanners.

Outturn and value of the jowari crop.

3. The outturn of jowari is about ¼ below a good average crop, but on account of the abnormal condition of rates and prices, the *money*-value is considerably higher. This is exhibited in the following table, where it will be seen that the value of the *light* crop at the *high* price is considerably more than that of the average crop at the average price. It is the irrigated portion of the crop (two-thirds of the whole) however which brings up the figures. The non-irrigated fields produced very little:—

	Area.		Total outturn in measured seers of 3½ lbs.	Total outturn per acre in seers.	Total value of crop.	Value per acre.	Balance in favour of bad year.	
	A.	G.					Per acre.	Total.
Jowari crop of 1877-78.					Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Value of grain being Rs. 23 per khandi of 192 seers... ...	69	15	12,548¾	180	1,503 0 0	21 9 0	6 9 0	468 3 6
Average good crop with grain at the usual price of Rs. 12 per khandi	69	15	15,870	230	1,035 0 0	15 0 0		

4. Sugarcane crushing has been completed and jagri, &c., disposed of. The total receipts, from *ten* acres is Rs. 950 against an estimate of Rs. 1,200; the deficit was, as stated in last month's report, owing to insufficiency of water from the failure of the Jamda canal towards the end of the season. It was found impracticable to prepare *jagri* from the later portion of the canes; the juice was therefore merely boiled into treacle and sold at a much lower rate.

Sugarcane.

5. The carting of manure for next year's cotton and tilly crops has been completed, and the hoeing (with the *bakkar*) of the surface of last year's cotton land in preparation for sowing early jowari is still in progress.

Manuring.

6. A small plantation was made in the early part of the month, but as water from all sources subsequently failed the crop will be lost. A considerable plantation of the *Sonkhela* (golden plantain) last year introduced from the Poona Deccan is also in imminent danger of drying up.

Plantains.

7. A large quantity of fruit-tree and other seeds has been distributed.

Distribution of seed.

8. There is an enormous demand this year for acclimatized American cotton seed. The quantity applied for up to date for *bonâ fide* sowing purposes is over ten tons. On account of the failure of the cotton crop here there will be unfortunately very little of the farm seed available for distribution. I have however promised to help the people in getting a supply from Dharwar.

Scarcity of cotton seed.

Sericulture.

9. The mulberry plants having shed their leaves from drought, silk-worm rearing has been suspended for the present.

10. Three additional stud bulls, all of the Mysore breed, have been located during the month in the trust of cow-keeping patels in different parts of the district.

Stud cattle.

11. The heat has been intense, reaching a maximum in the shade of 98° on the 2nd instant. This was succeeded on the following day by several showers amounting to over half an inch.

Weather.

Nagpur Model Farm.

Officer in charge, Captain J. W. Macdougall, Deputy Commissioner.

Weather.—The month has been as a whole cool for the season of the year, with occasional falls of rain. A violent storm accompanied with hail on the 6th unroofed a portion of the farm sheds.

Work.—The work done during the month consisted of cotton ginning, sugarcane planting and pressing. Three acres of young cane were planted out and are doing well. Ginger and arrowroot have yielded a fine crop, but the cultivation of arrowroot will be discontinued, there being no demand for the prepared article. Lucerne is looking well and yielding a rich fodder. Guinea grass, transplanted in February, is looking up. This crop is a short one during our dry hot season taking a considerable time to recover after cutting, a defect owing chiefly to want of sufficient irrigation and manure. The hoeing of fields (with the *bakkar*) is in progress for the coming season. The soil does not yield well to the action of the *bakkar* shares. A large stone chaki or grinding mill is in course of erection for grinding bones.

The past harvest has proved itself a very short one as respects all *rabi* crops. Chenna so short as to command a higher price in the market than wheat, and the vetch tribe generally is in the same condition. Wheat is so much spoilt as to necessitate our going to other quarters for next year's seed grain. The beneficial action of lime as a manure has attracted the native agriculturists' attention, the *gur* expressed from a crop of sugarcane thus manured being much praised by them.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

STATEMENT OF PRICES-CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 2ND HALF OF MARCH 1878, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 614 AND 615 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 27TH APRIL 1878.

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, Coralon, Murwa, Nagler, &c.) *Panicum Miliaceum, Eleusine Coracan, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Remarks.
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	
	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.	
Deolie ...	12 14	13 12	22 6	15 9	16 7	31 8	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	13 5	13 8	13 8	28 8	6 8	6 8	0 6	...	...	...	14 0	14 8	31 10	...	...	...	30 0	28 15	45 0	

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 1st half of April 1878.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowari, *Holcus sorghum*). Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowari, *Holcus sorghum*). Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowari, *Holcus sorghum*). Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	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 1877.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraon, Marhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum miliaceum*, &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraon, Marhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum miliaceum*, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraon, Marhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum miliaceum*, &c. Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	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	10 3	9 4	11 8	...	...	...	6 6	6 5	12 1	7 1	6 9	15 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 7	11 7	23 4	13 5	13 3	20 0	215 8	323 7	388 8	10 3	10 3	13 8	Ganjam	Madras.	
	Vizagapatam	12 0	12 0	14 0	...	...	...	5 6	5 6	9 0	6 8	6 8	10 2	13 0	13 0	17 3	...	13 9	15 8	12 1	12 1	18 2	14 0	14 0	18 7	136 1	136 1	136 1	11 7	11 7	14 0	Vizagapatam		
	Godavery	9 0	9 0	12 6	...	...	...	6 9	6 9	10 4	8 0	8 5	11 0	12 5	12 5	14 4	...	...	...	12 7	12 7	15 5	12 6	12 6	15 7	161 8	162 3	243 0	12 5	12 5	17 7	Godavery		
	Kistna	6 9	5 9	6 4	...	...	...	6 5	6 5	8 6	7 0	7 0	9 1	...	...	11 7	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	16 2	12 0	12 0	12 8	129 3	129 3	129 3	12 8	12 8	17 5	Kistna		
	Nellore	6 3	6 3	6 3	...	...	...	5 9	5 9	7 4	7 5	7 5	8 0	13 4	12 5	10 1	...	...	...	13 2	10 9	10 9	10 5	9 1	9 7	101 7	105 3	129 6	13 2	13 2	17 0	Nellore		
	Cuddapah	6 6	7 3	7 7	...	...	...	4 5	4 9	6 6	8 3	8 3	8 3	13 0	12 6	9 5	13 0	12 3	9 5	14 2	12 7	16 5	12 0	11 0	12 0	291 6	291 6	294 6	13 5	13 9	17 1	Cuddapah		
	Bellary	9 6	9 6	8 6	...	...	...	5 3	5 6	7 6	6 5	6 7	8 4	11 3	11 3	8 7	10 3	10 8	8 5	11 6	10 6	12 2	11 0	11 2	9 0	97 2	97 2	97 2	12 5	12 5	16 1	Bellary		
	Kurnool	4 4	4 4	6 3	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	6 0	5 7	5 7	6 5	12 7	12 3	8 2	8 7	10 3	8 4	10 3	10 3	13 5	9 0	11 6	11 2	243 0	243 0	194 4	11 3	11 3	15 2	Kurnool		
	Madras	7 4	7 4	8 2	...	...	...	7 8	8 0	7 8	8 4	8 4	10 0	9 1	9 1	11 4	10 2	9 6	10 6	10 5	10 3	11 5	11 4	11 8	12 2	83 8	84 4	75 3	12 0	12 0	19 0	Madras		
	Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 9	7 5	...	8 7	8 5	9 4	...	...	10 1	...	...	...	11 0	9 5	11 1	12 1	11 7	11 7	97 2	97 2	145 8	13 9	12 4	19 4	Chingleput		
	North Arcot	8 0	8 5	5 9	...	...	...	8 4	6 9	7 8	9 4	8 5	8 8	10 4	9 5	10 9	9 9	1 9	1 8	10 3	10 6	11 6	12 7	12 7	11 7	186 6	186 6	187 1	11 3	11 3	16 4	North Arcot		
	South Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 7	7 8	10 4	9 2	8 3	10 9	11 8	11 8	...	10 4	10 4	11 2	11 5	10 3	12 3	11 4	11 9	11 9	228 4	233 3	231 8	15 3	14 4	19 8	South Arcot		
	Tanjore	5 1	4 8	5 9	...	...	...	9 1	8 7	9 5	...	...	10 8	15 1	12 7	13 5	13 0	11 6	10 1	14 3	13 3	13 3	13 3	12 8	11 9	194 4	194 4	194 4	12 4	12 4	17 5	Tanjore		
	Trichinopoly	5 6	5 6	6 6	...	...	...	8 6	8 6	8 3	9 1	9 1	8 7	...	...	...	15 2	15 2	10 8	12 4	11 8	14 8	11 1	12 1	11 8	145 8	145 8	163 8	12 1	12 1	16 2	Trichinopoly		
	Madura	4 7	4 1	7 0	...	...	...	7 8	8 4	8 4	8 0	8 6	9 7	...	...	10 1	15 4	16 2	9 9	13 9	13 2	12 1	11 8	12 7	11 8	194 4	194 4	194 4	12 4	12 4	17 5	Tanjore		
	Tinnevelly	5 3	5 3	8 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 2	9 0	8 4	8 7	9 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 4	11 8	15 8	11 2	11 2	11 2	145 8	145 8	163 8	12 1	12 1	16 2	Trichinopoly		
	Coimbatore	6 6	6 6	8 2	...	...	...	8 1	7 2	7 6	9 0	8 1	8 1	12 2	12 2	10 4	15 9	15 9	10 3	13 9	12 5	15 3	12 5	12 5	10 4	121 5	145 8	126 4	13 5	13 5	15 9	Madura		
	Nilgiris	5 7	5 7	6 4	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	6 4	7 2	7 2	7 2	9 2	9 2	8 5	8 4	8 4	8 4	...	...	...	12 5	12 5	12 5	66 6	66 6	66 6	13 9	13 9	15 5	Tinnevelly		
	Salem	4 4	4 7	5 9	...	...	...	7 7	7 4	7 4	9 1	8 5	8 3	9 8	9 5	9 2	8 7	8 7	8 4	13 8	13 8	14 2	10 7	10 7	10 7	131 2	131 2	145 8	10 7	10 7	13 3	Coimbatore		
	South Canara	7 1	6 9	8 8	...	...	...	7 5	7 3	8 7	9 8	9 5	10 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 6	8 6	8 6	8 6	8 6	8 6	121 5	121 5	121 5	7 4	7 4	11 0	Nilgiris		
	Malabar	7 2	7 2	10 1	...	...	...	9 3	9 1	10 1	9 7	9 3	10 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	151 6	151 6	151 6	11 9	11 9	15 5	Salem		
Bombay.	Bombay	6 10	6 4	9 12	15 7	15 7	16 0	5 2	5 2	6 15	7 9	7 4	10 7	10 10	10 2	13 12	8 12	8 9	13 0	11 0	10 5	11 5	11 1	11 2	11 0	99 1	98 2	85 0	A 11 5	11 5	16 1	South Canara	Bombay.	A —Bombay Salt. B —Goa Salt.
	Ahmedabad	8 8	8 8	13 0	11 0	11 0	19 0	5 0	5 0	7 12	6 8	6 8	9 0	10 0	10 0	15 4	9 0	9 0	13 8	8 6	8 6	8 6	10 0	9 0	9 0	121 5	121 5	121 5	7 4	7 4	11 0	Nilgiris		
	Kaira	8 10	8 7	11 14	...	...	17 12	5 0	5 0	8 0	7 13	7 13	10 0	10 0	9 11	16 0	8 14	8 10	13 5	12 0	10 5	9 0	12 0	11 2	9 5	151 6	151 6	151 6	11 9	11 9	15 5	Salem		
	Surat	7 14	7 14	11 0	6 2	6 2	9 14	4 9	4 9	7 0	5 11	5 11	8 0	10 15	10 10	12 2	8 11	8 11	12 5	11 0	10 6	10 6	12 1	10 6	10 6	99 1	98 2	85 0	B 11 5	11 5	15 3	South Canara		
	Broach	8 14	8 6½	13 14½	...	...	...	6 10½	6 2½	8 0	8 6½	8 6½	10 0	10 0	10 0	15 3½	8 14	8 0	13 5½	8 8	8 7	8 7	8 8	8 7	8 7	121 5	121 5	121 5	10 8	10 8	14 4	Malabar		
	Tanna (Salsette)	7 6	7 6	9 6	8 6	8 6	12 6	6 0	6 0	8 0	6 14	6 14	9 11	8 8	8 8	10 14	8 5	8 5	10 9	10 10	10 10	10 2	13 12	8 12	8 9	68 4	68 4	68 4	11 0	11 0	14 2	Bombay		
	Kolába (Alibág)	7 4	7 7	9 5	...	...	...	5 8	5 11	7 2	7 8	7 10	9 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	16 14	16 14	16 14	80 0	80 0	80 0	13 5	13 5	17 5	Ahmedabad		
	Khandesh (Dhulia)	8 9½	8 9½	13 5	...	...	...	5 7	5 7	8 2	7 11	7 11	10 9	12 7	12 0½	16 5	11 5	10 11	14 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	80 0	13 5	13 5	17 5	Kaira		
	Násik	8 15	8 1	12 4	...	...	...	5 15	5 15	5 15	7 7	7 11	10 6	12 4	11 3	15 6	9 9	9 3	12 11	8 3	8 3	8 3	13 0	12 0	12 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	12 5	12 5	14 13	Surat		
	Ahmednagar	7 10	7 1	10 12½	...	...	...	5 14	5 8½	7 6	6 7	6 7	8 3	9 15½	9 4½	11 12½	10 3½	9 8	11 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	80 0	13 5	13 5	16 0	Broach		
	Poona	6 10	6 10	9 12	...	...	...	6 2	6 2	7 6	7 6	7 6	8 9	9 13	9 13	10 14	9 3	8 10	10 6	8 15	8 15	11 5	10 4	10 4	10 15	80 0	80 0	80 0	10 15	10 15	14 0	Tanna (Salsette)		
	Sholápur	6 0	7 7	9 15	...	...	...	6 10	6 10	8 1	7 1	7 1	9 7	9 10	10 1	8 10	10 1	10 1	10 2	13 4	11 8	14 12	9 4	9 9	9 9	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0	15 0	Kolába (Alibág)		
	Kaládgi (Bagalkot)	6 10	6 10	...	...	...	...	6 4	5 12	...	6 12	6 10	...	13 5	12 15	...	13 4	13 6	...	...	...	...	8 15	8 15	11 5	10 4	10 4	10 15	80 0	80 0	80 0	10 15	10 15	14 0	Khandesh (Dhulia)		
	Satara	6 11	6 11	9 6	...	...	...	6 2	6 13	8 3	7 2	7 14	9 4	9 0	8 0	9 5	8 8	8 11	9 6	...	...	...	8 15	9 4	14 13	125 0	125 0	112 0	11 5	11 13	14 4	Násik		
	Belgaum	8 4	8 0	8 2	...	...	...	7 8	7 3	6 9	8 0	7 10	7 1	13 8	12 10	9 2	13 8	12 8	10 0	13 4	11 8	14 12	9 4	9 13	9 13	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 6	11 6	15 9	Ahmednagar		
	Dharwar (Gadag)	7 8	8 0	...	...	...	...	7 0	8 0	...	7 8	8 4	...	11 0	14 0	...	10 8	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	80 0	13 5	13 5	16 0	Poona		
	Ratnágiri	6 7	6 7¼	9 1	...	...	...	5 12	5 12	7 14	8 10	7 14	10 1	10 0	10 0	10 10	7 13	7 13	11 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	80 0	13 5	13 5	16 0	Sholápur		
	Kanara (Karwar)	7 0	7 0	10 0	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 8	9 0	11 0	11 0	13 0	11 0	...	...	...	8 12	7 10	7 14	8 10	7 14	10 1	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0	15 0	Kaládgi (Bagalkot)		
	Panch Máhála (Godhra)	7 4	7 4	9 0	...	...	...	5 11	5 11	9 0	6 2	6 2	11 0	8 6	8 6	20 0	7 4	7 4	14 8	11 3	11 3	11 3	11 10	11 10	11 10	129 7	145 10	167 3	11 10	11 10	14 9	Satara		
	Aden	7 0	7 0	7 0	...	...	...	5 1	5 1	7 0	5 9	5 9	7 7	9 5	9 5	14 0	8 0	8 0	12 7	14 0	13 0	13 0	14 8	14 8	14 8	150 0	150 0	170 10	14 8	14 8	17 8	Belgaum		
	Asirgarh	8 8	9 5	13 4	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	11 4	8 0	8 0	12 8	12 0	12 10	17 0	11 0	11 5	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	140 0	140 0	...	15 11	15 11	18 5	Dharwar (Gadag)		
	Baroda	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 10	9 8	10 14	5 10	5 10	7 12	7 2	7 2	10 4	10 10	9 8	17 2	8 7	8 0	14 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	14 8	14 8	14 8	213 0	213 0	213 0	11 0	11 0	13 0	Ratnágiri		
	Disa	7 12	7 12	13 6	...	...	...	4 6	4 6	6 0	5 0	5 0	9 0	10 0	9 8	23 5	9 0	9 0	23 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	11 6	11 6	11 6	200 0	200 0	200 0	11 6	11 6	14 0	Kanara (Karwar)		
	Nimach	11 12	12 4	15 0	14 0	14 6	21 8	...	...	...	4 8	4 8	9 0	14 8	15 4	22 0	11 0	12 0	16 0	8 15	8 15	8 15	8 15	8 15	8 15	65 5	65 5	65 5	32 0	32 0	32 0	Aden		
	Nasirabad	13 2	12 9	21 3	16 3½	15 3½	33 14	6 0	6 0	8 0	7 0	7 0	10 0	11 3½	12 0	32 0	12 3½	11 11½	24 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 13	13 0	Asirgarh		
	Rájkot	8 0	7 8	14 0	...	...	...	4 8	4 8	6 0	7 8	6 8	9 0	8 8	8 8	21 0	7 8	7 4	...	8 1	8 0	16 4	10 6	10 8	10 8	168 0	168 0	168 0	12 7	12 7	16 0	Baroda		
	Upper Sind Frontier	12 11	11 12	19 0	12 0	12 0	26 0	7 8	7 8	10 0	9 0	8 8	16 0	12 8	12 8	26 0	...	...	24 0	8 8	9 0	20 13	13 8	14 0	21 8	140 0	140 0	160 0	14 0	14 12	25 0	Nimach		
	Karachi	10 9½	10 2½	13 5	17 0	15 0	18 8	7 0	7 0	8 0	10 0	9 8	10 0	10 0	10 8	17 0	9 8	9 0	15 8	15 15½	15 7½	39 5½	100 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	38 0	38 0	50 0	Nasirabad		
	Haidarabad (Nakur)	11 8	11 0	15 0	14 0	13 0	20 0	9 0	8 0	12 0	10 0	9 8	15 4	12 0	11 0	22 0	11 0	10 8	21 0	9 0	8 6	16 8	40 0	40 0	60 0	75 0	64 0	64 0	32 0			Rájkot		
	Shikarpur	11 0	11 0	17 8	12 10	12 10	21 2	7 12	7 12	9 12	10 7	10 4	15 12	12 12	11 12	22 6	...	...	27 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	12 8	12 0	12 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	16 0	16 0	32 0	Upper Sind Frontier		
	Thar and Parkar (Umarkot)	8 2½	9 10	13 3	...	...	...	6 11	...	7 12½	6 8½	6 9	8 6	...	8 8	30 0	8 8½	8 14	22 12	5 8	5 8	9 0	11 8	11 0	17 8	112 0	105 0	108 0	10 0	12 0	53 0	Karachi		
	Western Districts.																												13 0	12 0	26 0	Haidarabad (Nakur)		
Bengal.	Burdwan	11 0a	11 8	16 0	22 0	17 0	32 0	12 0	13 8	19 4	12 2	14 12	20 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 12	13 4½	13 4½	23 10	200 0	200 0	200 0	16 0	16 0	33 6	Shikarpur		
	Bancoorah	12 0b	12 8	21 4	18 0	18 0	32 0	12 0	12 8	25 0	15 0	16 8	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	106 12	16 0	16 0	21 5	Thar and Parkar (Umarkot)		
	Beerbhoom	11 0c	11 0	21 0	18 0	18 0	...	10 8	10 8	18 0	12 0	12 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 12	12 8	25 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 12	Burdwan		
	Midnapore	11 0	13 0	17 0	...	...	...	11 0	13 0	22 0	14 0	14 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	18 0	440 0	440 0	480 0	8 8	8 8	8 12	Bancoorah		
	Hooghly	12 0d	12 0	15 8	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 8	10 0	10 0	17 0 to 17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	13 0	27 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Beerbhoom		
	Howrah	11 0	12 4	18 0	...	...	...	10 0	9 8	13 0	13 8	10 8	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	20 0	180 0	180 0	260 0	8 8	8 8	9 0	Midnapore		
	Central Districts.																			12 0	13 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Hooghly		
	Calcutta	10 8	11 12	13 0	16 0	16 0	25 0	5 6	5 6	9 0	10 0	10 4	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	19 0	100 0	80 0	120 0	9 8	9 8	10 0	Howrah		
	24-Pergunnahs	... e	...	...	...	...	...	7 4	6 8	8 0	10 0	10 8	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
	Nuddea	11 7	12 5	16 0	20 0	18 5	35 8	10 0	10 10	14 8	10 10	11 0	16 13½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
	Jessore	12 0f	11 4	14 8	...	...	...	9 0	10 0	14 0	10 0	11 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
	Moorshedabad	13 5½g	13 4	17 0 to 17 8	20 0	17 0	40 0	11 0	11 0	16 0	12 0	12 8	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	35 0 to 40 0	120 0	120 0	120 0 to 130 0	9 0	9 0	9 0 to 9 0	Nuddea			
																													Jessore			
																													Moorshedabad			

a In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 10 to 13 seers, barley 19 to 38-12 seers, best rice 10-8 to 13-10 seers, common rice 11-12 to 14-8 seers, and gram 12 to 21 seers.
b In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 11-8 to 16 seers, barley 18 to 36 seers, best rice 11 to 17 seers, common rice 12 to 18 seers, maize or Indian-corn 18 to 36 seers, and gram 12 to 15 seers.
c In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 11-8 to 14-10 seers, barley 21 to 33 seers, best rice 12 to 15 seers, common rice 13 to 18 seers, and gram 13 to 19 seers.
d In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 10 to 13 seers, barley 17 to 30 seers, best rice 7 to 10 seers, common rice 10 to 12 seers, and gram 12 to 13 seers.
e In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 11 seers, barley 18-12 seers, best rice 7 seers, common rice 9-4 to 12 seers, and gram 11-4 to 11-8 seers.
f In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 7 to 10 seers, best rice 9 to 12 seers, common rice 10 to 13 seers, and gram 9 to 12 seers.
g In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 18 seers, barley 26 to 36 seers, best rice 10 to 11 seers, common rice 12 to 14 seers, and gram 15 to 20 seers.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 1st half of April 1878 —continued.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

PROVINCES.	DISTRICTS.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorgnum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorgnum.* Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorgnum.* Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	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 1877.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Naglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Naglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Naglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	DISTRICTS.	PROVINCES.	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.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	*Central Districts*—contd.		
	Dinagepore ...	10 10*h*	10 8	15 4	26 10	32 0	14 8	15 0	13 4	20 0	16 0	17 4	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 9	14 8	15 0	140 0	180 0	180 0	8 0	8 0	8 4	Dinagepore ...		
	Rajshahye ...	12 0	12 8	17 4 to 18 0	29 12	27 8	48 12	10 0	9 0 19 4 to 10 0 20 10		12 0	12 0	23 0 to 24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 12	16 0	15 0 to 33 12	160 0	200 0	320 0	9 4	9 4	9 0	Rajshahye ...		
	Rungpore ...	12 0*j*	11 4	30 0	...	...	...	12 0	11 15	15 0	18 0	22 8	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...				...	...	...	12 0	12 8	11 14	107 0	107 0	107 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Rungpore ...		
	Bogra ...	12 0	12 0	16 8	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	16 6	15 0	13 8	29 0	...	...	...	...	...	...				...	...	...	12 0	12 0	15 0	67 8	67 8	67 8	8 4	8 4	8 4	Bogra ...		
	Pubna ...	12 12*k*	13 8	20 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	12 0	11 4	12 0	21 4	...	...	...	...	...	...				...	...	...	15 0	12 0 to 15 0	26 4	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 8	8 8	9 0	Pubna ...		
	Darjeeling ...	8 0*l*	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	4 0	9 0	6 0	9 0	10 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	9 0	9 0	6 0	8 0	9 0	160 0	160 0	200 0	4 0	4 0	5 0	Darjeeling ...		
	Jalpáiguri ...	8 0*m*	10 0	13 3	...	...	...	11 7	11 7	16 0	13 5	13 3	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...				...	...	10 0	16 0	64 0	64 0	160 0	6 5	7 2	8 0	Jalpáiguri ...		
	Eastern Districts.																															*Eastern Districts.*		
	Dacca ...	10 0*n*	11 7	12 4	29 0	32 0	53 8	11 14	11 14	18 3	13 0	13 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...				13 0	13 5	20 0	80 0	80 0	97 0	8 14	8 14	9 0	Dacca ...		
	Furreedpore ...	16 0*o*	16 0	33 12	25 0	60 0	35 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	11 8	11 8	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...				16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	Furreedpore ...		
	Backergunge ...	... *p*	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	14 0	13 0	13 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...				12 0	12 0	14 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Backergunge ...		
	Mymensingh ...	10 8*q*	10 8	13 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	22 0	13 0	13 0	26 8	...	...	...	...	...	...				13 8	13 8	13 8	...	...	...	8 8	9 0	8 12	Mymensingh ...		
	Tipperah ...	10 8	10 8	12 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	14 0	13 5	13 8	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...				11 0	11 0	13 0	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	8 12	Tipperah ...		
	Chittagong ...	7 0*r*	7 0	12 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	11 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...				10 0	9 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	127 8	7 8	7 8	9 0	Chittagong ...		
	Nonkhally ...	... *s*	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 0	13 0	12 8	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...				10 0	10 0	13 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Nonkhally ...		
	Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	8 14	8 14	10 10½	...	...	...	...	...	...				...	...	...	320 0	320 0	200 0	6 6	6 6	7 9½	Chittagong Hill Tracts ...		
	Hill Tipperah ...	8 0	8 0	10 5	...	...	...	14 0	12 0	17 0	16 0	14 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...				10 5	10 5	13 6	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Hill Tipperah ...		
	Behar.																															*Behar.*		
	Patna ...	14 8	15 8	21 0	19 0	20 0	36 0	9 0	9 8	15 0	14 0	15 8	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...				15 12	17 8	32 0	150 0	150 0	140 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Patna ...		
	Gya ...	13 8*t*	14 8	26 0	18 8	18 8	32 0	7 8	8 0	13 0	10 0	12 8	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	...				13 8	16 0	26 0	160 0	160 0	180 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Gya ...		
	Shahabad ...	13 8*u* to 14 0	13 4 to 14 0	16 8 17 0 to 18 0	16 0	28 0	11 0 to 11 8	11 0 to 1 8	11 0 to 17 8	16 8 to 22 0	12 0	12 0	19 0 to 20 0	15 0 to 16 0	16 0 to 25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...				14 0 to 14 8	15 0	27 0	13 8 to 14 0		30 0	180 0	160 0	160 0	8 12	9 0	9 0	Shahabad ...		
	Durbhunga ...	13 8	13 0	18 8	22 0	19 8	33 0	10 0	11 0	15 4	12 8	12 12	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...				20 12	20 12	31 12	14 4	14 4	24 0	181 0	186 0	176 0	8 0	8 12	8 12	Durbhunga ...		
	Mozufferpore ...	13 0*v*	13 0	18 0	19 0	20 0	32 0	7 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...				...	...	...	13 0	13 0	25 0	160 0	160 0	140 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	Mozufferpore ...		
	Sarun ...	13 0	12 0	18 0	18 8	19 0	32 8	17 8	7 4	10 8	11 0	11 0	18 8	16 0	16 0	35 0	...	...	...				17 0	18 0	30 0	13 8	18 0	28 0	180 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 4	Sarun ...		
	Chumparun ...	14 0*w*	11 0	16 0	22 0	24 0	44 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	12 0	12 8	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...				...	...	38 0	16 0	17 0	22 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	7 8	Chumparun ...		
	Monghyr ...	12 6*x*	13 6	21 0	21 0	16 8	31 5	8 4	8 4	13 6	10 5	10 5	18 9	...	...	...	...	...	...				...	...	...	13 6	14 7	31 5	147 0	147 0	147 0	8 4	8 4	8 9	Monghyr ...		
	Bhaugulpore ...	11 15*y*	13 4	18 15	20 3	20 3	37 12	10 1	10 1	18 15	11 5	11 5	21 7	...	...	...	...	...	...				...	...	...	14 3	15 12	18 15	151 9	151 9	157 13	8 13	8 13	8 13	Bhaugulpore ...		
	Purneah ...	15 0*z* to 16 0	14 0 to 16 0		26 0	...	...	12 0 to 13 0	12 0	23 0	13 0 to 14 0	13 0 to 14 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...				...	...	...	13 0 to 14 0	12 0 to 15 0	23 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	8 0	Purneah ...		
	Maldah ...	9	14 0	21 0	25 0	30 0	55 0	10 0	12 0	23 0	12 0	13 0	26 0	...	...	...	16 0	15 0	32 0				...	...	...	15 0	15 0	35 0	160 0	120 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 4	Maldah ...		
	Southal Pergunnahs ...		8 8	16 0	...	...	...	10 0	12 0	17 0	11 0	13 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...				...	...	...	11 0	12 0	24 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Southal Pergunnahs ...		
	Orissa.																															*Orissa.*		
	Cuttack ...	10 8	10 8	17 1	...	...	...	10 8	9 3	14 7	14 7*	11 13	19 11	...	...	...	...	...	...				21 0	21 0	22 5	15 12	15 12	19 11	200 0	200 0	200 0	11 0	11 0	13 0	Cuttack ...		
	Pooree ...	10 8	9 3	18 6	...	...	...	7 14	7 14	13 2	11 13	10 8	18 6	...	...	...	...	...	...				...	...	...	11 13	14 7	18 6	105 0	105 0	105 0	10 8	10 8	13 2	Pooree ...		
	Balasore ...	10 0	8 0	16 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	24 0	14 0	12 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...				...	...	...	9 0	7 0	11 0	102 8	85 0	160 0	6 4	7 0	9 0	Balasore ...		
	Chota Nagpore—South-Western Frontier Agency.																															*Chota Nagpore—South-Western Frontier Agency.*		
	Hazáribágh ...	11 8*aa*	11 8	23 0	...	18 0	...	9 0	9 0	12 0	12 0	14 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...				17 0	18 0	35 0	12 8	11 12	24 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Hazáribágh ...		
	Lohardugga ...	8 0*z*	10 0	26 0	18 0	20 0	40 0	12 0	12 0	24 0	14 0	14 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...				24 0	28 0	40 0	14 0	16 0	26 0	160 0	160 0	180 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	Lohardugga ...		
	Singbhoom ...	14 0	14 0	26 0	36 0	36 0	40 0	14 0	14 0	20 0	22 0	22 0	40 0	...	...	...	...	...	...				...	...	...	14 0	14 0	24 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	Singbhoom ...		
	Maunbhoom ...	8 8	10 0	20 0	24 0	32 0	37 8	13 0	13 0	18 0	17 0	17 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...				64 0	64 0	64 0	9 0	13 0	24 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Maunbhoom ...		
	Sylhet ...	6 8	6 8	12 0	7 0	7 0	15 0	10 0	10 8	16 10	12 4	12 4	24 8	...	...	...	...	...	...				...	...	...	12 0	12 8	15 0	108 0	108 0	107 0	8 0	8 4	9 0	Sylhet ...		
	Cachar ...	9 6	11 2	10 10	16 0	16 0	13 5	10 0	12 4	17 12	11 6	13 15	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...				...	...	...	11 6	12 4	14 8	80 0	80 0	80 0	8 0	8 6	8 6	Cachar ...		
	Goálpára ...	11 0	12 0	26 0	...	...	...	11 0	12 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...				...	...	...	9 0	9 0	14 0	140 0	140 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Goálpára ...		
	Gáro Hills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	8 0	10 0	9 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...				...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	5 5	5 5	5 5	Gáro Hills ...		
	Kámrúp ...	10 0	10 0	16 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	12 0	13 0	13 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...				...	...	...	10 0	11 0	10 0	200 0	240 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Kámrúp ...		
	Darrang ...	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...				...	...	...	6 5	6 5	6 14	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	6 8	6 8	Darrang ...		
	Nowgong ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...				...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Nowgong ...		
	Sibsagar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...				...	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	Sibsagar ...		
	Lakhimpur ...	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	5 0	5 12	6 9	9 0	11 0	11 6	...	...	...	...	...	...				...	...	...	7 0	7 8	7 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	Lakhimpur ...		
	Khási & Jaintiá Hills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	10 0	8 0	7 8	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...				...	...	...	8 0	6 12	9 0	120 0	120 0	80 0	5 5	5 5	4 8	Khási & Jaintiá Hills ...		
	Nága Hills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	4 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...				...	...	...	4 0	4 0	4 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	Nága Hills ...		
	Dehra Dún ...	13 8	12 8	20 0	20 0	15 0	28 0	7 0	7 0	14 0	7 8	7 4	14 8	13 0	14 0	26 0	10 0	10 0	24 0				16 0	15 8	28 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Dehra Dún ...		
	Saháranpur ...	15 0	14 6	24 2	22 8	18 4	37 11	5 6	5 6	9 10	7 0	7 0	17 2	11 12	11 13	36 6	7 8	7 8	29 0				19 6	18 4	35 8	150 0	129 0	129 0	9 4	9 1	8 9	Saháranpur ...		
	Muzaffarnagar ...	16 8	17 10	21 8	28 10	28 10	35 3	5 8	5 8	6 9	7 12	7 12	18 10	15 6	15 6	35 8	11 0	13 4	26 6				18* 3	19 4	36 5	154 0	154 0	132 0	...	...	...	Muzaffarnagar ...		
	Meerut ...	15 4	16 8	19 8	22 0	23 0	42 0	6 0	5 12	8 8	8 8	8 8	17 0	14 0	14 0	26 0	12 8	11 8	24 0				18 0	18 12	36 0	115 0	115 0	110 0	10 0	10 0	9 4	Meerut ...		
	Bulandshahr ...	15 0	16 0	23 0	23 0	26 0	45 0	6 0	6 0	8 0	9 0	9 8	16 0	16 0	17 0	38 0	11 0	12 0	32 0				17 0	18 0	41 0	160 0	160 0	140 0	10 0	9 12	9 8	Bulandshahr ...		
	Aligarh ...	15 8	16 4	22 0	22 8	24 0	37 0	6 0	6 0	9 0	9 8	9 8	18 0	13 0	15 0	30 0	10 0	11 0	25 0				17 0	19 0	36 0	140 0	120 0	140 0	10 0	10 0	10 4	Aligarh ...		
	Kumaun ...	9 8	9 8	12 0	14 0	12 0	19 0	7 0	7 0	10 0	8 8	8 8	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...				10 0	10 0	18 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	Kumaun ...		

BENGAL—continued. ASSAM. N.-W. PROVINCES.

* In the interior the price of common rice ranges from 15-12 to 21 seers.

b In Roygunge the prices are—Wheat 13-8 seers, best rice 12 seers, common rice 13-12 seers and gram 15 seers.

i In Nattore the prices are—Wheat 15 seers, best rice 9 seers, common rice 12 seers, and gram 11-4 seers.

j In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 15 to 21 seers, best rice 15 to 16 seers, common rice 18 to 19 seers, and gram 8 to 15 seers.

k In Seraigunge the prices are—Wheat 10 seers, common rice 11 seers, and gram 11 seers.

l In the interior the prices range as follow :—Best rice 6 to 10 seers, common rice 10-8 to 12 seers, and gram 8 to 9 seers.

m In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 10 seers, best rice 8 to 10-5 seers, common rice 9 to 16 seers, and gram 10 to 10-5 seers.

n In the interior the prices range as follow :—Best rice 10 to 13 seers, common rice 12 to 14 seers, and gram 11-7 to 16 seers.

o In the interior the prices range as follow :—Best rice 7 to 11-8 seers, common rice 11 to 12-8 seers, and gram 13 to 13 seers.

p In the interior the prices range as follow :—Best rice 11 to 12-9 seers, common rice 12-9 to 14 seers.

q In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 12 to 14 seers, best rice 7 to 14 seers, common rice 13 to 15-8 seers, and gram 8 to 13 seers.

r In the interior the prices range as follow :—Best rice 6 to 9 seers, and common rice 8 to 10 seers.

s In the interior the prices range as follow :—Best rice 10 to 14 seers, and common rice 12-8 to 16 seers.

t In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 12-8 to 14-8 seers, barley 17-8 to 18-12 seers, common rice 10-8 to 11 seers, and gram 13-12 to 15 seers.

u In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 12 to 13-4 seers, barley 15 to 16 seers, best rice 7-8 to 10 seers, common rice 9-10 13-6 seers, maize or Indian-corn 14 to 16 seers, and gram 12 to 13 seers.

* In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 16 to 20-4 seers, barley 25 to 30 seers, best rice 12 to 15 seers, common rice 13-8 to 16 seers, lesser millets 20 to 25 seers, maize or Indian-corn 21 to 25 seers, and gram 16 to 25 seers.

w In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 13 to 17 seers, barley 21 to 25 seers, best rice 7 to 10 seers, common rice 9-8 to 13 seers, lesser millets 23 to 35 seers, maize or Indian-corn 17 to 22-8 seers, and gram 11 to 21-4 seers.

x In Begu Serai the prices are—Wheat 13·9 seers, barley 21 seers, best rice 8·4 seers, common rice 12 seers, great millet 16·8 seers, lesser millets 21 seers, maize or Indian-corn seers, and gram 16·8 seers.

y In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 14 to 20 seers, barley (at Banka) 21 seers, best rice 12 to 15 seers, common rice 13 to 16 seers, murwa (at Muddeh seers, maize or Indian-corn (at Banka) 19 seers, and gram (at Banka) 15 seers.

z In interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 12 to 20 seers, best rice 11-8 to 15 seers, common rice 13 to 16 seers, and gram 13 to 17 seers.

aa In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat (at Godda) 15 seers, barley 16 to 20 seers, best rice 12 to 14-8 seers, common rice 12-8 to 16 seers, maize or Indi 19 seers, and gram 16 to 19 seers.

ab In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 12 to 12-8 seers, barley 20 to 22 seers, common rice 12 to 13 seers, lesser millets 16 to 18 seers, maize or 18 seers, and gram 12 to 13 seers.

ac At Dalhousie the prices are—Wheat 15·35 seers, barley 14·50 seers, best rice 11·25 seers, common rice 13·37 seers, mowah 33·75 seers, and gram 12·75 seers.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout

PROVINCE.	DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE																											
		Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus sorghum.*			Bnirush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata.*		
		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1877.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	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 ...	8 8	8 8	16 0	9 0	9 0	20 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	7 4	7 4	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bijnor ...	15 3	16 0	18 9	18 9	24 12	37 11	6 12	6 12	14 1	8 7	7 14	17 7	13 8	13 8	27 0	5 10	5 10	22 8
	Moradabad ...	16 4	15 5	21 4	24 1	26 14	42 8	6 14	6 14	11 9	8 2	8 2	18 2	17 8	21 4	31 4	...	...	27 8
	Budaun ...	18 4½	16 3	24 0	25 3	26 11	36 0	7 3	7 3	12 0	8 6	9 9½	16 12½	10 3	10 3	21 9½	9 0	9 0	19 3
	Báreilly ...	15 10	15 10	21 4	22 3	22 8	32 8	5 0	5 0	6 14	7 13	8 7	17 8	15 0	15 0	27 8	12 8	13 12	17 8
	Sháhjahánpur ...	16 2	14 8	22 4	23 0	25 0	41 4	6 0	6 0	9 0	10 0	10 4	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tarái Pergunnahs ...	16 14	12 8	17 8	27 8	25 0	40 0	6 14	6 14	11 4	7 8	8 2	17 8	12 8	13 12	...	13 12	13 12	...
	Muttra ...	13 4	14 12	24 8	18 8	18 8	34 0	6 0	6 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	16 0	12 0	12 0	34 0	10 0	10 0	26 0
	Agra ...	12 0	13 8	21 7½	17 8	18 8	32 0	4 0	3 8	6 8	7 0	7 0	13 0	14 0	14 0	30 8½	10 8	10 8	23 6
	Farukhabad ...	14 13	12 15	19 0	21 15	21 15	34 6	5 12	5 10	7 0	8 12	8 12	14 8	...	14 0	...	...	...	...
	Mainpuri ...	16 4	13 4	22 8	21 4	20 8	36 0	6 0	5 12	8 0	8 0	7 8	16 0	...	...	28 0	...	...	16 0
	Etáwah ...	14 0	13 0	19 0	18 8	17 0	34 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	9 0	9 0	17 8	12 0	12 0	30 0	12 0	12 0	23 8
	Etah ...	17 0	16 8	25 8	23 0	23 0	36 0	6 0	6 0	8 0	9 0	8 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jalaun ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jhánsi ...	13 12	14 2	22 11	16 0	15 14	30 0	5 9	5 12	10 0	7 10½	8 0	17 0	16 8	16 4	27 0	...	...	...
	Lalitpur ...	13 4	13 0	23 0	17 0	18 0	22 0	6 8	7 0	12 0	7 0	7 8	16 0	15 0	16 0	28 0	...	...	24 0
	Cawnpore ...	13 8	13 12	18 0	18 8	17 8	31 8	6 4	7 0	10 0	8 0	9 0	16 0	15 0	14 12	24 0	9 8	9 4	21 0
	Fatehpur ...	13 6	13 2	19 0	17 12	17 8	33 0	6 8	6 6	14 0	8 0	8 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bánda ...	16 8	13 8	22 8	17 8	18 0	32 8	6 8	7 0	9 8	9 0	9 4	21 0	15 0	14 8	31 0	...	...	31 0
	Allahabad ...	10 12	12 6	19 0	15 12	16 12	33 0	7 4	6 6	11 0	9 0	10 0	17 8	13 10	13 0	27 8	13 0	12 8	28 0
	Hamírpur ...	15 9	13 2	25 14	21 6	19 2	31 8	6 12	6 12	14 0	8 0	9 0	19 2	12 6	13 0	30 2	10 4	10 4	30 6
	Jaunpur ...	12 11	12 11	22 9	18 5	16 15	35 5	7 1	6 5	8 7	8 7	9 2	15 8	14 2	14 2	...	...	...	25 6
	Gorakhpur ...	12 11	13 2	23 10	17 8	17 8	33 4	7 7	7 14	14 14	9 10	9 3	17 8	14 0	13 2	31 8	11 6	10 8	29 12
	Basti ...	13 12	13 8	22 8	17 8	17 8	33 12	7 8	8 14	13 12	8 7	9 7	16 14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Azamgarh ...	12 9	12 15	22 2	19 4	19 3	33 15	7 5½	8 4	11 13	11 4	11 7	17 11	...	15 2	32 7	...	...	...
	Mirzapur ...	11 8	10 0	20 0	16 0	14 0	34 0	7 0	7 0	10 0	9 0	10 0	18 0	13 0	13 0	32 0	12 0	12 0	30 0
	Benares ...	11 15½	11 15	20 0	16 13	16 0½	28 0	6 8½	7 10	13 0	10 14	11 6½	16 0	15 4	15 4	26 0	8 11	8 11	24 0
	Ghazipur ...	12 4	13 8	21 4	16 14	18 0	28 15½	7 1⅓	7 1⅓	9 0	9 10½	9 0	19 5	12 14	12 14	27 0½	10 5	10 5	25 12
PUNJAB.	Delhi ...	14 12	16 0	20 8	22 0	20 8	43 0	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	16 0	15 0	15 8	36 0	15 8	16 0	28 0
	Gurgáon ...	13 12	15 0	23 0	20 0	19 0	38 0	...	...	...	6 8	6 0	11 0	11 0	11 8	40 0	13 0	13 0	32 0
	Karnál ...	17 4	15 4	23 0	25 0	19 4	38 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	15 4	38 0	16 0	14 2	21 0
	Hissár ...	13 0	12 8	25 0	21 0	21 0	46 0	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	12 0	18 0	18 0	50 0	17 8	17 0	39 0
	Rohtak ...	13 8	13 0	22 0	19 0	18 0	40 0	...	...	...	8 0	7 0	12 0	13 0	16 0	37 0	14 0	16 0	31 0
	Sirsa ...	16 8	15 8	32 0	26 0	25 8	63 0	...	...	...	7 8	8 0	18 0	26 0	24 0	60 0	22 0	20 0	46 0
	Umballa ...	17 8	14 12	26 12	27 0	18 0	40 0	...	...	...	8 0	7 8	16 8	13 0	13 0	40 0	12 0	12 0	22 0
	Ludhiána ...	18 0	19 0	24 0	29 0	32 0	53 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 8	13 8	14 0	17 0	47 0	13 0	13 0	36 0
	Simlá ...	9 12	11 0	19 0	...	15 0	24 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 0	14 0	...	...	...	..	...	..
	Jullundur ...	19 0	17 8	30 8	25 0	20 0	56 0	...	...	...	7 8	8 0	10 0	21 0	19 0	42 0	18 0	16 0	30 0
	Hushiárpúr ...	16 0	16 0	28 0	24 0	24 0	36 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	38 0	14 0	24 0	30 0
	Kángra ...	12 0	12 0	16 0	14 0	13 0	25 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Amritsar ...	18 0	18 8	33 0	34 8	26 8	55 0	...	...	...	8 4	8 4	16 0	11 12	14 12	50 0	15 8	13 12	24 0
	Siálkot ...	15 0	13 12	30 0	25 0	22 0	26 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	14 0	14 0	39 0	13 0	12 0	33 0
	Gurdáspúr ...	16 0	16 0	27 0	32 0	16 0	30 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	16 0	14 0	15 0	32 0	12 0	14 0	20 0
	Lahore ...	17 8	18 8	30 0	31 0	25 0	75 0	...	...	...	8 8	7 8	17 0	11 0	16 0	50 0	12 0	15 0	32 0
	Ferozepore ...	20 0	21 0	30 0	35 0	30 0	60 0	...	...	...	7 8	8 0	15 0	13 0	15 0	50 0	...	...	...
	Gujránwála ...	15 8	15 4	32 0	30 0	22 8	60 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	18 0	15 0	15 0	30 0	12 0	12 0	32 0
	Ráwalpindi ...	17 10	18 0	41 0	25 4	24 0	45 0	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	7 8	16 12	20 0	32 0	19 3	20 0	52 0
	Jhelum ...	18 0	16 0	38 0	32 0	24 0	48 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	14 0	...	...	...	18 0	17 0	42 0
	Gujrát ...	15 0	13 12	34 0	24 0	18 0	55 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	42 0	14 0	15 0	42 0
	Shahpúr ...	22 0	20 0	32 0	30 0	20 0	42 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	12 0	14 0	15 0	35 0	19 0	19 0	40 0
	Mooltan ...	13 8	14 0	24 8	23 0	23 0	36 0	...	...	...	6 0	7 0	9 0	13 0	12 0	30 0	12 8	11 8	32 0
	Jhang ...	16 0	16 8	32 0	27 0	25 0	45 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	12 0	14 0	14 0	30 0	14 0	14 0	32 0
	Montgomery ...	16 0	16 0	33 0	20 0	20 0	50 0	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	8 0	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	...
	Muzaffargarh ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dera Ismail Khán ...	16 9	17 8	34 6	20 0	20 0	48 12	...	...	...	5 0	5 10	7 8	15 0	15 0	45 0	15 0	17 8	42 8
	Dera Ghazi Khán ...	12 13	13 2	23 7	18 12	15 0	33 12	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	10 0	15 0	15 0	40 10	15 0	15 0	36 4
	Bánú ...	17 8	18 12	47 8	25 0	18 12	68 12	...	...	...	6 4	6 14	9 4	17 8	17 8	68 12	15 0	15 0	50 0
	Peshawar ...	14 12	16 0	29 0	34 4	36 7	57 4	...	...	...	8 3	8 3	12 8	21 4	23 5	39 0	15 8	15 8	31 0
	Kohát ...	16 9	17 14	40 13	29 4	30 10	61 3	...	...	...	12 12	12 12	20 6	20 6	20 6	53 8	20 6	20 6	59 15
	Hazara ...	12 8	12 8	33 0	16 0	18 8	70 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 8	16 0	*13 4	*12 0	*50 0	...	...	...
OUDH.	Lucknow ...	14 3	13 12	21 13	21 0	20 8	29 4	5 0	5 0	7 0	8 4	9 4	15 0	13 8	13 8	28 0	10 0	9 0	21 0
	Unao ...	15 0	14 4	21 4	19 8	20 0	32 4	6 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	7 8	12 0	12 0	35 0	8 0	9 0	25 8
	Bára Banki ...	14 0	13 8	22 0	19 0	17 0	34 0	6 0	6 0	8 0	7 0	8 0	16 0	13 0	12 0	40 0	8 0	8 0	24 0
	Sítapur ...	17 0	15 13	24 0	24 0	25 0	39 12	5 0	5 0	9 0	8 0	9 0	17 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khairi ...	15 4	13 2	22 10	22 5	24 0	40 8	5 10	5 10	7 8	8 7	7 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kheri ...	17 8	18 0	27 0	28 0	26 0	45 0	6 0	6 8	9 0	7 8	8 8	18 0	11 8	11 8	45 0	...	...	...
	Fyzabad ...	13 5½	13 0	21 0	17 8	17 2	29 0	7 0	7 8	13 12	8 15	8 8	17 0	...	...	...	9 12	...	...
	Bhárdich ...	13 8	13 8	26 0	21 0	20 0	48 0	6 0	6 0	10 0	7 0	7 0	17 0	14 8	13 8	46 0	10 0	10 0	20 0
	Gonda ...	14 8	14 11	25 10	20 2	20 4	41 8	8 0	8 6	18 0	8 4	8 10	18 8	13 6	12 15	39 0	8 8	8 4	18 8
	Rai Bareli ...	14 14	13 8	22 8	19 13	19 12	32 8	7 0	7 0	18 12	7 8	7 4	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sultanpur ...	13 4	13 0	25 0	18 8	19 0	36 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	19 0	14 0	14 0	30 0	12 4	12 4	24 0
	Pratabgarh ...	13 4	13 2	25 5	18 12	18 0	38 5	7 8	7 0	15 12	8 4	8 4	20 2	...	...	37 0	...	14 0	26 4

India for the 1st half of April 1878 —continued.

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee). *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1877.			
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
...	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	160 0	160 0	200 0	6 8	6 9	6 0	Garhwál ...	N.-W. Provinces—*contd.*	
...	...	...	18 9	18 9	29 4	200 0	200 0	113 8	...	...	...	Bijnor ...		
...	...	...	18 2	20 10	32 8	125 0	125 0	112 8	10 5	10 5	10 5	Moradabad ...		
...	...	...	20 11	21 9½	31 8	240 0	240 0	240 0	9 9½	9 9½	9 0	Budaun ...		
...	...	...	17 8	17 8	28 12	150 0	150 0	150 0	9 11	9 11	8 12	Bareilly ...		
...	...	...	17 8	16 8	34 0	170 0	170 0	155 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Sháhjahánpur ...		
...	...	...	16 4	16 4	28 12	200 0	200 0	150 0	8 12	8 12	8 12	Taráí Pergunnahs ...		
...	...	...	15 0	16 8	37 0	110 0	110 0	120 0	10 4	10 4	10 8	Muttra ...		
...	...	...	15 0	15 8	33 6½	100 0	100 0	95 0	9 0	9 0	9 8	Agra ...		
...	...	...	16 10	17 14	27 8	165 0	170 0	165 0	10 14	9 12	8 0	Farukhabad ...		
...	...	...	17 0	16 4	28 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 0	9 8	Mainpuri ...		
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	31 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Etáwah ...		
...	...	...	18 8	20 0	32 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	10 0	10 8	9 8	Etah ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No ret	urn rec	eived	Jalaun ...		
...	...	...	15 0	15 4	30 6	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 6	8 1	10 0	Jhánsi ...		
...	...	...	14 0	16 8	32 0	240 0	240 0	320 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Lalitpur ...		
...	...	...	14 0	13 12	27 0	150 0	150 0	140 0	8 8	8 8	10 0	Cawnpore ...		
...	...	...	13 14	12 14	31 4	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 12	9 0	8 8	Fatehpur ...		
...	...	...	17 8	17 0	39 0	160 0	160 0	165 0	...	...	...	Bánda ...		
...	...	...	12 0	13 8	33 12	140 0	140 0	120 0	8 0	8 2	8 2	Allahabad ...		
...	...	...	16 5	16 14	36 0	180 0	180 0	140 0	...	...	...	Hamírpur ...		
...	...	...	12 11	12 11	35 0	197 12	197 12	197 12	8 6	8 6	8 1	Jaunpur ...		
...	...	...	11 13	11 6	33 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Gorakhpur ...		
...	...	...	13 4	13 4	30 0	180 0	180 0	160 0	7 4	7 4	7 8	Basti ...		
...	...	...	9 15	9 15	29 8	177 0	177 0	177 0	8 2	7 3	7 4	Azamgarh ...		
...	...	...	12 0	12 0	32 0	130 0	130 0	130 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Mirzapur ...		
...	...	...	11 15½	12 8	23 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	...	...	6 4	Benares ...		
...	...	...	12 4	11 9½	32 3	180 0	180 0	154 8	7 6	7 6	7 6	Ghazipur ...		
...	...	...	16 0	17 0	38 0	120 0	120 0	81 0	9 0	9 0	8 12	Delhi ...	Panjab.	
...	...	...	16 0	17 0	39 0	180 0	180 0	140 0	8 8	8 8	7 8	Gurgáon ...		
...	...	...	20 0	20 4	39 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 6	8 0	8 8	Karnál[a] ...		
...	...	...	20 0	21 0	15 0	160 0	160 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Hissár ...		
...	...	...	16 12	17 8	40 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Rohtak ...		
...	...	...	27 0	26 0	55 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	22 0	32 0	38 0	Sirsa [b] ...		
...	...	...	20 0	19 0	10 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 12	9 4	9 8	Umballa [a] ...		
...	...	...	20 8	23 8	0 0	100 0	80 0	100 0	10 0	9 12	9 12	Ludhiána [c] ...		
...	...	...	13 4	13 0	22 0	120 0	120 0	80 0	7 8	7 8	8 4	Simlá ...		
...	...	...	22 0	22 0	47 0	110 0	110 0	100 0	10 4	10 0	9 10	Jullundur [a] ...		
...	...	...	20 0	20 0	13 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0	9 12	Hushiárpúr [d] ...		
...	...	...	14 0	14 0	22 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	7 8	8 0	Kángra ...		
...	...	...	20 8	22 8	56 0	110 0	110 0	100 0	10 12	10 10	10 6	Amritsar [a] ...		
...	...	...	18 8	18 8	39 0	150 0	140 0	120 0	10 4	10 0	10 4	Siálkot[c] ...		
...	...	...	19 0	19 0	44 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	8 8	9 8	Gurdáspur [a] ...		
...	...	...	20 0	22 0	54 0	100 0	100 0	90 0	10 4	10 4	10 2	Lahore [e] ...		
...	...	...	24 0	28 0	56 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Ferozepore [a] ...		
...	...	...	19 4	19 0	45 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 12	10 8	10 8	Gujránwála [a] ...		
...	...	...	13 0	13 0	28 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	10 12	10 12	Ráwalpindi ...		
...	...	...	17 0	17 0	38 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Jhelum [a] ...		
...	...	...	19 8	17 4	40 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	10 12	10 12	Gujrát [a] ...		
...	...	...	15 0	15 0	39 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	12 8	12 8	11 8	Shahpúr [a] ...		
...	...	...	17 0	18 0	35 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 12	10 4	10 0	Mooltan ...		
...	...	...	23 0	23 0	45 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	11 0	11 0	11 4	Jhang ...		
...	...	...	20 0	20 0	55 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Montgomery ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Muzaffargarh ...		
...	...	...	15 0	15 0	47 8	100 0	100 0	112 0	52 8	55 0	65 0	Dera Ismail Khán ...		
...	...	...	13 12	13 12	31 4	150 0	150 0	150 0	30 0	28 12	35 0	Dera Ghazi Khán ...		
...	...	...	15 0	16 14	50 10	100 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	Bannú [a] ...		
...	...	...	12 2	11 10	20 12	79 0	104 0	110 0	49 12	48 5	49 12	Pesháwar [f] ...		
...	...	...	14 1	12 12	31 14	102 0	102 0	153 0	102 0	86 11	102 0	Kohát [g] ...		
...	...	...	8 4	9 0	21 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Hazára* ...		
17 0	17 0	20 0	14 10½	13 8	28 2	140 0	140 0	120 0	8 4	8 4	8 8	Lucknow ...	Oudh.	
10 0	11 8	25 0	15 0	14 0	32 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 0	8 8	Unáo ...		
8 0	12 0	40 0	14 12	12 0	32 0	160 0	160 0	130 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Bára Banki ...		
...	...	...	15 8	7 13	32 0	160 0	160 0	180 0	8 6	8 8	8 0	Sítápur ...		
...	...	...	16 0	17 10	28 2	225 0	300 0	272 0	8 11	8 11	8 0	Hardui ...		
18 0	18 0	80 0	20 0	20 8	30 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Kheri ...		
...	...	...	14 0	11 8	30 8	140 0	140 0	140 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Fyzabad ...		
14 0	14 0	60 0	17 0	16 0	36 0	160 0	180 0	220 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Bharaich ...		
11 10	11 4	40 12	14 12	13 4	32 10	200 0	200 0	170 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Gonda ...		
...	...	...	12 14	12 0	31 0	250 0	250 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Rái Bareli ...		
15 0	16 0	50 0	14 0	13 0	36 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	8 4	Sultánpur ...		
13 8	14 0	37 8	13 6	12 10	35 4	210 0	170 0	200 0	8* 4	8 0	7 9	Pratábgarh ...		

[a] Barley falling.
[b] Salt rising.
[c] Firewood falling.
[d] Bajra rising.
[e] Jowár rising, barley firewood falling.
[f] Firewood rising.
[g] Salt falling.

* Maize or Indian-corn.

Description of Lesser Millets

* Matri.
† Choti juár.
‡ Kodo.

§ Lahurra, kutki.
‖ Peas.
¶ Peas.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 1st half of April 1878—concluded.

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

Provinces	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	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 1877.	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 1877.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	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 ...	11 0	12 0	20 8	...	...	...	7 0	7 8	10 0	10 0	9 8	15 0	14 0	14 8	21 0	...	...	...
	Bhandara ...	12 8	11 12	25 0	...	...	...	7 8	8 0	10 0	11 4	11 4	20 0	14 8	13 8	28 0	...	...	...
	Chanda ...	10 5	12 1	22 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 5	9 2	15 8	14 7	17 2	27 5	...	...	...
	Wardha ...	11 8	12 0	19 4	...	...	...	6 0	7 0	8 8	9 0	8 12	13 0	18 0	17 0	20 15	...	...	...
	Balaghat ...	12 0	13 0	22 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	16 0	10 0	10 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jubbulpore ...	11 8	11 0	21 0	10 8	11 0	19 0	6 8	6 8	14 0	8 8	8 8	18 0	10 0	11 0	24 0	7 0	7 0	15 0
	Saugor ...	15 0	14 0	23 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	15 0	...	16 0	...	...	...	...
	Damoh ...	14 0	15 0	17 0	12 0	...	...	6 0	7 0	17 0	6 8	7 8	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Seoni ...	11 8	11 8	30 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	13 0	10 0	10 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mandla ...	11 0	10& 10½	24 & 31	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	15 0	9 8&10	9 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Betul ...	8 8	9 0	18 0	...	...	...	5 0	6 8	12 0	5 8	7 8	13 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...
	Chhindwara ...	9 0	9 0	23 0	...	...	...	5 0	4 0	9 0	8 0	6 0	12 0	10 0	11 0	28 0	...	...	...
	Hoshangabad ...	10 4	10 6	17 8	...	...	...	6 3	6 3	11 4	6 12	6 12	12 6	13 0	13 8	...	12 6	13 8	...
	Narsinghpur ...	11 0	11 0	21 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	12 0	7 0	7 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nimar ...	10 0	10 4	13 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 1	8 0	12 3	13 12	12 13	15 15	11 12	11 3	15 15
	Raipur ...	16 0	16 0	18 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	22 0	15 0	16 0	33 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sambalpur ...	14 0	16 0	26 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	28 0	16 0	16 8	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bilaspur ...	22 0	20 0	80 0	...	...	...	20 0	16 0	44 0	24 0	20 0	64 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Upper Godavari ...	10 0	12 0	14 0	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	10 0	16 0	15 0	24 0	...	...	...
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Secunderabad ...	No return received.			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bolarum ...																		
	Chudderghat ...																		
	Oomraotee ...	9 0	9 5	13 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	6 0	5 5	7 0	7 0	6 5	8 0	16 0	14 0	16 0	11 0	11 0	16 0
	Akola ...	8 5	10 0	12 0	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	5 5	6 5	6 5	7 5	14 0	14 0	17 0	10 0	10 0	11 5
	Ellichpur ...	8 0	8 0	13 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	6 0	6 0	9 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	10 0	10 0	12 0
	Buldana ...	8 0	9 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	18 0	13 0	13 0	16 0
	Woon ...	10 0	10 0	14 0	...	...	...	4 7	4 7	10 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	18 0	18 0	24 0	...	...	...
	Bassim ...	9 0	10 0	14 5	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	8 5	5 5	6 5	10 5	15 5	18 0	22 0	...	...	56 0
Mysore and Coorg.	Bangalore ...	8 0	7 7	7 0	8 2	10 0	7 7	6 2	6 0	7 0	6 7	6 5	8 0	9 5	10 0	9 7	...	...	...
	Kolar ...	8 1	8 1	...	...	...	...	6 2	6 4	6 4	8 8	7 0	7 0	8 6	9 5	9 2	9 5	10 1	10 1
	Túmkúr ...	8 0	8 5	6 0	6 0	6 0	4 7	6 2	5 7	6 5	6 7	6 2	6 7	10 0	9 0	8 5	...	...	...
	Mysore ...	3 1	3 3	7 1	...	...	...	6 4	6 2	6 0	6 6	6 4	6 3	...	...	8 7	...	...	9 4
	Hassan ...	6 5	6 0	6 2	6 5	6 0	6 2	6 0	6 0	5 5	6 5	6 5	6 2	...	8 0	...	...	...	...
	Shimoga ...	4 7	4 2	4 2	5 7	5 2	4 5	5 2	5 2	5 2	7 7	7 5	6 2	13 7	14 2	7 2	...	...	...
	Kadur ...	6 0	6 0	4 0	...	...	...	6 5	6 5	5 5	7 0	7 5	6 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chitaldroog ...	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	5 5	5 5	5 5	6 0	6 6	6 5	11 0	11 0	7 0	11 0	11 0	6 0
	Coorg ...	6 7	6 2	6 1	5 8	5 7	6 5	6 9	6 9	6 5	8 5	8 6	7 9	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajpootana.	Jaipur ...	11 2	12 9	19 0	13 12	15 0	29 0	5 5	5 5	7 0	6 9	6 9	10 0	12 9	11 2	29 0	12 9	18 2	28 0
	Kishengurh ...	...	11 8	21 12	...	14 0	34 8	...	6 0	10 0	...	7 0	13 8	...	11 0	38 0	...	11 0	29 8
	Alwar ...	No return received.			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bhurtpur (City) ...	13 14	12 0	24 4	16 12	15 2	33 8	6 11	6 11	8 8	7 10	7 8	11 0	13 0	12 2	32 0	10 11	10 4	22 8
	Kerowli (City) ...	13 0	13 12	19 1	16 12	16 4	25 0	6 4	6 4	15 4	6 8	6 14	15 14	14 8	15 0	28 2	10 8	12 8	23 2
	Ajmir ...	11 0	11 0	21 8	13 8	14 8	33 0	4 0	4 0	5 0	7 0	7 0	12 0	9 0	9 0	31 0	10 0	10 0	28 0
	Deolie Cantonment ...	13 1	13 2	22 0	16 7	14 14	31 3	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	12 8	13 8	13 8	28 0	6 8	8 0	18 0
	Erinpura ...	10 4	10 4	20 8	14 0	14 0	38 0	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	9 4	9 0	9 0	27 0	10 0	10 0	27 0
	Sirohi ...	No return received.			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aboo ...	8 4	8 4	17 0	10 11	10 11	27 10	4 7	4 7	5 12	4 15	4 15	8 7	...	...	...	10 11	8 6	26 13
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar...	7 0	8 0	16 0	10 0	12 0	19 0	...	...	...	5 0	5 8	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Meywar (Oodeypore) ...	9 0	9 12	14 14	11 5	11 10	23 7	4 11	4 11	8 9½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Banswarra(MeywarAgency)	9 12	10 10	17 4	...	...	...	4 4	5 0	7 8	5 4	5 10	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Partabgarh („)	No return received.			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Marwar ...	10 14	10 14	17 8	14 6	14 6	25 0	4 14	4 14	5 10	5 8	5 8	8 8	16 12	16 12	31 4	14 8	14 8	26 4
	Bikaneer ...	9 0	9 0	...	12 8	12 12	...	4 8	4 8	...	6 8	6 8	...	12 0	12 0	...	13 0	13 0	...
	Boondi ...	16 0	16 4	21 8	21 0	20 8	31 0	7 0	7 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	12 8	20 0	20 0	30 0	...	...	17 8
	Kota ...	15 2	16 2	21 9	...	...	26 4	6 10	6 10	11 4	7 8	7 12	12 8	16 8	17 8	25 12	8 0	8 0	14 0
	Tonk ...	11 8	11 0	23 12	14 12	14 0	33 0	5 0	5 0	7 0	6 0	6 0	11 0	13 0	13 0	36 4	...	...	...
	Jhalawar ...	14 6	15 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 8	4 13	...	17 1	18 6	...	11 4	12 8	...
	Shahpoora ...	12 8	12 1	19 4	14 2	13 11	37 8	6 0	6 0	12 0	7 8	7 8	16 0	14 0	12 7	80 0	8 11	10 0	25 0
	Dholpur ...	10 4	11 13	18 0	13 12	14 10	24 3	5 8	6 12	8 0	6 6	7 3	10 9	9 4	11 11	21 0	7 15	9 4	29 4
India.	Indore ...	10 14	10 14	14 8	...	...	...	6 5	6 5	10 0	7 4	7 1	10 14	15 0	15 0	18 7	11 0	11 0	16 0
	Gwalior ...	10 11	11 1	17 3	12 7	10 9	21 8	5 1	5 1	7 13	5 8	5 12	10 1	12 13	12 13	21 15	...	7 4	21 11
	Goona ...	16 0	16 0	24 0	15 0	15 0	25 0	5 12	6 0	12 8	6 0	6 8	13 8	18 0	18 0	28 0	10 0	10 0	20 0
	Rutlam ...	11 12	11 12	14 8	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	9 0	6 0	6 0	12 8	14 0	13 8	17 12	12 0	12 0	24 0
	Baghelkhund (Sutna) ...	12 0	12 8	22 8	18 0	22 0	32 8	5 8	6 0	9 0	11 0	12 8	23 0	16 0	15 0	28 0	...	13 0	28 0

Lesser Millets, Bagi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coralloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Bagi, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Bagi, &c. Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	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.			
...	...	...	9 0	10 8	22 0	100 0	100 0	150 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Nagpur ...	Central Provinces.	
...	...	...	11 0	11 0	28 0	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	9 8	Bhandara ...		
...	...	...	8 4	9 1	27 6	400 0	400 0	440 0	10 0	10 0	9 5	Chanda ...		
...	...	...	9 0	9 12	20 14	126 0	123 0	164 0	10 8	10 8	11 0	Wardha ...		
...	...	...	12 0	13 0	30 0	300 0	300 0	480 0	8 0	9 0	8 0	Balaghat ...		
16 0	15 0	50 0	12 0	12 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Jubbulpore ...		
...	...	...	14 12	15 8	32 0	240 0	240 0	200 0	6 6	6 6	6 12	Saugor ...		
...	...	...	14 0	15 0	36 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	9 2	9 0	7 8	Damoh ...		
...	...	...	10 8	11 0	32 0	320 0	340 0	280 0	9 8	9 0	9 0	Seoni ...		
11 & 12	10 0	30 0	13 & 14	12½ & 13	40 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	8 & 8-8	7 & 8	7 0	Mandla ...		
7 8	9 8	17 0	8 0	10 0	20 0	280 0	280 0	280 0	7 8	7 8	8 0	Betul ...		
8 0	8 0	20 0	9 0	10 0	26 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	9 0	8 0	Chhindwara ...		
...	...	...	12 0	12 2	20 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Hoshangabad ...		
24 0	23 0	28 8	11 0	11 0	23 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Narsinghpur ...		
...	...	...	10 5	10 8	16 10	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 3	11 8	12 3	Nimar ...		
...	...	...	13 0	13 0	35 0	100 0	90 0	100 0	9 0	9 0	8 12	Raipur ...		
...	...	...	19 0	21 8	21 0	300 0	300 0	320 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	Sambalpur ...		
60 0	65 0	125 0	25 0	27 0	80 0	140 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Bilaspur ...		
...	...	...	7 0	7 0	16 0	960 0	960 0	960 0	6 0	7 0	10 0	Upper Godavari ...		
												Secunderabad ...	Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	
								No return received.				Bolarum ...		
												Chudderghat ...		
...	...	...	8 5	9 0	15 0	48 0	50 0	56 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Oomraotee ...		
6 5	8 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	10 0	115 0	115 0	115 0	9 0	9 0	11 0	Akola ...		
...	...	...	7 0	7 0	12 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	Ellichpur ...		
...	...	...	8 0	8 0	16 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	11 0	Buldana ...		
...	...	...	8 0	8 0	15 0	100 0	100 0	200 0	7 7	7 7	8 0	Woon ...		
7 5	8 0	11 5	7 0	8 0	20 0	100 0	100 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	9 5	Bassim ...		
11 5	10 0	9 7	10 2	10 0	8 2	84 0	84 0	84 0	10 2	10 0	13 0	Bangalore ...	Mysore and Coorg.	
9 9	9 3	10 3	12 5	11 9	7 4	172 4	172 4	172 4	11 0	11 0	15 4	Kolar ...		
9 0	8 5	8 4	9 5	7 5	7 0	130 0	130 0	120 0	8 5	8 0	10 5	Túmkúr ...		
9 4	10 0	9 2	12 1	11 0	7 5	75 0	75 0	72 0	7 7	7 6	8 7	Mysore ...		
9 0	8 5	7 7	10 0	9 0	6 2	130 0	128 0	133 0	8 0	9 0	7 2	Hassan ...		
13 7	14 2	8 7	12 5	12 7	6 2	480 0	480 0	600 0	8 5	8 5	9 2	Shimoga ...		
9 0	10 0	7 0	8 5	9 0	6 0	60 0	60 0	50 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Kadur ...		
12 0	11 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	5 5	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Chitaldroog ...		
11 1	11 2	8 9	11 2	11 2	7 4	110 0	110 0	110 0	8 5	8 2	8 7	Coorg ...		
...	...	...	13 8	15 0	29 0	...	...	...	19 0	18 0	19 0	Jaipur ...	Rajpootana.	
...	...	...	...	13 8	41 8	...	...	...	...	39 0	42 0	Kishengurh ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received.			Alwar ...		
17 8	14 12	33 8	17 8	13 12	33 8	240 0	240 0	160 0	26 12	26 12	28 0	Bhurtpur (City) ...		
15 12	15 12	28 2	15 4	15 5	29 6	200 0	200 0	200 0	25 0	25 0	35 5	Kerowli (City) ...		
...	...	...	13 0	14 8	40 0	90 0	80 0	90 0	30 0	30 0	45 0	Ajmir ...		
...	...	...	14 8	13 3	30 0	...	...	...	28 15	29 7	36 8	Deolie Cantonment ...		
...	...	...	13 8	13 12	39 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	0 0	40 0	40 0	Erinpura ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received.			Sirohi ...		
...	...	...	10 11	10 3	23 14	160 0	160 0	160 0	25 0	25 4	25 10	Aboo ...		
...	...	...	11 0	12 8	22 0	6 pie*	6 pie*	6 pie*	10 0	10 0	10 8	Hilly Tracts of Meywar...		
...	...	...	11 5½	12 8	24 4	200 0	200 0	200 0	12 8	14 1	23 7	Meywar (Oodeypore) ...		
...	...	...	10 0	11 4	25 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 5	10 8	Banswarra(MeywarAgency)		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Partabgarh („)		
...	...	...	16 14	16 14	25 12	90 0	90 0	70 0	7 8	10 0		Marwar ...		
...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	100 0	100 0	...	35 0	...		Bikaneer ...		
...	...	...	18 0	19 0	32 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	2 0	35 0		Boondi ...		
...	...	...	19 4	18 8	23 5	260 0	260 0	260 0	20 0	24 8		Kota ...		
...	...	...	16 0	14 0	34 0	120 0	100 0	130 0	0 0	42 0		Tonk ...		
...	...	...	16 4	17 10	...	...	...	...	5	...		Jhalawar ...		
...	...	...	14 9	12 10	40 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	0	42 8		Shahpoora ...		
...	...	...	12 2	14 0	25 5	...	...	...	5	19 0		Dholpur ...		
...	...	...	10 0	10 10	18 7	120 0	100 0	140 0	8 9	10 14		Indore ...	Central India.	
...	...	...	11 7	12 4	22 13	100 7	100 7	100 8	8	13 10		Gwalior ...		
...	...	...	17 0	18 0	20 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	16 0	17 0		Goona ...		
...	...	...	12 8	12 12	20 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9	9 10		Rutlam ...		
...	...	...	14 0	14 8	27 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 12	8 12		Baghelkhund (Sutna) ...		

* Per man's load.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

FAMINE.

WEEKLY CŌNDITION REPORT OF DISTRESSED DISTRICTS OF THE MYSORE PROVINCE.

PROVINCE OF MYSORE.

(No. 63.)

Special Famine Report for the week ending 20th April 1878.

Statement No. 63, *regarding Famine Relief Operations in the Province of Mysore, for the week ending the 20th April* 1878.

The weather continued warm and cloudy. In the early part of the week one or two heavy showers fell, and, by putting a little more water in the tanks and removing uneasy feelings with regard to the coming season, were of great use. Ploughing has also actively commenced, and in the Kolar District preparations for early sowings have begun. Weeding the paddy fields and cutting the ripe rice employ large numbers of the poor, and there is a disposition to leave the Relief Works and return to field labour. It cannot of course be expected that this slight rain will do more than encourage the people, long disheartened by repeated disappointments, but that spirit of hopefulness has succeeded to doubt and anxiety is evident in somewhat improved prices and in decreased numbers on relief. Flights of locusts again appeared in the Mysore and Hassan Districts, but they did not do much damage.

2. Imports of grain by rail amounted to 796 tons, or 528 tons less than last week. From Bangalore, 352 tons were exported, being 7 tons less than in the week before.

3. On Civil Relief Works, 10,455 persons were employed, or 1,058 fewer than in the previous week. The falling off was most marked in Túmkúr and was due there to the transfer of the Yeliyur Tank to the Public Works Department. Elsewhere the numbers declined owing to the demand for agricultural labour. One work was closed in the Chitaldrug District, and in the Bangalore District an additional work is shewn in the return owing to the Civil Officers having temporary charge of one of the professional works.

4. The Public Works Department employed 41,567 labourers, or 4,396 less than last week; the decrease was in the Bangalore and Chitaldrug Districts, and is partly attributable to the better prospects. The Superintending Engineer, Roads and Buildings Branch, has been visiting the Relief Works in the Túmkúr District, and reports that, from all the evidence he could collect, it is clear there has been a steady improvement in the "Special Class" labourers for months back, and that the general condition of the district is rapidly ameliorating. The following is a list of the larger works in progress:—

No.	District.	Name of work.	Number employed.	
			Previous week.	Present week.
1	Bangalore ...	State Railway	12,142	11,342
2	Bangalore-Kolar ...	Bangalore-Bellary (*viâ* Devanhalli) road ...	1,310	1,421
3	Bangalore ...	Anekal-Bannerghatta road	919	905
4	Do. ...	Mallappa Chetti's tank	631	584
5	Do. ...	Bhadram tank	1,582	*1,582
6	Do. ...	Anekal Tank Feeder	514	488
7	Túmkúr ...	Bangalore-Túmkúr road	1,039	1,067
8	Do. ...	Túmkúr-Shimoga road	5,712	5,393
9	Túmkúr-Chitaldrug ...	Túmkúr-Bellary road	9,987	7,489
10	Túmkúr ...	Hebbur tank	1,451	1,359
11	Mysore ..	Mysore water-works	1,144	994
12	Do. ...	Ane channel works	720	820
13	Hassan ...	Akkihebbal tank and channel	831	517
14	Do. ...	Arsikere Hulkur Road Relief Works ...	453	560
15	Kadur ..	Devanur-Keresante channel	1,270	1,252
16	Chitaldrug ...	Timmanhalli tank	1,838	1,985
17	Do. ..	Doderi feeder	1,070	1,046
		Totals ...	42,613	38,834

* Return not received.

5. In Relief Camps there were 2,648 inmates, or a small diminution of 66. There were also 7,789 infirm and cripples in receipt of the grain-dole in their villages, compared with 7,453 for last week. At Bangalore the following paupers were dealt with :—

Number sent to Railway works		826
„ „ Special gang		200
„ „ Relief camp		26
„ „ Hospital		19
TOTAL ...		1,071

6. The next statement gives the average number relieved in each district in relief camps and the cost per head, and also shows the details of the number in receipt of grain-dole in their villages :—

DISTRICT.	DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS RELIEVED IN CAMPS.				COST PER HEAD.		VILLAGE RELIEF.	
	Past week.	Present week.	Increase.	Decrease.	Past week.	Present week.	Past week.	Present week.
					Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		
Bangalore ...	439	572	133	...	1 1 2	0 13 4	2,191	2,145
Kolar ...	192	188	...	4	1 0 6	1 1 8	1,640	1,547
Túmkúr ...	360	383	23	...	2 2 6	1 13 11	1,683	1,522
Mysore ...	4	...	...	4	2 0 0	.....	137	115
Hassan ...	219	197	...	22	1 6 3	1 4 7	880	1,142
Kadur ...	118	105	...	13	0 11 3	0 11 7	344	225
Shimoga ...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	81	...
Chitaldrug ...	450	456	6	...	1 0 0	1 1 2	497	1,093
Bangalore Municipality ...	723	544	...	179	1 9 6	1 12 4	...	...
Mysore do. ...	209	203	...	6	0 14 3	0 13 8	...	...
TOTAL ...	2,714	2,648	162	228	1 5 6	1 4 3	7,453	7,789

By order,

A. WINGATE,
Addl. Secretary.

BANGALORE,
27th April 1878.

C. BERNARD,
Addl. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

FAMINE.

WEEKLY REPORT ON THE CONDITION AND PROSPECTS OF THE DISTRICTS OF THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.

No. 1133A., dated Naini Tal, 3rd May 1878.

From—C. ROBERTSON, Esq., Secretary to the Government of the N.-W. P. and Oudh,

To—The Additional Secretary to the Govt. of India, Public Works Dept. (Famine).

IN continuation of my letter No. 1071A., dated 26th April, I am directed to forward, for the information of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, the abstract of reports received from the several districts for the week ending 27th April.

2. Reaping is now nearly finished, but threshing and winnowing have been retarded by the unsettled weather, and rain has done some injury to grain in threshing floors. The mango and mohua produce has also suffered from hail and storms.

3. Prices, on the whole, remain stationary, and where a tendency to change is manifest, it is in the direction of a rise. Generally speaking, the condition of the people is as good as can be expected, with due regard to the deficiency in the rabi harvest.

4. The numbers of persons on relief during the past and previous weeks in these Provinces were—

	For week ending 20th April.	For week ending 27th April.
North-West Provinces—		
Relief-works	9,053	14,362
Poor-houses	2,545	3,315
Total ...	11,598	17,677
Oudh—		
Relief-works	3,574	4,414
Poor-houses	2,781	2,538
Total ...	6,355	6,952

A considerable increase has occurred in the numbers on relief-works in the Agra, Muttra, Rae Bareli, and Bara Banki districts.

The comparative memorandum of prices of wheat and barley is annexed.

Abstract of reports on the condition of the several Districts in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the week ending the 27th April 1878—(continued).

Division.	District.	State of crops.	State of markets.	Prices of food-grains.	Condition of cattle.	Condition of people.	Relief operations, &c.
				KUMAON DIVISION.			
KUMAON DIVISION.	Kumaon ...	Very good, except where injured by hail. Barley in East Kumaon has suffered much by it.	Only enough for current needs.	Wheat, 9¼ seers per Re. Barley, 11 „ „ Rice, 7 „ „ Gram, 10 „ „ Millet, 11 „ „	Murrain increasing; otherwise their state is good.	Good	No relief.
	Gurhwal ...	Yield of barley excellent. Wheat injured by hail in a few villages and in irrigated lands from extreme moisture.	Well supplied ...	Wheat, 8½ seers per Re. Barley, 12 „ „ Rice, 7¼ „ „ Gram, 9 „ „ Millet, 8½ „ „	Fair	Improving ...	No relief.
	Terai ...	Barley good; wheat light; pulses generally failed. Recent hail caused some injury.	Fairly supplied ...	Wheat, 17 seers per Re. Barley, 29 „ „ Rice, 7½ „ „ Gram, 19 „ „ Millet, 14 „ „	Fair	Improving ...	No relief.
				AGRA DIVISION.			
	Muttra ...	Threshing and winnowing still in progress.	Well supplied ...	Wheat, 14 seers per Re. Barley, 20 to 21½ „ „ Bajra, 11 „ „ Juar, 12 „ „ Rice, 9 „ „ Gram, 16 „ „	No disease reported	Unchanged: little crime reported.	On relief-works a daily attendance of 1,814; and in poor-houses 645 persons.
	Agra ...	Being gathered: wheat light, and sohan injured by blight.	No want: imports exceed exports still.	Wheat, 13 seers per Re. Barley, 18 „ „ Bajra, 10½ „ „ Juar, 12 „ „ Rice, 9 „ „	Grass is procurable; and there is no disease.	Impoverished; but no sickness.	On relief-works the numbers employed daily has been 8,981 persons; and the average daily number in poor-houses has been 1,572.
AGRA DIVISION.	Farukhabad ...	Rabi all cut: some damage from wetting of grain. Sugarcane crops attended to.	No complaint of deficiency of stock. There is some exportation to Cawnpore.	Wheat, 17 seers per Re. Barley, 22¼ „ „ Rice, 8¾ „ „ Gram, 16½ „ „ Arhar, 13 9/16 „ „ Mash, 10½ „ „	In good condition ...	No distress: people engaged in harvesting operations.	In poor-houses 274 persons relieved; and the daily attendance of laborers on the light railway line has averaged 2,493 persons.
	Etawah ...	Winnowing going on: indigo and sugarcane sowing commenced.	Average good supply...	Wheat, 11½ to 17 seers per Re. Barley, 18½ to 21 „ „ Baja, 12 „ „ Juar, 12½ to 15 „ „ Rice, 8 to 9 „ „ Gram, 15 to 19 „ „	Improving ...	Distress diminishing daily.	Only 28 persons in the poor-house. All relief-works have been closed.
	Mainpuri ...	No change ...	Everywhere well supplied.	Wheat, 15 seers per Re. Barley, 20½ „ „ Gram, 16 „ „	Improving ...	Nothing noticeable	The daily numbers relieved in poor-houses have been 290. All relief-works have been closed.
	Etah ...	Crops reaped: they are said to be much lighter than was expected.	Well supplied ...	Wheat, 16 7/16 seers per Re. Barley, 22 9/16 „ „ Rice, 8 5/16 „ „ Gram, 17½ „ „ Arhar, 15½ „ „	Good ...	Small-pox very prevalent.	Relief-works stopped and poor-houses closed.
		The Commissioner	reports as follows:—	JHANSI DIVISION.			
JHANSI DIVISION.	Jhansi ... } Jalaun ... }	Crops harvested: winnowing going on.	Sufficiently supplied...	Still stationary in Jhansi. At Orai wheat is quoted at 17 seers, barley at 19, rice 7, and arhar at 9 seers.	No change ...	The harvest being over, some want of employment is reported; but there is no call for relief-works as yet.	Relief-works closed both in Jhansi and Jalaun. The daily average attendance in the Orai poor-house has been 142 persons.
	Lalitpur ...	No report ...	No report ...	No report	No report ...	No report ...	No report.
ROHILKHAND DIVISION.				ROHILKHAND DIVISION.			
	Bareilly ...	No change ...	Well supplied ...	Slight rise in prices: Wheat, 14 11/16 seers per Re. Barley, 20⅝ „ „ Bajra, 12½ „ „ Juar, 15 „ „ Rice, 4⅜ to 7 3/16 „ „ Gram, 16¼ „ „ Arhar, 15 „ „	No change ...	Good ...	The average daily number of people on relief has been— On works ... 251 In poor-house ... 158 The special relief poor-house has lately been merged in the municipal one, in order to diminish the expense of establishment.

Abstract of reports on the condition of the several Districts in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the week ending 27th April 1878—(continued.)

Division.	District.	State of corps.	State of markets.	Prices of food-grains.	Condition of cattle.	Condition of people.	Relief operations, &c.
				ROHILKHAND DIVISION.			
ROHILKHAND DIVISION.—contd.	Budaon ...	Reaping over ...	Well supplied ...	Wheat, 16¾ seers per Re. Barley, 24 „ „ Rice, 6 „ „ Gram, 18¼ „ „ No arhar, bajra, or juar in the market.	Improved ...	Improved ...	No relief-works, and poor-houses have been closed.
	Bijnor ...	Nearly cut; average crops of wheat and barley, but gram and mustard bad.	Markets supplied; but importations from Doab have been less.	Wheat, 14 to 11¾ seers per Re. Barley, 21½ to 27 „ „ Juar, 10 to 12⅜ „ „ Rice, 7 to 8$\frac{7}{16}$ „ „ Gram, 15½ to 18 „ „	Improving; but mortality among cattle has been great during the last six months.	Improving ...	Works and relief-houses closed.
	Shahjahanpur	The crops are everywhere reaped, and a standing field is scarcely to be seen. The wheat has not yet been threshed; the barley is good, but is chiefly used for home consumption.	The markets are very well supplied at present. An amount of grain is stored in Shahjahanpur and Tilhur, which is greater than any the Collector has previously known. The export of linseed still continues to be very active.	Wheat, 16 to 16½ seers per Re. Barley, 23 „ „ Gram, 16 to 17½ „ „ The prices of wheat and barley are kept up, partly by anticipation of exports, partly through fear of another drought. The price of grain is due to the failure of the crop.	Good: and there is a considerable demand for new cattle.	Good: there is an abundant demand for labor and no distress. Crime is still scarce: there is no epidemic, and the public health good.	No relief operations. Collector does not anticipate that there will be any necessity for relief-works or poor-houses for the next three weeks or a month. If the rains come early, the cultivators will probably be able to find employment for the laboring class, and although there will be distress it will not be great, or perhaps exceed the resources of the people. The present high prices will go far to compensate the cultivators for their losses; but the effect of the late drought will not disappear altogether for the next two years.
	Moradabad ...	Generally good, so far as wheat and barley are concerned, which in most perganahs are above the average. Gram crop very deficient. Harvest is nearly finished.	Supplies sufficient: grain still being exported.	Wheat, 15⅝ seers per Re. Barley, 21¼ „ „ Gram, 15⅝ „ „ Bajra, 22$\frac{13}{14}$ „ „ Rice, 7¾ „ „ Arhar, 15⅝ „ „	Good ...	Improved: labor still in demand.	No relief-works or poor-houses.
				ALLAHABAD DIVISION.			
ALLAHABAD DIVISION.	Cawnpur ...	The crops are now all cut, and the threshing proceeds; the results are found more and more unsatisfactory. The average produce may be taken as— Wheat, 8 to 10 annas. Barley, 12 or 13 „ Gram and peas, 3 or 4 „ Sarson, 12 „ The arhar crop is too inconsiderable to deserve notice.	There is plenty of grain in all the markets.	Wheat, 13½ to 15¼ seers per Re. Barley, 18½ to 21½ „ „ Rice, 5¾ to 8¼ „ „ Bajra, 9½ to 10 „ „ Juar, 15 to 15½ „ „ Gram, 13¼ to 14¾ „ „ Arhar, 9¼ to 10¼ „ „	No remarks ...	The condition of the people is so far satisfactory. The agricultural classes are living on the new grain, and the non-agriculturists find work in threshing out the corn. There is a slight increase in the number of people who have come to the city for charitable relief, and when the harvest operations are closed, the numbers will probably rise.	There are no relief-works or poor-houses in this district.
	Fatehpur ...	The outturn of the rabi is less than what was expected: the average produce for the district is only about 8 annas in the rupee.	Well supplied ...	Wheat, 14 to 16¼ seers per Re. Barley, 20 to 21¼ „ „ Gram, 13⅞ to 15 „ „ Arhar, 13¼ to 15 „ „ Sarson, 11 to 11¼ „ „	No disease, and abundance of fodder.	Fever prevalent in Fatehpur. Small-pox is again spreading in the Kalianpur tehsil.	No relief-works or poor-houses in the district.

Abstract of reports on the condition of the several Districts in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the week ending 27th April 1878—(continued.)

Division.	District.	State of crops.	State of markets.	Price of food-grains.	Condition of cattle.	Condition of people.	Relief operations, &c.
				ALLAHABAD DIVISION—(continued.)			
—(continued.)	Hamirpur ...	Collector has personally enquired with the outturn and examined the grain in four out of six tehsils; and the Joint Magistrate has made similar enquiries in the other two. Collector calculates the outturn per bigha at about 8 annas, and, having regard to the unusually extensive area under cultivation, estimates the general outturn at from a 10 to an 11 anna crop.	Very brisk export going on; but no want of grain for local consumption.	Wheat, $16\frac{3}{8}$ seers per Re. Barley, $20\frac{1}{16}$ „ „ Gram, $16\frac{1}{2}$ „ „ Juar, $12\frac{15}{16}$ „ „ Bajra, $11\frac{15}{16}$ „ „ Arhar, $15\frac{1}{8}$ „ „ Rice, $7\frac{3}{16}$ „ „	Plenty of fodder; but grass scanty and some complaint of want of water.	A good deal of small pox and fever prevalent: people generally employed: no distress. Labor reported to be getting slack in one tehsil.	No relief-works; and in the six poor-houses a daily attendance of only 95 altogether. (Wells are very low all over the district.)
	Banda ...	The gram crop has considerably disappointed expectations: the late gram suffered everywhere from the strong west winds of February and March: caterpillars also attacked it: and as far as Collector can judge, the crop has been about a 10 anna one crop. The wheat suffered even more than the gram from the high winds and blight. It would be safe to assume the crop an 8 anna one. Barley has yielded a 10 anna crop at least; flax a 4 anna one; mahua close on a 12 anna crop. It must be remembered that the total area under cultivation has been 28 per cent. more than in other years.	Markets well supplied: gram and asli still extensively exported; and fine wheat imported from Fatehpur.	Wheat, $14\frac{1}{2}$ seers per Re. Barley, 15 to 12 „ „ Bajra, none. Juar, $14\frac{1}{2}$ „ „ Rice, 8 to 9 „ „ Gram, 15 „ „ Arhar, 16 „ „	Very fair throughout; water very scarce. There is mortality, but not to an alarming extent.	No actual distress; small-pox prevalent, and few cases of cholera in the north-west corner of the Pailani perganah.	Relief-works stopped, and poor-houses closed.
ALLAHABAD DIVISION—	Kirwee ...	The mahua produce has now been collected; and the harvest, although below the average, has been a fairly good one, and will do much to prevent the distress anticipated between the present time and the rains.	There is no falling off in the supply of grain, which is sufficient for local consumption. The exports are small.	Wheat, 11 to $13\frac{1}{2}$ seers per Re. Barley, 14 to $16\frac{1}{2}$ „ „ Gram, $13\frac{1}{2}$ to $14\frac{1}{2}$ „ „ Juar, 12 to 15 „ „ Bajra, 11 to $12\frac{1}{2}$ „ „ Arhar, 13 to 14 „ „ Mahua, 18 to 20 „ „	Cattle disease continues; the most prevalent form of it is the foot and mouth disease. The Assistant Collector in charge has induced the people to seclude the cattle attacked. There is an ample supply of fodder.	No change ...	Seventy-seven persons relieved daily in the poor-house at Kirwee. No public works.
	Allahabad ...	The rabi crops have all been cut, and their outturn is estimated as follows: Wheat, $8\frac{1}{2}$ annas. Barley, 12 „ Gram, 5 „ Rice, $1\frac{1}{2}$ „ Arhar, $8\frac{1}{2}$ „ Bajra, 8 „ Juar, 6 „	Markets are well supplied.	Wheat, $12\frac{7}{8}$ seers per Re. Barley, $16\frac{15}{16}$ „ „ Gram, $13\frac{7}{16}$ „ „ Rice, $8\frac{1}{16}$ „ „ Bajra, $12\frac{1}{8}$ „ „ Juar, $12\frac{11}{16}$ „ „	Cattle are in good condition, except in tehsils Khairagarh, Arail and Bara, where the disease has not disappeared.	People are suffering from the high prices: small-pox is virulent in tehsils Handia, Manjhanpur and Allahabad.	No special relief measures in operation.

Abstract of reports on the condition of the several Districts in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the week ending 27th April 1878—(continued).

Division.	District.	State of crops.	State of markets.	Prices of food-grains.	Condition of cattle.	Condition of people.	Relief operations, &c.
				ALLAHABAD DIVISION—(continued).			
ALLAHABAD DIVISION.—continued	Jaunpur ...	The harvest is gathered in. The Collector estimates the outturn of the several crops to be: Barley, 12 annas. Wheat, 12 ,, Arhar, peas and gram, only a one anna crop.	Fairly snpplied ...	Wheat, 11¼ to 13⅜ seers per Re. Barley, 15½ to 18¼ ,, ,, Gram, 11¼ to 13⅜ ,, ,, Arhar, 14⅛ ,, ,, Rice, 6 5/16 to 8 7/16 ,, ,, Juar, 14⅛ ,, ,, Bajra, none in market.	Fair ...	Hard; but there are no signs of extraordinary distress, but Collector apprehends that the labouring classes, who have already endured a long struggle, will suffer severely during the last six weeks of the hot weather, until agricultural operations recommence. Cholera has appeared in a sporadic form in all quarters of the district, but with no virulence.	There were 401 persons employed daily during the week on earth works in the city.
				BENARES DIVISION.			
DIVISION.	Gorakhpur ..	Mahua, mangoes, and melon will be injured by the late rains. Sugareane will be benefited.	Fairly supplied ...	Wheat, 13 1/16 seers per Re. Barley, 18 5/16 ,, ,, Bajra, 12¼ ,, ,, Rice, 9¼ ,, ,, Gram, 12¾ ,, ,,	Fair ...	Fair: public health good.	On municipal relief-works the daily attendance during the past week has been 422. In the poor-house only 94 persons have received relief daily.
	Basti ...	Already harvested ...	Supplies much below what is usual at this season.	Wheat, 13½ to 16 seers per Re. Barley, 18 to 23 ,, ,, Bajra, 12 ,, ,, Rice, 7½ to 9¼ ,, ,, Gram, 13 to 16 ,, ,, Arhar, 11½ to 15 ,, ,,	Fair ...	No palpable signs of distress, except in one or two tracts. The people are represented as still having employment.	No relief-works or poor-houses.
BENARES DIVISION.	Mirzapur ...	Threshing and harvesting still going on in some places; sugarcane being irrigated. Outturn of rabi less favorable in Robertsganj than in other tehsils.	New grain is being brought into markets, but in small quantities.	Wheat, 11½ to 13 seers per Re. Barley, 14 to 17 ,, ,, Bajra, 8 to 12 11/16 ,, ,, Rice, 8½ to 10¼ ,, ,,	No change: fair ...	Good; but discontented at the high prices. Small-pox still prevalent at Koerh, and cholera reported in some places.	No relief-works or poor-houses.
	Azamgarh...	Young sugarcane is being watered.	Very moderately supplied.	Wheat, 12 3/16 to 13½ seers per Re. Barley, 18 7/16 to 20 ,, ,, Rice, 8 to 8 3/16 ,, ,, Gram, 11 to 11 1/16 ,, ,, Arhar, 9½ to 10 5/16 ,, ,,	As usual: no disease reported.	Sporadic cholera and small-pox prevalent: nothing else to notice.	Relief-works were closed on the 17th April. No poor-houses.
	Ghazipur ...	Rabi already harvested, recent rains have done some good to sugarcane and grass for pasture.	Supply not over-abundant.	Wheat, 12 11/16 seers per Re. Barley, 17 ,, ,, Bajra, 15½ ,, ,, Rice, 11 5/16 ,, ,, Gram, 12 5/16 ,, ,, Arhar, 10¾ ,, ,,	No complaint of want of fodder.	The same as last week.	No relief-works, and only 40 persons in the municipal poor-house.
	Benares ...	A great quantity of grain has been stored; some is still in the threshing floors.	Well supplied ...	Wheat, 12½ to 13½ seers per Re. Barley, 16½ to 17 ,, ,, Bajra, 8 ,, ,, Rice, 7¾ to 10 ,, ,, Gram, 12 to 13½ ,, ,,	Some disease, causing lameness to cattle, reported at Chundowlie; but not to any considerable extent.	Favorable ...	No relief-works or poor-houses.
				LUCKNOW DIVISION.			
LUCKNOW DIVISION.	Lucknow ...	Crops almost harvested	Fairly supplied. Exports have increased and imports fallen off.	Wheat, 15¼ seers per Re. Barley, 21¾ ,, ,, Bajra, 10 5/16 ,, ,, Rice, 9¼ ,, ,, Gram, 16 1/16 ,, ,, Arhar, 14⅛ ,, ,,	Bad	Day laborers beginning to return from field work.	No relief-works. From the King's poor-house and Hoseinabad Endowment funds, 845 persons on an average receive charitable relief daily.

Abstract of the reports on the condition of the several Districts in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the week ending the 27th April 1878—(concluded).

Division.	District.	State of crops.	State of markets.	Prices of food-grains.	Condition of cattle.	Condition of people.	Relief operations, &c.
				LUCKNOW DIVISION—continued.			
LUCKNOW DIVISION—contd.	Unao ...	Mango and mahua crops, already inferior, were damaged by the storm of 24th April.	Well supplied with every description of grain.	Wheat, (old) 12½ seers per Re. „ (new) 16 „ „ Barley, (new) 21 5/16 „ „ Bajra, 8 „ „ Juar, 10 „ „ Rice, 8½ „ „	Improved ...	Much improved ...	In the Unao poor-house the attendance during the week has been 461 persons daily. There are no relief-works.
	Bara Banki	Harvest operations completed.	Well supplied ...	Wheat, 15 seers per Re. Gram, 15 „ „ Rice, 8 „ „ Juar, 12 „ „ Barley, 21 „ „	Improved ...	Stationary ...	Two new works have been opened during the week. There are now four relief-works, with a total daily average of 1,672 laborers employed. No poor-house or relief in operation.
				FYZABAD DIVISION.			
FYZABAD DIVISION.	Fyzabad ...	.....	No report ...	.....	.....	No report ...	The daily average number in the poor-house during the week has been 216, and on relief-works 158 have been employed daily (on an average.)
	Gonda ...	The mahua crop has been to some extent damaged by the high winds and cloudy weather.	Well supplied ...	Wheat, 14 1/16 seers per Re. Barley, 21⅜ „ „ Juar, 16 „ „ Rice 8 „ „ Gram, 16 5/16 „ „	No fresh cases of cattle disease reported.	Generally good; cases of cholera reported in one village: small-pox in the Colonelganj thana.	No relief-works or special poor-houses.
	Bahraich ...	Reaping over: threshing going on.	Supply plentiful ...	Wheat, 12½ to 13 seers per Re. Barley, 19 „ „ Gram, 14 to 15 „ „ Bajra, 8 „ „ Rice, 6 „ „ Juar, 14 „ „	There is some cattle disease in the Bahraich tehsil.	Good: a deal of small-pox and some fatal cases of cholera in mouza Amkhawa.	On Durgah works (municipal) 86 persons have been employed daily; while 154 persons have been in receipt of charitable relief from private funds.
				RAE BARELI DIVISION.			
RAE BARELI DIVISION.	Rae Bareli...	The same as last week...	Well supplied ...	Wheat, 14 seers per Re. Barley, 19 „ „ Rice 7 „ „ Gram, 13 „ „	Good ...	On the whole good	On relief-works the daily average for the week has been 2,351. In poor-houses the attendance has been (daily) 274.
	Sultanpur ...	Outturn very disappointing.	Supply less, but sufficient.	Wheat, 14 seers per Re. Barley, 19½ „ „ Rice, 9 „ „ Gram, 13¾ „ „ Arhar, 12 „ „ Peas, 14 „ „	Much improved ...	Much the same as last week.	In the poor-house 364 persons have received relief daily.
	Partabgarh	The yield is scanty, as previously reported.	Fairly supplied ...	Wheat, 13 seers per Re. Barley, 18 „ „ Arhar, 12 „ „ Rice, 8 „ „ Gram, 13 „ „	The same as previously reported.	General health good; small-pox rather prevalent and fatal.	There were 59 persons in the poor-house daily during the week.
				SITAPUR DIVISION.			
SITAPUR DIVISION.	Sitapur ...	Reaping still going on; threshing out is much delayed by unsettled weather and want of the usual high westerly winds.	Well supplied ...	Wheat, 17 seers per Re. Barley, 24 „ „ Gram, 20 „ „	Cattle are getting into condition. They have now plenty to eat. Bhusa is very plentiful.	Condition of the people is good. There is no cause whatever for anxiety on this head.	No relief-works or poor-houses.
	Kheri ...	The same as last week	At Lakhimpur markets are ill supplied; but elsewhere there is enough for the wants of the people.	Wheat, 18½ seers per Re. Gram, 22 1/16 „ „ Barley, 29 5/16 „ „ Rice, 7 5/16 „ „	Improving ...	Distress has much abated since the rabi has been harvested.	The daily average attendance on relief-works has been 147 persons. In the poor-house the daily number of inmates averaged 165 persons.
	Hardoi ...	A large amount of grain has been trodden out and winnowed.	No remarks ...	Wheat, 18¾ seers per Re. Barley, 25½ „ „ Gram, 20 „ „	No remarks ...	The health of the people is good, and there is no distress or demand for labor, although if works were opened a considerable number would resort to them no doubt.	No relief-works or poor-houses.

GOVT. SECRETARIAT, N. W. P. AND OUDH,
Naini Tal, the 3rd May 1878.

C. ROBERTSON,
Secy. to the Govt. of the N. W. Provinces and Oudh.

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 MAY 1878.

GENERAL REMARKS.—In Madras rain is reported from every district: the fall was heaviest in the Nilgiris, South Canara, Tinnevelly, Malabar and Madura; general prospects are somewhat improved, and prices show a slight tendency to fall. The number on works is 121,792, and on gratuitous relief 81,899, more by 14,885 and less by 4,000 than in the previous week. In Mysore rain has fallen throughout the province; prices are nearly stationary; ploughing and harvesting continue: the number on works for the week ending the 27th ultimo was 52,871, and gratuitously relieved 10,778, more by 849 and 341 than in the previous week. In Bombay rain has fallen throughout the Southern Mahratta Country, none elsewhere; in Sind the river continues high. In the Central Provinces rain has fallen in most districts, with hail in Saugor and Seoni; ploughing is going on; prices are high and steady. In Berar no rain has fallen. In Central India also none is reported; cattle are said to be suffering everywhere for want of water; there is much distress among the emigrants returning northwards. In Rajputana showers have fallen in Ulwar and Ajmere, and at Deoli, Shahpura and Abu; the harvest is over. In Bengal there has been good general rain, Pooree being the only district where none has fallen: the crops promise well, and ploughing and sowing are actively going on; prices are generally very high, and still rising in places. In Assam there has been a good deal of rain; prospects are good. None has fallen in British Burma. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh the weather is still unsettled, and easterly winds prevail; in several districts damage has been done by rain and hail to grain on the threshing floor and to fruit; prices are stationary. In the Punjab more or less rain is reported from all districts except Mooltan; although some damage may have been caused by it in places where the cut crops are lying on the threshing floors, the prospects of the harvest are on the whole favourable.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—		
Ganjam (May 2nd)	About 2·0	Rice 8·74, *raggi* 13·0, *cholum* 12·86, *cumboo* 11·62; average daily fed at Berhampore and Aska 153.
Vizagapatam („ 6th)	·14 in 5 taluks	Rice 8·2, *cholum* 12·1, *raggi* 14·0, *cumboo* 13·5.
Godavery („ „)	...	Rice 7·88, *cholum* 13·79, *raggi* 14·83, *cumboo* 16·25.
Kistna („ 2nd)	·72 in Bezwada; ·50 in Nuzvid division.	Rice 7·11, *cholum* 11·67, *raggi* 13·93, *cumboo* 11·70; *palapujonna* in Vinukonda in ear; *raggi* under wells being harvested, outturn good.
Nellore („ 4th)	·86	Rice 8·6, *cholum* 14·0, *raggi* 15·39, *cumboo* 13·12; Department Public Works, works 2,698; canal 151,724; camps 414.; little *kisari* and indigo cultivated in Atmakur.
Cuddapah („ 3rd)	·08	Rice 8·70, *cholum* 14·14, *raggi* 15·37, *cumboo* 14·09; on works 170; children 49; camps 1,300; village relief 1,348; *cholum* and paddy harvested in parts, outturn half.
Bellary („ 4th)	·8	Rice 8·37, *cholum* 10·81, *raggi* 11·49, *cumboo* 10·25; on works 5,393; children 20; camps 4,109; village relief 960; standing crops—second crop paddy and cotton generally thriving; cotton picking nearly completed, outturn poor; reaping second crop paddy progressing, outturn fair; dry lands are being prepared for cultivation.
Kurnool („ „)	·4 in Pattikonda; ·2 in Nandial; ·7 in Nandikotkur.	Rice 8·66, *cholum* 13·56, *raggi* 15·20, *cumboo* 11·28; in camps 2,658; village relief 4,336; white *jonna* harvest nearly completed in Pattikonda, yield bad; second crop paddy being harvested in Ramalkota, and Koilkuntla and Cumbum, outturn under Cumbum tank 3 annas; fodder sufficient; water-supply decreasing but sufficient except in some hill villages; distress increasing in Pattikonda, Ramalkota and Cumbum, works just opened out by the Department Public Works.
North Arcot („ 3rd)	·56	Rice 9·3, *cholum* 10·9, *raggi* 12·5, *cumboo* 11·1, wheat 6·8; on works 21,674; children 1,416; camps and houses 8,518; village relief 10,369; crops withering in some places; harvest of paddy, *raggi* and *cholum*, outturn poor.
South Arcot ...	District average ·87	Rice 9·98, *cholum* 13·33, *raggi* 13·08, *cumboo* 11·80; professional 566; children 164; camps 1,354; villages 2,885; standing crops, *kar* paddy and *raggi* generally good, harvest of above still progressing in parts, outturn between ½ to ¾ of full crops.

In line 10 of the General Remarks on the "Reports on the state of the season and prospects of the crops for the week ending the 30th April 1878," printed on page 738 of the Supplement to the *Gazette of India* of the 4th instant, for "in Sind the rain continues abnormally high," read "in Sind the river continues abnormally high."

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—continued.		
Tanjore (May 4th)	·43	Rice 9·13, *cholum* 17·50, *raggi* 16·92, *cumboo* 13·44; wet and dry crops in good condition; harvest—wet *nil*, dry—*cholum*, gingelly, &c., outturn ½ to ¾.
Trichinopoly („ „)	Average rainfall ·78.	Rice 9·31, *cholum* 23·80 available in three deputy taluk Cusbas, *raggi* 13·87, *cumboo* 13·97; relief only in hospital camp 78; lands ploughed and sowings in parts.
Madura („ „)	Heavy rain in Ramnad, average 1·28.	Rice 9·32, *cholum* 12·35, *raggi* 14·74, *cumboo* 16·46; camps 68.
Tinnevelly („ „)	1·83	Rice 9·12, *cholum* 17·95, *raggi* 16·64, *cumboo* 18·18; crops in good condition and much benefited by recent rain; harvest in a few parts, outturn poor.
Coimbatore („ „)	·32	Rice 9·03, *cholum* 12·30, *raggi* 13·59, *cumboo* 17·12; on works 30,907; camps 5,177; children 1,386; village relief 3,778; standing crops damaged by insects in parts of 4 taluks; harvest of paddy and dry crops in parts of 2 taluks; outturn paddy ¼ to ⅝, others ⅜ to ½.
Nilgiris („ „)	2·58	Rice 7·46, *cholum* 8·97, *raggi* 10·72, *cumboo* 13·86; harvest none.
Salem („ 6th)	·92	Rice 8·94, *raggi* 12·44, *cumboo* 10·88, *cholum* 11·47; on works 38,170; camps 7,600; village relief 12,360; harvest of paddy in parts.
South Canara („ 4th)	2·5	Rice 10·22; *raggi* 12·22, third rice crop harvested in parts, outturn good.
Malabar („ „)	Average rain 1·75	Rice 9·38, *raggi* 11·15, sowing in progress; prospects fair.
Chingleput („ „)	Average rainfall ·5	Rice 9·35, *raggi* 12·18, *cumboo* 10·56, *cholum* 11·06; on works 4,073; children 225; camps 790; village relief 5,782; crops in fair condition where water is available, harvested in parts, outturn ¼ to ½.
Madras („ 7th)	·01	Rice 7·66, *raggi* 9·31, *cholum* 9·1. *General Remarks.*—General prospects perhaps improved by slight general rain, heaviest southwards; prices shew a slight tendency to fall; numbers increasing, total number on works 121,792; total number gratuitously relieved 81,899; export of grain from Madras by rail during the week ending the 4th May, 449 tons.
Bombay—(May 8th)		
Sind—		
Kurrachee ...	...	River on 6th 13 feet 5 inches, against 9 feet 6 inches on same date last year; rice seedlings submerged in 2 talukas by its rise; small-pox still in Mánjhand; 1 case (imported) in Kurrachee, 1 in Mirpur Batoro.
Shikárpur ...	...	*Peshras* sowings general; river on 6th 10 feet 9 inches—on same date last year 8 feet 6 inches; 73 fresh cases of small-pox, in Shikárpur town, 5 deaths; disease in 8 villages of taluka Naushahro; in taluka Sukkur one fresh case fatal; cattle disease continues.
Hyderabad ...	...	No change.
Guzerat—		
Ahmedabad ...	...	Cholera in city, 65 cases, 37 deaths.
Pánch Mahúls ...	...	Weather hot; slight cholera.
Kaira ...	...	Weather hot; 248 cholera cases, 89 deaths.
Broach ...	...	Cholera in city, 17 cases, 4 fatal; 60 cases in district, 30 fatal.
Surat ...	...	Two fatal cases of cholera in city; weather cooler.
Khandesh and Násik—		
Khandesh ...	...	No change.
Násik ...	...	
Konkan—		
Tanna ...	...	Cholera has abated in Bassein taluka.
Colába (May 6th)	...	Weather warm; public health good, except in 2 talukas, where slight fever continues.
Ratnágiri (April 30th)	...	Harvesting of *waingani* crops nearly completed; outturn of *kudve*, &c., very poor; fever continues in 2 talukas.
Deccan—		
Poona ...	...	Weather warm; 2 deaths from cholera in city, 58 in Purandhar, 8 in Haveli; a few cases in Indápur, Khed, Sirur and Máwal.
Ahmednagar ...	...	Ague in Karjat and Ráhuri; cholera in 2 talukas, 3 deaths.
Satara ...	...	Weather warm; cholera at Malwa, Tásgaon, Trai and Khatan, 144 cases, 43 deaths.
Southern Mahratta Country—		
Kaládgi ...	1·15 in Kaládgi; 0·47 in Indi; 0·28 in Muddebihál; 0·50 in Sindgi; 1·16 in Bágewári; 0·64 in Bijápur.	Forty-six deaths from cholera.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—continued.		
Belgaum ...	1·62 in Parasgad; 0·70 in Gokák; 0·40 in Bidi.	Three hundred and seventy-two deaths from cholera.
Dharwar ...	Rain in all talukas except Ron.	Ground being prepared for sowing; cholera in Kalghatgi, also fever, which is generally prevalent.
Kanara ...	Rain general in Ghát-talukas.	
Kattywar and Gaekwar's Territory—		
Rájkot ...	...	Weather hot; a few cases of cholera at Rájkot station; the disease is subsiding at other places; water scarce; health good.
Wadhwán ...	...	Weather hot; cholera in Jhalawar district, 92 cases, 39 fatal; crops good.
Baroda ...	...	Twelve deaths from cholera.
		General Remarks.—River continues high in Sind; cholera prevalent in Guzerat, Poona, Satara, Kaládgi, Belgaum and Dharwar Collectorates; good showers general in Southern Mahratta Country.
Bengal—(May 8th)		
Chittagong ...	2·16	
Noakholly ...	·2	Public health good.
Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	·6	
Hill Tipperah ...	·70	
Backergunge ...	·45	Health improved, but cholera still bad in north-east; cattle disease in one thana.
Furreedpore ...	·76	
Dacca ...	·98	
Tipperah ...	1·65	
Mymensingh ...	2·17	
24-Pergunnahs ...	7·71	Cholera continues; cattle disease in Satkhira.
Jessore ...	5·95	
Núddea ...	2·50	
Moorshedabad ...	·05 more in interior.	Cholera prevalent; a few cases of small-pox in Shahanuggur.
Pubna ...	·46	Cholera prevails.
Rajshahye ...	1·38	Cholera much abated.
Bogra ...	·84	A few cases of cholera in Shariakandi and Panchabibi, in latter fever also prevalent.
Maldah ...	1·76	Health good.
Dinagepore ...	·95	
Rungpore ...	Return not received	Cholera in places; public health otherwise good.
Cooch Behar ...	Sufficient rain, quantity not given.	Some deaths from cholera.
Jalpáiguri ...	2·11	
Darjeeling ...	2·65	A few cases of cholera in the town.
Midnapore ...	1·71	
Howrah ...	5·05	A few cases of small-pox reported; cattle disease in Bansberia.
Hooghly ...	6·40	Public health fair.
Burdwan ...	3·72	Scattered cases of small-pox, measles and cholera, also of cattle disease reported.
Bankoora ...	1·41	
Beerbhoom ...	·26	
Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	1·35	Cholera dying out.
Bhágalpur ...	1·10	
Monghyr ...	1·65	Cholera decreasing.
Purneah ...	1·50	Cholera increasing in eastern tracts, elsewhere health good.
Durbhunga ...	·22	
Mozufferpore ...	·9	
Sarun ...	·71	Public health good.
Chumparun ...	·59	
Patna ...	·39	
Gya ...	·20	
Shahabad ...	·92	Cholera and small-pox prevalent towards Buxar and Bhubooah subdivisions.
Hazáribagh ...	·30	Cases of cholera and small-pox reported.
Lohardugga ...	·30	Much small-pox about and in Palamow, otherwise health good; much mortality among cattle.
Manbhoom ...	·11	
Singbhoom ...	1·0	A few cases of cholera reported.
Balasore ...	3·37	Public health good.
Cuttack ...	2·5	Cholera in places.
Pooree ...	*Nil*	Cholera in places.
		General Remarks.—Good general rain, but in some places more than required at this time; young crops promising; ploughing and sowing for rice crop in rapid progress; mangoe crop in Maldah and Mozufferpore damaged by storm; reaping of spring rice continues; rain much wanted in Pooree where none has fallen, more also required in Rajshahye, Backergunge and Chittagong Hill Tracts; prices generally very high and still rising in places; in Manbhoom it is believed that persons unfit for work will suffer, but ryots are well off.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
N.-W. P. and Oudh—(May 8th)		
Benares (May 7th)	...	No change; easterly winds prevail.
Allahabad („ „)	...	Weather rather more seasonable, otherwise unchanged.
Jhánsi („ 8th)	...	Weather cloudy; prices falling; health good; emigrants from Gwalior returning from Malwa continue to pass through the station.
Agra („ 7th)	...	Weather unsettled and unseasonable; harvesting completed; no sickness; numbers stationary on relief works.
Meerut („ 8th)	...	Some damage to cut grain from thunder-storms and hail; prices steady.
Bareilly („ „)	Slight rain	Weather unsettled; occasional storms with strong east wind.
Kumaun („ 4th)	Much rain	Up to Thursday evening the weather has been very stormy accompanied with much rain, which is injurious to the crops; since then the weather appears to have become more settled.
Lucknow („ 8th)	...	Unseasonable weather; strong east wind; small-pox reported in parts of district.
Sitapur („ „)	1·2 on the 2nd and ·5 with heavy hail, storm on the 6th.	Damage to grain in threshing floors and to fruit.
Fyzabad („ „)	·5 on 6th at Sadr	Hail with very high wind at two of the tahsils; prices rising.
Partabgarh („ 6th)	·4 at Sadr; ·9 in Kunda; ·2 in Patti.	
		General Remarks.—Weather still unsettled and unseasonable, especially in Oudh and Kumaun; easterly winds prevail; some damage has been done by the recent rain to the grain on the threshing floor and to fruit; prices are stationary.
Punjab—(May 7th)		
Delhi ...	·2	Harvesting delayed; slight rise in prices of grains; public health good.
Hissar ...	Slight rain on 2nd	Weather hot and cloudy; *rabi* crops being harvested; *kharif* sowings in progress in Sirsa district; slight variations in prices of food grains; fever rife in Rohtak district, otherwise public health good.
Umballa ...	1·5	It is feared the cut grain has been injured; health good.
Jullundur ...	1·7	Crops cut; health good.
Lahore ...	Slight rain	One-fifth of gram crop failed entirely; wheat and barley crop average.
Ráwalpindi ...	·5	*Rabi* crops slightly injured; health good.
Mooltan ...	*Nil*	Crops being cut and gathered; health good; slight increase in the prices of food grains.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	·23	Crops being harvested.
Pesháwar ...	1·8	Harvesting progressing fairly; wheat has fallen slightly in price, but barley is somewhat higher.
		General Remarks.—Although some damage may have been caused by rain during the week, the harvest prospects are on the whole favourable.
Central Provinces—(May 8th)		
Upper Godávari (May 4th)	·93	Cloudy and hot; harvest completed; small-pox declining; prices high and steady.
Sambalpur ...	·53	Sugar-cane thriving; cholera broken out in Kuluhandi, ceased at Kumari and Sárangarh; prices steady.
Bilaspur ...	·95	Ploughing for *kharif* continues; fever prevalent; prices steady.
Raipur ...	·32	Harvest over; ploughing for *kharif* commenced; cholera, small-pox and cattle disease continue; prices steady.
Bálaghát ...	·08	Ploughing for *kharif* continues; measles prevalent; prices unchanged.
Chhindwara ...	...	Close and warm; small-pox continues; prices high and steady.
Chanda (May 5th)	...	Cloudy and hot; cattle disease and small-pox continue; prices stationary.
Betúl („ 6th)	·11	*Rabi* harvest completed; small-pox and cattle disease continue; prices stationary.
Bhandára („ 7th)	·42	Cloudy; ploughing for *kharif* commenced; fever and small-pox continue; prices rising.
Nágpur („ 8th)	...	Cloudy and hot; ploughing for *kharif* commenced; small-pox continues; prices stationary.
Wardha ...	...	Ploughing for *kharif* continues; small-pox abating.
Nimár ...	...	Small-pox continues; cholera slight; prices stationary.
Hoshangabad ...	...	Hot; stormy; cholera, fever and small-pox continue.
Narsinghpur ...	Slight rain	Cloudy; prices high.
Jubbulpore ...	Slight shower	Cloudy and hot; small-pox and cattle disease prevalent; prices steady.
Saugor ...	...	Cloudy and hot; hail at Jallundur, but no damage; small-pox continues; prices stationary.
Seoni ...	·60	Hail fell in Lakhnádon; *rabi* threshing and winnowing continue; fever prevalent; prices high.
Damoh ...	·57	Harvest almost completed; prices easier.
Mandla ...	...	Hot and cloudy; winnowing of *rabi* continues, outturn very poor; health good; prices stationary.
		General Remarks.—There has been slight rain in many districts with hail at Saugor and Seoni; *rabi* harvest almost completed; ploughing for *kharif* continues; prices high and steady; fever and small-pox generally prevalent; cholera in Raipur and Sambalpur in the east and Nimár and Hoshangabad in the Nerbudda valley.

On page 741 of the Supplement to the *Gazette of India* of the 4th instant, in the rainfall column opposite Bilaspur, for "2·71" read "3·71."
On page 742 of the same Gazette, in the rainfall column opposite Abu, for "1·13" read "·13."

Presidency or Province and District.		Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
British Burma— (May 8th)			
Arakan Division	...	...	Public health good.
Pegu Division—			
Rangoon	...	...	Public health generally good; slight cholera and small-pox in Pegu township.
Bassein	...	...	One death from cholera in Bassein town, 4 in district; slight cattle disease.
Henzada	...	...	One case of small-pox in Henzada; otherwise public health good.
Prome	...	...	General health good; 11 deaths from cholera in Prome town, 2 in Mahathaman.
Thayetmyo	...	...	General public health good.
Thonkwa	...	...	Report not received.
Tenasserim Division	...	...	Small-pox abating in Moulmein and Amherst districts; public health fair; in Shwegyeen and Tounghoo districts public health good.
Assam—			
Gauháti	(May 8th)	3·01	Weather variable; violent storms from north-west at night, hot sun during day; prospects of *asu dhan* favourable.
Sylhet	(„ „)	5·43	Prospects good.
Mysore and Coorg (May 8th)		Rain fell in all the districts.	Prices nearly stationary; ploughing and harvesting operations continue; for week ending 27th April—on Civil Relief Works 10,499, on Professional Department Works 42,372, and gratuitously relieved—in camps 2,432, and in villages 8,346.
Hyderabad Assigned Districts—			
Amráoti	...	...	Land under plough; weather very warm.
Central India— (May 8th)			
Indore	...	...	Weather cool in Malwa; cholera flits about and seems on the decline; much distress amongst emigrants returning homewards; all grain dear, wheat ten seers the rupee; cattle everywhere suffering for want of water in many villages; people suffer also; wells low or dry.
Gwalior	...		
Neemuch	...		
Rutlam	...		
Sutna	...		
Rajputana—			
Abu	(May 8th)	·03	Sultry.
Marwar	(„ 4th)	Few drops of rain	Water in wells failing daily; small-pox prevalent; stormy; cloudy; crops harvested; prices rising.
Bickaneer	(April 29th)	...	Heat excessive; hot winds, small-pox, and fever prevalent.
Harowtee	(May 6th)	...	
Deoli	(„ „)	·06	Small-pox decreasing.
Shahpura	(„ „)	·10	
Ajmere	(„ 8th)	Heavy showers on 1st	Harvest almost over; several fatal cases of cholera; heat great; wells sinking everywhere.
Jeypore	(„ 7th)	...	Prospects unchanged; health good; weather seasonable.
Bhurtpore	(„ 8th)	...	No change; *rabi* harvest reported to be fair; dust storms.
Ulwur	...	Showers in two Tahsils	Wells failing; much fever and diarrhœa.
Nepal— (April 30th)		1·0	Good.

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

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SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

№ 20. CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MAY 18, 1878.

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.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

ABSTRACT SHOWING THE RESULT OF EMIGRATION FROM THE PORT OF CALCUTTA DURING THE MONTH OF MARCH 1878.

No. 1.—As to age and sex.

	Mauritius.			Total.			Grand	Remarks.
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		
Under 2 years	29	18	47	29	18	47		No emigration took place during this month to Demerara, Trinidad, Jamaica, St. Lucia and Natal.
From 2 to 10 years ...	23	20	43	23	20	43		
„ 10 to 20 „ ...	20	19	39	20	19	39		
„ 20 to 30 „ ...	82	62	144	82	62	144		
„ 30 to 40 „ ...	84	17	101	84	17	101		
„ 40 to 50 „ ...	2	1	3	2	1	3		
Above 50 years	...	...	...	...	...	....		
Grand Total	240	137	377	240	137	377		

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

Orissa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No emigration took place during this month to Demerara, Trinidad, Jamaica, St. Lucia and Natal.
Western Bengal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Central „ ...	2	1	3	2	1	3	
Eastern „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Behar ...	71	39	110	71	39	110	
N.-W. Provinces ...	155	94	249	155	94	249	
Oudh ...	10	3	13	10	3	13	
Central India ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Punjab ...	1	...	1	1	...	1	
Nepaul ...	1	...	1	1	...	1	
Misc., Madras and Bombay, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Grand Total ...	240	137	377	240	137	377	

No. 3.—As to caste and religion.

Hindoos. Brahmins, high caste ...	23	6	29	23	6	29	No emigration took place during this month to Demerara, Trinidad, Jamaica, St. Lucia and Natal.
Hindoos. Agriculturists ...	64	27	91	64	27	91	
Hindoos. Artizans ...	8	4	12	8	4	12	
Hindoos. Low castes ...	119	83	202	119	83	202	
Mussulmans ...	26	17	43	26	17	43	
Christians ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Grand Total ...	240	137	377	240	137	377	

Memo.	M.	F.	Total.
1. Hindus ...	214	120	334
2. Mussulmans ...	26	17	43
3. Christians ...	...	...	...
Total ...	240	137	377

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES-CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 1st HALF OF APRIL 1878, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 752 AND 753 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 11TH MAY 1878.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Division.	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 Coracan, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Remarks.
		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	
		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.	
H. A. Districts.	Secunderabad ...	6 4	6 7	...	...	...	...	5 6	5 5	...	5 9	5 9	...	9 3	10 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 8	7 1	...	140 0	140 0	...	8 5	8 7	...	
	Bolarum	7 2	7 7	10 7	...	...	...	4 8	4 8	6 4	5 5	5 5	7 2	9 4	9 7	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 9	6 9	12 3	112 8	112 8	112 8	9 0	8 8	10 7	
	Chadarghat	6 5	6 5	8 0	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	5 7	5 5	6 0	6 5	8 2	8 0	10 2	10 0	9 0	11 0	...	...	...	6 7	7 2	10 2	130 0	130 0	130 0	8 7	8 7	10 2	

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

Comparative Statement of the Sea Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue) for the first month of the official year 1878-79 and of the four preceding years.

Presidencies and Provinces.		FOR THE MONTH OF APRIL														
		1874.			1875.			1876.			1877.			1878.		
		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 ...	5,93,057	1,35,916	7,28,973	8,20,262	1,59,927	9,80,189	6,74,213	68,708	7,42,921	6,81,512	1,20,534	8,02,046	7,61,053	96,785	8,57,838
	Nett ...	...	...	7,16,299	8,16,236	1,57,744	9,73,980	6,70,591	62,977	7,33,568	6,80,114	1,12,570	7,92,684	7,59,301	84,155	8,43,456
Bombay ...	Gross ...	2,60,186	44,669	3,04,855	3,82,776	1,06,300	4,89,076	3,70,035	13,181	3,83,216	5,41,871	19,556	5,61,427	5,42,460	22,244	5,64,704
	Nett ...	...	...	2,59,921	3,44,064	1,05,363	4,49,427	3,35,834	13,025	3,48,859	5,01,526	19,367	5,20,893	5,42,332	22,042	5,64,374
Sind ...	Gross ...	12,735	9,985	22,720	26,801	32,504	59,305	12,646	4,183	16,829	32,135	6,505	38,640	26,354	4,253	30,607
	Nett ...	...	...	22,552	26,749	32,504	59,253	12,472	4,183	16,655	32,115	6,494	38,609	26,342	4,253	30,595
Madras ...	Gross ...	1,45,703	88,968	2,34,671	1,50,268	1,01,533	2,51,801	1,44,753	52,941	1,97,694	1,37,909	18,990	1,56,899	1,43,046	39,748	1,82,794
	Nett ...	...	...	2,33,940	1,48,795	1,00,288	2,49,083	1,44,062	52,941	1,97,003	1,33,597	18,990	1,52,587	1,39,287	39,663	1,78,950
B. Burma	Gross ...	1,05,885	4,88,878	5,94,763	80,275	7,20,283	8,00,558	90,873	4,96,351	5,87,224	1,03,627	4,69,899	5,73,526	1,55,807	5,29,473	6,85,280
	Nett ...	...	...	5,74,085	78,788	7,11,815	7,90,603	88,419	4,87,787	5,76,206	1,03,001	4,64,454	5,67,455	1,55,637	5,20,814	6,76,451
TOTAL ...	Gross...	11,17,566	7,68,416	18,85,982	14,60,382	11,20,547	25,80,929	12,92,520	6,35,364	19,27,884	14,97,054	6,35,484	21,32,538	16,28,720	6,92,503	23,21,223
	Nett ...	...	...	18,06,797	14,14,632	11,07,714	25,22,346	12,51,378	6,20,913	18,72,291	14,50,353	6,21,875	20,72,228	16,22,899	6,70,927	22,93,826

N. B.—1. The nett collections for 1874 cannot be separately given for Imports and Exports, as, in the Returns furnished by Local Governments, refunds on Imports and Exports are not distinguished.

2. The figures for British Burma for 1878 are exclusive of the collections at Tavoy and Mergui.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE,
STATISTICAL BRANCH;
Calcutta, 15th May 1878.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. IX OF 1878.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending 3rd Mar. 1877.	For week ending 2nd Mar. 1878.	Total from 1st January to 3rd Mar. 1877.	Total from 1st January to 2nd Mar. 1878.	Total Increase in 1878.	Total Decrease in 1878.
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
13th Apl. 1878	East Indian, Main ...	8,01,105	7,86,032	72,37,150	67,57,007	...	4,80,143
Ditto ...	Ditto, Jabalpur	87,424	51,053	8,96,986	6,26,507	...	2,70,479
Ditto ...	Eastern Bengal ...	72,626	83,688	5,84,884	7,15,772	1,30,888	...
6th ditto ...	Oudh and Rohilkhand	1,26,779	1,11,138	7,61,606	8,08,418	46,812	...
13th ditto ...	Sind, Punjab & Delhi	2,14,737	2,39,106	16,83,045	19,30,404	2,47,359	...
30th Mar. 1878	Madras ...	1,84,566	1,32,056	16,54,965	11,32,117	...	5,22,848
Ditto ...	South Indian ...	48,787	62,305	4,14,218	5,21,821	1,07,603	...
6th Apl. 1878	Great Indian Peninsula	7,16,453	7,33,090	62,36,921	58,29,979	...	4,06,942
13th ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	1,59,102	1,83,020	12,81,384	16,23,799	3,42,415	...
	TOTAL ...	24,11,579	23,81,497	2,07,51,159	1,99,45,824	..	8,05,335
	State.						
13th Apl. 1878	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	2,512	2,773	18,691	22,494	3,803	...
Ditto ...	Nalhati ...	1,959	2,770	16,266	18,667	2,401	...
6th ditto ...	Rajputana ...	54,286	64,785	5,22,556	5,51,425	28,869	...
13th ditto ...	Holkar ...	7,037	21,463	57,231	1,55,166	97,935	...
16th Mar. 1878	Khamgaon ...	1,333	2,871	12,935	15,731	2,796	...
Ditto ...	Amraoti ...	2,279	2,805	19,451	22,832	3,381	...
Ditto ...	Wardha Valley ...	1,097	3,588	9,782	28,625	18,843	...
Ditto ...	Nizam's ...	14,696	18,702	1,30,374	1,34,417	4,043	...
30th ditto ...	Tirhut ...	16,306	7,466	40,446	80,002	39,556	...
23rd ditto ...	Punjab Northern ...	8,838	18,077	83,473	1,41,597	58,124	...
13th Apl 1878	Neemuch ...	1,412	4,576	10,643	29,673	19,030	...
9th Mar. 1878	Northern Bengal ...	...	17,710	...	70,140	70,140	...
23rd ditto ...	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ...	...	27,705	...	1,63,434	1,63,434	...
6th Apl. 1878	Sindia ...	...	1,953	...	(a)9,833	9,833	...
	TOTAL ...	1,11,755	1,97,244	9,21,848	14,44,036	5,22,188	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	25,23,334	25,78,741	2,16,73,007	2,13,89,860	...	2,83,147
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES ...			91,95,857	99,20,617	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS ...			1,24,77,150	1,14,69,243		10,07,907

(a)—Total receipts from 10th January to 2nd March 1878.

No. X OF 1878.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending 10th March 1877.	For week ending 9th March 1878.	Total from 1st January to 10th March 1877.	Total from 1st January to 9th March 1878.	Total Increase in 1878.	Total Decrease in 1878.
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
13th Apl. 1878	East Indian, Main ...	8,23,240	8,59,682	80,60,390	76,16,689	...	4,43,701
Ditto ...	Ditto, Jabalpur	97,179	70,447	9,94,165	6,96,954	...	2,97,211
Ditto ...	Eastern Bengal ...	65,459	82,781	6,50,344	7,98,553	1,48,209	...
6th ditto ...	Oudh and Rohilkhand	87,578	88,507	8,49,184	8,96,925	47,741	...
13th ditto ...	Sind, Punjab & Delhi	2,03,236	2,36,700	18,86,281	21,67,104	2,80,823	...
30th Mar. 1878	Madras ...	2,01,945	1,23,585	18,56,910	12,55,702	...	6,01,208
Ditto ...	South Indian ...	56,935	54,190	4,71,153	5,76,011	1,04,858	...
6th Apl. 1878	Great Indian Peninsula	7,69,570	8,34,705	70,06,491	66,64,684	...	3,41,807
13th ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	1,91,898	1,74,293	14,73,282	17,98,092	3,24,810	...
	TOTAL ...	24,97,040	25,24,890	2,32,48,200	2,24,70,714	...	7,77,486
	State.						
13th Apl. 1878	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	2,287	2,902	20,978	25,396	4,418	...
Ditto ...	Nalhati ...	1,405	2,865	17,671	21,532	3,861	...
6th ditto ...	Rajputana ...	59,307	55,060	5,81,863	6,06,485	24,622	...
13th ditto ...	Holkar ...	6,236	16,029	63,467	1,71,195	1,07,728	...
16th Mar. 1878	Khamgaon ...	1,449	2,690	14,384	18,421	4,037	...
Ditto ...	Amraoti ...	2,213	6,118	21,664	28,950	7,286	...
Ditto ...	Wardha Valley ...	1,204	4,334	10,986	32,959	21,973	...
Ditto ...	Nizam's ...	16,447	19,876	1,46,821	1,54,293	7,472	...
30th ditto ...	Tirhut ...	3,317	7,113	43,763	87,115	43,352	...
23rd ditto ...	Punjab Northern ...	9,990	20,224	93,463	1,61,821	68,358	...
13th Apl. 1878	Neemuch ...	1,169	3,441	11,812	33,114	21,302	...
9th Mar. 1878	Northern Bengal ...	...	9,612	...	79,753	79,753	...
23rd ditto ...	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ...	...	29,277	...	1,92,711	1,92,711	...
6th Apl. 1878	Sindia ...	...	1,828	...	(a) 11,661	11,661	...
	TOTAL ...	1,05,024	1,81,369	10,26,872	16,25,406	5,98,534	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	26,02,064	27,06,259	2,42,75,072	2,40,96,120	...	1,78,952
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES ...			1,02,99,913	1,11,75,780	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS ...			1,39,75,159	1,29,20,340	...	10,54,819

(a)—Total receipts from 10th January to 9th March 1878.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL RABI IN THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES UP TO 31st DECEMBER 1877.

Canal Divisions.	Water distributed during December 1877. Depth in canal at regulating gauges in feet. Full supply.	Actual average throughout out.	Gross consumption cubic feet per second. Allotted discharge.	Actual average throughout out.	Land irrigated (approximate). Zila.	Wheat.	Barley.	Gram.	Other food grains.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Rainfall. Total from 1st October to 31st December 1877.	Average for ten previous years.	Remarks.
Ganges Canal. Northern	10·00	6·88	740	436	Saháranpur ...	39,382	498	5,906	787	11,676	58,149	...	...	Cub. ft. per second. Ganges Canal.—Volume of water passing through Solani aqueduct ... 3,772
Meerut ...	8·30	5·28	969	558	Muzaffarnagar ...	47,036	1,300	3,348	967	5,047	57,692	...	...	Volume discharged ...
Anúpshahr...	6·80	...	700	298	Meerut ...	42,818	2,114	3,126	3,947	3,377	61,382	...	...	Etáwah Division, Tail 6
Bulandshahr	7·35	5·1	972	282	Bulandshahr ...	25,506	9,833	1,016	5,163	5,401	46,919	...	...	Ditto ditto, Escapes 249
Aligarh ...	6·50	3·59	994	653	Aligarh ...	22,843	13,596	958	3,009	1,845	42,251	...	...	Cawnpore Division, Tail 297
Etáwah ...	4·90	1·4	771	246	Etáwah ...	1,261	1,445	491	4,462	1,897	9,546	...	...	Ditto ditto, Escapes 443
Cawnpore ..	6·90	4·08	958	304	Cawnpore ...	9,282	717	3,241	223	2,617	16,080	6,725	7·5	Balance expended ... 2,777
Total, Ganges Canal.	...	...	6,104	2,777	Delhi ...	4,060	1,880	200	739	1,989	8,782	10,677	11·3	Great demand for first watering in the
Eastern Jamna Canal.	5·20	3·22	1,250	708	Gurgaon ...	11,800	4,882	372	197	1,616	19,789	21,146	9·5	Meerut Division of wheat until the 10th,
Agra Canal ...	...	...	...	503	Debra Dún ...	4,444	4,225	196	31	1,036	10,677	21,146	6·4	when about three inches of rainfall.
Dún Canals ..	...	...	...	...	Bijnor ...	11,111	5,988	30	4,131	963	21,146	36	2·4	Cawnpore Division reports—"A steadily
Rohilkhand ...	...	...	...	56	Tarái ...	14,144	18,390	194	...	13	37,812	16,042	3·5	increasing demand up to the 10th of the
Bijnor ...	...	...	...	...	Bareilly ...	25	...	...	1,964	6,154	36	6,359	5·0	month, when rain fell generally throughout
Bundelkhand Irrigation Works.	...	...	...	...	Jhánsi ...	3,617	2,832	1,485	1,592	632	6,154	1,026	5·2	the division and all demand ceased.
Grand Total ..	...	...	...	...	Hamirpur ...	3,565	135	435	...	137	6,359	97	7·0	Eastern Jumna Canal.—The Canal was
					Total ...	689	70	130	...	...	1,026	2,645	8·3	running only eleven days. It was closed
					Total for the same period last year.	75	12	104	170	75	437	641	3·4	on the 10th for a torrent, and on the 13th
					Decrease ...	2,169	138	46	135	...	2,645	537	3·2	for the yearly closure; no irrigation was
						138	16	466	2	1	537			done after the 10th.
						249,976	69,900	20,131	30,760	47,738	418,504	...	...	Agra.—The returns this month
						...	...	...	...	...	438,269	...	...	show but a slight increase in traffic as
						...	...	...	...	...	11,765	...	...	compared with the last November.
														Heavy rain and consequent stoppage of supply,
														together with the small quantity of grain
														being moved, accounts for the decrease in
														total weight carried as compared with the
														same period last year:—

Year.	Tonnage.*	Tons mileage.	Value of goods.	Number of passengers.
Dec., 1876	9,236	1,441,300	8,00,814	31
,, 1877	3,850	673,750	6,46,263	...

* Including weight of timber and bamboos.

Canal Divisions.	Navigation returns, Ganges Canal. Principal items of traffic. Up. Mds.	Up. No.	Down. Mds.	Down. No.	Total area for the corresponding period of last year.	Total area of irrigation during current fasl.	Actual average throughout out.	Allotted discharge.	Actual average throughout out.	Full supply.
	Nature of traffic.									
Ganges Canal. Northern ..	*Grains.*	...	560	...	20,923	56,175	436	740	6·88	10·00
Meerut ...	Wheat ...	...	10,380	...	57,021	39,568	558	969	5·28	8·30
Anúpshahr...	Gram ...	...	57	...	24,256	20,436	298	700	...	6·80
Bulandshahr	Rice ...	...	...	...	41,288	39,359	282	972	5·1	7·35
Aligarh ...	Paddy or Dhan..	...	832	...	43,847	65,988	653	994	3·59	6·50
Etáwah ...	Bijhur (or mixed grain).	...	5,921	...	84,397	40,316	246	771	1·4	4·90
Cawnpore ..	Dal ...	...	1,276	...	68,673	45,742	304	958	4·08	6·90
Total, Ganges Canal.	Jwar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eastern Jamna Canal.	Bajra ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agra Canal ...	Maize (or Indian corn).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dún Canals ..	Total ...	...	18,545	...	68,673	305,083	2,777	6,104	...	...
Rohilkhand ...	Cotton ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bijnor ...	Oil-seeds ...	...	239	...	840,306	61,677	708	1,250	3·22	5·20
Bundelkhand Irrigation Works.	Salts ...	...	209	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total ..	Metals ...	...	9,536	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Building materials.	...	45	...	35,362	37,439	503	...	...	...
	Firewood ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bamboos ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Timber ...	...	...	10	13,801	6,359	...	...	...	...
	Miscellaneous ...	...	9,403	...	3,924	...	...	...	...	...
	Live-stock ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Grand Total ...	...	35,977	10	34,875	2,742	56	...	...	...
	Total during corresponding period of last year.	...	32,732	834	614	1,098	...	...	...	...
	Increase ...	...	3,245	...	1,388	1,178	...	...	...	...
	Decrease ...	...	...	824	480,269	418,504	...	...	...	...

The mundage columns do not include mundage of bamboos, timber, and "miscellaneous."

G. H. D. WALKER,
Asst. Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P., P. W. D., I. B.

ALLAHABAD,
24th January 1878.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL RABI IN THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES UP TO 31st JANUARY 1878.

WATER DISTRIBUTED DURING JANUARY 1878.

Canal Divisions.	Depth in Canal at Regulating Gauge in Feet.		Gross consumption cubic feet per second.		Total area of irrigation during current fasl.	Total area for the corresponding period of last year.
	Full supply.	Actual average throughout.	Allotted discharge.	Actual average throughout.		
Ganges Canal. Northern ...	10·00	6·64	740	443	56,175	27,096
Meerut ...	8·30	5·10	969	108	41,531	73,990
Anúpshahr	6·80	...	700	...	20,436	34,756
Bulandshahr	7·35	5·15	972	612	39,859	67,463
Aligarh ...	5·50	3·8	994	703	71,587	92,004
Etáwah ...	4·80	1·9	771	66	47,613	121,383
Cawnpore ...	6·20	4·4	958	218	48,818	93,867
Total, Ganges Canal.	...	...	6,104	2,150	326,019	510,559
Eastern Jumna Canal.	5·20	2·12	1,250	363	66,289	86,821
Agra Canal ...	10·	7·43	2,000	752	51,956	21,544
Dún Canals ...	...	...	...	...	6,454	4,966
Rohilkhand ...	...	...	...	...	2,742	34,875
Bijnor ...	...	...	...	...	1,026	1,296
Bundelkhand Irrigation Works.	...	...	...	...	1,192	1,402
Grand Total ...	...	...	...	...	455,678	661,463

NAVIGATION RETURNS, GANGES CANAL.

Principal items of traffic.

Nature of traffic.	Up. Mds.	Up. No.	Down. Mds.	Down. No.	Total Up, Down. Mds.	Total Up, Down. No.
Grains.						
Wheat ...	657	...	11,322	...	11,979	...
Gram ...	4,152	...	2,015	...	6,167	...
Rice ...	1,304	...	...	...	1,304	...
Paddy or Dhan	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bijhur (or mixed grain.)	169	...	3,633	...	3,802	...
Dal ...	4,893	...	1,694	...	6,587	...
Juar ...	172	...	...	...	172	..
Bajra ...	171	...	...	...	171	...
Maize (or Indian-corn).	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	11,518	...	18,664	...	30,182	...
Cotton ...	...	...	14,502	...	14,502	...
Oil-seeds ...	20	...	2,069	...	2,089	...
Salts ...	117	...	22,385	...	22,502	...
Metals ...	4,013	...	212	...	4,225	...
Building materials.	6,338	...	16,600	...	22,938	...
Firewood ...	1,900	...	11,897	...	13,797	...
Bamboos ...	...	...	...	89,700	...	89,700
Timber ...	...	221	...	14,905	...	15,126
Miscellaneous ...	6,797	15	8,810	73	15,607	88
Livestock ...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Grand Total...	30,703	236	95,139	104,678	125,842	104,914
Total during corresponding period of last year.	22,612	275	177,985	13,376	200,597	13,651
Increase ...	8,091	...	...	91,302	...	91,263
Decrease ...	...	39	82,846	...	74,755	...

Land irrigated (approximate).

Zila.	Wheat.	Barley.	Gram.	Other grains.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
Saháranpur ...	39,878	508	5,915	792	11,872	58,965
Muzaffarnagar	50,003	1,385	3,438	1,022	5,114	60,962
Meerut ...	51,132	2,143	3,139	3,991	3,463	63,868
Bulandshahr ...	30,906	13,522	1,432	5,737	5,475	57,072
Aligarh ...	18,999	10,056	588	2,676	1,803	34,121
Muttra ...	3,476	3,872	1,703	7,593	2,157	18,801
Agra ...	11,634	4,150	828	4,251	3,029	23,892
Etah ...	5,395	2,421	231	332	400	8,779
Mainpuri ...	12,443	5,177	374	757	2,013	20,764
Fatehgarh ...	4,452	4,226	195	197	1,616	10,686
Etáwah ...	12,068	6,515	30	71	4,139	22,823
Cawnpore ...	18,279	22,076	226	4,332	1,087	46,000
Delhi ...	25	...	...	...	13	38
Gurgaon ...	4,165	1,770	3,074	2,287	6,197	17,493
Dehra Dún ...	3,568	441	135	1,678	632	6,454
Bijnor ...	689	70	130	...	137	1,026
Tarái ...	75	12	..	10	...	97
Bareilly ...	2,169	104	127	170	75	2,645
Jhánsi ...	138	135	331	...	46	650
Hamírpur ...	16	467	55	3	1	542
Total ...	269,510	79,050	21,951	35,898	49,269	455,678
Total for the same period last year.	...	..	...	...	...	661,463
Decrease ...	...	..	...	...	...	205,785

Rainfall.

Total from 1st October 1877 to 31st January 1878.	Average for ten previous years for the same period.
10·9	2·5
9·3	2·1
11·6	1·7
8·4	1·5
6·1	1·6
8·5	1·0
6·0	1·4
7·5	1·6
8·4	2·6
12·6	2·0
10·3	2·7
8·3	1·9
8·8	1·8
6·8	1·7
7·5	3·4
8·8	2·5
9·6	2·9
9·2	2·4
5·1	1·3
6·1	1·4
...	...

Remarks.

Ganges Canal.—Mean volume of water passing through Solání aqueduct ... 3,553 Cub. ft. per second.

Volume discharged, Cawnpore Division, Tail 321
Ditto ditto, Escapes ... 587
Etáwah Division, Tail 24
Ditto ditto, Escapes... ... 471
1,403

Balance expended ... 2,150

Northern Division reports.—No irrigation during the month. Bulandshahr reports the same, and states that rain fell throughout the division just when the demand for water commenced. The water expended in this division was on the crops previously irrigated.

Meerut Division reports that rain fell on the 13th in upper part of the division which became general on the 27th. Demand for water only on the banks of the Hindun.

Etawah Division reports that showers of rain fell throughout the month just as demands for water began.

Cawnpore Division states that practically there was no demand. A slight demand was springing up for opium in the second week of the month, and a few of the distributaries were opened with low supplies, but immediately afterwards rain fell generally throughout the division and all demand ceased. There was another general fall of rain in the fourth week.

No remarks from the other canals.

Traffic.—The returns this month show a slight increase in both the boating and raft traffic as compared with the previous month, but the gross tonnage carried is less by 2,227 tons than for the same period last year.

The decrease is accounted for by the low supply in canal, and frequent interruptions to navigation :—

Year.	Tonnage, including weight of timber and bamboos.	Ton mileage.	Value of goods.	Number of passengers.
			Rs.	
January 1877...	7,580	1,326,500	8,31,641	146
Ditto 1878...	5,353	936,775	7,58,009	...

ALLAHABAD,
The 8th March 1878.

G. H. D. WALKER,
Asst. Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P., P. W. D., I. B.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Execution of Deeds, Contracts, &c., on behalf of the Secretary of State, in the territories under the administration of the Government of the Punjab.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home Department (Judicial),—No. 613, dated Simla, the 11th May 1878.

READ again the following :—

Home Department Resolution No. 989, dated 23rd June 1877, relative to the execution of deeds, contracts, &c., on behalf of the Secretary of State.

Read also the undermentioned papers on the same subject :—

From Government of the Punjab, No. 841, dated the 26th February 1878.
To ditto, No. 890, dated the 22nd March 1878.
From ditto No. 1553, dated the 12th April 1878.

RESOLUTION.

IN exercise of the power conferred by the thirty-third and thirty-fourth of Victoria, Cap. fifty-nine, section two, His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that the undermentioned classes of the deeds, contracts, and other instruments referred to in the twenty-second and twenty-third of Victoria, Cap. forty-one, section two, may be executed as follows in the territories under the administration of the Government of the Punjab :—

By the Chief Engineer and Secretary to Government in Public Works Department.

Contracts and other instruments for the supply of building materials, stores, machinery, &c., for Public Works, and for the execution and maintenance of Public Works generally.

ORDER.—Ordered, that this Resolution be communicated to the Punjab Government for information, and be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

C. BERNARD,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Observations on the duties which will devolve on the Famine Commission.

RESOLUTION,—By the Government of India, Public Works Department (Famine), No. 1275, dated Simla, the 16th May 1878.

READ—

Despatch from the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India in Council, Revenue, No. 2, dated 10th January 1878, commenting upon the Famine Administration of 1876-77, and directing the appointment of a Commission of Enquiry to collect information, and make recommendations, which may assist future administrators in dealing with the calamities that follow excessive drought.

OBSERVATIONS.—In the Despatch above cited, the Secretary of State directs the appointment, as soon as the local authorities are released from the pressing duties of relief, of a Commission of Enquiry to collect information, and make recommendations, that may assist in the management of famine relief in the future, as well as in devising the means of rendering famines less frequent, or less intense. Although the work of relief is not yet wholly closed, the Governor General in Council has deemed it expedient to appoint the Commission at once, as much preliminary work is requisite to enable the Commission to enter fully upon its duties, and institute the local enquiries on which its subsequent action will be founded. The Governor General in Council commends the Despatch to the careful consideration of the Commission, with a view to their framing, as early as possible, a plan on which to prosecute the investigations required of them; and, further, desires to record the following observations in elucidation of the objects for which the Commission has been appointed.

2. These objects are thus stated in paragraphs 5 and 11 of the Despatch:—

"PARA. 5. Some points in the actual administration of relief were, during the past few months, the subject of warm controversy, while some others, which have reference either to the prevention of future famines, or to the mitigation of the sufferings they cause, are still anxiously debated. It is desirable that the opportunity should not be lost of investigating these by the light of the experience which has been recently acquired. It must be for some time doubtful how far the meteorological phenomena of the last twelve years are to be taken as a fair sample of the climate of India. But, in any case, it is evident that the protection of the people of India from the effects of the uncertainty of the seasons will constitute in the future no inconsiderable portion of the work of the Government. It is, therefore, a duty to collect with the utmost care all information which may assist future administrators in the task of limiting the range, or mitigating the intensity, of those calamities."

"PARA. 11. But an enquiry into the best system of famine relief will not be the whole, or the most important part, of their duty. It is of still more essential importance to ascertain how far it is possible for Government by its action to diminish the severity of famines, or to place the people in a better condition for enduring them."

3. It will not be possible for the Commission, when enquiring into the best system of famine administration, to abstain altogether from examining and criticising those systems which have been in force in different provinces during the recent and previous famines; nor is it the desire of the Government of India to draw any inflexible line limiting the discretion of the Commission in this direction; but any such enquiry should be made subservient to the essential object of devising a sound system for the future. The existence of any peculiarities in the general administrative system of particular provinces, which may have tended either to assist or retard the action of Government in the struggle with famine, should not be lost sight of, and will, indeed, form a very material element in coming to a conclusion on this part of the enquiry; for there can be no doubt that a crisis such as that of the past year brings into marked prominence the strong and weak points of administrative systems in a way which ordinary years would fail to do.

4. The Secretary of State's Despatch points out the impossibility of drawing any satisfactory conclusions as to the degree of success with which the recent measures were rewarded, by instituting any special enquiry into the extent of the mortality which has occurred in Southern India;

but the Commission will have before them the results of the test-census taken in Bombay, Madras, and Mysore, and from these they will, it is hoped, be able to draw some useful conclusions. So far as those results are known to the Government of India, they disclose a very lamentable loss of life; but it appears impossible to distinguish between the mortality caused directly by famine, and that which was due to other causes, more or less connected, or even altogether unconnected, with famine: and to attempt to speculate on this, would serve no useful purpose. It is probable, however, that fairly trustworthy information may be obtained as to the different classes of population which have suffered most—whether the early stages of a famine affect certain classes more, or less, severely than its later stages—whether the loss of life has been greater among males or females, among adults or children—to what extent the birth-rate has been affected—and how far local influences, peculiarities of administration, or tenure, climate, soil, water, density of population, systems of cultivation, &c., have tended to mitigate, or intensify, the inevitable effects of scarcity.

5. The Commission is also warned, in the 17th paragraph of the Despatch, against attempting any general enquiry into the merits, or demerits, of the Ryotwari system which prevails in Southern India; but it is expressly stated that this need not deter them from enquiring into such points as the alleged disinclination of the Madras ryot, owing to the prevalent tenure, to expend money on means of irrigation; and the enquiry might be extended so as to embrace other analogous questions. Indeed, the Commission can scarcely make their enquiry complete without taking into consideration the comparative power of the agricultural population in different provinces to resist the effects of drought; and from this question it is manifestly impossible to exclude altogether the element of comparative wealth, and the apparent relation of well-being to the character of the tenure: but, save in their direct bearing on the causes and effects of famine, the attention of the Commission need not be devoted to a discussion of the different systems of land tenure.

6. In regard to the system of giving relief, the Despatch indicates certain special subjects to which attention should be directed. The first of these is the question, what kinds of relief works are best suited for giving employment to the population in times of famine. In all countries where famine has been combated by the State, and in India especially, it has been customary during a famine to open relief works, so that the needy may earn money to buy food, and so that the obligation to labour may serve as a test of the actual necessities of those who seek State relief. To prevent demoralization of the people, and to save the public treasury from excessive payments, it is absolutely necessary that tests of some kind should be applied to the great majority of those who seek assistance. The nature of the most suitable tests, and the best method of applying them, will require the special attention of the Commission. It is also plainly expedient that expenditure on relief labour should, if possible, bequeath works of lasting benefit to the country and the people. The Secretary of State remarks upon the discussion which took place in 1876 regarding the character of relief works, and approves the solution which the question received in Bombay. After the famine of 1874, the Government of India recorded the opinion that large works were suitable at an early stage of distress, "and smaller works subsequently, as the necessity for them arises." The Viceroy's Minute of the 12th August 1877 lays down, as the experience of the recent crisis, that at the beginning of a famine "relief employment, at a subsistence rate of wage, should be provided on large, fully supervised works, which will be of permanent benefit to the country." The Minute goes on to say that "the advantage of large works over petty local works is twofold,—*firstly*, the obligation to do a full day's work at a low rate of wage, and to go some distance to work, keeps from seeking relief those who can support themselves otherwise; and, *secondly*, the money expended on such works bequeaths permanent benefits to the country." It will be for the Commission to enquire what lessons, in their opinion, the experience of the past year conveys; whether in any respects it modifies the principles above indicated: and, if small works within easy reach of the population are admissible in any circumstances, at what period, and under what conditions, they may be safely accepted as part of the relief-system.

7. The agency under which works should be conducted is not less important than the character of the works themselves. Officers trained in the Public Works Department should possess the knowledge and experience, necessary for keeping order among crowds of relief labourers, for exacting from them adequate tasks, and for turning their work to the best advantage; but works conducted under their agency are not free from the danger of providing insufficiently for those who are feeble, or unable to give a fair outturn of labour. District officers, without professional training, do not ordinarily possess the above qualifications in the same degree, and are commonly occupied with other duties. On the other hand, it is peculiarly the province of district officers to make arrangements for receiving applicants, and admitting them to relief, for classifying them according to their strength and capacity for labour, for organising them into gangs, and thus encouraging members of the same village to keep together. The Commission should collect the results of the experience obtained in different parts of the country under varying conditions, and should make recommendations as to the class of relief works which may be opened in time of scarcity or famine; as to the best agency for prosecuting relief works; as to the steps required for making such agency available; and as to the exact procedure and precautions to be taken on each class of work. They should consider the working of what has been called the "distance test," whereby applicants for relief are obliged to go a certain distance from their homes before they can get work; and should suggest the principles which ought to guide famine officers in undertaking the transportation of large bodies of labourers to distant works. Nor should the investigations of the Commission in regard to works as a means of providing relief end here. There are always large classes of artisans, weavers, and others, whose labour is but of little value on earth-works, but who, if they could be employed on their own handicrafts, might turn out work more useful to themselves and profitable to Government. The question is a very difficult one; but His Excellency in Council trusts that the Commission may be able to lay down some useful principles as to providing special means of employment for the classes above-mentioned, for women not of the labouring class, and for those who are, by position and custom, wholly unfitted for the earth-work, which constitutes almost the only kind of relief labour hitherto attempted.

8. If large works, or works under engineering supervision, really form the best class of relief works, it becomes matter for consideration how they can be provided for. It is obvious that projects for works of public utility cannot be prepared for execution on the spur of the moment, when famine is actually in the land. After the Orissa famine of 1866, the Government of India directed each Local Government to prepare, in sufficient detail, projects for famine relief works, which could be scrutinised and approved by the Supreme Government, and then kept ready for immediate prosecution when the necessity might arise. Similar orders were given by Lord Northbrook's Government after the famine of 1874, but led to no results of practical importance. It will be the business of the Commission to enquire into this subject, and to consider what course is most likely to be suitable for adoption in this respect.

9. The next point is the proper province of the Government in relation to the importation and distribution of food-supplies in a district suffering from famine. This is one of the most important subjects to which the attention of the Commission can be directed. During the recent distress, the policy of the Government of India has been to afford all possible facilities to the transport of grain to famine-stricken tracts; to give the fullest publicity to facts bearing upon prices and the demand for food-supplies; but to leave the distribution of grain to the ordinary operations of trade. This policy was fully stated in the instructions of the 16th January, and in the Viceroy's Minute of the 12th August, 1877; and the Secretary of State approved the application of it during the recent famine. The question, however, may properly be asked, whether in places where communications are liable to interruption, or whether under any other contingencies, departure from this policy may not be necessary. To throw light on this subject, it will be very desirable that a comparison should be instituted between the systems adopted in different famines; to explain why non-interference by Government, which is believed to have failed in Orissa, succeeded in Madras and Bombay; and generally to place the principles which should guide the action of Government on a sound and substantial basis, so as to preclude the necessity

of re-considering the whole question on every occasion of a future famine. The Commission will have specially to consider whether there are still any provinces, or districts, which are so isolated, and so deficient in means of communication, and in the ordinary facilities of trade, as to make it likely that the direct interposition of Government may be requisite to secure for them an adequate food-supply in the case of future famine, and how that interposition can be effected with least injury to the ordinary course of trade. In such a case, the Commission will advise the Government whether or not a sufficient remedy may be obtained by works designed to open out such districts, and to connect them with the main lines of communication of the country.

10. Adverting to paragraph 10 of the Despatch, it will be the duty of the Commission to collect evidence, and submit their conclusions, as to the amount and quantity of food necessary to sustain life among the applicants for relief. This will, of course, vary according to the age and sex of the labourers, and the work on which they are employed. Persons coming on relief works, or on gratuitous relief, in a reduced condition, would require special diet. The main question, which has been much contested, is, what amount of food, of what kind, will suffice to sustain natives of India in a condition fit for the labour likely to be exacted on relief works, assuming that they come to the works before their ordinary strength is reduced by insufficient food. The closely connected question as to the quantity of food required to sustain life in those who are unfit for labour, and receive gratuitous relief in poor-houses, should also be investigated.

11. The foregoing remarks have referred to the manner of providing relief when scarcity actually arises. The second, and equally important, branch of the enquiry is that which refers to the possibility of devising measures of prevention, or protection. Famines in this country being almost invariably consequent on drought, the question how far works of irrigation may be looked to, as affording sufficient means of protection, is one that has led to warm discussion, and has been very variously answered. There has been so much misapprehension as to what the Government has already done in the way of irrigation, and as to what is feasible consistently with financial considerations, and as to the actual effect of irrigation where it has been largely developed, that it is very desirable to have the whole subject exhaustively treated. Such an enquiry would include the consideration of the extent to which artificial irrigation could practically give protection to the ordinary food-crops of the country and pasture for the cattle, and of the secondary effects of irrigating other crops, in adding to the general wealth of the agricultural community, and thus increasing their capacity for resisting the effects of local scarcity. The Commission will, of course, give the fullest consideration to the remarks of the Secretary of State upon this subject, and to the distinction which he draws between irrigation works fed by snows and dependent on perennial rivers, and works such as tanks, fed by local rain-fall or intermittent sources of supply. The Government of India would wish the Commission to place on record their views as to the protection afforded by existing works in various provinces, and the possibility and expediency of extending, within the limits prescribed by financial and other considerations, the area under irrigation of permanent works, and also as to the means of improving, and rendering safer, the works of the less important class, and of adding to their number. This can only be done by taking the evidence of experts, and enquiring into the available projects already sketched out, and summing up the information now scattered in the records of Government. His Excellency in Council does not despair of much useful information being brought to light by these means, and, especially, of obtaining valuable indications of the direction in which further enquiry may be prosecuted. The question of the influence which the denudation of forests may have upon the rain-fall, and on the subsequent retention of the rain water in the soil, and its effects on the permanence of springs or flowing streams, may usefully engage the consideration of the Commission, and reference should be made to the Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce Department for any papers bearing on the subject. The possibility of compelling the proper maintenance of local works of irrigation by the persons interested, has been suggested as a fit subject for the attention of the Commission; and also the effect that alleged prescriptive rights in the waters of rivers may have in preventing the extension of irrigation.

12. Nor should this part of the enquiry be limited to the consideration of the engineering aspect of the question of irrigation. There is much reason

to suppose that many of the difficulties that have been found to arise in the extension of irrigation have been administrative, and that obstacles of various sorts have been interposed, by defective management, to the use of water actually available for irrigation. Increased attention to the fiscal branch of the subject, which, on financial grounds, is of essential importance, would appear to be no less valuable for the purpose of stimulating the spread of irrigation where the means have been supplied, and of extending, as widely as possible, the protection given by such works against the worst results of drought. In reference to these remarks, which must be held to have a very general application, the attention of the Commission should be specially directed to the present condition of the Orissa Canals, and to the works of the Madras Irrigation Company. They should, moreover, institute enquiries, (with reference to the facts mentioned in para. 29 of the Despatch), as to the obstacles which may, in practice, have been found to interfere with the utilisation of local works of irrigation.

13. Further, the consideration arises, how best to stimulate, otherwise than by the special aid of irrigation, the agricultural wealth of the country. It is apparent that the improvement of the practical agriculture of such a population as cultivates the soil of British India is a task of great difficulty. Of late years some attempts have been made to promote this object. Their success, however, has been questionable, and measures giving an effectual stimulus to this class of improvement would be of the greatest value to the country. The attention of the Commission cannot be turned to a matter of more importance.

14. The Secretary of State observes (para. 20) that the value of railways, as an insurance against the worst effects of famine, has been singularly illustrated during the past year; and much useful information, calculated to assist the Government in regulating its action in the extension of railways, will come before the Commission in the course of its enquiries. The remarks of the Despatch on this subject should be carefully considered. The consequences of the reduction of cost of carriage by railway as compared to road are of primary importance in dealing with famine relief. Attention may likewise be given to the difficulties that have arisen from the railway staff and rolling stock having been found, in some cases, unequal to the pressure consequent on famine; and to the enquiry whether any practical measures can be devised to meet the difficulty; and, further, whether under any and what circumstances, and subject to what restrictions, any special facility should be given in time of scarcity to grain traffic, either by reduction of rates, or by preferential despatch.

The extent to which water communication may practically be developed in India is a subject of much importance, on which considerable diversity of opinion has been expressed, and may usefully be investigated by the Famine Commission.

15. There is another point of importance in regard to famine administration to which the attention of the Commission should be directed. The Government of India has recently declared that the responsibility for providing for the protection of the people of the various provinces of India will in future, primarily devolve upon the local Governments of those provinces. To meet the demands upon the Imperial Treasury arising from the very heavy expenditure, which the experience of recent famines shows to be unavoidable when such calamities occur, special taxation has been imposed upon the country, by aid of which the Government hopes to discharge these liabilities in the future, without adding to the permanent burdens on the revenues. It will naturally fall within the scope of the Commission's enquiry to make suggestions for facilitating the execution of this policy, and for enforcing and extending the responsibility of local Governments for preventing, and for relieving, distress within their respective provinces.

16. It is probable that, in the present state of society in India, the principle of local responsibility for the relief of the able-bodied population in time of scarcity cannot safely be carried out with reference to smaller units than the province. No doubt it would be desirable, in the interests of the people themselves, and in order to obviate fraud and pauperisation, if municipalities and rural communities could be made responsible for the relief and maintenance of their own poor in times of famine. The Government of India recognises the extreme difficulty that there must be in accomplishing

any such result, but leaves the consideration of this question to the discretion of the Commission.

17. There are sundry other subjects which occur to the Government of India as meriting the attention of the Commission, though not specially brought to their notice in the Despatch of the Secretary of State. The distress recently prevailing in some parts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh was, at the time when the Despatch was written, not known to the Secretary of State. Any light which the history of the scarcity in those provinces, and of the means adopted for dealing with it, may throw on the consideration of famine problems, should not, on this account, be neglected by the Commission; and they will look upon the recent scarcity in parts of Northern India as coming within the scope of their enquiries.

18. The attention of the Commission should also be specially directed to those records of the Famine Department, which show that in several provinces, though relief was freely offered, the greatest difficulty was experienced in inducing the famine-stricken people to leave their villages, and to take advantage of the relief given either gratuitously or on works. The cause of such a phenomenon obviously calls for enquiry. The practice adopted in some provinces has been to create a special agency capable of searching out distress in every village, and urging the famished people to avail themselves of the Government help; and it has been held that a system based on works and poor-houses alone will not suffice to prevent a very lamentable mortality. The remarks on this subject, which were recorded by His Excellency in Council in reviewing Sir G. Couper's Minute of the 23rd April, regarding the mortality in the North-Western Provinces, are quoted in the margin,* for the information of the Commission.

* This same phenomenon, however, of the unwillingness of famine-stricken people to leave their villages, in order to betake themselves to relief works, has been forced on the attention of Government in other provinces also. It is a problem very difficult to deal with, and it indicates the apparent necessity of providing, simultaneously with relief works, a numerous, and, it is to be feared, an expensive, organisation of village inspectors. Unless by these means, or some other remedy, the difficulty can be met, it must always, where the system of relief is based on the sound principle of work tests, go far, in the early stages of a famine, to render nugatory the humane desire of Government to save life. The special attention of the Famine Commission will be directed to this point.

19. The question, therefore, of strengthening the subordinate civil agency at a very early stage of famine, and providing for a proper system of village inspection, is one which the Commission is specially requested to consider.

20. Another very important matter is to define, as far as may be, the limits within which, when Government has accepted the responsibility of dealing with famine on a large scale, private charity may usefully be left to operate, and how it may best be organised. It would be desirable to mark off, if possible, for such bodies as the Madras Famine Relief Committee, a separate sphere of action, distinct both in methods and objects from the lines on which Government must work.

21. It is also desirable that the Commission should express their opinion as to the most suitable system of collecting and recording statistical information on agricultural subjects, such as may render it possible to make at an early period a tolerably accurate estimate of the produce of the harvest, and thereby a fairly trustworthy forecast of coming scarcity. At present, important as such knowledge would be for many purposes of administration, and especially in connection with the subject now under consideration, the most elementary data for arriving at such a forecast are not always obtainable. It is impossible to say, in regard to most parts of India, what proportion the produce of any one province ordinarily bears to the necessary consumption of its population, or what quantity of produce per acre constitutes an average crop: the phrase, a 12-anna crop, &c., differs with the differing personal equation of every district officer: and yet, for the timely and economical management of relief, an accurate knowledge on such points is of the most essential importance. Commercial statistics relating to stocks and to the ordinary course of exports and imports of food-grains would also be of great value; and to these points the Government of India invites the careful attention of the Commission.

22. Such, then, are the main points into which the Commission should enquire. Other matters, not calling for detailed comment, also occur to the Government of India, as deserving elucidation by the light of recent experience. Among these may be noticed the following: *First*, what are the different forms, and what is the best method, of giving gratuitous relief, and

what restrictions should be applied to it? *Secondly*, how far can temporary, or permanent, emigration give relief to distressed districts; is it desirable that Government should promote it, and, if so, under what circumstances and in what way, having regard to the usual reluctance of the people to leave their homes? *Thirdly*, what should be the policy of Government, having regard to the circumstances of the several provinces, as to remission, or suspension, of land revenue in times of famine? *Fourthly*, whether the existing administrative organisation is generally such as to provide suitable means of supervising necessary relief operations (subject to the appointment of the special agency adverted to in para. 18) in time of famine; or whether any deficiencies have become apparent in any provinces, and how such deficiencies may best be corrected or supplied? *Fifthly*, how best to deal with the difficult questions that arise when famine appears in Native States, whether in relation to the migration of the distressed foreign population into British districts, and *vice versâ*, or to the relief of severe distress within the Native States themselves? Other points of a like nature may suggest themselves to the Commission, and nothing in these instructions should be held to preclude them from pursuing any such enquiries as may be calculated to further the object for which the Commission has been appointed.

23. As regards the method of enquiry, the Governor General in Council desires to leave to the Commission a wide discretion, whether to examine witnesses orally or otherwise, or to delegate to one or more of their members the duty of undertaking enquiries in particular localities. The Government will be glad to give every reasonable facility for adopting any procedure that may approve itself to the Commission. Enquiries which it is desired to institute in any province, or through any Department of the Government of India, should be addressed to the local Government, or to the Department concerned. If the Commission consider it expedient that any specially qualified officer, not being one of their own body, should be deputed to make any enquiry, proposals in that sense may be addressed to the Government of India; and, in such cases, the officer deputed will correspond direct with the Commission. The general conduct of the enquiry, and the regulation of the course of business before the Commission, will be entrusted to the President, in communication with the members. Official correspondence will be conducted by the Secretary, under the instructions of the President.

24. The Commission will be composed as follows:—

Lieutenant-General R. Strachey, R.E., C.S.I., F.R.S. ...	*President.*
The Hon'ble H. S. Cunningham, Judge of the High Court, Calcutta	*Members.*
Mr. J. Caird, C.B., Member of the English Enclosure and Copyhold Commission ...	
„ G. A. Ballard, Madras Civil Service ...	
„ G. H. M. Batten, Bengal „ ...	
„ J. B. Peile, Bombay „ ...	
„ Rangácharlu, Controller of His Highness the Maharajah's Household, Mysore ...	
„ Mahádev Wásudev Barve, Karbaree of the Kolhapore State	
„ C. A. Elliott, Bengal Civil Service ...	*Secretary.*

The numbers of the Commission are thus somewhat in excess of what was originally contemplated by the Secretary of State; but, looking to the variety of the subjects to be considered, the extent of the country to which the enquiry relates, and the differences of climate, of race and customs, as well as of administrative systems, to be found in the many provinces concerned, the Governor General in Council has considered that a smaller body would not have been able to discharge satisfactorily the duty entrusted to the Commission.

ORDER.—Ordered, that this Resolution, with the Secretary of State's Despatch, be communicated to the Secretary to the Famine Commission, to each Department of the Government of India, and to local Governments and Administrations, for information and guidance; also that it be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

C. BERNARD,
Addl. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

FAMINE.

WEEKLY CONDITION REPORT OF DISTRESSED DISTRICTS OF THE MYSORE PROVINCE.

PROVINCE OF MYSORE.

(No. 64.)

Special Famine Report for the week ending 27th April 1878.

Statement No. 64, *regarding Famine Relief Operations in the Province of Mysore, for the week ending the 27th April* 1878.

In the Condition Statement for the week ending 30th March last, it was observed that the month of March began with 50,800 laborers on civil and professional works and closed with 58,500, or 2,500 in excess of the number which the Famine Commissioner estimated for in a forecast written at the end of February. It was said that a few showers of rain would greatly ameliorate matters, but that if even these were absent, the increase in numbers during April was not likely to exceed 10,000. April has now passed away and with the following result:—

Numbers employed in week ending		6th April	...	55,109
Ditto	ditto	13th „	...	57,476
Ditto	ditto	20th „	...	52,022
Ditto	ditto	27th „	...	52,871

The month had hardly commenced before showers fell in the Hassan and Kadur Districts, and towards the middle of it the rain became heavy and general. The rice that was withering has been almost everywhere saved, the tanks have got a fresh supply of water, prices have steadily though very slowly improved, and imports of grain have considerably decreased. Under these circumstances any rapid increase in the numbers seeking relief was not to be expected. On the other hand the month has been one of great activity among the agricultural classes. Weeding the paddy fields, harvesting the Vaisakh crops, and latterly ploughing up the dry land in preparation for the Kartick sowings, have given more occupation to the laboring population than looking at things earlier in the year—when the partial failure of the dry crops and the threatened loss of some of the wet occasioned anxiety—was thought likely. The position at the beginning of May fully bears out the Famine Commissioner's conclusion, some time ago conveyed to the Government of India, that "there is food enough in the country if only it can get itself distributed." The early fall of the heavy showers that anticipate the south-west monsoon has materially assisted the distribution by encouraging activity in agriculture and stimulating the ryot to retrieve his broken fortunes.

2. Imports of grain by rail again shew a falling off. Only 566 tons were brought in, or 230 tons less than last week, when the quantity was less by 528 tons than in the week ending the 13th April. The reaping of the Vaisakh rice has thus had a sensible effect. From Bangalore 397 tons were sent to places in the interior.

3. On civil relief works 10,499 persons were employed. The number of works was the same, and there was only an increase of 44 in the number of laborers.

4. The Public Works Department employed 42,372 laborers or 805 more than in the previous week. The increase was due in the Bangalore District to the transfer of the

Sarjapore Tank to professional supervision. The following is a list of the larger works in progress :—

No.	District.	Name of work.	Number employed. Previous week.	Present week.
1	Bangalore ...	State Railway	11,342	10,504
2	Bangalore-Kolar ...	Bangalore-Bellary (*viâ* Devanhalli) Road ...	1,421	1,360
3	Bangalore ...	Anekal-Bannerghatta Road	905	913
4	Do. ...	Mallappa Chetti's Tank	584	663
5	Do. ...	Bhadram Tank	*1,582	*1,582
6	Do. ...	Anekal Tank Feeder	488	584
7	Do. ...	Sarjapur Tank	...	596
8	Túmkúr ...	Bangalore-Túmkúr Road	1,067	977
9	Do. ...	Túmkúr-Shimoga Road	5,393	5,469
10	Túmkúr-Chitaldrug ...	Túmkúr-Bellary Road	7,489	8,015
11	Túmkúr ...	Hebbur Tank	1,359	1,297
12	Mysore ...	Mysore Water Works	994	1,051
13	Do. ...	Ane Channel Works	820	941
14	Hassan ...	Akkihebbal Tank and Channel ...	517	482
15	Kadur ...	Devanur-Keresante Channel	1,282	1,214
16	Chitaldrug ...	Timmanhalli Tank	1,985	2,061
17	Do. ...	Kanamadi Tank	640	643
18	Do. ...	Doderi Feeder	1,046	1,031
		Totals ...	38,914	39,383

* Return not received.

5. In relief camps (or rather hospitals) there were 8,432 inmates, or a diminution of 216. There were also 8,346 infirm and bedbridden in receipt of the grain-dole in their villages compared with 7,789 for last week. The returns under this head are still very inaccurate. At Bangalore the following paupers were dealt with :—

Number sent to Railway Works	...	...	983
Ditto	Special Gang ...	...	233
Ditto	Relief Camp ...	...	16
Ditto	Hospital ...	...	27
	Total ...		1,259

The next statement gives the average number relieved in each district in relief camps and the cost per head, and also shews the details of the number in receipt of grain-dole in their villages :—

District.	Daily average number of persons relieved in camps. Past week.	Present week.	Increase.	Decrease.	Cost per head. Past week.	Present week.	Village relief. Past week.	Present week.
					Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		
Bangalore ...	572	496	...	76	0 13 4	1 3 4	2,145	2,249
Kolar ...	188	202	14	...	1 1 8	1 0 5	1,547	1,285
Túmkúr ...	383	385	2	...	1 13 11	1 10 8	1,522	1,892
Mysore ...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	115	105
Hassan ...	197	153	...	44	1 4 7	1 7 4	1,142	1,749
Kadur ...	105	98	...	7	0 11 7	0 11 1	225	489
Shimoga ...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	47
Chitaldrug ...	456	449	...	7	1 1 2	1 1 0	1,093	530
Bangalore Municipality ...	544	463	...	81	1 12 4	1 11 2	...	...
Mysore do. ...	203	186	...	17	0 13 8	0 14 10	...	...
Total ...	2,648	2,432	16	232	1 4 3	1 4 10	7,789	8,346

Bangalore,
The 4th May 1878.

By Order,
A. WINGATE,
Addl. Secretary.

C. BERNARD,
Addl. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 14TH MAY 1878.

General Remarks.—In Madras rain has fallen in all districts except Godavery, South Arcot and Chingleput : it was heavy in Malabar and South Canara ; general prospects are said to be unchanged, but prices have a tendency to fall. The total number on works is 130,462, and gratuitously relieved 80,207, more by 8,670 and less by 1,692 than last week. In Mysore good showers have fallen in all districts ; ploughing is actively going on, and sowing has begun ; prices are steady ; the number on relief works for the week ending the 4th instant was 51,482, and gratuitously relieved 10,239, less by 1,389 and 539 than in the previous week. In Bombay showers have fallen in the Southern Mahratta Country, Satara, Násik, Broach, and in parts of Sind : in the latter province the river continues high, and is still rising. In the Central Provinces rain has fallen in seven districts ; preparations for the *kharif* sowings are going on. In Berar there has been no rain. In Central India showers have fallen at Neemuch and Sutna. In Rajputana showers are reported from Ulwur, Deoli, Tonk and Abu : great scarcity of water is said to prevail in Marwar. In Bengal general rain has fallen all over the province, and in many districts it has been so heavy as to interrupt agricultural operations : in Pooree little has fallen, and more is wanted there and in Chittagong : storms have injured the mango crops in Gya and Hazáribágh. Rain has also fallen throughout Assam, and prospects are good. From Burma no rain is reported. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh there have been showers of rain in most districts, and in several hail, which has damaged the fruit crops ; east winds and unseasonably cool weather prevail ; prices show a slight tendency to fall. In the Punjab rain is reported only from Hissar and Ráwulpindi ; the harvest is still in progress, and reports of the outturn are generally favourable.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—		
Ganjam (May 9th)	About 2·0 in 6 places.	Rice 8·72, *raggi* 12·86, *cholum* 11·81, *cumboo* 11·62 ; rain good for *gingelly*, red-gram, and sugar-cane ; average daily fed at Berhampore, Aska and Itchapore 153.
Vizagapatam („ 13th)	·8 in (11 taluks.)	Rice 7·8, *cholum* 11·6, *raggi* 13·8, *cumboo* 12·9.
Godavery („ 14th)	...	Rice 841, *cholum* 14·0, *raggi* 14·0, *cumboo* 16·30.
Kistna („ 9th)	1·0 (average of 10 taluks.)	Rice 7·16, *cholum* 11·72, *raggi* 13·82, *cumboo* 11·62 ; sick in relief hospital at Bezwada 27 ; *palapujonna* improving in Vinukonda and Satte taluks.
Nellore („ 11th)	·25	Rice 8·0, *cholum* 13·3, *raggi* 15·9, *cumboo* 11·93 ; D. P. W., on works 3,437 ; canal 14,874 ; camps 353.
Cuddapah („ 10th)	·56	Rice 8·92, *cholum* 13·83, *raggi* 16·73, *cumboo* 13·81 ; on works 194 ; children 50 ; village relief 1,155 ; camps 1,106 ; *cholum* and paddy harvested in parts, outturn about ½.
Bellary* („ 11th)	·6	Rice 8·44, *cholum* 11·14, *raggi* 11·49, *cumboo* 10·08 ; on works 6,962 ; children 346 ; camps 5,720 ; village relief 844 ; standing crops, second crop paddy generally thriving ; cotton picking nearly completed ; reaping second crop paddy progressing, outturn fair ; dry lands are being prepared for cultivation.
Kurnool („ „)	·6 in Nandial ; 1·1 in Sirwell ; 1·8 in Cumbum ; 3·02 in Markapur.	Rice 8·70, *cholum* 13·52, *raggi* 14·57, *cumboo* 11·28 ; in camps 2,760 ; village relief 3,772 ; ground being broken up for sowing in some taluks ; second crops, paddy harvested in Koilkuntla ; fodder sufficient ; water-supply decreasing, but sufficient except in some hill villages.
North Arcot („ 10th)	·70	Rice 9·3, *cholum* 11·0, *raggi* 12·6, *cumboo* 10·2, wheat 6·5 ; on works 26,605 ; children 1,741 ; camps and houses 8,271 ; village relief 9,874 ; crops withering in some places ; harvest—paddy, *raggi* and *cholum*, outturn poor.
South Arcot ...	*Nil*	Rice 10·05, *cholum* 13·86, *raggi* 12·94, *cumboo* 11·93 ; on works, professional 609 ; children 194 ; camps 1,203 ; villages 2,559 ; *kar* paddy and *raggi* generally good ; want of rain felt ; harvesting of above still progressing in parts, outturn between ⅓ and ¾ of full crops.
Tanjore (May 11th)	·04	Rice 9·33, *cholum* 16·90, *raggi* 16·92, *cumboo* 12·28 ; wet and dry crops generally in good condition ; harvest—wet *nil*, dry, *cholum*, *gingelly*, &c., outturn ½ to ¾.
Trichinopoly („ „)	·43 (average of district)	Rice 9·46, *cholum* 25·33, available in 3 deputy taluk *cusbas*, *raggi* 13·87, *cumboo* 13·97 ; relief in hospital camp 73 ; lands being ploughed ; sowing in parts.
Madura („ „)	·32 (average of district)	Rice 9·77, *cholum* 12·55, *raggi* 14·88 ; *cumboo* 17·08 ; camps 70.

* On page 636 of the Supplement to the *Gazette of India* of the 27th ultimo, opposite Bellary for "rice 9·29" read "8·29".

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—continued.		
Tinnevelly (May 11th)	·82 in 2 taluks ...	Rice 8·96, *cholum* 18·72, *raggi* 15·68, *cumboo* 18·56; crops in good condition and much benefited by recent rain; harvest in few parts, outturn poor; locusts reported to have passed through Virdupatte destroying dry crops; measures adopted to destroy them.
Coimbatore („ „)	·61	Rice 8·98, *cholum* 12·10, *raggi* 13·48, *cumboo* 17·30; on works 33,670; camps 5,127; children 1,855; village relief 3,588; standing crops damaged by insects in parts of 6 taluks; harvest—paddy and some dry crops in parts of 4 taluks, outturn, paddy ¼ to full, others ⅜ to full.
Nilgiris („ „)	·58	Rice 7·15, *cholum* 9·37, *raggi* 10·72, *cumboo* 13·05; harvest none.
Salem („ 13th)	·66	Rice 9·04, *raggi* 12·42, *cumboo* 10·88, *cholum* 11·09; on works 37,370; camps 7,320; village relief 11,980.
South Canara („ 11th)	2·5	Rice 10·17, *raggi* 11·88; third rice crops harvesting continues, outturn favourable; nurseries being formed for first crop.
Malabar („ „)	2·79 (average of district.)	Rice 9·26, *raggi* 11·45; prices slightly rising; sowing for first crops almost completed; prospects fair.
Chingleput („ „)	*Nil*	Rice 9·60, *raggi* 12·17, *cumboo* 10·56, *cholum* 11·28; on works 4,306; children 214; camps 566; village relief 4,795; second crop, Madurantakam crops in fair condition where water is available, harvested in parts, outturn ⅛ to ¾.
Madras („ 14th)	·01	Rice 7·66, *raggi* 9·31, *cholum* 9·1.
		General Remarks.—General prospects unchanged; prices still tend to fall; total number on works 130,462; total number gratuitously relieved 80,207; exports of grain from Madras by railway during the week ending the 11th May 1878, 621 tons.
Bombay—(May 15th)		
Sind—		
Kurrachee ...	...	River on 13th 14 feet 2 inches, against 10 feet 8 inches last year; *adhawah* cultivation damaged in taluka Ghorabári by its rise; small-pox still in Mánjhand; the disease has not spread in Kurrachee.
Shikárpur ...	·43	*Peshras* well; *kharif* preparations commenced; river on 14th 12 feet—on same date last year 9 feet 2 inches; weather intensely hot; small-pox in Shikárpur town, 124 fresh cases, 3 deaths; 1 death in Lárkána and 1 in Saidpur; cattle disease in 4 talukas; price of grain rising.
Hyderabad ...	...	River rising; small-pox in 3 talukas.
Upper Sind Frontier ...	Thunder-storm and slight rain on 14th	Prospects unchanged; prices high; forage very scarce; canals dry.
Guzerat—		
Ahmedabad ...	...	Cholera everywhere, except Parántij; in city 147 cases, 73 deaths.
Pánch Mahás ...	...	No change.
Kaira ...	...	Dust-storm with very strong wind at midnight of 11th; 155 cholera cases, 60 deaths; weather hot.
Broach ...	0·05	Cholera in city, 3 cases, 2 fatal; 64 cases in district, 29 fatal; heat intense; measles prevalent.
Surat ...	...	Five fatal cholera cases in city, and 49 at Jalálpor; weather cooler.
Khandesh and Násik—		
Khandesh ...	...	No change.
Násik ...	Slight showers at Nándgaon.	Weather hot; scarcity of water in Sinnar, Nándgaon and Báglán.
Konkan—		
Tanna ...	...	Cholera in 3 talukas.
Colába (May 13th)	...	Weather warm; public health good except in 2 talukas, where slight fever continues.
Ratnágiri („ 7th)	...	Harvesting of *waingani* crops finished, outturn very poor; 13 deaths from cholera in Dápoli taluka; fever continues.
Deccan—		
Poona ...	...	Deaths from cholera—in city 9, in district 111.
Ahmednagar ...	...	Ague in 2 talukas; 2 deaths from cholera in Jámkhed taluka; people emigrating with their cattle from Kopargaon taluka in search of fodder.
Sholápur ...	...	Cholera in district (except Sángola), 274 cases, 189 deaths; fever in 2 talukas.
Satara ...	1·20 at Tásgaon.	Fifty deaths from cholera.
Southern Mahratta Country—		
Kaládgi ...	{ 0·15 in Bágewári; 0·26 in Hungund. }	Cholera increasing, 97 deaths.
Belgaum ...	...	Two hundred and four deaths from cholera.
Dharwar ...	Slight in 4 talukas.	Weather hot; cholera in 2 talukas.
Kanara ...	1·33 in talukas above Ghât.	Two deaths from cholera.
Kattywar and Gaekwar's Territory—		
Rájkot ...	...	Weather very hot; price of grain rising; cholera continues in some talukas.
Wadhwán ...	...	Weather hot; cholera in Jhalawar district, 72 cases, 35 fatal; small-pox at Jhinjhuwára and Wanode; crops good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—continued		
Baroda ...	...	Nineteen deaths from cholera in city.
		General Remarks.—Heat intense in Sind, where river continues high; weather very warm in Guzerat; cholera prevalent there and in most of the Deccan and Southern Mahratta Collectorates; showers in Satara, Kaládgi and Kanara.
Bengal—(May 15th)		
Chittagong ...	2·54	
Noakholly ...	·6	Public health good.
Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	2·54	
Hill Tipperah ...	2·04	Health good.
Backergunge ...	1·2	Cholera and small-pox still about.
Furreedpore ...	1·44	
Dacca ...	4·32	
Tipperah ...	2·45	
Mymensingh ...	5·03	Public health good.
24-Pergunnahs ...	3·04	Some cases of cholera.
Jessore ...	2·04	
Nuddea ...	·63	Cholera abating.
Moorshedabad ...	2·47	Cholera in several thanás; a few cases of small-pox in Kándi and Shahanugger.
Pubna ...	1·28	
Rajshahye ...	1·95	
Bogra ...	2·43	Public health unchanged.
Dinagepore ...	·28	
Rungpore ...	1·11	Cholera still in places, but general health good.
Cooch Behar ...	4·52	A little cholera, otherwise season very healthy.
Jalpáiguri ...	5·43	Cholera in some sub-divisional thanas.
Darjeeling ...	2·23	
Midnapore ...	·82	A few cases of cholera in town and at Tumlook.
Howrah ...	5·19	General health good.
Hooghly ...	2·39	Public health unchanged.
Burdwan ...	3·18	Public health unchanged.
Bankoora ...	1·10	
Beerbhoom ...	2·89	
Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	·98	
Bhágalpur ...	1·49	
Monghyr ...	·56	
Purneah ...	1·15	Cholera in north and south-west.
Maldah ...	1·43	Health good.
Durbhunga ...	1·43	Cholera decreasing.
Mozufferpore ...	2·77	
Sarun ...	·88	Public health good.
Chumparun ...	1·20	
Patna ...	2·17	
Gya ...	·32	
	2·96 at Nowáda. 1·50 at Jehanabad.	
Shahabad ...	·82	
Hazáribagh ...	1·66	
Lohardugga ...	2·0	Cattle disease in places; small-pox in Palamow.
Manbhoom ...	2·27	Cholera and small-pox prevalent.
Singbhoom ...	2·31	General health good; a few cases of sporadic cholera only.
Balasore ...	1·28	Public health good.
Cuttack ...	·40	Cases of cholera reported.
Pooree ...	·02	Cholera in places.
		General Remarks.—General rain, and cool weather; in many places agricultural operations interrupted by excessive rain; more rain still wanted in Chittagong and Pooree, particularly in latter place; a severe but short hurricane in Gya on 6th, injuring mangoe crop and somewhat damaging *cheena*; nothing new to report of Chota Nagpore districts except that in Hazáribágh mangoe crops were entirely lost by storm and hail, and *mohwa* is abnormally high priced.
N.-W. P. and Oudh—(May 15th)		
Benares (May 14th)	1·0 on 11th.	Sugarcane benefited; weather cool.
Allahabad („ „)	Heavy rain and high wind almost all over the district on evening of 11th.	Weather very unseasonably cool; no west wind; hail in parts, much damage to mangoes and to melon crop.
Jhánsi („ 15th)	...	Weather cloudy and threatening; prices falling slightly; water in wells considerably lower.
Agra („ 14th)	...	Weather unsettled; cholera in Ferozabad and to a small extent among work-people; an increase of labourers on the works seems to have set in.
Meerut („ 15th)	...	Prices declining slightly; threshing impeded by unseasonable east winds.
Bareilly („ „)	·3 on 14th	Weather stormy; easterly winds prevail; prices stationary; health good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
N.-W. P. and Oudh—continued.		
Kumaun (May 11th)	...	Weather very unsettled in some places; the crops injured by hail.
Lucknow („ 15th)	·8 on Saturday; ·7 on Sunday.	Weather stormy, cool, and unseasonable; storm from east on Tuesday.
Sitapur („ „)	·6 on 14th	Damage to grain in threshing-floor.
Fyzabad („ „)	·1 at Sadr on 14th; ·11 at Tanda.	Frequent storms and exceptional coolness.
Partabgarh („ 13th)	·8 at Sadr; ·3 in Kunda, and ·2 in Patti on 8th. Rain on 11th in Partabgarh.	Heavy hail-stones doing much damage in a portion of the district; fruit trees, roofs and *sánwá* damaged and several persons hurt; the rain in Partabgarh was accompanied by a violent storm of wind.
		General Remarks.—Weather stormy and unseasonably cool; heavy rain and hail-storms are everywhere reported and much damage has been done to the fruit, and, in Kumaun, to the standing crops; prices shew a slight tendency to fall; the general health of the Province is good.
Punjab— (May 14th)		
Delhi ...	*Nil*	Harvest prospects fair; health generally good; slight fall in prices of food grains.
Hissar ...	·2	Threshing and winnowing in progress; fodder still scarce; slight rise in prices in the Hissar and Rohtak districts, but slight fall in Sirsa; health generally good.
Umballa ...	*Nil*	Outturn of crops up to average; health good.
Amritsar ...	*Nil*	Health good.
Lahore ...	*Nil*	Crops being harvested; health good.
Ráwalpindi ...	·7	*Kharif* prospects and public health good.
Mooltan ...	*Nil*	Crops still being cut and threshed; general health good.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	*Nil*	Reaping still in progress; general health good.
Pesháwar ...	*Nil*	Harvest good; prices of food grains unchanged.
		General Remarks.—Reports of the harvest outturn for the Province generally are still favourable.
Central Provinces— (May 15th)		
Upper Godávari (May 1th)	1·13	Cloudy and hot; agricultural operations over; prices high.
Sambalpur ...	1·11	Stormy; ploughing for *kharif* continues; few cases of cholera.
Biláspur ...	...	Ploughing for *kharif* continues; prices steady.
Raipur ...	·38	Cloudy and close; *rabi* gathered and stored; ploughing for *kharif* commenced; cholera increasing; small-pox and cattle disease continue; prices steady.
Bálaghát ...	·07	Cloudy and hot; land being prepared for *kharif* sowings; small-pox and measles continue; prices unchanged.
Chhindwára ...	...	Close; *kharif* ploughing continues; small-pox prevalent; prices high.
Chánda (May 12th)	·64	Cloudy and hot; small-pox and cattle disease continue; few cases of cholera; prices stationary.
Betúl („ 13th)	...	*Rabi* harvest completed; fever, small-pox and cattle disease continue; prices stationary.
Bhandára („ 14th)	...	Cloudy and close; ploughing for *kharif* continues; fever and small-pox prevalent; few cases of cholera; prices rising.
Nágpur („ 15th)	...	Cloudy and close; ploughing for *kharif* continues; small-pox continues; prices unchanged.
Wardha ...	...	Small-pox declining; prices high.
Nimár ...	...	Small-pox and cholera continue; prices high
Hoshangabad ...	...	Hot; fever, small-pox and cholera continue.
Narsinghpur ...	...	Occasionally cloudy with dust-storms; *rabi* harvest over; health good; prices high.
Jubbulpore ...	...	Cloudy and hot with dust-storms; small-pox and cattle disease continue; prices steady.
Saugor ...	...	Very warm; stormy; land being prepared for *kharif*; prices stationary.
Seoni ...	·25	Cloudy and stormy; *rabi* threshing and winnowing continue; small-pox prevalent; prices high.
Damoh ...	·05	Winnowing *rabi* nearly finished; prices slightly fallen.
Mandla ...	...	Threshing *rabi* continues; outturn poor; prices stationary.
		General Remarks.—Cloudy and close, with slight rain in five districts; *rabi* threshing and winnowing almost completed; fields being prepared for *kharif* sowings; small-pox generally prevalent; cholera in Sambalpur, Raipur, Bhandara, Chánda, Hoshangabad and Nimár; prices high and steady.
British Burma— (May 15th)		
Arakan Division ...	...	Nineteen deaths from cholera amongst Chittagonian coolie population in Akyab town; otherwise public health good.
Pegu Division—		
Rangoon ...	...	Slight fever and small-pox in Pegu; 2 cases of cholera in Hmawbee township; fever and sore-eyes prevalent throughout Hmawbee and Hlaing townships; general health good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
British Burmah—contd.		
Thonkwa ...	...	Public health good.
Bassein ...	...	Slight cholera and cattle disease in a portion of the district.
Henzada ...	...	Public health good.
Prome ...	...	General health good; 4 deaths from cholera in Prome town, 8 in the district.
Thayetmyo ...	...	Report not received.
Tenasserim Division ...	...	Public health good.
Assam—		
Gauháti (May 15th)	1·8	Weather unsettled; frequent rain storms; cooler than usual at this season; prospects of tea and other crops favourable.
Sylhet („ „)	5·18	Prospects good.
Mysore and Coorg (May 15th)	Good showers in all districts.	Reaping of *vaisakh* paddy approaching completion; ploughing actively carried on everywhere and sowing commenced in parts of Kolar, Mysore, Hassan and Kadur; prices steady; for week ending 4th May—on civil relief, works 10,637, on professional department works 40,845, and gratuitously relieved, in camps 2,230, in villages 8,009.
Hyderabad Assigned Districts—		
Amráoti (May 15th)	...	Ploughing going on; weather excessively hot.
Central India— (May 14th)		
Indore ...	...	Health fair, though people and cattle pressed for water; high winds prevail.
Gwalior ...	...	Cholera amongst European troops; three camps formed; weather stormy.
Neemuch ...	Showers.	Storms; 722 emigrants passed through Rutlam; cholera decreasing; weather stormy.
Sutna ...	·30	
Rajputana—		
Abu (May 15th)	Rather heavy shower on 11th instant.	High winds; occasional clouds.
Sirohi („ 12th)	...	Tanks dry; wells fair; health good.
Marwar („ 11th)	...	Water obtained with great difficulty; small-pox prevalent; very hot; cattle dying in numbers from exhaustion; prices rising.
Meywar („ 10th)	...	Water low; health good; weather seasonable.
Harowtee („ 13th)	...	
Deoli („ „)	·19	Small-pox decreasing.
Tonk („ „)	·10	
Jhallawar („ 9th)	...	Cholera cases in district.
Jeypore („ 14th)	Drops.	Prospects unchanged; dust-storms; high winds daily; health good.
Bhurtpore („ 15th)	...	Frequent dust-storms; health fair.
Ulwur	Rain over half the State.	Ploughing begun; prices falling slightly; health bad.
Nepal— (May 7th)	·57	Agricultural prospects good.

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

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SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 21. CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MAY 25, 1878.

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.

(TELEGRAPH.)

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN TRAFFIC FOR THE MONTH OF DECEMBER 1877.

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 Amoy. No.	Indian Value.	Via Madras. No.	Indian Value.	Via Rangoon.* 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.		Rs. A.
Sent ...	868	6,485 2	112	408 8	58	218 4	3,824	19,661 5	...	...	700	2,494 0	...	...	297	321 14	5,769	29,589 1
Received ...	731	3,769 0	91	360 5	56	349 0	3,455	12,683 12	...	...	658	2,844 2	...	...	153	255 11	5,144	20,261 14
TOTAL ...	1,599	10,254 2	203	768 13	114	567 4	7,279	32,345 1	...	...	1,358	5,338 2	...	...	360	577 9	10,913	49,850 15
TRANSIT.																		
From East to West ...	22	99 0	1	3 5	1	2 10	2,235	11,608 12	...	...	...‡	...	...	...	...	...	2,259	11,713 11
From West to East ...	201	839 15	21	78 14	...	...	2,059	9,889 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,281	10,808 1
From West to West ...	...	...	1†	4 10	1‡	3 5	2§	14 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	22 3
From East to East ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	223	938 15	23	86 13	2	5 15	4,296	21,512 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,544	22,543 15
															GRAND TOTAL ...		15,457	72,394 14

* Rangoon Penang cable interrupted the whole month.
† From Aden.
‡ Do. do
§ From Persian Gulf to Aden.

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN TRAFFIC WITH INDIA BY THE INDO-EUROPEAN AND RED SEA ROUTES FOR THE MONTH OF DECEMBER 1877.

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	731	868	1,599	16·87	17·85	17·39
	„ Turkey	91	112	203	2·10	2·31	2·21
	Persian Gulf *viâ* Karachi ...	56	58	114	1·29	1·19	1·24
Red Sea ...	*Viâ* Suez	3,455	3,824	7,279	79·74	78·65	79·16
	TOTAL ...	4,333	4,862	9,195	100·00	100·00	100·00

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL RABI IN THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES UP TO 28th FEBRUARY 1878.

Canal Divisions.	Water distributed during February 1878: Depth in canal at regulating gauge in feet: Full supply.	Depth in canal at regulating gauge in feet: Actual average throughout.	Gross consumption cubic feet per second: Allotted discharge.	Gross consumption cubic feet per second: Actual average throughout.	Total area of irrigation during current fasl.	Total area for the corresponding period of last year.
Ganges Canal. Northern ...	10·00	6 86	740	404	56,175	27,096
Meerut ...	8·30	5·40	969	237	45,161	73,990
Anúpshahr	6·80	...	700	98	20,436	84,756
Bulandshahr	7·35	5·44	972	262	39,859	67,463
Aligarh ...	5·50	4·0	994	820	88,554	99,260
Etáwah ...	4·80	2·6	771	473	60,555	128,637
Cawnpore ...	6·20	3·4	958	175	52,543	100,652
Total, Ganges Canal.	...	...	6,104	2,469	363,283	531,854
Eastern Jumna Canal.	5·20	2·88	1,250	594	77,942	94,017
Agra Canal ...	10·	7·29	2,000	825	65,894	26,959
Dún Canals ...	...	...	...	...	6,454	5,238
Rohilkhand ...	...	...	...	...	6,261	34,875
Bijnor ...	...	...	...	...	1,026	1,296
Bundelkhand Irrigation Works.	...	...	...	...	1,443	1,402
Grand Total ...	...	...	...	...	522,303	695,641

Navigation Returns, Ganges Canal. Principal items of traffic.

Nature of traffic.	Up. Mds.	Up. No.	Down. Mds.	Down. No.	Total Up, Down. Mds.	Total Up, Down. No.
Grains.						
Wheat ...	1,132	...	2,340	...	24,542	...
Gram ...	367	...	3,075	...	3,442	...
Rice ..	1,592	...	...	...	1,592	...
Paddy or Dhan	450	...	...	...	450	...
Bijhur (or mixed grain.)	131	...	11,713	...	11,844	...
Dal ...	3,117	...	695	...	3,812	...
Juar ...	70	...	...	...	70	..
Bajra ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maize (or Indian-corn).	100	...	...	...	100	...
Total ...	6,959	...	38,893	...	45,852	...
Cotton ...	...	...	3,731	...	3,731	...
Oil-seed ...	51	...	1,629	...	1,680	...
Salts ...	430	...	31,958	...	32,388	..
Metals ...	5,524	...	1,087	...	6,611	...
Building materials.	14,411	...	4,735	...	19,146	...
Firewood ...	...	...	25,870	...	25,870	...
Bamboos ...	...	360	...	96,940	...	97,300
Timber ...	...	8	...	8,991	...	8,999
Miscellaneous ...	7,829	...	11,774	2	19,603	2
Livestock ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total ...	35,204	368	119,677	105,933	154,881	106,301
Total during corresponding period of last year.	25,245	2,066	106,725	66,219	131,970	68,285
Increase ...	9,959	...	12,952	39,714	22,911	38,016
Decrease ...	...	1,698	...	...	...	...

Land irrigated (approximate).

Zila.	Wheat.	Barley.	Gram.	Other grains.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
Saháranpur ...	39,996	510	5,916	793	11,878	59,093
Muzaffarnagar	53,994	1,475	3,593	1,327	5,289	65,678
Meerut ...	60,762	2,298	3,265	4,327	3,645	74,297
Bulandshahr ...	25,521	9,839	1,022	5,163	5,402	46,947
Aligarh ...	30,638	16,609	1,304	3,456	1,997	54,004
Muttra ...	3,696	5,297	2,795	10,520	2,447	24,755
Agra ...	14,685	5,722	1,782	7,296	3,165	32,650
Etah ...	7,282	3,241	219	418	409	11,599
Mainpuri ...	17,540	7,387	400	791	2,310	28,428
Fatehgarh ...	5,581	4,226	195	197	1,743	11,942
Etáwah ...	15,373	7,637	49	98	4,538	27,695
Cawnpore. ...	21,136	22,443	234	5,114	1,103	50,030
Delhi ...	25	...	...	...	13	38
Gurgaon ...	4,989	1,961	3,551	3,193	6,269	19,963
Dehra Dún ...	3,568	441	135	1,678	632	6,454
Bijnor ...	689	70	130	...	137	1,026
Tarái ...	267	25	6	47	26	371
Bareily ...	4,493	117	221	710	349	5,890
Jhánsi ...	138	46	331	191	...	706
Hamírpur ...	34	625	70	2	6	737
Total ...	310,407	89,969	25,248	45,321	51,358	522,303
Total for the same period last year.	...	...	...	...	...	695,641
Decrease ...	...	..	..	...	...	173,338

Rainfall.

	Total from 1st October 1877 to 28th February 1878.	Average of ten previous years for the same period.
	11·5	4·2
	9·8	3·5
	12·7	2·5
	8·9	2·0
	6·2	2·7
	8·5	1·2
	6·0	1·7
	7·6	2·0
	8·4	2·8
	12·6	2·3
	10·3	3·0
	8·7	2·9
	10·0	2·5
	8·3	2·2
	9·1	5·7
	9·1	3·6
	10·2	3·9
	9·5	3·2
	5·1	1·5
	6·2	1·7
	...	...
	...	...

Remarks.

Ganges Canal.—Volume of water passing through Solání aqueduct ... ... Cub. ft. per second, 3,705

Volume discharged:—

Jani escape	142	
Kot ,, ...	183	
Etáwah Division, Tail	29	
Ditto ditto, Escapes ...	234	
Cawnpore Division, Tail ...	326	
Ditto ditto, Escapes... ...	322	
		1,236
Balance expended ...		2,469

Meerut Division reports—"From three-tenths to one inch of rain on the 12th. More or less demand throughout the month on the bank of the West Kali Nadi."

Etawah Division reports—"Scarcely any irrigation except during the last four days of the month."

Cawnpore Division reports—"No irrigation during the first half of the month; during the latter half the continued westerly breeze caused a demand to spring up, and water was taken for poppy, Chena, wheat, barley, peas, and paleo for sugarcane."

No additional irrigation was effected during the month in the Northern, Anupshahr, and Bulandshahr Divisions of the Ganges Canal, nor on the Dún, Rohilkhand, and Bijnor Canals. An area of 3,519 on the Rohilkhand Canals irrigated in December and omitted in previous statements is now returned.

175 acres of kharif irrigation, principally sugarcane, is reported on the Eastern Jumna Canal.

Traffic.—There is a slight increase in the movements of food-grains as compared with last month; but there will be no great demand for water carriage until the new crops are ready for market.

The salt trade from Moradnagar Ghát shows a steady increase. There is no improvement in the rafting business.

Year.	Tonnage, including weight of timber and bamboos.	Ton mileage.	Value of goods.	Number of passengers.
			Rs.	
February 1877	5,131	897,925	3,03,187	1
Ditto 1878...	6,296	1,101,800	5,47,802	12

ALLAHABAD,
The 18th April 1878.

G. H. D. WALKER,
Asst. Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P., P. W. D., I. B.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL RABI IN THE PUNJAB UP TO 31st MARCH 1878.

Canal Division.	Water distributed during March 1878: 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.
Bári Doáb Canal. 1st Division ...	4·90	3·05	3073·60	316·06	...	...
2nd Divn. Main Branch, Lower	4·60	3·16		802·18	...	...
2nd Divn. Lahore Branch ...	3·00	2·39		175·99	...	...
Total B. D. Canal ...	...	...	3073·60	...	...	...
Corresponding period of last year ...	...	...	3073·60	...	...	...
Western Jumna Canals. Karnál Division ...	4·33	4·38	2546·00	428·56	...	2,51,106 kurries, bullies, sleepers, &c., and 17,685 mds. of firewood.
Delhi ,, ...	5·15	4·80		744·39	...	
Hánsi ,, ...	8·80	8·40		1091·00	...	
Do. Bulla Head ...	8·00	8·60		283·00	...	
Total W. J. Canals ...	...	...	2546·00	...	...	2,51,106
Corresponding period of last year ...	...	...	2546·00	...	...	2,63,771
Inundation Canals. Upper Sutlej Division ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lower Sutlej and Chenab	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indus Canals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Inundation Canals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Corresponding period of last year ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Delhi and Gurgáon Works ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Delhi and Gurgáon Works ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Corresponding period of last year ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Perennial Canals Grand Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto, corresponding period of last year ...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Land irrigated (approximate).

Zillah.	Acres.
Gurdáspur...	11,418
Amritsar ...	65,686
Lahore ...	94,271
...	1,71,375
...	1,14,120
Umballa ...	3,936
Karnál ...	66,440
Delhi ...	45,292
Rohtak ...	62,321
Hissár ...	49,608
Jhínd ...	40,823
Bíkaner ...	74
Kalsia State	1,693
...	270,187
...	173,150
Lahore ...	10,000
Montgomery	26,000
Mooltan ...	163,900
Dera Gházi Khan ...	44,500
...	244,400
...	226,047
Delhi ...	...
Gurgáon ...	54
Rohtak ...	506
...	560
...	6,750
...	441,562
...	287,270

Rainfall.

	Average.	During month.
	3·05	0·20
	...	...
	...	...
	...	...
	...	...
	..	...
	1·196	0·95
	...	0·1
	...	0·2
	...	...
	...	...
	...	...
	...	...
	...	...
	...	...
	...	...
	...	...
	...	...
	...	...
	...	...
	...	...
	...	...
	...	...
	...	...
	...	...
	...	...
	...	...
	...	...
	...	...
	...	...

Chief crops (approximate).

Name.	Area in acres.
Wheat ...	114,010
Barley ...	8,062
Mixed grains ...	2,096
Miscellaneous..	47,207
...	171,375
...	114,120
Wheat ...	191,881
Barley ...	8,631
Mixed grains...	32,834
Miscellaneous..	36,841
...	270,187
...	173,150
Detail not available for want of establishment.	
...	244,400
...	226,047
Wheat ...	278
Barley ...	236
Mixed grains...	41
Miscellaneous..	5
...	560
...	6,750
...	441,562
...	287,270

Remarks.

There is an increase of 57,255 acres as compared with the corresponding period of last year.

The result of the irrigation on the Western Jamna Canal during the Rabi of 1877-78, as compared with the corresponding season of the preceding year shows an increase of 97,037 acres.

Total increase on perennial canals amounts to 154,292 acres.

JOHN W. OTTLEY, *Captain, R.E.,*
Offg. 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 April 1878.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowari, *Holcus sorgum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowari, *Holcus sorgum*. Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowari, *Holcus sorgum*. Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	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 1877.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Cornioo, Murhwa, Nugiee), *Panicum miliaceum*, &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Cornioo, Murhwa, Nugiee), *Panicum miliaceum*, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Cornioo, Murhwa, Nugiee), *Panicum miliaceum*, &c. Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	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	9 4	10 3	11 8	...	...	...	7 1	6 6	11 3	8 0	7 1	16 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 5	16 6	215 8	215 8	466 6	11 3	10 3	13 8	Ganjam	Madras.	
	Vizagapatam	10 0	12 0	14 0	...	...	...	5 6	5 6	9 0	6 2	6 8	10 2	13 0	13 0	16 2	12 9	...	15 8	11 7	11 7	14 0	136 1	136 1	136 1	11 7	11 7	14 0	Vizagapatam		
	Godavery	9 0	9 0	12 0	...	...	...	5 9	6 9	10 4	8 0	8 0	11 0	13 4	12 5	14 4	...	...	...	12 7	12 7	16 3	161 8	161 8	243 0	12 5	12 5	17 7	Godavery		
	Kistna	6 4	6 9	6 8	...	...	...	6 5	6 5	8 6	7 0	7 0	9 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 7	11 8	16 2	129 3	129 3	129 3	12 8	12 8	17 6	Kistna		
	Nellore	6 3	6 3	6 3	...	...	...	5 9	5 9	7 9	7 7	7 5	8 5	13 4	13 4	10 8	...	...	...	12 7	12 0	12 6	90 7	101 7	129 6	13 2	13 2	17 0	Nellore		
	Cuddapah	6 6	6 6	7 7	...	...	...	4 9	4 5	6 6	8 3	8 3	8 3	12 6	13 0	8 7	13 0	13 0	8 7	13 6	11 4	11 5	291 6	291 6	291 6	13 5	13 5	17 1	Cuddapah		
	Bellary	10 0	9 6	8 6	...	...	...	5 6	5 3	7 6	6 7	6 5	8 4	11 8	11 3	9 0	...	10 3	8 7	14 6	12 9	13 0	97 2	97 2	97 2	11 9	12 5	16 1	Bellary		
	Kurnool	5 1	4 4	6 3	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	6 0	5 7	5 7	6 5	12 7	12 7	8 2	...	8 7	7 5	11 6	11 6	8 6	243 0	243 0	194 4	11 3	11 3	14 4	Kurnool		
	Madras	7 4	7 4	7 9	...	...	...	8 0	7 8	8 5	8 4	8 4	9 1	9 8	9 1	10 7	10 2	10 2	10 2	11 4	11 4	11 8	83 8	83 8	85 0	12 8	12 0	18 2	Madras		
	Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 1	12 1	11 7	97 2	97 2	145 8	13 9	13 9	19 4	Chingleput		
	North Arcot	7 6	8 0	5 9	...	...	...	8 6	7 9	...	9 4	8 7	9 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 6	11 0	11 3	186 6	186 6	187 1	11 3	11 3	16 4	North Arcot		
	South Arcot	...	...	4 7	...	...	...	7 8	8 4	7 5	8 8	9 4	7 9	10 9	10 4	10 0	9 1	9 1	8 2	11 7	10 3	11 9	233 8	228 4	233 8	15 3	15 3	19 8	South Arcot		
	Tanjore	5 1	5 1	5 9	...	...	...	8 7	8 7	9 1	9 2	9 2	10 1	13 4	11 8	...	11 5	10 4	10 8	12 3	11 5	11 9	194 4	194 4	194 4	12 9	12 4	17 5	Tanjore		
	Trichinopoly	5 6	5 6	6 6	...	...	...	9 1	9 1	8 7	...	...	...	17 5	15 1	12 5	13 0	13 0	10 5	15 1	14 1	13 9	145 8	145 8	162 8	12 1	12 1	15 4	Trichinopoly		
	Madura	5 1	4 7	6 2	...	...	...	8 6	8 6	8 3	8 7	9 1	8 7	...	...	...	14 0	15 2	10 8	14 1	12 4	13 9	126 4	121 5	106 9	13 5	13 5	18 7	Madura		
	Tinnevelly	5 3	5 3	8 0	...	...	...	8 8	7 8	8 4	10 1	8 0	9 3	...	...	10 1	16 2	15 4	9 5	...	...	12 5	66 6	66 6	66 6	13 9	13 9	15 5	Tinnevelly		
	Coimbatore	6 6	6 6	8 2	...	...	...	8 1	8 1	7 9	9 0	9 0	8 6	13 0	12 2	10 4	17 5	15 9	10 3	13 1	13 1	15 2	131 2	131 2	145 8	10 7	10 7	11 9	Coimbatore		
	Nilgiris	4 3	5 7	6 4	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	7 7	7 4	9 1	9 1	8 3	10 3	9 8	8 4	8 7	8 7	9 4	8 4	9 5	121 5	121 5	121 5	7 4	7 4	11 0	Nilgiris		
	Salem	4 4	4 4	5 9	...	...	...	8 2	7 7	7 4	9 1	9 1	8 3	10 3	9 8	8 4	8 7	8 7	7 7	9 0	8 8	12 0	151 6	151 6	151 6	11 9	11 9	14 6	Salem		
	South Canara	6 9	7 1	8 6	...	...	...	7 3	7 5	8 7	8 8	9 8	10 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 2	11 0	12 3	97 2	99 1	92 3	A11 5 / B11 5	11 5 / 11 5	16 1 / 15 4	South Canara		A—Bombay ₹. B—Goa Salt
	Malabar	7 2	7 2	10 1	...	...	...	9 3	9 3	10 1	9 7	9 7	10 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	11 7	121 5	121 5	121 5	10 8	10 8	14 4	Malabar		
Bombay.	Bombay	6 10	6 10	9 4	15 3	15 7	16 0	4 15	5 2	6 15	7 9	7 9	9 15	10 10	10 10	12 10	8 12	8 12	12 13	9 6	10 0	11 9	61 6	68 4	68 4	11 0	11 0	14 2	Bombay	Bombay.	
	Ahmedabad	8 8	8 8	11 8	13 8	11 0	16 0	5 0	5 0	7 12	6 8	6 8	9 0	10 8	10 0	15 0	9 8	9 0	12 12	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	80 0	13 8	13 8	18 0	Ahmedabad		
	Kaira	8 10	8 10	11 14	...	...	17 12	5 0	5 0	8 0	7 13	7 13	...	10 0	10 0	16 0	8 14	8 14	13 ...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	80 0	13 5	13 5	17 5	Kaira		
	Surat	6 3	7 14	10 9	6 2	6 2	9 4	4 9	4 9	7 0	5 11	5 11	8 0	10 15	10 15	12 5	8 11	8 11	11 12	...	...	...	113 0	113 0	93 7	12 5	12 5	14 13	Surat		
	Broach	8 6½	8 14	11 13½	...	...	...	6 2½	6 10½	8 0	8 6½	8 6½	10 0	11 0½	10 0	13 5½	9 6½	8 14	12 4½	8.15	8 15	11 5	106 0	106 0	106 0	13 5½	13 5½	16 0	Broach		
	Tanna (Salsette)	7 6	7 6	9 6	8 6	8 6	12 6	6 0	6 0	8 1	6 14	6 14	9 10	8 8	8 8	10 14	8 5	8 5	10 9	10 4	10 4	10 15	80 0	80 0	80 0	10 15	10 15	14 0	Tanna (Salsette		
	Kolába (Alibág)	7 4	7 4	9 5	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	7 0	7 8	7 8	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	11 0	120 0	120 0	150 0	10 0	10 0	15 0	Kolába (Alibág)		
	Khandesh (Dhulia)	...	8 9½	...	...	...	...	...	5 7	...	...	7 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	135 0	...	...	11 5	...	Khandesh (Dhulia)		
	Násik	9 5	8 15	12 13	...	...	...	5 15	5 15	5 15	7 7	7 7	10 6	12 9	12 4	15 6	9 14	9 9	12 11	13 8	13 4	13 12	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 5	11 6	15 9	Násik		
	Ahmednagar	7 10	7 10	10 4	...	...	...	5 14	5 14	7 6	6 13	7 10	11 7	13 5	11 11	10 9½	10 3½	11 11	11 11	...	...	...	85 5	80 0	106 10½	11 2	11 0½	14 1	Ahmednagar		
	Poona	6 10	6 10	9 12	...	...	...	6 2	6 2	7 6	7 6	7 6	8 9	9 13	9 13	10 14	9 3	9 3	10 6	...	...	...	61 0	55 0	76 0	10 0	10 0	15 0	Poona		
	Sholápur	6 12	6 0	9 1	...	...	...	6 10	6 10	8 1	7 9	7 1	9 7	10 5	9 10	8 10	11 0	10 1	9 7	...	...	...	85 10	85 0	106 12	9 1	9 4	14 4	Sholápur		
	Kaládgi (Bagalkot)	5 13	6 10	...	13 4	...	...	5 14	6 4	...	5 15	6 12	...	11 1	13 5	...	11 3	13 4	...	...	...	...	240 0	240 0	...	10 10	12 15	...	Kaládgi (Bagalkot)		
	Satara	6 11	6 11	9 6	...	...	...	6 3	6 2	6 14	7 2	7 2	7 14	9 5	9 0	8 11	8 13	12 3	13 8	11 11	11 10	13 9	129 7	129 7	167 3	11 10	11 10	14 9	Satara		
	Belgaum	8 1	8 4	8 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	6 7	8 0	8 0	6 15	12 6	13 8	8 13	12 3	13 8	8 9	14 8	14 13	9 13	150 0	150 0	163 5	14 8	14 8	17 8	Belgaum		
	Dharwar (Gadag)	6 0	7 8	...	...	...	...	5 8	7 0	...	6 8	7 8	...	9 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	Dharwar (Gadag)		
	Ratnágiri	6 7	6 7	9 1	...	...	...	5 12	5 12	7 14	8 10	8 10	10 1	10 0	10 0	10 0	8 7	7 13	10 6	13 0	13 0	12 6	140 0	140 0	...	15 11	15 11	18 5	Ratnágiri		
	Kanara (Karwar)	7 0	7 0	10 0	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	8 0	9 0	8 8	10 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	12 0	213 0	213 0	213 0	10 8	11 0	13 0	Kanara (Karwar)		
	Panch Máhals (Godhra)	7 4	7 4	9 0	...	...	...	5 11	5 11	9 0	6 2	6 2	10 0	8 6	8 6	17 4	7 4	7 4	14 6	10 0	10 0	8 14	200 0	200 0	200 0	11 6	11 6	14 0	Panch Máhals (Godhra)		
	Aden	7 0	7 0	7 0	...	...	...	5 1	5 1	7 0	5 9	5 9	7 7	10 8	9 5	14 14	8 13	8 0	12 8	...	...	...	65 5	65 5	65 5	32 0	32 0	32 0	Aden		
	Asirgarh	8 8	8 8	13 4	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	11 4	8 0	8 0	12 8	12 6	12 0	16 0	11 11	11 0	16 0	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8	13 0	Asirgarh		
	Baroda	7 13	8 0	10 2	10 11	10 10	12 0	5 7	5 10	7 12	7 4	7 2	10 0	10 11	10 10	16 0	8 15	8 7	12 14	...	...	...	106 0	106 0	91 0	12 7	12 7	16 0	Baroda		
	Disa	8 2	7 12	13 2	...	...	...	4 6	4 6	6 0	5 0	5 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	24 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	137 8	137 8	150 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	Disa		
	Nimach	10 15	11 12	15 0	14 0	14 0	21 8	...	...	...	4 8	4 8	9 0	14 1	14 8	22 0	10 1	11 0	16 0	...	...	...	160 0	140 0	160 0	14 0	14 0	25 0	Nimach		
	Nasirabad	12 0	13 2	22 15	14 15½	16 3½	33 9½	6 0	6 0	8 0	7 0	7 0	10 0	10 7½	11 3½	32 0	11 11½	12 3½	24 0	13 10	15 15½	41 0½	100 0	100 0	100 0	38 0	38 0	50 0	Nasirabad		
	Rájkot	8 0	8 0	13 0	...	...	...	4 8	4 8	6 0	7 8	7 8	9 0	9 0	8 8	21 0	7 12	7 8	...	...	9 6	9 0	16 8	40 0	40 0	60 0	75 0	75 0	64 0	Rájkot		
	Upper Sind Frontier	No re	turn re	ceived	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No re	turn re	ceived	Upper Sind Frontier		
	Karachi	10 0	10 9	12 13	17 0	17 0	19 10	7 8	7 0	8 0	9 8	10 0	10 0	11 0	10 0	15 9	9 8	9 8	11 0	6 4	5 8	9 0	11 8	11 8	16 12	112 0	112 0	110 0	13 0	10 0	54 0	Karachi		
	Haidarabad (Nakur)	11 8	11 8	15 0	14 0	14 0	20 0	9 0	9 0	12 0	10 0	10 0	15 0	12 0	12 0	22 0	11 0	11 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	26 0	Haidarabad (Nakur)		
	Shikarpur	10 1	11 0	17 8	12 10	12 10	22 12	7 12	7 12	9 12	10 4	10 7	15 15	11 0	12 12	22 12	...	...	...	26 12	12 2½	13 4½	23 8½	200 0	200 0	200 0	14 0	16 0	34 15½	Shikarpur		
	Thar and Parkar (Umarkot)	8 7	8 2	14 0	...	...	...	6 4	6 11	7 0	6 8	6 8	9 8	...	...	...	7 15	18 8	21 8	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	106 12	16 0	16 0	17 8	Thar and Parkar (Umarkot)		
	Western Districts.																												*Western Districts.*		
Bengal.	Burdwan	10 12a	11 0	18 0	21 0	22 0	30 0	12 0	12 0	19 4	12 4	12 2	20 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 12	24 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Burdwan	Bengal.	
	Bancoorah	11 12b	12 0	19 0	16 0	18 0	32 0	11 4	12 0	25 0	14 0	15 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	12 0	20 0	440 0	440 0	480 0	8 8	8 8	8 10	Bancoorah		
	Beerbhoom	11 0c	11 0	21 0	12 0	18 0	...	10 8	10 8	19 8	12 0	12 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 0	25 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Beerbhoom		
	Midnapore	11 0	11 0	17 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	22 0	13 0	14 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	20 0	180 0	180 0	260 0	8 8	8 8	9 0	Midnapore		
	Hooghly	10 0d	12 0	14 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	17 0 to 17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	12 0	21 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Hooghly		
	Howrah	11 0	11 0	18 0	...	...	...	8 12	10 0	13 0	12 0	13 8	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	14 0	19 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	9 12	9 8	10 0	Howrah		
	Central Districts.																												*Central Districts.*		
	Calcutta	9 11	10 8	13 0	15 4	16 0	25 0	5 5	5 6	9 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	12 8	18 0	64 0	64 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Calcutta		
	24-Pergunnahs	11 8e	...	...	13 12	...	...	6 8	7 4	8 0	10 0	10 0	13 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	12 0	16 0	90 0	80 0	85 0	10 0	8 12	9 0	24-Pergunnahs		
	Nuddea	11 0	11 7	13 5½	20 0	20 0	35 8	10 0	10 0	14 8	10 5½	10 10	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 6½	14 8	22 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 6	8 14	9 2½	Nuddea		
	Jessore	10 0f	12 0	13 5	...	...	...	9 12	9 0	13 8	11 12	10 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 4	13 0	22 12	110 0	110 0	120 0	8 4	8 0	8 0	Jessore		
	Moorshedabad	12 5½g	13 5½	20 0	20 0	20 0	40 0	10 8	11 0	16 0	12 0	12 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 4	16 0	32 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0 to 9 0	8 0 to 9 0	7 0 to 9 0	Moorshedabad		

a In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 10 to 12-11 seers, barley 19 to 20 seers, best rice 11 to 13 seers, common rice 12 to 13-10 seers, and gram 11 to 12-7 seers.
b In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 10-12 to 13 seers, barley 18 to 36 seers, best rice 11 to 16 seers, common rice 13 to 17 seers, maize or Indian-corn 18 to 36 seers, and gram 12 to 13 seers.
c In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 11-4 to 15 seers, barley 21 to 23 seers, best rice 12 to 14 seers, common rice 12 8 to 14-10 seers, and gram 13-4 to 19 seers.
d In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 10 to 12 seers, barley 14 to 18 seers, best rice 7 to 10 seers, common rice 10 to 11 seers, and gram 11 to 13 seers.
e In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 10 to 11-8 seers, barley 15-12 to 16 seers, best rice 6-8 seers, common rice 10-8 to 12 seers, and gram 10 to 11-4 seers.
f In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 7 to 10 seers, best rice 9 to 11 seers, common rice 10 to 13 seers, and gram 9 to 11-4 seers.
g In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 13 to 19 seers, barley 27 to 38 seers, best rice 10 to 11 seers, common rice 13 to 14 seers, and gram 16 to 21 seers.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 2nd half of April 1878 —continued.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

PROVINCES.	DISTRICTS.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorgum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorgum.* Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorgum.* Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	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 1877.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Naglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Naglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Naglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	DISTRICTS.	PROVINCES.	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.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	*Central Districts*—contd.		
	Dinagepore ...	10 8*h*	10 10	15 4	11 8	26 10	14 8	12 4	15 0	20 8	16 0	16 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	180 0	140 0	180 0	8 0	8 0	8 4	Dinagepore ...		
	Rajshahye ...	15 0*i*	12 0	15 0 to 21 0	14 0	27 12	48 12	9 0 to 9 12	10 0	16 8 to 18 0	12 0	12 0	21 0 to 24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0 to 160 0	160 0	320 0	8 10	9 4	9 0	Rajshahye ...		
	Rungpore ...	11 4*j*	12 0	22 8	...	...	...	11 4	12 0	15 0	16 8	18 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	107 0	107 0	107 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Rungpore ...		
	Bogra ...	10 14	12 0	16 8	...	...	...	10 8	12 0	16 4	14 4	15 0	29 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	67 8	67 8	67 8	7 14	8 4	8 4	Bogra ...		
	Pubna ...	12 12*k*	12 12	17 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	10 0 to 14 0	11 10	11 4	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 8	8 8	9 0	Pubna ...		
	Darjeeling ...	8 0*l*	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	5 0	4 0	6 8	9 0	9 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	9 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	4 0	4 0	4 8	Darjeeling ...		
	Jalpáiguri ...	7 3*m*	8 0	...	...	...	...	10 0	11 7	16 0	12 5	13 5	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	64 0	64 0	98 3	7 3	6 5	7 0	Jalpaiguri ...		
	Eastern Districts.																												*Eastern Districts.*		
	Dacca ...	10 0*n*	10 0	12 4	29 0	29 0	49 4	11 7	11 14	17 10	13 0	13 0	22 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	90 0	80 0	97 0	8 14	8 14	8 14	Dacca ...		
	Furreedpore ...	16 0*o*	16 0	33 12	25 0	25 0	35 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	12 0	11 8	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	Furreedpore ...		
	Backergunge ..	... *p*	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	14 0	13 0	13 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Backergunge ...		
	Mymensingh ...	10 0*q*	10 8	13 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	22 0	13 8	13 0	26 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	8 12	Mymensingh ...		
	Tipperah ...	9 0	10 8	12 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	13 0	13 0	13 5	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	8 12	Tipperah ...		
	Chittagong ...	7 0*r*	7 0	11 0	...	...	...	7 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	120 0	4 0	7 8	8 0	Chittagong ...		
	Noakhally ...	... *s*	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 8	Noakhally ...		
	Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 4	8 0	10 0	8 0	8 14	10 10½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	320 0	320 0	200 0	6 6	6 6	7 9½	Chittagong Hill Tracts ...		
	Hill Tipperah ...	8 5	8 0	10 5	...	...	...	12 0	14 0	16 0	15 0	16 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 5	10 5	12 5	...	...	...	Hill Tipperah ...		
	Behar.																												*Behar.*		
	Patna ...	14 12	14 8	19 0	20 0	19 0	34 0	9 8	9 0	14 0	15 0	14 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150 0	150 0	140 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Patna ...		
	Gya ...	13 8*t*	13 8	25 0	18 0	18 8	34 0	7 8	7 8	13 0	10 0	10 0	21 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	180 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Gya ...		
	Shahabad ...	12 8*u* to 13 0	13 8 to 14 0	18 0 to 19 0	17 0 to 18 0	17 0 to 18 0	28 0	10 0 to 11 0	11 0 to 11 8	18 0	11 8 to 11 12	12 0	20 8	14 0	15 0	25 8	...	...	...	14 0	14 0 to 14 8	28 0	13 0 to 13 8 to 14 0	30 8	180 0	180 0	160 0	9 0	8 12	9 0	Shahabad ...		
	Durbhunga ...	13 8*v*	13 8	18 8	19 8	22 0	30 12	10 0	10 0	15 4	12 0	12 8	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 8	20 12	31 12	14 4	14 4	27 8	176 0	181 0	176 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	Durbhunga ...		
	Mozufferpore ...	12 0*w*	13 0	21 0	17 0	19 0	32 0	7 0	7 0	11 0	11 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	140 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	Mozufferpore ...		
	Sarun ...	12 0	13 0	16 0	18 8	18 8	32 12	6 12	7 8	10 8	11 0	11 0	19 0	16 0	16 0	35 0	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	30 8	13 0	13 8	29 0	200 0	180 0	160 0	8 4	8 0	8 4	Sarun ...		
	Chumparun ...	14 0*x*	14 0	20 0	22 0	22 0	44 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	11 8	12 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32 0	15 0	16 0	32 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	7 12	Chumparun ...		
	Monghyr ...	11 5*y*	12 6	18 9	15 7	21 0	31 5	8 4	8 4	12 6	10 5	10 5	16 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 1	13 6	29 4	126 0	147 0	168 0	8 4	8 4	8 4	Monghyr ...		
	Bhaugulpore ...	11 5*z*	11 15	18 15	17 11	20 3	38 0	8 13	10 1	15 2	10 1	11 5	18 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 6	14 8	29 0	157 8	151 9	157 12	8 13	8 13	7 9	Bhaugulpore ...		
	Purneah ...	13 0*z1* to 14 0	15 0 to 16 0	23 0 to 24 0	...	...	...	11 0	12 0 to 13 0	24 0	13 0 to 14 0	13 0 to 14 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0 to 14 0	13 0 to 14 0	27 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	8 0	Purneah ...		
	Maldah ...	12 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	25 0	45 0	10 0	10 0	23 0	12 0	12 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	15 0	34 0	160 0	160 0	130 0	8 0	8 8	8 4	Maldah ...		
	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	9 8*z2*	9 0	22 0	...	...	28 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	11 0	11 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	32 0	...	10 0	11 0	24 0	200 0	200 0	280 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...		
	Orissa.																												*Orissa.*		
	Cuttack ...	10 8	10 8	15 12	...	...	...	8 0	10 8	13 2	13 2*	14 7	19 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	...	32 0	21 0	21 0	22 5	15 12	15 12	19 11	200 0	200 0	200 0	11 0	11 0	11 8	Cuttack ...		
	Pooree ...	8 8	10 8	18 6	...	...	...	7 14	7 14	13 2	11 13	11 13	18 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 13	11 13	18 6	105 0	105 0	105 0	10 8	10 8	13 2	Pooree ..		
	Balasore ...	9 0	10 0	16 0	...	...	...	13 0	10 0	21 0	16 0	14 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	11 0	120 0	102 8	160 0	6 0	6 4	8 0	Balasore ...		
	Chota Nagpore—South-Western Frontier Agency.																												*Chota Nagpore—South-Western Frontier Agency.*		
	Hazáribágh ...	10 8*z3*	11 8	23 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	12 0	11 8	12 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	17 0	33 0	11 0	12 8	24 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	7 12	8 0	8 0	Hazáribágh ...		
	Lohardugga ...	9 0*z4*	8 0	26 0	18 0	18 0	40 0	12 0	12 0	24 0	14 0	14 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	40 0	13 0	14 0	27 0	160 0	160 0	180 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	Lohardugga ...		
	Singbhoom ...	14 0	14 0	26 0	36 0	36 0	40 0	14 0	14 0	20 0	22 0	22 0	40 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	24 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	Singbhoom ...		
	Maunbhoom ...	8 8*z5*	8 8	20 0	22 0	24 0	32 0	12 0	13 0	20 0	16 8	17 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	24 0	160 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Maunbhoom ...		
	Sylhet ...	6 8	6 8	12 0	7 0	7 0	15 0	10 0	10 0	16 10	12 4	12 4	24 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	15 0	108 0	108 0	170 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	Sylhet ...		
	Cachar ...	8 6	9 6	11 6	16 0	16 0	16 5	10 10	10 0	20 0	10 6	11 6	22 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 6	11 6	13 5	80 0	80 0	80 0	8 0	8 0	8 3	Cachar ...		
	Goálpárá ...	11 0	11 0	26 0	...	...	...	12 0	11 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	16 0	140 0	140 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Goálpárá ...		
	Gáro Hills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	8 0	11 0	10 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	5 5	5 5	5 5	Gáro Hills ...		
	Kámrúp ..	10 0	10 0	18 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	12 0	13 0	13 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Kámrúp ...		
	Darrang ...	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 10	6 5	6 14	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	6 8	Darrang ...		
	Nowgong ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Nowgong ...		
	Sibsagar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	8 0	12 0	13 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	Sibságar ...		
	Lakhimpur ...	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	6 9	9 0	9 0	11 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	7 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	Lakhimpur ...		
	Khási & Jaintia Hills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	8 0	7 8	8 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	80 0	5 5	5 5	5 5	Khási & Jaintiá Hills ...		
	Nága Hills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	4 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	4 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	Nága Hills ...		
	Dehra Dún ...	13 8	13 8	17 0	20 0	16 0	28 0	7 0	7 0	12 8	7 8	7 8	13 8	13 0	13 0	26 0	10* 0	10 0	34 4	15 0	16 0	27 0	15 0	16 0	27 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Dehra Dún ...		
	Saháranpur ...	15 0	15 0	21 8	22 8	22 8	35 2	5 5	5 6	8 9	7 8	7 0	16 0	11 12	11 12	34 4	7 8	7 8	17 2	17 2	18 3	33 0	17 8	19 6	37 0	150 0	150 0	150 0	9 4	9 4	9 1	Saháranpur ...		
	Muzaffarnagar ...	16 0	16 8	20 15	24 3	28 10	35 3	5 8	5 8	6 9	7 12	7 12	18 10	15 6	15 6	35 0	8 11	8 11	20 0	17 0	18 0	33 0	17 10	18 3	33 0	154 0	154 0	132 0	...	...	...	Muzaffarnagar ...		
	Meerut ...	14 12	15 4	23 0	20 8	22 0	36 0	6 0	6 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	17 0	12 0	14 0	26 0	8 11	8 11	20 0	16 0	18 0	33 0	16 0	17 0	33 0	115 0	115 0	110 0	10 0	10 0	9 4	Meerut ...		
	Bulandshahr ...	15 8	15 0	23 8	23 0	23 0	42 0	6 0	6 0	9 0	8 8	9 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	38 0	10 0	11 0	24 0	17 0	17 0	41 0	17 0	17 0	41 0	160 0	160 0	140 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	Bulandshahr ...		
	Aligarh ...	15 8	15 8	22 8	21 8	22 8	35 0	5 8	6 0	9 0	8 8	9 8	18 0	12 0	13 0	...	10 0	10 0	24 0	17 0	17 0	35 0	17 0	17 0	35 0	140 0	140 0	120 0	10 0	10 4	10 4	Aligarh ...		
	Kumaun ...	9 0	9 0	12 0	11 0	11 0	18 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	18 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	Kumaun ...		

* In the interior the price of common rice ranges from 14-7 to 21 seers.
h In Raygunge the prices are—Wheat 12-8 seers, best rice 12-8 seers, common rice 14 seers, and gram 16 seers.
i In Nattore the prices are—Wheat 15 seers, best rice 9-3 seers, common rice 12 seers, and gram 12 seers.
j In Gaibanda the prices are—Wheat 15 seers, best rice 15 seers; and gram 15 seers.
k In Serajgunge the prices are—Wheat 12 seers, best rice 7 seers, common rice 12 seers, and gram 13 seers.
l In the interior the prices range as follow :—Best rice 5-8 to 10 seers, common rice 10 to 14 seers, and gram 8 seers.
m In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 10 seers, best rice 8 to 10-5 seers, common rice 9 to 13-3 seers, and gram 6 to 10-5 seers.
n In the interior the prices range as follow :—Best rice 10 to 13 seers, common rice 13-8 to 14 seers, and gram 10-12 to 16 seers.
o In the interior the prices range as follow :—Best rice 7 to 12 seers, common rice 11 to 13 seers, and gram 12 to 13 seers.
p In the interior the prices range as follow :—Best rice 10-12 to 13 seers, common rice 11-6 to 14 seers, and gram 11 to 12 seers.
q In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 10 to 13 seers, best rice 7 to 14 seers, common rice 13 to 15-8 seers, and gram 8 to 13 seers.
r In the interior the prices range as follow :—Best rice 6 to 8 seers, and common rice 8 to 10 seers.
s In the interior the prices range as follow :—Best rice 8 to 13 seers, and common rice 9 to 14 seers.
t In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 12 to 14-12 seers, barley 17-8 to 18-4 seers, best rice (at Jehanabad) 8 seers, common rice 10 to 10-12 seers, and gram 12-8 to 13-4 seers.
u In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 12 to 13-8 seers, barley 16 to 17 seers, best rice 7-4 to 10 seers, common rice 9 to 12-8 seers, maize or Indian-corn 14-8 to 16 seers, and gram 13 to 14 seers.
v In Mudhoobani the prices are—Wheat 16 seers, barley 25 seers, best rice 12-8 seers, common rice 14 seers, murwa 21 seers, maize or Indian-corn 21 seers, and gram 14 seers.
w In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 12 to 20-4 seers, barley 15 to 26-4 seers, best rice 8 to 14 seers, common rice 10-8 to 15 seers, lesser millets 19-12 to 24 seers, maize or Indian-corn 13 to 23 seers, and gram 12-8 to 22 seers.
x In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 13-8 to 16 seers, barley 19 to 25 seers, best rice 7-8 to 10 seers, common rice 9-8 to 13 seers, maize or Indian-corn 17 to 20 seers, and gram 11 to 20 seers.
y In Begu Serai the prices are—Wheat 13-6 seers, barley 21 seers, best rice 8-4 seers, common rice 11-8 seers, great millet 16-8 seers, lesser millets 21 seers, maize or Indian-corn 17-8 seers, and gram 15-7 seers.
z In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 12 to 17 seers, barley 17 to 21 seers, best rice 10 to 14 seers, common rice 11-4 to 15 seers, murwa 21 to 24 seers, and gram 13 to 14 seers.
z1 In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 12 to 20 seers, best rice 11 to 12 seers, common rice 13 to 15 seers, and gram 13 to 17 seers.
z3 In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 12 to 14 seers, barley 16 to 21-12 seers, best rice 10 to 13 seers, common rice 12 to 14 seers, maize or Indian-corn 13 to 20 seers, and gram 12 to 17 seers.
z3 In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 11 to 12 seers, barley 15 seers, common rice 11 to 12 seers, lesser millets 15 to 16 seers, maize or Indian-corn 13 to 16 seers, and gram 12 to 13 seers.
z4 In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 12 to 12-31 seers, barley 15-75 to 25 seers, best rice 10-12 to 14 seers, common rice 11-65 to 16 seers, mowah (at Ranchi) 16 seers, murwa (at Lohardugga) 24 seers, and gram 12-36 to 17 seers.
z5 At Raipore the prices are as follow :—Wheat 10 seers, best rice 18 seers, common rice 20 seers, maize or Indian-corn 40 seers, and gram 10 seers.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 2nd half of April 1878 —continued.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	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 1877.	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 1877.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Verágu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Verágu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Verágu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	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 ...	8 8	8 8	12 0	12 0	9 0	20 0	5 0	5 0	7 8	7 4	7 4	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	8 0	9 0	160 0	160 0	200 0	6 9	6 8	6 0	Garhwál ...	N.-W. Provinces —*contd.*	
	Bijnor ...	15 12	15 3	23 1	25 14	18 9	38 4	6 12	6 12	14 1	8 7	8 7	16 14	12 6	13 8	27 0	5 10	5 10	20 4	17 7	18 9	30 15	200 0	200 0	113 8	...	...	...	Bijnor ...		
	Moradabad ...	17 3	16 4	23 12	22 8	24 1	10 10	6 14	6 14	11 9	8 2	8 2	16 14	18 12	17 8	31 4	...	...	27 8	16 14	18 2	30 4	125 0	125 0	112 8	10 5	10 5	10 5	Moradabad ...		
	Budaun ...	18 0	18 4½	25 3	25 12½	25 3	36 0	7 3	7 3	12 0	8 6	8 6	15 9½	9 0	10 3	21 9½	8 6	9 0	19 3	19 3	20 11	31 3	192 0	192 0	192 0	9 2	9 9½	9 0	Budaun ...		
	Bareilly ...	15 15	15 10	20 15	21 4	22 3	30 0	4 1	5 0	7 8	7 8	7 13	17 3	10 0	15 0	25 0	10 0	12 8	17 8	16 4	17 8	28 12	200 0	200 0	150 0	9 6	9 11	8 12	Bareilly ...		
	Sháhjahánpur ...	15 15	16 2	22 0	22 12	23 0	41 14	6 0	6 0	8 12	9 0	10 0	18 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 8	16 4	28 12	200 0	200 0	150 0	8 12	8 12	8 12	Sháhjahánpur ...		
	Tarái Pergunnahs ...	18 2	16 14	23 12	27 8	27 8	49 0	6 4	6 14	11 4	7 8	7 8	17 8	...	12 8	...	...	13 12	...	15 8	15 0	34 0	100 0	110 0	80 0	10 4	10 4	10 8	Tarái Pergunnahs ...		
	Muttra ...	14 8	13 4	23 0	19 8	18 8	34 0	6 0	6 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	15 8	12 0	12 0	30 0	10 0	10 0	25 0	14 0	15 0	30 10½	100 0	100 0	100 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Muttra ...		
	Agra ...	12 0	12 0	20 0	17 8	17 8	30 12½	4 0	4 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	13 0	12 0	14 0	27 8¼	10 0	10 0	8 21 5½	16 10	16 10	27 8	165 0	165 0	165 0	10 14	10 14	8 14	Agra ...		
	Farukhabad ...	15 8	14 13	19 10	21 6	21 15	34 0	5 12	5 12	7 8	9 12	8 12	13 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 8	17 0	26 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 4	9 8	9 8	Farukhabad ...		
	Mainpuri ...	15 12	16 4	20 8	20 12	21 4	32 0	5 12	6 0	8 8	7 8	8 0	16 0	...	...	22 0	...	...	20 0	15 8	16 0	30 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Mainpuri ...		
	Etáwah ...	14 4	14 0	19 8	18 8	18 8	31 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	9 0	9 0	17 0	12 0	12 0	26 0	12 0	12 0	22 8	17 8	18 8	29 8	140 0	140 0	140 0	10 4	10 0	10 0	Etáwah ...		
	Etah ...	16 12	17 0	23 0	22 8	23 0	33 0	6 0	6 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	36 0	160 0	160 0	120 0	...	...	...	Etah ...		
	Jalaun ...	18 0	14 8	26 0	19 0	17 0	32 0	6 8	6 8	10 0	7 8	7 8	16 0	11 8	11 0	32 0	10 0	10 0	30 0	14 13	15 0	28 5	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 0	7 6	10 0	Jalaun ...		
	Jhánsi ...	13 8	13 12	22 6	16 0	16 0	30 0	5 8	5 9	10 0	7 8	7 10½	17 0	15 8	16 8	27 0	...	...	...	14 4	14 0	30 8	240 0	240 0	320 0	7 12	7 8	7 8	Jhánsi ...		
	Lalitpur ...	13 4	13 4	22 4	17 0	17 0	32 0	7 0	6 8	12 0	8 0	7 0	16 0	14 8	15 0	28 0	...	...	24 0	13 4	14 0	26 0	150 0	150 0	140 0	8 12	8 8	10 0	Lalitpur ...		
	Cawnpore ...	13 8	13 8	15 0	18 8	18 8	29 0	5 8	6 4	10 0	7 12	8 0	15 8	15 0	15 0	24 0	9 8	9 8	8 21 0	12 10	13 14	30 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 12	8 12	8 8	Cawnpore ...		
	Fatehpur ...	13 8	13 6	19 0	18 4	17 12	33 12	6 9	6 8	14 0	8 0	8 0	18 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	17 8	37 0	160 0	160 0	165 0	...	...	...	Fatehpur ...		
	Bánda ...	14 4	16 0	22 8	17 8	17 8	33 0	6 8	6 8	9 8	9 0	9 0	20 8	15 0	15 0	31 0	...	...	30 0	13 4	14 0	29 8	140 0	140 0	120 0	8 2	8 0	8 12	Bánda ...		
	Allahabad ...	13 0	10 4	16 12	16 2	15 12	30 0	7 4	7 4	10 12	9 12	9 0	19 0	12 8	13 10	25 8	12 4	13 0	25 4	15 2	16 5	34 4	180 0	180 0	140 0	...	...	...	Allahabad ...		
	Hamírpur ...	15 4	15 9	24 8	17 2	21 6	31 8	6 12	6 12	14 6	8 0	8 0	15 14	12 7	12 6	31 2	10 6	10 4	27 0	12 4	11 13	31 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Hamírpur ...		
	Jaunpur ...	13 6	12 11	21 3	18 4	18 5	35 5	6 5	7 1	9 2	8 7	8 7	15 8	14 2	14 2	...	...	...	25 6	13 14	13 4	31 4	180 0	180 0	160 0	7 4	7 4	7 8	Jaunpur ...		
	Gorakhpur ...	13 2	12 11	21 14	17 8	17 8	33 4	7 14	7 7	14 0	9 10	9 10	17 1	13 2	14 0	31 8	8 12	11 6	31 8	10 8	9 15	29 8	177 0	177 0	177 0	8 2	8 2	7 4	Gorakhpur ...		
	Basti ...	14 4	13 12	21 14	17 8	17 8	32 8	7 8	7 8	13 12	8 2	8 7	16 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	32 0	130 0	130 0	130 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Basti ...		
	Azamgarh ...	13 3	12 9	19 3	18 13	19 4	32 7	6 10	7 5½	11 13	11 0½	11 4	17 11	...	...	31 0	...	...	...	13 1	11 15½	27 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	...	...	6 8	Azamgarh ...		
	Mirzapur ...	11 8	11 8	20 0	15 0	16 0	34 0	7 0	7 0	10 0	9 0	9 0	18 0	13 0	13 0	32 0	12 0	12 0	30 0	12 4	12 4	32 3	180 0	180 0	154 8	7 6	7 6	7 6	Mirzapur ...		
	Benares ...	13 1	11 15½	17 8	17 10	16 13	27 0	6 8½	6 8½	13 0	11 11	10 14	16 0	13 1	15 4	28 0	8 11	8 11	20 0										Benares ...		
	Ghazipur ...	12 4	12 4	19 5	16 12	16 14	32 3	7 1½	7 1½	9 10	9 10½	9 10½	19 5	12 14	12 14	27 1	10 5	10 5	25 12										Ghazipur ...		
Panjab	Delhi ...	14 4	14 12	23 0	19 8	22 0	41 0	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	16 0	14 0	15 0	35 0	13 0	15 8	28 0	14 8	16 0	38 0	120 0	120 0	80 0	9 0	9 0	8 12	Delhi ...	Panjab	
	Gurgáon ...	13 8	13 12	22 0	21 0	20 0	41 0	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	11 0	12 0	11 0	38 0	13 0	13 0	31 0	14 8	16 0	40 0	180 0	180 0	140 0	8 12	8 8	7 8	Gurgáon ...		
	Karnál ...	No return received			...			...			...			...			...			...			...			No return received			Karnál ...		
	Hissár ...	13 8	13 0	25 0	19 0	21 0	48 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 8	12 0	18 0	18 0	50 0	16 0	17 8	38 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	8 0	8 0	Hissár ...		
	Rohtak ...	13 8	13 8	23 0	18 0	19 0	45 0	...	...	...	7 0	8 0	12 0	13 0	13 0	36 0	14 0	14 0	30 0	17 0	20 0	45 0	160 0	160 0	100 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Rohtak ...		
	Sirsa ...	14 8	16 8	32 0	24 8	26 0	60 0	...	...	...	9 0	7 8	16 0	22 0	26 0	60 0	18 0	22 0	45 0	15 0	16 12	41 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 12	9 12	9 12	Sirsa [*a*] ...		
	Umballa ...	15 8	17 8	26 0	24 8	27 0	40 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	16 0	13 0	13 0	40 0	12 0	12 0	22 0	21 8	27 0	55 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	17 0	22 0	38 0	Umballa ...		
	Ludhiána ...	17 8	18 0	22 8	24 0	29 0	60 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	12 8	13 0	14 0	35 0	14 0	13 0	33 0	18 8	20 0	40 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 12	9 12	9 12	Ludhiána [*b*] ...		
	Simlá ...	11 0	9 12	17 4	15 0	...	29 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	12 4	...	...	...	9 0	..	24 0	18 0	20 8	48 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0	9 12	Simlá ...		
	Jullundur ...	16 8	19 0	29 0	24 0	25 0	56 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 8	8 10	17 8	21 0	42 0	12 0	18 0	30 0	13 0	13 4	24 0	120 0	120 0	80 0	8 0	7 8	8 0	Jullundur [*c*] ...		
	Hushiárpúr ...	16 0	16 0	29 0	27 0	24 0	40 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	44 0	14 0	14 0	28 0	17 0	22 0	43 0	110 0	110 0	110 0	10 6	10 4	9 10	Hushiárpúr [*d*] ...		
	Kángra ...	13 0	12 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	25 0	...	...	...	9 0	10 0	13 0	...	...	...	9 0	..	24 0	17 0	20 0	44 0	80 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0	9 12	Kángra ...		
	Amritsar ...	18 8	18 0	28 0	29. 8	34 8	50 0	...	...	...	7 12	8 4	16 0	11 12	11 12	42 0	13 8	15 8	23 0	14 0	14 0	28 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Amritsar [*b*] ...		
	Siálkot ...	15 8	15 0	27 0	30 0	25 0	46 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	17 0	10 8	14 0	34 0	11 0	13 0	33 0	18 0	20 0	44 0	110 0	110 0	100 0	10 15	10 12	10 6	Siálkot [*e*] ...		
	Gurdáspúr ...	20 0	16 0	30 0	30 0	32 0	48 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	16 0	12 0	14 0	32 0	12 0	12 0	40 0	18 0	20 8	47 0	150 0	150 0	120 0	10 12	10 4	10 4	Gurdáspúr ...		
	Lahore ...	18 0	17 8	29 0	28 0	31 0	60 0	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	16 0	12 0	11 0	40 0	12 0	12 0	32 0	16 0	18 8	35 8	150 0	150 0	120 0	9 8	9 0	9 8	Lahore ...		
	Ferozepore ...	19 0	20 0	30 0	32 0	35 0	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	16 0	13 0	13 0	30 0	...	...	...	18 0	19 0	40 0	160 0	160 0	120 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Ferozepore ...		
	Gujránwála ...	18 12	15 8	31 0	32 0	30 0	60 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	18 0	15 0	15 0	30 0	12 0	12 0	32 0	18 0	20 0	48 0	160 0	160 0	120 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Gujránwála ...		
	Ráwalpindi ...	17 4	17 10	36 0	24 0	25 4	44 0	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	7 8	14 0	16 12	32 0	17 8	19 3	30 0	17 4	19 4	40 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 12	11 0	10 8	Ráwalpindi ...		
	Jhelum ...	17 0	18 0	34 8	31 0	32 0	51 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	16 0	...	...	...	16 0	18 0	42 0	12 0	13 0	22 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 12	10 12	10 8	Jhelum ...		
	Gujrát ...	15 0	15 0	33 4	30 0	24 0	57 4	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	42 0	15 0	14 0	43 0	15 8	17 0	35 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	11 8	11 0	11 0	Gujrát [*e*] ...		
	Shahpúr ...	19 0	22 0	32 0	30 0	30 0	42 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	12 0	14 0	14 0	35 0	19 0	19 0	40 0	17 4	19 8	38 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	12 8	12 8	11 8	Shahpúr ...		
	Mooltan ...	13 0	13 8	21 8	23 0	23 0	34 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	9 0	11 0	13 0	29 0	10 0	12 8	32 0	16 0	15 0	39 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Mooltan ...		
	Jhang ...	16 8	16 0	28 0	27 0	27 0	45 0	...	...	...	8 0	7 0	13 0	12 0	14 0	24 0	10 0	14 0	32 0	17 0	17 0	34 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 12	10 12	10 0	Jhang [*f*] ...		
	Montgomery ...	16 0	16 0	36 0	20 0	20 0	50 0	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	8 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	18 0	23 0	45 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Montgomery ...		
	Muzaffargarh ...	14 0	15 0	23 0	26 0	26 0	36 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	25 0	16 0	16 0	32 0	19 0	20 0	60 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Muzaffargarh [*g*] ...		
	Dera Ismail Khán ...	18 2	16 9	32 8	27 8	20 0	47 8	...	...	...	5 10	5 0	7 8	16 4	15 0	50 0	16 4	15 0	43 12	13 0	16 0	30 0	100 0	100 0	80 0	10 8	10 0	10 0	Dera Ismail Khán [*e*] ...		
	Dera Ghazi Khan ...	13 2	12 13	22 14	16 14	18 12	33 12	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	10 0	13 12	15 0	30 0	11 4	15 0	36 10	15 4	15 10	30 0	100 0	100 0	112 0	52 8	52 8	65 0	Dera Ghazi Khán ...		
	Bannú ...	18 12	17 8	46 4	28 12	25 0	68 12	...	...	...	5 0	6 4	9 1	17 8	17 8	62 8	15 0	15 0	45 0	16 4	15 0	30 0	100 0	100 0	80 0	30 0	30 0	31 14	Bannú [*h*] ...		
	Pesháwar ...	14 0	14 12	30 10	35 8	34 4	63 8	...	...	...	8 4	8 3	12 8	20 10	21 4	38 8	14 12	15 8	32 4	15 10	15 0	43 9	100 0	100 0	100 0	52 0	49 12	50 8	Pesháwar ...		
	Kohát ...	17 3	16 9	40 13	38 4	29 4	62 8	...	...	...	12 12	12 12	20 6	20 6	20 6	53 8	21 11	20 6	61 3	10 0	12 2	22 12	80 0	79 0	109 0	52 0	49 12	50 8	Kohát [*e*] ...		
	Hazára ...	16 0	12 8	31 0	25 0	16 0	70 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	16 0	•16 0	•13 4	•50 0	...	...	...	14 1	14 1	31 14	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Hazára [*e*] ...		
Oudh	Lucknow ...	14 11½	14 3	21 13	20 14½	21 0	29 4	5 0	5 0	7 0	7 11¾	8 4	15 0	13 4	13 8	28 0	10 0	10 0	21 0	9 0	8 4	21 0	140 0	140 0	120 0	8 4	8 4	8 8	Lucknow ...	Oudh	
	Unáo ...	14 8	15 0	19 0	20 0	19 8	29 4	5 0	6 0	9 0	8 0	8 0	17 0	11 0	12 0	33 12	8 0	8 0	22 0	16 12•	17 0	33 0	200 0	160 0	160 0	8 9	8 8	8 8	Unáo ...		
	Bára Banki ...	13 8	14 0	19 0	18 0	19 0	32 0	6 0	6 0	8 0	7 0	7 0	14 0	13 0	13 0	21 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	0 0†	10 0	26 0	160 0	160 0	130 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Bára Banki ...		
	Sítápur ...	17 10	17 1	25 4	25 0	24 0	60 0	5 0	5 0	9 4	7 0	8 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 0‡	16 0	35 0	160 0	160 0	180 0	8 4	8 6	8 2	Sítápur ...		
	Hardui ...	17 6	15 4	22 0	23 12	22 5	38 7	5 10	5 10	7 8	8 7	8 7	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 2	18 8	36 0	225 0	225 0	262 0	8 11	8 11	8 0	Hardui ...		
	Kheri ...	18 0	17 8	27 0	22 8	28 0	40 0	6 0	6 0	9 0	7 0	7 8	17 0	11 0	11 8	65 0	...	...	52 0	18 0	16 0	28 14	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Kheri ...		
	Fyzabad ...	18 4	18 5½	20 4	17 12	17 8	31 4	7 0	7 0	12 0	8 4	8 15	16 0	...	...	...	9 12	...	...	20 4	20 0	36 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Fyzabad ...		
	Bharaich ...	13 8	13 8	26 0	19 0	21 0	48 0	6 0	6 0	11 0	6 8	7 0	16 0	14 0	14 8	44 0	8 0	10 0	20 0	13 8	17 0	30 8	140 0	140 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Bharaich ...		
	Gonda ...	14 10	14 8	22 9	21 3	20 2	39 6	8 0	8 6	17 0	8 6	8 4	17 8	14 14	13 6	35 8	8 2	8 8	17 0	15 0	14 0	32 11	200 0	200 0	170 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Gonda ...		
	Rái Bareli ...	13 12	14 14	19 0	19 0	19 13	28 8	7 0	7 0	14 0	7 4	7 8	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 10	12 14	25 8	250 0	250 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	Rái Bareli ...		
	Sultánpur ...	13 8	13 4	22 0	18 8	18 8	32 8	8 0	8 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	19 0	14 0	14 0	30 0	12 4	12 4	24 0	15 0	14 0	35 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	Sultánpur ...		
	Pratábgarh ...	13 1	13 4	23 12	17 13	18 12	35 14	7 11	7 8	15 0	8 7	8 4	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 9	13 3	38 0	210 0	210 0	210 0	8 3	8 4	7 8	Pratábgarh ...		

[*a*] Gram and salt rising.
[*b*] Barley rising.
[*c*] Bajra and gram rising.
[*d*] Firewood rising.
[*e*] Barley falling.
[*f*] Gram rising.
[*g*] Firewood falling.
[*h*] Salt rising.

* Maize or Indian-corn.

Description of Lesser Millets.

* Matri.
† Choti juár.
‡ Kodo.
§ Lahurra, kakún, sáwan, Kole.
‖ Peas, sáwan.
¶ Peas, arhar, and máh.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 2nd half of April 1878—concluded.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces	Districts	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	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 1877.	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 1877.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	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	11 4	11 0	19 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	14 8	15 0	14 0	20 0	...	...	...	8 12	9 0	21 0	120 0	100 0	160 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Nagpur	Central Provinces.	
	Bhandara	11 12	12 8	22 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	10 0	11 4	11 4	16 0	14 8	14 8	30 0	...	...	...	...	11 0	24 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 8	9 8	Bhandara		
	Chanda	10 8	10 5	22 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 9	8 5	16 0	17 8	14 7	26 9	...	...	...	8 1	8 4	24 7	400 0	400 0	440 0	9 5	10 0	9 5	Chanda		
	Wardha	10 8	11 8	17 12	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	8 8	9 0	9 0	12 12	17 0	18 0	20 0	...	...	...	7 2	9 0	20 0	128 0	126 0	160 0	10 0	10 8	11 0	Wardha		
	Balaghat	11 0	12 0	25 0	...	...	...	7 0	8 0	16 0	10 0	10 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	32 0	300 0	300 0	480 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Balaghat		
	Jubbulpore	11 4	11 8	20 0	10 0	10 8	19 0	7 0	6 8	14 0	9 0	8 8	17 0	...	10 0	22 0	7 0	7 0	16 0	15 0	16 0	45 0	11 4	12 0	25 0	160 0	160 0	180 0	7 0	8 0	8 4	Jubbulpore		
	Saugor	14 8	15 0	22 5	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	6 8	6 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 4	14 12	30 0	200 0	240 0	200 0	6 6	6 6	6 12	Saugor		
	Damoh	16 8	14 0	25 0	12 0	12 0	...	7 0	6 0	16 0	8 0	6 8	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 12	14 0	34 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	9 2	9 2	8 4	Damoh		
	Seoni	11 0	11 8	25 0	...	...	...	7 0	8 0	13 0	10 0	10 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 8	28 0	320 0	320 0	280 0	9 0	9 8	9 4	Seoni		
	Mandla	9 & 11	11 0	20 & 32	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	15 0	9 8 & 10	9 & 10	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 & 12	30 0	12½ & 13	13 & 14	45 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	8 0	8 & 8½	8 0	Mandla		
	Betul	8 8	8 8	18 0	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	12 0	6 0	5 8	13 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	17 0	8 8	8 0	18 0	280 0	280 0	280 0	7 8	7 8	8 0	Betul		
	Chhindwara	9 0	9 0	22 0	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	9 0	7 0	8 0	12 0	11 0	10 0	26 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	18 0	9 0	9 0	26 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Chhindwara		
	Hoshangabad	10 4	10 4	17 8	...	...	...	6 3	6 3	11 4	6 12	6 12	12 6	13 0	13 0	...	12 6	12 6	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	21 4	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Hoshangabad		
	Narsinghpur	No return received.			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received.			Narsinghpur		
	Nimar	10 0	10 0	12 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 3	8 1	12 4	14 4	13 12	15 0	12 12	11 12	15 0	...	...	...	10 4	10 5	15 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 8	11 3	12 3	Nimar		
	Raipur	18 0	16 0	18 0	...	...	...	13 0	12 0	22 0	16 0	15 0	33 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	13 0	35 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Raipur		
	Sambalpur	12 0	14 0	26 0	...	...	...	11 8	13 0	21 0	14 8	16 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	25 0	300 0	300 0	320 0	8 0	9 0	10 0	Sambalpur		
	Bilaspur	20 0	22 0	80 0	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	44 0	26 0	24 0	56 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	25 0	80 0	140 0	140 0	130 0	8 8	8 0	8 0	Bilaspur		
	Upper Godavari	10 0	10 0	15 0	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	24 0	...	...	...	80 0	60 0	120 0	7 0	7 0	16 0	960 0	960 0	960 0	5 0	6 0	10 0	Upper Godavari		
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Secunderabad	No return received.			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received.			Secunderabad	Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	
	Bolarum																															Bolarum		
	Chudderghat																															Chudderghat		
	Oomraotee	8 5	9 0	13 0	8 5	8 0	10 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	11 0	16 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 5	15 0	46 0	48 0	60 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	Oomraotee		
	Akola	8 5	8 5	11 0	...	...	...	5 0	5 5	8 0	6 0	6 0	9 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	10 0	10 0	11 5	8 0	6 0	8 0	7 0	6 0	10 0	115 0	115 0	115 0	9 0	9 0	11 0	Akola		
	Ellichpur	8 0	8 0	12 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	6 0	6 0	9 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	12 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	Ellichpur		
	Buldana	8 0	8 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	11 0	14 0	14 0	17 0	13 0	10 0	12 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	15 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	11 0	Buldana		
	Woon	10 0	10 0	14 0	...	...	...	4 7	4 7	10 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 0	25 0	80 0	100 0	100 0	200 0	7 7	7 7	8 0	Woon		
	Bassim	7 5	9 0	14 0	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	9 0	5 5	5 5	10 0	15 0	15 5	22 0	...	...	16 0	7 5	7 5	11 0	6 5	7 0	19 0	100 0	100 0	170 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	Bassim		
Mysore and Coorg.	Bangalore	6 0	8 0	6 7	8 5	8 2	7 7	6 2	6 2	7 2	7 2	6 7	8 0	11 0	9 5	9 5	...	...	...	11 2	11 5	10 0	11 5	10 2	8 2	84 0	84 0	84 0	10 2	10 2	13 0	Bangalore	Mysore and Coorg.	
	Kolar	8 1	8 1	...	...	...	6 2	7 0	6 4	8 0	7 3	7 0	7 8	10 5	9 5	9 5	11 1	10 1	...	10 3	9 9	9 7	12 5	12 5	8 0	172 4	172 4	172 4	11 0	11 0	15 4	Kolar		
	Túmkúr	8 0	8 0	7 5	5 0	6 0	4 7	6 0	6 2	6 0	6 7	6 7	7 9	9 0	10 0	7 5	...	...	...	10 0	9 0	8 0	10 0	9 5	6 0	130 0	130 0	120 0	8 0	8 5	10 5	Túmkúr		
	Mysore	4 0	3 1	5 6	...	...	...	6 1	6 4	6 1	6 5	6 6	6 3	...	...	9 2	...	...	...	9 2	11 3	12 1	7 3	7 3	7 7	75 0	75 0	72 0	7 3	7 7	8 3	Mysore		
	Hassan	6 0	6 5	5 7	6 2	6 5	6 2	6 2	6 0	5 5	5 5	6 5	6 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	9 2	9 4	9 4	9 4	8 0	9 0	10 0	135 0	130 0	135 0	7 0	8 0	6 5	Hassan		
	Shimoga	4 7	4 7	3 7	5 7	5 7	6 5	5 2	5 2	5 2	7 7	7 7	5 7	12 5	13 7	6 7	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	12 5	12 5	6 2	480 0	480 0	620 0	7 5	8 5	8 7	Shimoga		
	Kadur	8 0	6 0	4 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 5	5 5	7 0	7 0	6 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 2	13 7	7 5	7 5	7 0	9 0	60 0	60 0	50 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Kadur		
	Chitaldroog	6 0	6 0	5 5	6 0	6 0	5 5	5 5	5 5	6 0	6 6	6 0	6 5	10 0	11 0	6 7	10 0	11 0	6 0	10 0	9 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Chitaldroog		
	Coorg	5 5	6 7	6 9	5 8	5 8	6 8	6 9	6 9	6 3	8 5	8 5	7 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 0	6 5	7 0	19 0	100 0	100 0	170 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	Bassim		
Rajpootana.	Jaipur	11 0	11 0	20 0	14 0	13 12	28 0	5 5	5 5	7 0	6 5	6 9	10 0	12 10	12 9	28 0	12 2	12 9	28 0	12 2	13 8	29 8	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	19 0	Jaipur	Rajpootana.	
	Kishengurh	12 0	...	22 0	15 0	...	35 0	6 0	...	10 8	6 8	...	12 0	11 8	...	37 0	11 8	...	32 0	...	...	41 0	...	...	...	42 0	...	41 0	Kishengurh		
	Alwar	11 12	12 8	22 8	16 0	17 0	31 8	6 0	6 0	8 4	6 4	6 8	11 8	13 0	14 0	34 0	10 8	10 8	27 8	...	...	31 8	...	...	...	26 0	26 0	27 0	Alwar		
	Bhurtpur (City)	13 2	13 14	22 8	18 8	16 12	28 2	6 11	6 11	8 0	7 5	7 10	11 0	13 0	13 0	30 8	10 2	10 11	21 8	18 0	17 8	29 10	15 12	17 8	31 2	240 0	240 0	180 0	28 0	26 12	28 0	Bhurtpur (City)		
	Kerowli (City)	11 4	13 0	20 0	15 0	16 12	25 0	6 4	6 4	15 4	6 8	6 8	15 14	14 8	14 8	27 8	15 0	10 8	27 8	15 0	15 12	26 4	14 0	15 4	26 14	200 0	200 0	200 0	21 0	20 12	35 1	Kerowli (City)		
	Ajmir	10 4	11 0	21 8	13 4	13 8	32 0	4 0	4 0	5 0	7 0	7 0	12 0	9 0	9 0	25 0	10 0	10 8	23 2	12 4	13 0	38 0	...	...	...	90 0	90 0	90 0	30 0	30 0	45 0	Ajmir		
	Deolie Cantonment	12 14	13 1	22 6	15 9	16 7	31 8	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	13 6	13 8	13 8	28 0	6 8	6 8	18 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 8	31 10	...	...	...	30 0	28 15	45 0	Deolie Cantonment		
	Erinpura	No return received.			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received.			Erinpura		
	Sirohi																															Sirohi		
	Aboo																															Aboo		
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar	6 8	7 0	15 8	9 0	10 0	20 0	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	11 0	22 8	6 pie	6 pie	7 pie	10 0	10 0	10 0	Hilly Tracts of Meywar		
	Meywar (Oodeypore)	8 3	9 0	15 10	10 15	11 5	21 2	4 15	4 11	8 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 15	11 5½	24 10½	200 0	200 0	200 0	12 8	12 8	23 8	Meywar (Oodeypore)		
	Banswarra (Meywar Agency)	9 0	9 12	15 0	...	...	...	4 6	4 4	7 8	5 0	5 4	13 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 12	10 0	24 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 0	Banswarra (Meywar Agency)		
	Partabgarh („)	11 14	12 3	15 0	...	...	...	3 12	3 12	7 2	4 6	4 6	9 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 12	14 6	18 12	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	21 4	Partabgarh („)		
	Marwar	No return received.			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received.			Marwar		
	Bikaneer	9 0	9 0	...	12 12	12 8	...	4 8	4 8	...	6 8	6 8	...	12 0	12 0	...	13 0	13 0	...	13 0	13 0	...	90 0	100 0	...	45 0	45 0	...	Bikaneer		
	Bundi	15 8	16 0	24 0	18 0	21 0	30 0	7 0	7 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	12 0	18 0	20 0	31 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	22 8	22 8	35 0	Bundi		
	Kota	15 1	15 2	23 6	15 0	...	26 6	6 10	6 10	10 0	7 12	7 8	12 2	16 8	16 8	26 12	8 0	8 0	14 0	17 10	19 4	31 0	260 0	260 0	260 0	16 8	16 8	21 8	Kota		
	Tonk	12 8	11 8	23 12	13 8	14 12	34 4	5 0	5 0	7 0	6 0	6 0	11 0	15 0	13 0	36 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	130 0	20 0	20 0	42 0	Tonk		
	Jhallawar	12 11	14 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 7½	5 8	...	15 3½	17 1	...	10 2½	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 10	13 10	...	Jhallawar		
	Shahpoora	12 8	12 8	22 8	13 12	14 2	35 0	5 8	6 0	12 0	6 12	7 8	17 8	12 6	14 0	30 0	5 8	8 11	25 ...	13 15	16 4	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	28 0	25 12	40 0	Shahpoora		
	Dholpur	11 11	10 4	20 4	15 9	13 12	26 12	6 12	5 8	11 6	7 4	6 6	11 11	10 3	9 4	22 9	8 9	7 15	22 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 6	14 6	21 0	Dholpur		
Central India.	Indore	10 7	10 10	14 5	...	...	...	5 11	6 5	9 3	6 10	7 4	10 14	15 0	15 0	16 8	10 0	11 0	16 ...	13 2	12 2	26 3	...	...	...	8 9	8 9	11 2	Indore	Central India.	
	Gwalior	10 15	10 11	17 1	12 6	12 7	21 8	5 1	5 1	7 9	5 8	5 8	9 13	12 6	12 13	21 11	...	...	...	10 3	10 0	17 7	120 0	120 0	100 0	8 9	8 9	11 2	Gwalior		
	Goona	15 0	16 0	23 0	14 0	15 0	20 0	5 8	5 12	12 8	6 0	6 0	14 0	17 0	18 0	30 0	12 0	10 0	20 ...	10 15	11 7	21 11	100 7	100 7	109 8	9 2	9 10	13 12	Goona		
	Rutlam	10 8	11 12	14 8	...	...	...	4 14	5 0	9 0	6 0	6 0	12 8	13 2	14 0	17 8	10 8	12 0	...	15 0	17 0	32 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	12 0	12 12	16 0	Rutlam		
	Baghelkhund (Sutna)	12 0	12 0	22 8	18 0	18 0	35 0	4 8	5 8	9 0	11 0	11 0	23 0	15 0	16 0	28 0	...	...	...	11 0	12 8	19 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 10	10 4	9 4	Baghelkhund (Sutna)		
																				13 8	14 0	26 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 12	9 8	9 0			

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

Statement shewing the Quantities and Value of* COTTON *exported from the several Ports of India to British and Foreign Countries for the month of* APRIL *1878, and the Total Exports from each Province for the seven months October to April 1877-78, compared with the Exports for the corresponding period of the years 1876-77, 1875-76, and 1874-75.

Provinces and Ports whence Cotton is exported.		QUANTITIES AND VALUE OF COTTON EXPORTED TO																			
		United Kingdom.		Austria.		France.		Italy.		Russia.		Ceylon.		China.		Straits Settlements.		Other Countries.		Total.	
		Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.
Bengal.	Calcutta	2,053	63,500	...	...	5	146	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,759	1,55,478	...	...	...	...	7,817	2,19,124
	Other Ports	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total, April 1878	2,053	63,500	...	...	5	146	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,759	1,55,478	...	...	...	...	7,817	2,19,124
	Total 7 months, October 1877 to April 1878.	3,865	1,02,825	...	...	5	146	...	...	...	...	27	498	21,939	6,29,033	...	...	63	1,653	25,899	7,34,160
	Total for corresponding period of previous years. 1876-77 ...	139,814	32,05,719	8,021	1,77,146	3,482	84,790	402	8,998	...	...	...	...	84,121	24,00,633	...	...	16	146	235,856	58,77,432
	1875-76 ...	44,923	9,17,962	64	1,557	...	...	67	1,672	...	...	...	...	188,539	53,47,395	854	20,874	10	146	234,457	62,89,606
	1874-75 ...	107,262	23,41,734	19,239	3,38,072	15,357	3,36,157	15,355	3,21,237	...	...	4	25	68,483	18,98,642	...	...	113	2,787	225,813	52,38,654
Bombay and Sind.	Bombay	164,891	44,85,860	52,300	14,66,030	144,161	40,64,577	62,189	17,82,700	24,629	7,03,700	...	...	448	12,352	...	...	43,996	12,50,378	492,914	1,37,65,597
	Kurrachee	3,525	91,160	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,092	31,200	...	...	...	...	4,617	1,22,360
	Carwar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Other Ports	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total, April 1878	169,416	45,77,020	52,300	14,66,030	144,161	40,64,577	62,189	17,82,700	24,629	7,03,700	...	...	1,540	43,552	...	...	43,996	12,50,378	497,531	1,38,87,957
	Total 7 months, October 1877 to April 1878.	626,711	1,73,05,875	242,165	68,44,528	296,292	84,06,441	319,730	90,86,015	24,629	7,03,700	...	...	36,923	10,92,922	...	...	150,775	43,39,270	1,696,225	4,77,78,751
	Total for corresponding period of previous years. 1876-77 ...	922,285	2,55,95,761	258,000	70,23,120	353,502	1,02,75,561	206,518	56,13,907	33,264	8,71,775	...	...	48,448	13,65,055	...	...	67,953	18,60,419	1,889,970	5,26,05,498
	1875-76 ...	896,126	2,23,23,890	205,891	54,04,479	232,702	61,08,186	150,767	39,85,581	75,299	19,64,055	...	...	115,178	31,01,872	...	...	49,095	14,16,704	1,724,998	4,43,04,767
	1874-75 ...	1,...46,356	4,68,62,688	269,823	73,55,066	435,149	1,23,79,334	102,754	28,41,224	110,050	32,05,230	...	...	20,674	5,54,705	...	...	66,231	18,29,218	2,651,037	7,50,27,485
Madras.	Madras	1,999	42,446	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	147	3,300	...	...	...	...	2,066	46,740
	Coconada	407	9,484	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	407	9,484
	Tuticorin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	919	21,815	...	...	...	...	919	21,815
	Other Ports	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total, April 1878	2,346	52,924	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,066	25,115	...	...	...	...	3,412	78,039
	Total 7 months, October 1877 to April 1878.	26,641	6,26,000	...	...	12,991	2,98,700	2,949	74,520	...	...	3,753	93,033	4,441	1,07,...	...	...	...	...	50,774	11,99,342
	Total for corresponding period of previous years. 1876-77 ...	54,368	12,20,516	1,206	27,600	9,726	2,00,886	750	18,540	...	...	8,290	2,02,269	5,415	1,25,905	...	...	...	...	79,755	17,95,716
	1875-76 ...	177,090	39,23,573	8,8...	2,06,305	34,001	7,09,219	11,306	2,10,780	...	...	1,998	45,179	25,143	5,72,789	...	...	...	...	258,364	56,67,845
	1874-75 ...	196,895	44,42,406	804	20,040	31,851	6,91,417	28,963	6,55,596	...	...	18,052	4,05,108	1,596	36,136	...	...	65	1,331	278,226	62,52,084
British Burma.	Rangoon	3,718	73,768	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,920	1,98,391	...	...	13,638	2,72,159
	Other Ports	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total, April 1878	3,718	73,768	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,920	1,98,391	...	...	13,638	2,72,159
	Total 7 months, October 1877 to April 1878.	31,120	6,05,182	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	646	12,496	35,419	7,25,755	3,279	44,030	70,464	13,87,463
	Total for corresponding period of previous years. 1876-77 ...	58,935	10,78,398	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,682	1,20,063	3,036	53,013	68,653	12,51,474
	1875-76 ...	3,739	64,731	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49,421	10,54,212	...	...	53,160	11,18,933
	1874-75 ...	32,858	5,94,832	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	881	14,494	...	...	33,739	6,09,326
Grand Total.	Total, April 1878	176,533	47,67,212	52,300	14,66,030	144,166	40,64,723	62,489	17,82,700	24,629	7,03,700	...	...	8,365	2,24,145	9,920	1,98,391	43,996	12,50,378	522,398	1,44,57,279
	Total 7 months, October 1877 to April 1878.	688,337	1,86,39,882	242,165	68,44,528	309,286	87,05,287	322,679	91,60,535	24,629	7,03,700	3,780	93,531	63,949	18,41,540	35,419	7,25,755	154,117	43,84,958	1,843,362	5,10,99,716
	Total for corresponding period of previous years. 1876-77 ...	1,175,402	3,11,00,394	267,227	72,27,866	366,710	1,05,61,237	207,670	56,41,345	33,264	8,71,775	8,290	2,02,269	137,984	38,91,593	6,682	1,20,063	71,005	19,13,578	2,274,234	6,15,30,120
	1875-76 ...	1,121,878	2,72,30,146	214,781	56,12,341	266,703	68,17,405	162,080	41,96,033	75,299	19,64,055	1,998	45,179	328,860	90,22,056	50,275	10,75,086	49,105	14,16,850	2,270,979	5,73,81,151
	1874-75 ...	1,983,371	5,42,41,660	289,866	77,13,198	482,357	1,34,06,906	147,072	38,18,057	110,050	32,05,230	18,056	4,05,133	90,753	24,89,483	881	14,494	66,409	18,33,386	3,188,815	8,71,27,549

DEPT. OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE,
STATISTICAL BRANCH,
The 23rd May 1878.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

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

YEAR.	FOR THE MONTHS OF APRIL TO MARCH.													
	Bengal.		Inland Customs.		Madras.		Bombay.		Sind.		British Burma.		Total.	
	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.*	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.
	Maunds.	Rs.	Maunds.	Rs.	Maunds.	Rs.	Maunds.	Rs.	Maunds.	Rs.	Maunds.	Rs.	Maunds.	Rs.
1873-74	7,912,871	2,57,16,831	5,475,124	1,60,23,131	6,436,609	1,16,76,314	2,941,711	52,64,491	151,921	81,973	646,467	1,24,887	23,564,703	5,88,87,627
1874-75	8,198,096	2,63,78,651	5,496,215	1,56,62,568	6,539,522	1,19,17,108	2,805,615	50,22,926	143,050	75,366	790,122	1,40,075	23,972,620	5,91,96,694
1875-76	7,914,887	2,55,23,345	5,502,885	1,56,72,438	6,539,814	1,19,44,869	3,057,784	54,80,821	185,117	92,974	1,021,903	1,58,703	24,222,390	5,88,73,150
1876-77	8,112,193	2,61,89,375	5,732,847	1,61,70,294	6,300,027	1,15,22,326	3,118,242	55,92,917	163,128	83,648	900,130	1,50,358	24,326,567	5,97,08,918
1877-78	8,512,150	2,72,00,678	5,474,106	1,53,15,037	6,309,356	1,23,91,045	3,462,174	68,61,584	213,995	1,08,385	820,146	1,17,661	24,791,927	6,19,94,390
AVERAGE ...	8,130,039	2,62,01,776	5,536,235	1,57,68,694	6,425,066	1,18,90,333	3,077,105	56,44,548	171,442	88,469	835,754	1,38,336	24,175,641	5,97,32,156

* The quantity on which Excise duty was collected is not included.

DEPT. OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE, (STATISTICAL BRANCH);
Calcutta, 23rd May 1878.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION BRANCH.

KHURREEF SEASON 1877-78, COMMENCING ON THE 1st JUNE 1877.

RUBBEE SEASON 1878-79, COMMENCING ON THE 1st DECEMBER 1877.

Irrigation Operations of Lower Bengal during the month of January 1878.

Circle.	District.	Canal.	Supply of water in the Canals.		Five years leases.	Three years leases.		Annual leases.		Sugarcane.		Grand Total.				Grand total of corresponding period of last year.	Rainfall.			REMARKS.
			Estimated full discharge in cubic feet per second.	Average discharge in cubic feet per second throughout the month.	Khurreef.	Khurreef.	Rubbee.	Khurreef.	Rubbee.	Leased during the month.	Leased up to end of the month.	Khurreef.	Rubbee.	Sugarcane.	Total.		Inches during month.	Inches during season.	Average of ten previous years of the same period.	
					Leased during the month.	Leased up to end of the month.	Leased during the month.	Leased up to end of the month.	Leased during the month.	Leased up to end of the month.	Leased during the month.	Leased up to end of the month.								
					Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.				
Orissa ...	Cuttack ...	Kendraparah ...	1,269	307·99	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,026	1,167	2	4	...	1,167	4	1,171	1,304				
		Pattamoondee ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	103	158	...	...	...	158	...	158	...				
		High Level, Section I ...	675	171·40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	128	141	...	...	...	141	...	141	46	0·37	0·37	0·48	
		Taldundah ...	1,300	139	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	128	147	...	53	...	147	53	200	182				
		Machgong ...	650	Notknown	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	250	279	1	21	...	279	21	300	45				
		Gobri ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	22	...	...	...	22	...	22	...				
	Total of the month ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,657	1,914	3	78	...	1,914	78	1,992	1,577	...	...	...	
	Total of the corresponding month of previous year ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	750	1,526	22	51	...	1,526	51	1,577	...	...	...	...	
South-Western.	Midnapore ...	Midnapore ...	875	193	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·75	0·77	9 years 0·59	
	Howrah ...	Panchkoorah ...	300	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·00	0·00	8 years 0·53	
	Total of the month ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total of the corresponding month of previous year ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sone ...	Shahabad ...	Main Western ...	4,342	681·33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,684	81,755	253	2,411	...	81,755	2,411	84,166	316	2·48	3·0	0·85	
	Gya and Patna ...	Arrah ...	1,660	335·19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,067	44,699	46	4,780	...	44,699	4,780	49,479	8,162	1·80	2·0	2·60	
		Patna ...	1,166	442	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·18	1·33	0·62	Average of 8 years at Dinapore.
	Total of the month ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,751	126,454	299	7,191	...	1,26,454	7,191	1,33,645	8,478	...	...	...	
	Total of the corresponding month of previous year ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	853	8,380	78	98	...	8,380	98	8,478	...	...	...	...	
	Grand Total of the month ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,408	128,368	302	7,269	...	1,28,368	7,269	1,35,637	10,055	...	...	...	
	Grand Total of the corresponding month of previous year ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,603	9,907	100	148	...	9,907	148	10,055	...	...	...	...	

The 26th April 1878.

F. T. HAIG, *Colonel, R. E.,*
Joint Secretary to the Government of Bengal, in the Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

FAMINE.

WEEKLY CONDITION REPORT OF DISTRESSED DISTRICTS OF THE MYSORE PROVINCE.

PROVINCE OF MYSORE.

(No. 65.)

Special Famine Report for the week ending 4th May 1878.

Statement No. 65, *regarding Famine Relief Operations in the Province of Mysore, for the week ending the 4th May* 1878.

Rain fell generally throughout the Province during the week under report, and the ryots have been busy ploughing, whilst sowing of ragi, cholum, &c., has begun in the Western districts. In the few taluks where rain has not fallen, the tanks are dry, and there is no employment in the fields, and no improvement has occurred. Prices continue to shew a tendency to fall.

2. Imports of grain by rail amounted to 791 tons, or 225 tons more than last week. From Bangalore 498 tons were exported to the interior, being 101 tons more than in the week previous.

3. On Civil Relief Works, 10,637 persons were employed, or 138 more than in the preceding week. There was a decrease of two in the number of works in progress, due to the completion of a tank in the Anekal Taluk of the Bangalore District and to the closing of the Pavgada-Bellary road work in the Chitaldrug District, the labourers on which were transferred to works under professional supervision.

4. The Public Works Department employed 40,845 labourers, or 1,527 less than last week. The decrease has been very general. The following is a list of the larger works in progress :—

No.	District.	Name of work.	Number employed.	
			Previous week.	Present week.
1	Bangalore ...	State Railway	10,504	10,809
2	Bangalore-Kolar ...	Bangalore-Bellary (*viâ* Devanhalli) Road ...	1,360	1,440
3	Bangalore ...	Anekal-Bannerghatta Road	913	741
4	Do. ...	Mallappa Chetti's Tank	663	704
5	Do. ...	Bhadram Tank	*1,582	*1,449
6	Do. ...	Anekal Tank Feeder	584	518
7	Do. ...	Sarjapur Tank	596	670
8	Do. ...	Hulimangal Tank...	...	579
9	Túmkúr ...	Bangalore-Túmkúr Road	977	980
10	Do. ...	Túmkúr-Shimoga Road	5,469	4,348
11	Túmkúr-Chitaldrug ...	Túmkúr-Bellary Road	8,015	6,995
12	Túmkúr ...	Hebbur Tank	1,297	1,489
13	Mysore ...	Mysore Water Works	1,051	1,036
14	Do. ...	Ane Channel Works	941	817
15	Kadur * ...	Devanur-Keresante Channel	1,214	1,076
16	Chitaldrug ...	Timmanhalli Tank	2,061	2,014
17	Do. ...	Doderi Feeder	1,031	1,058
18	Do. ...	Kanamadi Tank	643	627
		Totals ...	38,901	37,250

* Not received.

5. In Relief Camps and Hospitals there were 2,230 inmates, or a decrease of 202. In receipt of the village grain-dole were 8,009 infirm and bed-ridden, compared with 8,346 in the preceding week. At Bangalore the following paupers were dealt with :—

Number sent to	Railway Works	...	...	...	790
Ditto	Special Gang	...	...	...	258
Ditto	Relief Camp	...	...	...	22
Ditto	Hospital	...	...	...	25
				Total ...	1,095

The next statement gives the average number relieved in each district in Relief Camps and the cost per head, and also shews the details of the number in receipt of grain-dole in their villages :—

District.	Daily average number of persons relieved in Camps.				Cost per head.		Village relief.	
	Past week.	Present week.	Increase.	Decrease.	Past week.	Present week.	Past week.	Present week.
					Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		
Bangalore ...	496	471	...	25	1 3 4	1 4 9	2,249	2,237
Kolar ...	202	193	...	9	1 0 5	1 1 5	1,285	1,746
Túmkúr ...	385	380	...	5	1 10 8	2 0 10	1,892	1,483
Mysore ...	...	...	...	...	0 0 0	0 0 0	105	129
Hassan ...	153	126	...	27	1 7 4	1 7 6	1,749	1,135
Kadur ...	98	91	...	7	0 11 1	0 11 11	489	45
Shimoga ...	...	...	...	...	0 0 0	0 0 0	47	124
Chitaldrug ...	449	415	...	34	1 1 0	1 1 2	530	1,110
Bangalore Municipality ...	463	388	...	75	1 11 2	1 12 7	...	...
Mysore do. ...	186	166	...	20	0 14 10	1 15 3	...	...
Total ...	2,432	2,230	...	202	1 4 10	1 7 10	8,346	8,009

By Order,

A. WINGATE,
Addl. Secretary.

BANGALORE,
The 11th May 1878.

C. BERNARD,
Addl. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 21ST MAY 1878.

General Remarks.—Showers have fallen in all the districts of Madras; general prospects are said to be almost unchanged; prices are fluctuating, with a slight upward tendency. The total number on relief works is 124,661, and gratuitously relieved 78,541, less by 5,801 and 1,666 than last week. In Mysore showers have fallen in Kolar, Hassan and Shimoga; locusts are doing damage in Mysore and Hassan; ploughing and sowing are going on, and prices are stationary; the total number on relief works for the week ending the 11th instant was 46,283, and on gratuitous relief 10,111, less by 5,199 and 128 than in the previous week. In Bombay showers are reported from Hyderabad (Sind), Ahmedabad, Broach, Khandesh, Belgaum, Kanara, Baroda and Wadhwán; the river continues high in Sind; the monsoon is believed to be close at hand. In the Central Provinces cloudy weather and showers are reported from all districts; preparations for the *kharif* sowings are going on; prices are high and steady. In Berar no rain is reported: ploughing is going on. In Central India showers have fallen in Indore, Gwalior, Neemuch, Rutlam and Sutna; there is great scarcity of water in Indore. Showers have also fallen in most parts of Rajputana, and hail in Ulwur. Rain is reported from every district of Bengal except Patna; fair weather is much needed for agricultural operations throughout the Burdwan division, the 24-Pergunnahs, Balasore and Manbhoom; elsewhere ploughing and sowing are going on, and more rain is not needed except in Poorce. In Assam there has been a good deal of rain; prospects are good. Heavy rain has fallen generally throughout Burma, accompanied by a high wind. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh rain and storms are reported from nearly all districts: easterly winds prevail; damage has been done to crops not yet fully harvested in Meerut, Sitapur and Kumaun. In the Punjab slight showers have fallen in all districts except Umballa and Dera Ismail Khan, and heavy rain in Pesháwar; the rain has in some districts interfered with threshing operations, but no material injury has been done.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—		
Ganjam (May 16th)	About 0·2 in 5 places.	Rice 8·82, *raggi* 12·11, *cholum* 11·81, *cumboo* 11·62.
Vizagapatam („ 20th)	1·0 in 12 taluks.	Rice 7·9, *cholum* 11·6, *raggi* 13·5, *cumboo* 13·5.
Godavery („ 21st)	·5 to 1·5	Rice 7·70, *cholum* 14·20, *raggi* 15·90, *cumboo* 18·0.
Kistna („ 16th)	Rain in 7 taluks (average ·45).	Rice 7·22, *cholum* 11·75, *raggi* 13·93, *cumboo* 11·51; rain useful for ploughing lands; *dáluva* paddy reported bad in Gudivada **taluks.**
Nellore („ 18th)	·20	Rice 8·30, *cholum* 13·20, *raggi* 15·80, *cumboo* 12·0; Department Public Works, on works 3,567; canal 13,732; camps 177.
Cuddapah („ 17th)	·13	Rice 9·22, *cholum* 13·68, *raggi* 15·18, *cumboo* 11·45; on works 194; children 47; village relief 408; camps 1,004; *cholum*, paddy and *korra* harvested, outturn about ¾
Bellary („ 18th)	·8	Rice 8·56, *cholum* 11·11, *raggi* 11·46, *cumboo* 10·03; on works 8,094; children 245; camps 7,081; village relief 803; standing crops, second crop paddy generally thriving; reaping of second crop paddy progressing, outturn fair; dry lands are being prepared for cultivation.
Kurnool („ „)	Between ·40 and ·65 in Koilkuntla, Markapur and Nandikotkur.	Rice 8·56, *cholum* 12·84, *raggi* 15·12, *cumboo* 12·05; in camps 3,294; village relief 2,875; storm in Markapur; ground being broken up for sowing in some taluks; second crop paddy harvested in Ramalkota, average yield estimated at 3 annas; *korra* under wells harvested in Sirwell, produce estimated at 8 annas; fodder sufficient; water-supply decreasing but sufficient, except in some hill villages.
North Arcot („ 17th)	·78	Rice 9·3, *cholum* 10·9, *raggi* 12·5, *cumboo* 10·0, wheat 6·6; on works 22,671; children 1,324; camp and houses 7,822; village relief 8,929; crops affected with insects in Narayanavanum; and withering in some places; harvest of paddy, *raggi*, *cholum* and *cumboo*, outturn poor.
South Arcot ...	1·37 (average of district)	Rice 10·06, *cholum* 13·62, *raggi* 12·58, *cumboo* 11·89; on works, professional, 696; children 211; camps 1,218; villages 2,976; standing crops, *kar* paddy and *raggi* generally good; harvest of paddy still progressing in parts, outturn between ¼ and ¾ of full crop.
Tanjore (May 18th)	·70	Rice 9·33, *cholum* 17·50, *raggi* 16·92, *cumboo* 12·68; crops, wet and dry, in good condition; harvest—wet nil; dry, *cholum*, *gingelly* and *chillies*, outturn ½ to ⅝.
Trichinopoly („ „)	1·77 (average of district)	Rice 9·39, *cholum* 25·67, available in 3 deputy taluk *cusbas*, *raggi* 13·43, *cumboo* 15·24; relief only in hospital camp 51; lands being ploughed vigorously.
Madura („ „)	1·0	Rice 9·58, *cholum* 11·94, *raggi* 14·69, *cumboo* 16·53; camps 20.

On page 738 of the Supplement to the *Gazette of India* of the 4th instant in the rainfall column opposite South Arcot for "district average ·027" read "·27."
On page 739 of the same Gazette in the rainfall column opposite Trichinopoly for "·021" read "·21," and opposite Malabar for "·051" read "·51;" and in the remark column opposite South Canara for "10 rooms struck by lightning" read "tent room struck by lightning."
On page 792 of the Supplement to the *Gazette of India* of the 18th instant in the rainfall column opposite Shikarpur for "·13" read "nil."
On page 794 of the same Gazette in the rainfall column opposite Fyzabad for "·11 at Tanda" read "1·1."
On page 795 of the same Gazette in the remark column opposite Neemuch for "732 emigrants passed through Rutlam, &c." read "722 emigrants passed through,"
"Rutlam,—cholera decreasing; weather stormy."

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—continued.		
Tinnevelly (May 18th)	1·54 in six taluks.	Rice 8·96, *cholum* 17·92, *raggi* 16·0, *cumboo* 18·56; crops in good condition and much benefited by recent rain; harvest in few parts, outturn poor; small locusts reported to have appeared in Sunkernai-narcovil, and destroyed wet crops to a small extent.
Coimbatore („ „)	·48	Rice 8·74, *cholum* 11·25, *raggi* 12·85, *cumboo* 15·99; on works 37,048; camps 4,816; children 1,902; village relief 3,419; standing crops damaged by insects in parts of 4 taluks; outturn of paddy ¼ to full, other ⅜ to full.
Nilgiris („ „)	·84	Rice 7·14, *cholum* 9·58, *raggi* 8·82, *cumboo* 11·67.
Salem („ 20th)	·21	Rice 8·68, *raggi* 11·95, *cumboo* 10·78, *cholum* 10·88; on works 32,620; camps 7,730; village relief 11,350.
South Canara („ 18th)	...	Rice 10·10, *raggi* 11·88, third rice crop harvesting nearly completed, outturn good.
Malabar („ „)	·54 (average of district)	Rice 9·17, *raggi* 10·84; sowing for first crop almost completed; prospects fair.
Chingleput („ „)	1·0 (average of district)	Rice 9·49, *raggi* 12·19, *cumboo* 10·56, *cholum* 14·28; on works 3,470; children 163; camps 386; village relief 4,271; second crop and Madurantakam crops in fair condition where water is available; harvested in parts, outturn ¼ to ½.
Madras („ 21st)	·46	Rice 8·03, *raggi* 9·97, *cholum* 8·4.
		General Remarks.—General prospects almost unchanged since last week; prices are fluctuating with a slightly upward tendency; total number on works 124,661; total number gratuitously relieved 78,541; export of grain from Madras by rail during the week ending the 18th May, 616 tons.
Bombay—(May 22nd)		
Sind—		
Kurrachee ...	Slight rain at Dádu on 10th.	River on 20th 14 feet 10 inches, against 10 feet 11 inches last year; small-pox continues in taluka Mánjhand; cattle dying for want of pasture in the hills.
Shikárpur ...	...	*Kharif* preparations progressing; river on 21st 12 feet 3 inches—on same date last year 10 feet 2 inches; 197 fresh cases of small-pox in Shikárpur, 13 deaths; 1 death in Sukkur and 1 in Nasirabad taluka; cattle disease in 4 talukas.
Hyderabad ...	Rain with hail; 0·20 at Hyderabad; 0·15 at Moro.	River 46 inches higher than on the same date last year.
Upper Sind Frontier ...	...	Dust-storms frequent; *rabi* harvesting completed; canals dry; forage very scarce.
Guzerat—		
Ahmedabad ...	1·01	Preparations for *kharif* commenced; 107 cholera cases, 69 deaths.
Pánch Maháls ...	...	Weather stormy; 39 cases of cholera, 20 deaths.
Broach ...	0·07	Cholera in city, 5 cases, 3 fatal; in district 98 cases, 52 fatal.
Surat ...	...	Fatal cholera cases—in city 8, in Olpád 10, in Jalálpor 19; heat moderate; weather stormy.
Khandesh and Násik—		
Khandesh ...	0·05 at Bhadgaon.	No change.
Násik ...	...	
Konkan—		
Colába (May 20th)	...	Weather continues warm; public health good, except 2 in talukas, where slight fever continues.
Ratnágiri („ 14th)	...	Land being prepared for sowing; 4 deaths from cholera in Dápoli taluka.
Deccan—		
Poona ...	...	Seventy-three deaths from cholera in district.
Ahmednagar ...	...	Two deaths from cholera in Párner, 1 in Jámkhed taluka; ague in 2 talukas; people emigrating with cattle from Kopargaon taluka in search of fodder.
Sholapur ...	...	Cholera cases 346, deaths 205; fever in 2 talukas.
Satara ...	...	Cholera in 5 talukas, 124 cases, 74 deaths; fever in Khánápur taluka; high winds.
Southern Mahratta Country—		
Kaládgi ...	...	Fever and cholera prevalent; 77 deaths from the latter.
Belgaum ...	0·08	Deaths from cholera 133; cotton picking completed.
Dharwar ...	...	Rice cultivation retarded for want of rain; no change in public health.
Kanara ...	At Karwar on 20th 0·42; at Supa 2·60.	Monsoon crop preparations continue.
Kattywar and Gaekwar's Territory—		
Rájkot ...	...	Weather hot and cloudy; cholera continues.
Wadhwán ...	Partial at different places.	Weather cloudy; cholera in Jhalawar, 234 cases, 88 fatal; small-pox at Wanod; crops good.
Baroda ...	0·27	Deaths from cholera.
		General Remarks.—River high in Sind; small-pox prevalent in Shikárpur; shower in Ahmedabad; cholera prevalent throughout Guzerat, Poona, Satara, Sholapur and the Southern Mahratta Country; monsoon apparently close to Bombay.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—(May 22nd)		
Chittagong ...	Few drops.	
Noakholly ...	2·08	Public health good.
Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	1·32	
Hill Tipperah ...	3·27	
Backergunge ...	2·86	Cholera rather increasing.
Furreedpore ...	1·94	
Dacca ...	1·11	
Tipperah ...	4·43	
Mymensingh ...	·47	
24-Pergunnahs ...	1·33	Sporadic cases of cholera reported; public health good.
Jessore ...	1·92	
Nuddea ...	8·79	
Moorshedabad ...	·77	Health better.
Pubna ...	1·99	Cholera still about.
Rajshahye ...	2·28	Cholera considerably decreased.
Bogra ...	2·48	Some fever and cholera in Adamdighi and Panchabibi, elsewhere health fair.
Dinagepore ...	2·13	
Rungpore ...	3·19	Some cases of cholera; public health otherwise good.
Cooch Behar ...	1·16	Cholera decreasing.
Jalpáiguri ...	2·52	
Darjeeling ...	·77	A few cases of cholera in Terai and Punkabaree.
Midnapore ...	·62	
Howrah ...	1·90	
Hooghly ...	2·69	Public health unchanged.
Burdwan ...	1·74	Public health good.
Bankoora ...	1·19	Not a few cases of cholera in places and several outbreaks of small-pox.
Beerbhoom ...	3·79	
Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	·88	
Bhágalpur ...	·68	Cholera almost disappeared.
Monghyr ...	1·52	
Purneah ...	1·55	
Maldah ...	·69	Health good.
Durbhunga ...	·64	
Mozufferpore ...	·20	
Sarun ...	1·07	
Chumparun ...	·53	Small-pox prevails.
Patna ...	*Nil*	
Gya ...	1·60	
Shahabad ...	·80	
Hazáribagh ...	1·04	
Lohardugga ...	2·34	Small-pox in Palamow; public health otherwise good.
Manbhoom ...	4·71	
Singhbhoom ...	1·32	General health good.
Balasore ...	1·63	Public health good.
Cuttack ...	·50	Cases of cholera here and there.
Pooree ...	·71	Cholera still reported.
		General Remarks.—Rain also this week in nearly all districts; fine weather much needed for agricultural operations in all districts of Burdwan division, in the 24-Pergunnahs, Balasore and Manbhoom; elsewhere cultivation going on, but more rain now would be unwelcome except in Pooree; in Durbhunga prices are said to have risen to famine rates owing to unusual exportation; pressure in Hazáribagh reported not very great.
N.-W. P. and Oudh—(May 22nd)		
Benares (May 21st)	*Nil*	Weather warmer.
Allahabad („ „)	Rain in Trans-Gangetic tahsils on 17th.	Weather hotter; general health improved; wind mostly east.
Jhánsi („ 22nd)	·5 on 19th.	Weather unsettled; prices stationary.
Agra („ 21st)	Heavy rain to-day; a little previously in 7 parganas.	Weather unsettled; little cholera in city, more in Ferozabad; slight but steady increase of labourers.
Meerut („ 22nd)	...	Prices falling slightly; much damage and delay in getting in grain caused by incessant storms.
Bareilly („ „)	·4 to 1·8 throughout the district.	Weather cloudy; prices steady.
Kumaun („ 18th)	Heavy rain daily.	Crops where uncut much injured.
Lucknow („ 22nd)	Occasional showers.	Three heavy dust-storms; wind east during day, west towards evening; mornings cloudy and sultry.
Sitapur („ „)	...	Weather damp; grain in threshing-floor damaged by frequent rains.
Fyzabad („ „)	Slight rain on Monday night.	Easterly winds continue; sugarcane being weeded and irrigated.
Partabgarh („ 20th)	·8 in Kunda; 1·7 in Patti; and 1·2 at Sadr on 14th.	Dust-storm followed by rain; prospects no better.
		General Remarks.—Rain and storms over the greater part of the Provinces; crops injured where not fully harvested; easterly winds prevail.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Punjab— (May 21st)		
Delhi ...	·3	Prospects not very favourable; general health good; prices of food grains stationary.
Hissar ...	·5	Storms and slight showers almost daily; weather unusually cool and cloudy; sowings continued in parts of the district; slight variations in prices of food grains; health generally good.
Umballa ...	*Nil*	Crops cut; health good.
Jullundur ...		
Amritsar ...	·5	Health good.
Lahore ...	·6	Crops average; health good.
Ráwalpindi ...	·2	*Rabi* crops injured by the rain; general health good.
Mooltan ...	Slight showers.	Crops are being threshed and corn removed; prices of food grains stationary; health good.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	*Nil*	Reaping in progress; health good.
Peshâwar ...	2·6	Harvest prospects fair.
		General Remarks.—The rain during the past week has in some districts interfered with threshing operations, but there has been no material injury done.
Central Provinces— (May 22nd)		
Upper Godávari— (May 18th)	·08	Sultry; fever continues; small-pox declining; prices steady.
Sambalpur ...	1·9	Stormy; cholera and measles prevalent; prices rising.
Biláspur ...	Slight shower.	Close and cloudy; ploughing for *kharif* sowings continues; fever prevalent; prices steady.
Raipur ...	·42	Close, cloudy and stormy; *kharif* ploughing continues; cholera and small-pox prevalent; prices steady.
Bálaghát ...	·20	Cloudy, close and stormy; *kharif* ploughing continues; small-pox and measles prevalent; prices stationary.
Chhindwára ...	Slight rain.	Cloudy and close; land being prepared for *kharif*; fever and small-pox continue; prices risen.
Chánda (May 19th)	...	Cloudy and hot; ploughing for *kharif* continues; small-pox, cholera and cattle disease prevalent; prices stationary.
Betúl („ 20th)	...	Cloudy and hot; *kharif* ploughing continues; fever and small-pox prevalent; prices stationary.
Bhandára („ 21st)	·67	Cloudy and close; ploughing for *kharif* sowings continues; fever, small-pox and cholera prevalent; prices risen.
Nágpur („ 22nd)	·67	Ploughing for *kharif* continues; small-pox prevalent; cholera on the eastern road; prices stationary.
Wardha ...	Slight rain.	Cloudy and close; ploughing continues; small-pox declining; prices stationary.
Nimár ...	Ditto.	Rain accompanied by thunder, lightning and strong wind; small-pox and cholera continue; prices steady.
Hoshangabad ...	...	Cloudy, stormy and hot; fever, small-pox and cholera continue.
Narsinghpur ...	Slight rain.	Cloudy and warm with dust-storms; health good; prices high.
Jubbulpore ...	Ditto.	Cloudy and stormy; small-pox continues; prices steady.
Saugor ...	Ditto.	Warm and stormy; fields being prepared for *kharif* sowings; prices stationary.
Seoni ...	·74	Winnowing *rabi* almost completed; health good; prices high.
Mandla ...	·11	Cloudy and hot; health good; prices stationary.
Damoh ...	·10	Winnowing *rabi* nearly completed; cattle disease prevalent; prices falling.
		General Remarks.—Cloudy and stormy with slight rain throughout the Provinces, except at Sambalpur, where it was rather heavy; land being prepared for *kharif* sowings; small-pox generally prevalent; cholera in eastern districts, Hoshangabad and Nimár; prices continue high and steady.
British Burma— (May 22nd)		
Arakan Division ...	...	Twenty-eight deaths from cholera in Akyab town amongst native immigrant population; otherwise public health good throughout the division.
Pegu Division—		
Rangoon ...	...	Slight fever and bowel complaints in Pegu township; otherwise health good.
Thonkwa ...	...	Public health good; slight cholera at Myapoon.
Bassein ...	...	No report received.
Henzada ...	...	Public health good; 1 case of small-pox in Henzada town.
Prome ...	...	Public health good; 1 death in Prome from cholera, 2 in district.
Thayetmyo ...	...	Public health good; slight cholera amongst natives in cantonments.
Tenasserim Division ...	...	Cholera reported in Gyne Salwen township, Amherst district; health good in Moulmein town; slight cholera in Shaygyeen district; a few cases of cholera in Tounghoo district; otherwise health good.
		General Remarks.—Heavy rain over the Province generally, with high wind.
Assam—		
Gauhâti (May 22nd)	5·36	Days clear and hot; nights frequently stormy and rainy; *asu dhan* promises well; land being ploughed for *sali*; prospects of tea good.
Sylhet („ „)	3·94	Prospects very good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Mysore and Coorg (May 22nd)	Showers in Kolar, Hassan and Shimoga districts.	Locusts complained of in Mysore and Hassan; harvesting *vaisakh* rice continues; ploughing general and sowing in some talukas; prices stationary; for week ending 11th May—on civil relief works 9,459, on Professional Department works 36,824, and gratuitously relieved in camps 2,154, and in villages 7,957.
Hyderabad Assigned Districts—		
Amráoti (May 22nd)	...	Ploughing operations continue; weather very warm.
Central India— (May 21st)		
Indore ...	Heavy showers in district.	Clouds and high wind; water distress great; many wells at Mhow dry, and there is great anxiety which rain only can dispel; much migration throughout Malwa northwards, people going home; in every State food is charitably supplied to the wanderers.
Gwalior ...	Heavy rain on 21st instant.	Up to 17th instant 54 cholera cases amongst Europeans, 30 deaths; 71 cases amongst native troops and followers with 37 deaths; epidemic seems clearing away; weather stormy.
Neemuch ...	·10	Five hundred and eighteen emigrants passed through.
Rutlam ...	·25	No deaths from cholera.
Sutna ...	Showers.	Cloudy.
Rajputana—		
Abu (May 22nd)	·63	Cloudy and stormy; high winds.
Sirohi („ 19th)	...	Tanks dry; wells and health fair; high winds; dust-storms.
Marwar („ 18th)	Slight shower.	Water obtained with great difficulty; small-pox prevalent; frequent sand storms, thunder, and lightning.
Bickaneer („ 13th)	...	Heat intense; hot winds; small-pox prevailing; south-east wind.
Meywar („ 17th)	·1	Water low; cholera prevalent; thunder and dust-storms; hot winds.
Harowtee („ 20th)	Little rain.	Weather wild and unseasonable; thunder-storms with high wind daily.
Deoli („ „)	·04	
Jhallawar („ 16th)	...	Cholera still in districts.
Ajmere („ 22nd)	Pretty general rain.	Monsoon weather; rain sufficient to plough all light soils.
Jeypore („ 21st)	Rain.	Dust-storms; high winds; health good.
Bhurtpore („ 22nd)	1·32	Weather continues cool; cloudy; stormy; no sickness.
Ulwur	Rain general.	Damage by hail to tobacco and *china*; still much fever.
Nepal— (May 14th)	1·14	Agricultural prospects good, but open weather needed; weather damp and cloudy.

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

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SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

Nº 22.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JUNE 1, 1878.

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.

(TELEGRAPH.)

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN TRAFFIC FOR THE MONTH OF JANUARY 1878.

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 AMOY. No.	VIA AMOY. Indian Value.	VIA MADRAS. No.	VIA MADRAS. Indian Value.	VIA RANGOON. No.	VIA RANGOON. 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.		Rs. A.
Sent ...	1,034	7,081 12	105	362 7	40	133 15	2,167	11,654 2	...	...	2,984	13,774 1	111	709 8	320	458 12	6,761	34,174 9
Received ...	955	4,680 15	78	294 15	58	224 4	3,765	14,145 13	...	...	668	2,507 6	107	421 14	185	296 1	5,816	22,571 4
TOTAL ...	1,989	11,762 11	183	657 6	98	358 3	5,932	25,799 15	...	...	3,652	16,281 7	218	1,131 6	505	754 13	12,577	56,745 13
TRANSIT.																		
From East to West ...	7	24 7	1	2 10	...	...	2,424	11,805 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,432	11,832 8
From West to East ...	309	1,285 5	8	72 4	...	...	2,226	10,950 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3*	28 8	2,546	12,336 [illegible]
From West to West ...	1†	5 10	...	...	2‡	9 4	5	* 20 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	[illegible]
From East to East ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	317	1,315 6	9	74 14	2	9 4	4,654	22,775 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	28 8	4,985	24,203 6
																GRAND TOTAL ...	17,562	80,949 3

* Europe to Mandalay *vid* Suez.
† Aden to Muscat.
‡ Do. to Persian Gulf.

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN TRAFFIC WITH INDIA BY THE INDO-EUROPEAN AND RED SEA ROUTES FOR THE MONTH OF JANUARY 1878.

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	955	1,034	1,989	19·67	30·90	24·25
	„ Turkey	78	105	183	1·61	3·14	2·23
	Persian Gulf *vid* Karachi ...	58	40	98	1·19	1·20	1·20
RED SEA	*Vid* Suez	3,765	2,167	5,932	77·53	64·76	72·32
	TOTAL ...	4,856	3,346	8,202	100·00	100·00	100·00

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION BRANCH.

KHURREEF SEASON 1877-78, COMMENCING ON THE 1st JUNE 1877.

RUBBEE SEASON 1878-79, COMMENCING ON THE 1st DECEMBER 1877.

Irrigation Operations of Lower Bengal during the month of March 1878.

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.	Supply of water in the Canals: Estimated discharge utilized.	Five years leases. Khurreef. Leased during the month.	Five years leases. Khurreef. Leased up to end of the month.	Three years leases. Khurreef. Leased during the month.	Three years leases. Khurreef. Leased up to end of the month.	Three years leases. Rubbee. Leased during the month.	Three years leases. Rubbee. Leased up to end of the month.	Annual leases. Khurreef. Leased during the month.	Annual leases. Khurreef. Leased up to end of the month.	Annual leases. Rubbee. Leased during the month.	Annual leases. Rubbee. Leased up to end of the month.	Sugarcane. Leased during the month.	Sugarcane. Leased up to end of the month.	Grand Total. Khurreef.	Grand Total. Rubbee.	Grand Total. Sugarcane.	Grand Total. Total.	Grand total of corresponding period of last year.	Rainfall. Inches during month.	Rainfall. Inches during season.	Rainfall. Average of ten previous years of the same period.	REMARKS.
						Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.				
Orissa ...	Cuttack ...	Kendraparah ...	1,269	419·10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	759	2,872	30	46	...	2,872	46	2,918	1,965	0·32	0·86	2·11	
		Pattamoondee ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	348	...	...	...	348	...	348	44				
		High Level, Section I ...	675	173·24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140	371	...	...	...	371	...	371	63				
		Taldundah ...	1,300	84·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	71	347	4	57	...	347	57	404	270				
		Machgong ..	650	84·30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	96	512	3	28	...	512	28	540	179				
		Gobri ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	...	...	...	45	...	45	...				
	Total of the month ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,066	4,495	37	131	...	4,495	131	4,626	2,521	...	...	...	
	Total of the corresponding month of previous year ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	581	2,399	67	122	...	2,399	122	2,521	...	...	...	...	
South-Western.	Midnapore ...	Midnapore ...	875	143	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·95	3·01	9 years. 3·49	
	Howrah ...	Panchkoorah ...	300	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	322	674	...	...	...	674	...	674	78	2·22	2·52	8 years. 2·77	
	Total of the month ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	322	674	...	...	...	674	...	674	78	...	...	...	
	Total of the corresponding month of previous year ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	78	...	...	...	78	...	78	...	...	...	...	
Sone ..	Shahabad ...	Main Western ...	4,342	698·01	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	389	82,775	1,339	4,619	...	82,775	4,619	87,394	582	...	3·20	1·62	
		Arrah ...	1,660	632·28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	415	46,237	196	5,071	...	46,237	5,071	51,308	10,518	...	2·08	2·60	
	Gya and Patna ...	Patna ...	1,466	346	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·33	1·06	
	Total of the month ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	704	1,29,012	1,535	9,690	...	1,29,012	9,690	1,38,702	11,100	...	...	...	
	Total of the corresponding month of previous year ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	8,564	2,267	2,536	...	8,564	2,536	11,100	...	...	...	...	
	Grand Total of the month ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,092	1,34,181	1,572	9,821	...	1,34,181	9,821	1,44,002	13,699	...	...	...	
	Grand Total of the corresponding month of previous year ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	635	11,041	2,334	2,658	...	11,041	2,658	13,699	...	...	...	...	

The 10th May 1878.

F. T. HAIG, *Colonel, R. E.,*
Joint Secretary to the Government of Bengal,
in the Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES-CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 2ND HALF OF APRIL 1878, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 800, 801, 806 AND 807 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 25TH MAY 1878.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Rice. Best sort. Present fortnight.	Rice. Best sort. Past fortnight.	Rice. Best sort. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Rice. Common. Present fortnight.	Rice. Common. Past fortnight.	Rice. Common. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	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 last year.	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 last year.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kararu, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee, &c.) *Panicum Miliaceum, Eleusine Coracana,* &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kararu, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee, &c.) *Panicum Miliaceum, Eleusine Coracana,* &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kararu, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee, &c.) *Panicum Miliaceum, Eleusine Coracana,* &c. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	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.	
Upper Sind Frontier District.	11 12	11 12	...	11 12	12 0	...	7 8	7 8	...	8 8	9 0	...	12 12	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 8	...	120 0	120 0	...	16 0	20 0	...	
Secunderabad ...	6 5	6 4	...	...	...	...	5 7	5 6	...	5 9	5 9	...	9 3	9 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 9	6 8	...	140 0	140 0	...	8 5	8 5	...	
Bolarum	7 2	7 2	10 0	...	...	...	4 8	4 8	6 4	5 5	5 5	7 2	9 4	9 4	11 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 9	6 9	11 3	112 8	112 8	112 8	9 0	9 0	10 7	
Chadarghat	6 2	6 5	8 0	...	...	...	4 2	4 0	5 7	6 0	5 5	6 5	8 7	8 2	10 2	9 7	10 0	11 0	...	...	...	6 7	6 7	10 2	130 0	130 0	130 0	8 7	8 7	10 2	

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

Government Experimental Farms.

Salaru (Sind).—Superintendent, W. Strachan.

As the arrangements for experiments to be conducted on the farm during the current year have not yet been decided, I shall in the present report confine my remarks to the garden chiefly.

Sorghum saccharatum and brown-seeded jowari early sowing.

An acre of the farm land, half with *Sorghum* and half with brown-seeded jowari, was sown between the 9th and 18th January 1878. Though the weather was cold, the *Sorghum* came up freely and has grown fairly well. The jowari had to be resown and has still come up too thin. A similar area was sown in the same proportion for feeding the garden cattle and with (as yet) similar results. The *Sorghum* seems to stand heat quite as well as, and cold much better than, does jowari.

Grape vines.

We have in the garden in full fruiting order some twelve varieties of English vines, all of which do well, and produce fruit far superior to that obtained from any of the native varieties. The black Hamburgh variety does not colour well, but the flavour is good. With the view of trying to improve the colour, a liberal supply of charcoal was dug into the borders last year and this spring. The Muscat varieties do very well, and I believe there would be no great difficulty in starting a trade in raisins of no mean quality. Last season, in drying some of the best Muscat grapes for seed, I had about half a pound of raisins of quite as good flavour and appearance as any Muscatels I have seen for sale. The natives are going in strong for vine culture in this neighbourhood, and our supply of young plants has not yet been equal to the demand, and from the number of new gardens springing up all round, there is little likelihood of the number of indents on our nursery stock falling off for some time to come.

Pomeloe, orange and lemon.

Varieties of these have been introduced from Bombay and Lahore, and are being propagated for distribution as fast as possible. The orange grows fast and produces excellent fruit here. We have not been able to supply all demands for young plants, nor will we be so for another year or two. The stocks used for budding on are the citron and sweet lime, both of which do well here. Fruiting plants of all sorts are in much demand among the natives, and care is taken to give nothing likely to disappoint them, without informing them that success is doubtful beforehand.

Prosopis glandulosa or Mesquit bean.

The seed received from Government last year came up well and a number of plants have been distributed. The tap root goes deep into the soil,—a great desideratum in a plant growing in an almost rainless country and with the natural water spring far below the surface (at Salaru we have to dig 28 to 30 feet before we strike water.)

Ceratonia siliqua (Carob).

Of this, we have a large number of healthy seedlings on hand and several have been given away. We have one plant fully five years old. It is of slow growth, being only 8½ feet high at present.

Böhmeria nivea.

Grows well in the garden where it is sheltered from the hot winds of May and June, but refuses to grow on the exposed fields of the farm during these months. Success with it is very doubtful.

Eucalypti.

Several varieties of seed were received from the Brisbane Acclimatization Society and sown about the end of last year and first month of the current season. All are as yet doing well, but it is too early to say much about them at present.

Coffee.

The seedlings have just got above ground and look healthy.

India-rubber tree or *Ficus elastica*.

Grows fast, a good shade tree; has been largely propagated and distributed.

Cedrela toona (Toon).

Grows fairly well here and has been propagated from seeds and cuttings from the trees growing in the garden. It is not a favourite with the natives, but may be a useful tree in Sind, if pains be taken to follow up the experiment of its introduction.

Flowers and vegetables, foreign and native, receive a certain amount of attention, but with the exception of roses (of which we have pretty near 200 varieties) and scented plants, the natives do not indent on us much for either seeds or plants of these.

Jerusalem Artichoke, *helianthus tuberosus.*

A small plantation has lately been made.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION BRANCH.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES FOR THE YEAR 1877-78.

No. 552-57 A., dated Allahabad, the 29th April 1878.

RESOLUTION—By His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, North-Western Provinces.

Read the following statements :—

No. A10.—Comparative statement of irrigation and rainfall by canal districts.
No. B10.—Statement in acres of crops irrigated by canal districts.
No. C10.— Ditto ditto by canal divisions.

OBSERVATIONS.—The rainfall and irrigated area of kharíf 1877-78 were so abnormal that, in reviewing the operations of that season, it will be as well to compare them with those of the corresponding seasons of 1868 and 1869, the last years of drought. To admit of this comparison being made, a supplementary statement (D) has been prepared.

2. From the rainfall figures of the supplementary statement it will be seen that the drought of 1877 affected agricultural operations far more severely that the droughts of 1868 and 1869. In the earlier years there was a moderate fall of rain in each of the months of July, August, and September, while in the year under review there was only a scanty fall in July, and practically none in August and September. Again, the hot westerly wind, which blew almost incessantly till the first week of October, made frequent waterings compulsory.

3. The following statement gives the areas under the various crops in 1868, 1869' 1876, 1877, with the percentage of increase or decrease :—

	Irrigated areas.						Percentage of increase or decrease in 1877 as compared with					
				1877.			1868.		1869.		1876.	
	1868.	1869.	1876.	Agra Canal.	Other canals.	Total.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.
Sugar ...	97,553	104,610	129,607	3,071	135,934	139,005	39·3	...	29·9	...	7·2	...
Rice ...	111,020	117,545	84,744	12	66,672	66,684	...	39·1	...	43·3	...	21·3
Bájrá, jowar ...	69,057	20,438	4,830	12,967	68,170	81,137	...	1·5	233·5	...	1579·3	...
Maize ...	46,428	39,700	27,424	1,580	59,997	61,577	29·2	...	51·1	...	124·6	...
Other food grains	7,765	5,037	2,533	219	12,053	12,272	55·1	...	139·7	...	384·5	...
Fodder ...	10,524	11,341	5,273	5,818	30,212	36,030	187·	...	166·4	...	583·3	...
Fibres ...	55,369	56,920	41,150	29,164	76,145	105,309	37·5	...	33·8	...	155·9	...
Dyes ...	76,861	130,685	148,589	3,615	210,671	214,286	174·1	...	61·3	...	50·9	...
Miscellaneous ...	9,908	15,349	19,380	1,206	14,077	15,283	42·	...	...	8·3	...	21·1
TOTAL ...	484,485	501,625	463,530	57,652	673,931	731,583	39·	...	34·3	...	57·8	...

4. There is an increase under every head except rice and miscellaneous.

5. The increase under sugar is due to the state of the market. Sugar being a crop that is sown early in the season, its growth is not affected by the monsoon. Large as the area is this season, it is short by 2,722 acres of the area irrigated in 1874-75.

6. The decrease under rice is due to the failure of the early rains. In ordinary years large areas of rice are sown and reared till September without the aid of canal water. In that month, the rainfall being seldom sufficient for the requirements of rice, irrigation becomes compulsory. In 1877 the failure of the July and August rains restricted the area sown, and consequently the area irrigable.

7. As was to be expected, the area under food grains and fodder in 1877 is much larger than it was in 1876. It is also larger than the areas of 1868 and 1869. The Agra Canal contributed no mean share to this increase. It is calculated that the food raised from the canal irrigated area of kharíf 1877 was sufficient to meet the demands of the population of the Meerut and Agra Divisions for two and a half months.

8. The increase under fibres is due partly to the market and partly to the Agra Canal, where cotton is largely grown, and is becoming the staple kharíf crop irrigated by that canal.

9. Large as hitherto have been the areas under indigo, the area this kharif exceeds them all. The maximum limit under this crop has not yet been reached.

10. The assessments for the kharif are—

Canal.	1868.	1869.	1876.	1877.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ganges	8,14,631	8,77,885	9,33,303	13,37,729
Eastern Jumna	2,80,761	3,11,592	3,29,960	3,58,278
Agra	...	...	39,133	1,41,262
Rohilkhand	21,770	19,964	34,354	20,848
Dún	10,984	12,962	14,184	12,385
Bijnor	149	1,185	4,859	1,036
Bundelkhand	994	644	783	1,499
Total ...	11,29,289	12,24,232	13,56,576	18,73,037

11. A comparison between 1868, 1869, and 1877 is vitiated by the fact that the rate for rice was raised in 1872 from Rs. 3 per acre to Rs. 5.

12. It will be noticed that while the income of the canals that draw their supply from snow-fed rivers has increased, that of canals drawing their supply from spring-fed streams has decreased, except in the case of the Bundelkhand works, where, no doubt, the increase is due to the rain that did fall being stored in lakes and tanks.

Ordered—That copies of this Resolution be submitted to the Government of India for information; also to the Governments of Bengal and Punjab; to Government of the North-Western Provinces in the General Department, and in the Provincial Branch of the Public Works Department; to the Board of Revenue; and to Superintending and Executive Engineers of the Irrigation Branch; also that it be published in the *Government Gazette*.

CLINTON C. ANDERSON,
Offg. Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P., P. W. D., I. B.

Half-yearly Return of Revenue from all sources for the Kharif season of 1877-78.

Division.	Water-rates from irrigation.	Miscellaneous receipts by sale of water.	Water-supply of towns.	Plantations.	Water-power.	Water supplied to Military Department.	Navigation receipts.	Rents of buildings.	Fines.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Northern ...	1,51,436	3	...	3,478	6,597	...	4	90	422	2,089	1,64,119
Meerut ...	2,28,720	...	...	3,001	3,241	...	...	...	1,224	148	2,36,334
Aligarh ...	1,14,617	204	51	2,499	3,617	...	...	...	1,043	204	2,22,235
Anupshahr ...	1,40,232	—	...	1,562	...	...	...	...	1,108	115	1,43,017
Bulandshahr ...	1,92,006	...	...	6,815	...	...	...	141	1,647	218	2,00,827
Etáwah ...	2,20,714	177	...	2,578	...	...	...	...	669	350	2,94,488
Cawnpore ...	1,90,004	850	...	4,301	3,054	750	...	...	1,633	404	2,00,996
Total ...	13,37,729	1,234	51	24,234	16,509	750	4	231	7,746	3,528	13,92,016
Eastern Jumna Canal	3,58,278	238	...	5,823	4,213	...	15	51	1,114	310	3,70,042
Agra Canal ...	1,41,262	23	...	2,197	...	...	708	107	1,126	253	1,45,676
Dún ...	12,385	273	...	181	...	...	...	...	...	30	23,493
Rohilkhand ...	20,848	...	...	716	10,654	...	...	...	181	...	21,775
Bijnor ...	1,036	124	...	3,252	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,412
Hamírpur ...	1,377	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,377
Jhánsi ...	122	...	...	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	149
Total ...	18,73,037	1,892	51	36,430	31,376	750	727	389	10,167	4,121	19,58,940

No. A10, KHARIF STATEMENT.

Comparative abstract of irrigation and rainfall in canal districts of the North-Western Provinces.

Districts.	Area in acres.	Cultivated acres.	Area irrigated.		1877-78 as compared with 1876-77.		Rainfall in kharif months.													
			Kharif, 1877-78.	Kharif, 1876-77.	Increase.	Decrease.	April.		May.		June.		July.		August.		September.		Total.	
							1877.	1876.	1877.	1876.	1877.	1876.	1877.	1876.	1877.	1876.	1877.	1876.	1877.	1876.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Saháranpur	1,418,880	805,120	46,671	36,816	9,855	...	·5	·6	·8	1·0	·2	·5	5·7	22·6	2·6	10·3	1·8	·2	11·6	35·2
Muzaffarnagar	1,061,989	699,622	76,195	57,177	19,018	...	·5	·7	3·4	·8	·6	·5	5·8	13·7	3·4	4·0	·1	·8	13·8	20·5
Meerut	1,510,664	1,071,493	132,215	97,015	35,200	...	1·3	1·3	1·3	·9	·3	·9	2·8	7·7	·2	1·1	·1	1·5	6·0	13·4
Bulandshahr	1,222,400	875,520	85,702	47,447	38,255	...	...	...	·1	1·1	...	1·5	6·1	5·4	·1	4·9	...	3·6	6·3	16·5
Aligarh	1,256,775	919,880	70,486	38,414	32,072	...	...	·1	·1	·2	...	·9	3·0	7·1	...	5·8	...	4·8	3·1	18·9
Muttra	1,031,538	827,843	18,906	5,436	13,470	...	·2	...	·1	1·0	·3	·3	·5	8·0	...	3·7	...	7·1	1·1	20·1
Agra	1,230,819	873,976	35,473	15,822	19,651	...	...	...	1·0	·4	...	1·8	2·0	8·4	1·1	3·3	·1	11·8	4·2	25·7
Etah	967,680	620,800	14,843	6,776	8,067	...	·5	...	·1	·3	...	·5	4·3	13·1	·2	3·7	·2	6·3	5·3	23·9
Mainpuri	1,085,626	607,409	47,601	22,092	25,509	...	·6	...	...	...	·3	·2	...	14·1	·9	4·6	·1	12·0	1·9	30·9
Farukhabad	1,116,633	687,361	24,632	12,514	12,118	...	·4	...	...	...	·3	·3	3·6	9·0	2·3	2·9	...	12·1	6·6	24·3
Etáwah	1,274,240	563,200	58,762	32,245	26,517	...	...	...	·6	...	...	·2	·3	10·3	·6	5·1	·2	4·2	1·7	19·8
Cawnpore	1,495,576	865,065	74,171	41,389	32,782	...	·4	·1	·5	·1	·4	...	1·6	10·2	3·4	7·1	·9	3·3	7·2	20·8
Delhi	817,280	532,480	150	4	146	...	·3	...	·3	2·7	3·7	3·0	1·3	5·5	·1	1·0	...	5·4	5·7	17·6
Gurgaon	1,267,200	967,680	16,790	4,847	11,943	...	·9	·2	·9	·6	4·8	1·7	1·4	13·5	·1	2·2	1·8	6·6	9·9	24·8
Dehra Dún	653,271	82,248	4,979	5,726	..	747	2·2	1·4	2·1	·7	2·2	1·8	8·5	33·3	6·6	22·8	1·2	12·7	22·8	72·7
Bijnor	1,217,886	668,135	647	2,721	...	2,074	·3	1·1	·7	1·2	1·3	·6	2·1	18·9	1·2	6·6	·5	3·8	6·1	32·2
Tarái	588,793	144,230	1,795	3,655	...	1,860	·3	...	·3	·4	5·0	·1	7·0	14·1	5·1	6·7	·1	3·7	17·8	25·0
Bareilly	1,910,510	1,228,040	21,277	33,181	...	11,904	...	1·1	·2	·3	·3	1·0	8·0	10·5	3·1	6·1	...	5·3	11·6	24·3
Jhánsi	1,002,880	482,560	29	28	1	...	·5	...	·4	...	·9	5·6	1·3	11·4	2·0	5·0	5·1	5·4	10·2	27·4
Hamírpur	1,463,424	800,128	259	225	34	...	...	...	1·7	...	1·1	·2	1·4	18·9	3·7	3·9	·7	8·4	8·6	31·4
Total ...	23,594,063	14,317,790	731,583	463,530	284,688	16,585	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

No. B10, KHARIF STATEMENT.

Statement in acres of crops irrigated by districts.

CROPS.	Saháranpur.	Muzaffarnagar.	Meerut.	Bulandshahr.	Aligarh.	Mutra.	Agra.	Etah.	Mainpuri.	Farukhabad.	Etáwah.	Cawnpore.	Delhi.	Gurgaon.	Dehra Dún	Bijnor.	Tarái.	Bareilly.	Jhansi.	Hamirpur.	Grand Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	4	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
1. Gardens and orchards	1,162	641	1,642	1,320	876	257	843	127	560	341	499	1,056	2	71	213	...	4	310	6	16	9,946
2. Sugarcane ...	12,855	31,578	54,410	7,849	875	1,544	1,625	484	4,718	2,940	6,206	6,429	...	68	483	477	72	6,205	6	181	139,005
3 Cereal grains—																					
(*a.*) Rice ...	20,223	15,238	5,955	107	641	6	185	479	1,126	1,684	846	1,785	...	5	3,936	170	1,626	12,670	2	...	66,684
(*b.*) Bájra ...	233	200	...	22	227	87	674	79	3,946	572	5,576	3,495	7	406	...	...	42	425	...	...	15,991
(*c.*) Juár ...	50	105	964	3,576	7,158	558	11,184	3,211	12,808	4,716	9,472	8,391	116	2,654	...	...	18	162	3	...	65,146
(*d.*) Maki ...	3,452	6,842	24,879	9,160	5,552	619	1,347	1,032	2,309	1,576	1,602	1,470	2	497	...	...	32	1,206	...	...	61,577
(*e.*) Miscellaneous ...	662	1,212	377	202	78	35	13	160	1,266	11	2,557	1,041	...	...	...	...	...	122	...	40	7,776
4 Pulses ...	192	2,052	1,733	313	71	...	89	...	1	...	...	2	...	38	...	...	...	4	1	...	4,496
5. Fodder crops ...	2,873	6,511	12,654	7,026	966	3,614	220	79	31	...	...	...	5	2,051	...	...	...	...	...	...	36,030
6. Fibres—																					
(*a.*) Cotton ...	2,909	8,764	20,920	17,738	12,570	11,568	8,493	1,646	1,774	1,169	2,424	3,603	18	10,781	5	...	...	164	...	16	104,562
(*b.*) Other fibres ...	3	79	2	4	26	53	173	11	354	10	10	14	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	747
7. Dyes—																					
(*a.* Indigo ...	642	1,860	7,675	37,686	41,335	323	10,431	7,521	18,365	11,275	29,501	46,166	...	132	...	...	...	...	...	...	212,912
(*b.*) Other dyes ...	5	269	499	556	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,374
8. Drugs—																					
(*a.*) Opium ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(*b.*) Other drugs ...	94	20	35	103	32	...	24	1	30	36	6	15	...	1	...	...	...	6	...	...	403
9. Oilseeds ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	
10. Miscellaneous ...	1,316	824	470	40	34	242	172	13	313	302	63	704	..	78	342	...	1	3	11	4	4,932
Total, 1877-78 ...	46,671	76,195	1,32,215	85,702	70,486	18,906	35,473	14,843	47,601	24,632	58,762	74,171	150	16,790	4,979	647	1,795	21,277	9	259	731,583
Total, 1876-77 ...	36,816	57,177	97,015	47,447	38,414	5,436	15,822	6,776	22,092	12,514	32,245	41,389	4	4,847	5,726	2,721	3,655	33,181	28	225	463,530

No. C10, KHARIF STATEMENT.

Statement in acres of crops irrigated in canal divisions.

CROPS.	Ganges Canal.								Agra Canal.	Eastern Jumna Canal.	Dún Canals.	Rohilkhand Canals.	Bijnor Canals.	Bundelkhand Lakes.	Total.
	Northern Division.	Meerut Division.	Anúpshahr Division.	Bulandshahr Division.	Aligarh Division.	Etáwah Division.	Cawnpore Division.	Total.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1. Gardens and orchards ...	346	958	...	1,489	1,612	1,008	1,332	6,745	723	1,929	213	314	...	22	9,946
2. Sugarcane ...	15,433	30,657	18,822	6,894	2,068	10,265	9,670	93,809	3,071	34,701	483	6,277	477	187	139,005
3. Cereal grains—															
(*a.*) Rice ...	11,623	5,197	897	157	1,452	1,888	3,440	24,654	12	23,614	3,936	14,296	170	2	66,684
(*b.*) Bájra ...	305	...	...	22	555	11,660	1,774	14,316	1,080	128	...	467	...	...	15,991
(*c.*) Juár ...	155	...	...	3,547	16,148	17,592	15,634	53,076	11,887	...	...	180	...	3	65,146
(*d.*) Maki ...	...	12,167	6,158	10,808	8,194	2,599	3,948	43,874	1,580	14,885	...	1,238	...	...	61,577
(*e.*) Miscellaneous ...	936	81	...	267	135	4,636	208	6,263	127	1,224	...	122	...	40	7,776
4. Pulses ...	1,085	458	2,597	...	107	...	2	4,249	92	150	...	4	...	1	4,496
5. Fodder crops ...	2,595	7,343	4,268	7,469	399	...	...	22,074	5,818	8,138	...	...	...	...	36,030
6. Fibres—															
(*a.*) Cotton ...	3,067	9,391	4,705	19,556	17,001	4,718	3,633	62,071	28,933	13,373	5	164	...	16	104,562
(*b.*) Other fibres ...	...	...	...	...	47	69	316	432	231	84	...	...	...	...	747
7. Dyes—															
(*a.*) Indigo ...	...	2,790	4,319	34,704	62,231	53,068	49,525	206,637	3,615	2,660	...	...	...	...	212,912
(*b.*) Other dyes ...	135	...	781	458	...	...	...	1,374	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,374
8. Drugs—															
(*a.*) Opium ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(*b.*) Other drugs ...	...	5	...	116	44	9	78	252	9	136	...	6	...	...	403
9. Oilseeds ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
10. Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	41	72	17	1,357	1,487	474	2,610	342	4	...	15	4,932
Total, 1877-78 ...	35,680	69,047	42,547	85,528	110,065	107,529	90,917	541,313	57,652	103,632	4,979	23,072	647	288	731,583
Total, 1876-77 ...	27,654	51,503	26,965	46,384	58,257	55,909	50,560	316,282	17,577	84,135	5,726	36,836	2,721	253	463,530

SUPPLEMENTARY STATEMENT D.

Statement of area irrigated and rainfall in the Kharif of 1868-69, 1869-70 and 1877-78.

Districts.	Area irrigated.					Rainfall.																			
						April.			May.			June.			July.			August.			September.			Total.			
	Kharif, 1868-69.	Kharif, 1869-70.	Ganges, Eastern Jumna Dún Canals, &c., kharif, 1877-78.	Agra canal, kharif 1877-78.	Kharif, 1877-78.	1868-69.	1869-70.	1877-78.	1868-69.	1869-70.	1877-78.	1868-69.	1869-70.	1877-78.	1868-69.	1869-70.	1877-78.	1868-69.	1869-70.	1877-78.	1868-69.	1869-70.	1877-78.	1868-69.	1869-70.	1877-78.	Total for same period of an average year, 1875-76.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Saháranpur ...	49,242	58,455	46,671	...	46,671	1·2	...	·5	1·1	...	·8	4·2	2·0	·2	8·1	7·3	5·7	1·4	3·0	2·6	·3	4·6	1·8	16·3	16·9	11·6	30·4
Muzaffarnagar ...	63,388	74,127	76,195	...	76,195	·6	...	·5	·1	...	3·4	1·4	·5	·6	9·1	9·0	5·8	·5	13·8	3·4	·4	4·1	·1	12·1	27·4	13·8	30·4
Meerut ...	106,912	113,037	132,215	...	132,215	1·0	...	1·3	·9	...	1·3	1·0	...	·3	9·7	6·6	2·8	...	2·6	·2	·4	6·0	·1	13·0	15·2	6·0	32·3
Bulandshahr ...	45,930	64,390	85,702	...	85,702	1·4	...	...	1·0	...	·1	1·5	...	...	6·6	5·8	6·1	·2	4·6	·1	1·2	6·6	...	11·9	17·0	6·3	34·9
Aligarh ...	46,232	55,989	70,486	...	70,486	·4	...	...	1·8	...	·1	·7	...	...	4·6	4·7	3·0	·3	6·2	...	·5	5·8	...	8·3	16·7	3·1	21·6
Muttra ...	8,669	7,689	136	18,770	18,906	·1	...	·2	·2	...	·1	2·6	·5	·3	7·6	5·1	·5	·8	7·1	...	1·0	5·1	...	12·3	17·8	1·1	23·4
Agra ...	812	587	13,531	21,942	35,473	·1	...	...	·5	...	1·0	2·1	·1	...	12·8	5·1	2·0	2·0	3·0	1·1	·3	13·4	·1	17·8	21·6	4·2	27·5
Etah ...	12,285	12,041	14,843	...	14,843	·4	...	·5	·8	...	·1	1·3	·1	...	5·6	6·0	4·3	1·5	3·1	·2	·5	8·0	·2	10·1	17·2	5·3	18·3
Mainpuri ...	31,979	17,810	47,601	...	47,601	·4	...	·6	1·1	·6	...	·4	·1	·3	6·1	10·5	...	1·2	8·7	·9	2·7	10·8	·1	11·9	30·7	1·9	35·5
Farukhabad ...	14,236	11,102	24,632	...	24,632	·3	...	·4	·7	...	...	·4	·3	·3	3·6	11·9	3·6	3·5	5·0	2·3	6·0	10·4	...	14·5	27·6	6·6	26·4
Etáwah ...	33,082	17,217	58,762	...	58,762	...	...	...	1·3	·2	·6	·6	·6	...	6·7	14·0	·3	·6	6·8	·6	6·3	7·2	·2	15·5	28·8	1·7	28·0
Cawnpore ...	33,866	28,566	74,171	...	74,171	...	...	·4	·6	...	·5	1·5	...	·4	2·7	15·1	1·6	1·0	2·8	3·4	4·6	11·8	·9	10·4	29·7	7·2	28·0
Delhi ...	...	...	...	150	150	...	...	·3	...	...	·3	...	...	3·7	...	...	1·3	...	...	·1	...	...	...	...	...	5·7	40·4
Gurgaon ...	...	...	...	16,790	16,790	...	...	·9	...	...	·9	...	...	4·8	...	...	1·4	...	...	·1	...	...	1·8	...	...	9·9	44·0
Dehra Dún ...	4,145	4,247	4,979	...	4,979	·6	...	2·7	·7	...	2·1	8·0	3·6	2·2	16·9	21·7	8·5	11·3	19·4	6·6	4·7	22·8	1·2	42·2	67·5	22·9	71·2
Bijnor ...	272	1,060	647	...	647	1·3	...	·3	·2	...	·7	3·7	·6	1·3	15·1	3·9	2·1	·5	4·2	1·2	·5	16·0	·5	21·3	24·7	6·1	46·2
Tarái ...	3,622	2,986	1,795	...	1,795	1·5	...	·3	·4	...	·3	8·1	2·6	5·0	12·6	7·7	7·0	3·4	15·8	5·1	4·9	13·4	·1	30·9	39·5	17·8	41·7
Bareilly ...	29,319	31,645	21,277	...	21,277	·6	...	...	...	...	·2	7·2	·8	·3	10·3	10·1	8·0	·8	6·7	3·1	4·1	18·1	...	25·1	35·7	11·6	45·9
Jhánsi ...	102	34	29	...	29	·6	...	·5	...	...	·4	1·8	...	·9	8·2	31·1	1·3	·2	7·9	2·0	2·1	9·3	5·1	12·9	48·3	10·5	24·3
Hamírpur ...	332	643	259	...	259	·2	...	...	...	...	1·7	1·0	1·5	1·1	6·6	9·5	1·4	·7	4·0	3·7	7·7	17·2	·7	16·2	32·2	8·6	35·1
Total ...	484,485	501,625	673,931	57,652	731,583	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Half-yearly Comparative Return of Traffic carried on the Ganges Canal for the half-years ending 30th September 1876 and 1877.

	Demands.		Collections during current half-year.	Balance uncollected.	Same period of previous year.		Nature of cargo in maunds.	Current half-year.			Corresponding period of previous half-year.			Tonnage.		Ton Mileage.		Value of goods.		Number of passengers.	
	Balance for previous half-year.	For current half-year.			Demands.	Collections.		Up.	Down.	Total.	Up.	Down.	Total.	1877.	1876.	1877.	1876.	1877.	1876.	1877.	1876.
Tollage.																					
Private boats ...	61	9,632	8,831	862	4,030	3,862	Grains ...	12,129	418,253	430,382	53,798	44,562	98,360								
Govt. do. ...	...	393	393	...	649	649	Cotton ...	47	19,064	19,111	...	18,092	18,092								
Rafts ...	...	4,209	4,209	...	3,158	3,158	Oil-seeds ...	2,101	19,515	21,616	15	66,005	66,020								
Carrying Operations.							Salts ..	55	97,949	98,004	1,541	64,791	66,332								
							Metals ...	50,335	7,812	58,147	27,657	3,992	31,649	47,326	29,524	8,456,000	5,167,400	20,81,680 Rupees.	13,45,785 Rupees.	124	33
Boating ...	...	1,484	1,484	...	2,077	2,077	Building materials	116,183	110,834	227,017	96,851	24,783	121,634								
Fines ...	...	29	30	...	2	2	Firewood ..	725	134,440	135,165	...	118,615	118,615								
Ground-rent ...	...	234	234	...	98	98	Bamboos ...	997	135,200	136,197	335	62,188	62,523								
							Timber ...	13,932	88,252	102,184	9,514	117,025	126,539								
							Miscellaneous ..	9,770	29,917	39,687	26,162	61,346	87,508								
Total ...	61	15,981	15,181	862	14,014	9,846	Total ...	206,274	1,061,236	1,267,510	215,873	581,399	797,272								

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY.

Numerical Return of all races employed on open lines of Railways and on the Steam Flotilla on the 30th September 1877.

RAILWAYS.	General Administration, including Agency, Audit, Account, Pay Masters, Stores, Medical, Barrack, Printing, Stationery and Police Establishment.				Traffic and Telegraph Departments.				Engineers' Department.				Locomotive and Carriage and Wagon Departments, including Steam Boat Establishment.				Total.				Number of miles open.	Number of stations.
	Europeans.	East Indians.	Natives.	Total.	Europeans.	East Indians.	Natives.	Total.	Europeans.	East Indians.	Natives.	Total.	Europeans.	East Indians	Natives.	Total.	Europeans.	East Indians.	Natives.	Total.		
East Indian	73	32	3,059	3,164	319	238	10,579	11,136	88	16	13,075	13,179	532	231	10,670	11,433	1,012	517	37,383	38,912	1,503½	155
Eastern Bengal	14	...	710	724	64	36	2,833	2,933	12	3	1,345*	1,360	52	27	1,174	1,253	142	66	6,062	6,270	158½	32
Steam-boat Establishment on ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	423	436	13	...	423	436	...	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand	29	30	530	589	45	11	1,157	1,213	20	8	2,669	2,697	120	38	2,238	2,396	214	87	6,594	6,895	543¾	80
Punjab and Delhi	54	13	616	683	121	31	1,896	2,048	25	6	3,048	3,079	142	42	3,117	3,301	342	92	8,677	9,111	567	59
Sind	3	8	136	147	10	28	190	228	4	2	523	529	17	42	478	537	34	80	1,327	1,441	109¾	9
Indus Steam Flotilla	...	6	84	90	30	20	893	943	...	...	...	...	25	29	408	462	55	55	1,385	1,495	...	...
Rajputana ... ... (State)	25	16	356	397	29	27	684	740	20	2	2,596	2,618	75	41	1,065	1,181	149	86	4,701	4,936	396	48
Holkar and Neemuch ... („)	10	...	83	93	6	10	172	188	3	5	374	382	14	6	238	258	33	21	867	921	107	15
Punjab Northern ... („)	6	2	39	47(a)	13	14	350	377	4	...	357	361	24	4	438	466	47	20	1,184	1,251	103½	205
Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley („)	9	22	40	71	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	34	15	1,704	1,753	32	25	119	176	75	62	1,863	2,000	163	18
Madras	14	47	514	575	50	461	2,112	2,623	31	102	4,983	5,116	227	568	4,098	4,893	322	1,178	11,707	13,207	858	96
South Indian	7	27	193	227	6	66	1,224	1,296	25	47	3,117	3,189	72	152	1,449	1,673	110	292	5,983	6,385	600¾	84
Great Indian Peninsula	36	33	1,101	1,170	326	227	5,140	5,693	71	33	13,370	13,474	437	190	8,144	8,771	870	483	27,755	29,108	1,436	151
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	15	30	674	719	14	50	1,626	1,690	20	2	2,144	2,166	67	161	1,334	1,562	116	243	5,778	6,137	466½	80
Calcutta and South-Eastern (State)	2	...	23	25	...	...	62	62	...	1	106	107	1	1	66	68	3	2	257	262	28	8
Nalhati ... ... („)	1	...	6	7	...	...	32	32	...	...	70	70	1	...	61	62	2	...	169	171	27	7
Tirhoot ... ... („)	8	4	47	59	3	5	145	153	9	2	363	374	8	1	148	157	28	12	703	743	76	11
Steam-boat Establishment on ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	58	63	2	3	58	63	...	...
Northern Bengal ... (State)	3	1	46	50	8	9	244	261	14	4	1,787	1,805	1	6	161	180	38	20	2,238	2,296	134½	14
Railways under the control of the Govt. of India ...	223	129	5,653	6,005	637	415	18,754	19,806	210	57	25,691	25,958	1,046	485	20,368	21,899	2,116	1,086	70,466	73,668	3,651½	436
Madras ...	21	74	707	802	56	527	3,336	3,919	56	149	8,100	8,305	299	720	5,547	6,566	432	1,470	17,690	19,592	1,458¾	179
Bombay ...	51	63	1,775	1,889	340	277	6,766	7,383	91	35	15,514	15,640	504	351	9,478	10,333	986	726	33,533	35,245	1,902½	231
Bengal ...	14	5	122	141	11	14	483	508	23	7	2,326	2,356	25	11	494	530	73	37	3,425	3,535	265⅝	40
Total Indian Railways ...	309	271	8,257	8,837	1,044	1,233	29,339	31,616	[illegible]	[illegible]	51,631	52,259	1,874	1,567	35,887	39,328	3,607	3,319	125,114	132,040	7,278⅛	866

(a) Stores and Medical Establishments which are under the orders of the [illegible]

* Of this 175 [illegible]

(c) [illegible]

[illegible] Surgeons at Lahore and Jhelum who are in medical charge.

[illegible] Burmah.

No. I.

Numerical Return of casualties, whether by death, resignation and discharge or dismissal, among the European and East Indian employés on the Railways open for traffic in India during the year ending 30th September 1877.

RAILWAYS.	GENERAL ADMINISTRATION, INCLUDING AGENCY, AUDIT, ACCOUNT PAY MASTERS, STORES, MEDICAL, BARRACK, PRINTING, STATIONERY AND POLICE ESTABLISHMENT.										TRAFFIC AND TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENTS.										ENGINEERS' DEPARTMENT.				
	EUROPEANS.					EAST INDIANS.					EUROPEANS.					EAST INDIANS.					EUROPEANS.				
	Average number employed.	Number of casualties by: Death.	Resignation and discharge.	Dismissal.	Total.	Average number employed.	Death.	Resignation and discharge.	Dismissal.	Total.	Average number employed.	Death.	Resignation and discharge.	Dismissal.	Total.	Average number employed.	Death.	Resignation and discharge.	Dismissal.	Total.	Average number employed.	Death.	Resignation and discharge.	Dismissal.	Total.
East Indian	73	3	1	...	4	32	...	2	..	2	319	6	62	42	110	238	2	57	33	92	88	...	8	7	15
Eastern Bengal ...	15	...	4	1	5		...	...	..	..	64	2	22	9	33	36	.	4	9	13	10⅞	2	1	2	5
Steam-boat Establishment on do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand	31	...	2	...	2	29	...	3	1	4	45	2	6	8	16	10	...	2	4	6	21	...	...	...	...
Punjab and Delhi ...	51	1	13	...	14	13	1	2	...	3	108	1	19	25	45	32	...	11	11	22	24	...	5	...	5
Sind	3	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	1	1	34	...	4	1	5	4	...	...	...	...
Indus Steam Flotilla	...	...	..	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	34	1	3	...	4	23	...	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...
Rajputana (State) ...	25	...	2	...	2	16	...	5	2	7	29	...	9	7	16	29	...	6	4	10	26	1	7	...	8
Holkar and Neemuch (,,) ...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	1	1	2	8	...	...	...	...	4	...	2	...	2
Punjab Northern (,,) ...	7	...	1	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	15	2	9	9	20	18	...	4	17	21	3	...	1	...	1
Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley (State).	10	...	1	...	1	24	...	2	...	2	8	..	..	1	1	81	1	10	...	11	37	...	8	3	11
Madras	15 7/12	1	4	...	5	19¾	2	3	2	7	42½	2	7	2	11	420⅙	6	62	39	107	32⅝	1	1	2	4
South Indian	8	...	1	...	1	26	1	4	1	6	6	...	...	...	...	48	1	18	29	48	25	...	2	...	2
Great Indian Peninsula ...	36	...	3	...	3	33	1	8	1	10	326	8	40	16	64	227	4	16	11	31	74	3	10	...	16
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	15	...	...	...	...	30	...	4	...	4	16	...	3	...	3	54	...	7	2	9	20	2	1	1	4
Calcutta and South Eastern (State)	2(a)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nalhati (,,)	1(a)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tirhoot (,,)	8	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	1	5	...	6	...	6	9	...	2	1	3
Steam-boat Establishment on ditto.	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Northern Bengal (State)	3	...	...	..	...	1	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...
Railways under the Government of India.	225	4	*24	2	30	130	1	14	3	18	640	14	131	103	248	509	3	100	80	183	217⅞	3	32	12	47
Madras ...	23 7/12	1	5	...	6	75¾	3	7	3	13	48½	2	7	2	11	468⅙	7	80	68	155	57⅝	1	3	2	6
Bombay ...	51	...	3	...	3	63	1	12	1	14	342	8	43	16	67	281	4	23	13	40	94	5	11	4	20
Bengal ...	14	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	11	...	1	...	1	14	...	6	...	6	23	...	2	1	3
Total Indian Railways ...	313 7/12	5	32	2	39	273¾	5	33	7	45	1,041½	24	182	121	327	1,272⅙	14	209	161	384	392[illegible]	9	48	[illegible]	[illegible]

RAILWAYS.	ENGINEERS' DEPARTMENT.					LOCOMOTIVE AND CARRIAGE AND WAGON DEPARTMENTS, INCLUDING STEAM BOAT ESTABLISHMENT.										TOTAL.										Mean mileage open.
	EAST INDIANS.					EUROPEANS.					EAST INDIANS.					EUROPEANS.					EAST INDIANS.					
	Average number employed.	Number of casualties by: Death.	Resignation and discharge.	Dismissal.	Total.	Average number employed.	Death.	Resignation and discharge.	Dismissal.	Total.	Average number employed.	Death.	Resignation and discharge.	Dismissal.	Total.	Average number employed.	Death.	Resignation and discharge.	Dismissal.	Total.	Average number employed.	Death.	Resignation and discharge.	Dismissal.	Total.	
East Indian	16	...	1	1	2	532	4	100	22	126	231	4	36	12	52	1,012	13	171	71	255	517	6	96	46	148	1,503½
Eastern Bengal	2¼	...	...	...	.	51½	3	12	5	20	26¼	...	3	...	3	141⅜	7	39	17	63	64½	...	7	9	16	158¼
Steam-boat Establishment on do.	...	...	...	...	...	12⅚	...	6	4	10	8*	...	9	1	10	12⅚	...	6	4	10	8*	...	9	1	10	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand	8	...	1	1	2	80	2	25	4	31	29	...	11	1	12	177	4	33	12	49	76	...	17	7	24	543¾
Punjab and Delhi	6	2	2	...	4	132	4	55	18	77	39	1	18	4	23	315	6	92	43	141	90	4	33	15	52	567
Sind	2	...	...	...	...	17	...	11	...	11	36	...	4	...	4	35	...	11	1	12	80	...	8	1	9	109¾
Indus Steam Flotilla	...	...	...	..	...	35	1	7	2	10	31	..	2	...	2	69	2	10	2	14	60	...	4	1	5	...
Rajputana (State)	3	...	1	...	1	77	...	5	8	13	32	...	12	5	17	158	1	23	15	39	81	...	24	11	35	396
Holkar and Neemuch (,,)	5	...	...	...	...	22	1	6	1	8	9	...	2	1	3	43	1	9	2	12	22	...	2	1	3	107
Punjab Northern (,,)	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	4	10	14	5	...	2	2	4	43	2	15	20	37	25	...	6	19	25	103¼
Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley (State).	19	...	10	3	13	32	4	2	7	13	133†	1	6	16	23	87	4	11	11	26	257	2	28	19	49	163[illegible]
Madras	105⅝	3	6	8	17	174	6	22	17	45	505	6	25	12	43	264 11/12	10	34	21	65	1,080¾	17	96	61	174	858
South Indian	59	...	10	5	15	55	6	6	1	13	83	...	30	7	37	94	6	9	1	16	216	2	62	42	106	551
Great Indian Peninsula	32	...	4	...	4	434	11	103	40	154	167	2	52	1	55	870	22	156	59	237	459	7	80	13	100	1,435
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	2	...	...		...	67	1	18	6	25	161	1	44	7	52	118	3	22	7	32	247	1	55	9	65	464
Calcutta and South Eastern (State)	1	...	...	...	...	1(b)	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	28
Nalhati (,,)	...	..	...	...	...	1(b)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27½
Tirhoot (,,)	2	...	...	...	...	8	2	...	1	3	1	...	...	1	1	28	2	3	2	7	12	...	6	1	7	76
Steam-boat Establishment on ditto.	...		...		...	2	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
Northern Bengal (State)	4	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	1	1	6	...	...	...	...	38	...	...	1	1	20	...	...	...	...	134[illegible]‡
Railways under the Government of India.	61½	2	15	5	22	1,009⅓	19	233	81	333	579¼	6	105	42	153	2,093 5/24	40	420	198	658	1,280½	12	234	130	376	3,651½
Madras	166[illegible]	3	16	13	32	229	12	28	18	58	588	6	55	19	80	358 11/12	16	43	22	81	1,296¾	19	158	103	280	1,409
Bombay	34	...	4	...	4	501	12	121	46	179	328	3	96	8	107	988	25	178	66	269	706	8	135	22	165	1,899
Bengal	7	...	...	...	...	25	2	...	2	4	11	...	...	1	1	73	2	3	3	8	37	...	6	1	7	265[illegible]
Total Indian Railways	[illegible]	5	35	18	58	1,764⅓	45	382	147	574	1,506¼	15	256	70	341	3,513⅛	83	644	289	1,016	3,319½	39	433	256	828	7,224

* Gunners of [illegible] were employed in their stead.

† These figures differ considerably from [illegible] their accuracy is doubtful. An enquiry has been made.

‡ [illegible]

(a.)—The Examiner of Accounts [illegible] South-Eastern State Railway.

[illegible]

No. II.

Statement shewing the number of servants employed in the Traffic and Telegraph Departments of all Railways open for traffic in India, and the casualties amongst them, whether by death, resignation and discharge or dismissal during the year ending 30th September 1877 distinguishing those engaged in England and in India.

RAILWAYS.	ENGAGED IN ENGLAND.															ENGAGED IN INDIA.															TOTAL.									
	Station Masters, Guards, Assistant Guards and all engaged in working trains.						Others.					Station Masters, Guards, all engaged in					Assistant Guards and working trains.					Others.																		
	Europeans.						Europeans.					Europeans.					East Indians.					Europeans.					East Indians.													
	Number employed.	Number of casualties by					Number employed.	Number of casualties by				Number employed.	Number of casualties by				Number employed.	Number of casualties by				Number employed.	Number of casualties by				Number employed.	Number of casualties by											
		Death.	Resignation and discharge.	Dismissal.	Total.		Death.	Resignation and discharge.	Dismissal.	Total.		Death.	Resignation and discharge.	Dismissal.	Total.		Death.	Resignation and discharge.	Dismissal.	Total.		Death.	Resignation and discharge.	Dismissal.	Total.		Death.	Resignation and discharge.	Dismissal.	Total.									
East Indian	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	1	249	4	35	37	76	95	...	11	15	26	67	2	26	5	33	143	2	46	18	66	319	6	62	42	110	238	2	57	33	92
Eastern Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	1	39	1	12	6	19	7	...	...	4	4	21	1	9	3	13	25	...	4	5	9	62	2	22	9	33	32	...	4	9	13
Steam-boat Establishment on ditto ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	2	5	8	15	11	...	2	4	6	7	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	45	2	6	8	16	11	...	2	4	6
Punjab and Delhi	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	97	1	17	25	43	30	...	11	11	22	7	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	108	1	19	25	45	32	...	11	11	22
Sind	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	..	1	1	13	...	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	21	...	3	1	4	11	...	...	1	1	34	...	4	1	5
Indus Steam Flotilla	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajputana (State) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	...	8	7	15	24	...	6	2	...	5	...	1	...	1	5	...	...	2	2	29	...	9	7	16	29	...	6	4	10
Holkar and Neemuch (,,) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	1	2	8	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	1	1	2	8	...	...	...	...
Punjab Northern (,,) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	2	9	5	16	16	..	1	6	7	10	...	...	4	4	19	...	3	11	14	33	2	9	9	20	35	...	4	17	21
Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ditto ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	1	1	56	1	5	...	6	1	...	...	...	...	25	...	5	...	5	8	...	...	1	1	81	1	10	...	11
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	1	1	16	1	4	1	6	260	4	32	20	56	16½	1	3	...	4	160⅙	2	30	19	51	42½	2	7	2	11	420⅙	6	62	39	107
South Indian	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	48	1	18	29	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	48	1	18	29	48
Great Indian Peninsula	5	...	1	...	1	5	...	...	...	...	274	5	33	15	53	182	3	13	9	25	42	3	6	1	10	45	1	3	2	6	326	8	40	16	64	227	4	16	11	31
Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	6	...	2	...	2	15	..	4	...	4	5	..	1	...	1	39	...	3	2	5	16	...	3	...	3	54	...	7	2	9
Calcutta and South-Eastern (State) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nulhati (,,) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tirhoot (,,) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	1	4	...	5	..	5	1	..	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	3	...	1	...	1	5	...	6	...	6
Steam-boat Establishment	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Northern Bengal (State) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...
Railways under the Govt. of India ...	1	...	...	...	...	8	...	2	...	2	490	10	87	91	188	260	1	37	42	80	123	3	39	12	54	240	2	61	37	100	622	13	128	103	244	500	3	98	79	180
Madras ...	4	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	1	1	18	1	4	1	6	308	5	50	49	104	16½	1	3	...	4	160⅙	2	30	19	51	48½	2	7	2	11	468⅙	7	80	68	155
Bombay ...	5	...	1	...	1	10	...	...	...	...	280	5	35	15	55	197	3	17	9	29	47	3	7	1	11	84	1	6	4	11	342	8	43	16	67	281	4	23	13	40
Bengal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	1	...	1	13	...	5	...	5	4	...	...	..	...	1	...	1	...	1	11	...	1	...	1	14	...	6	...	6
TOTAL INDIAN RAILWAYS ...	10	...	1	...	1	28	...	2	1	3	795	18	132	107	257	778	9	109	100	218	190½	7	49	13	69	485⅙	5	98	60	163	1,023½	23	179	121	323	1,263⅙	14	207	160	381

No. III.

Statement showing the number of servants employed in the Locomotive and Carriage and Wagon Departments of all Railways open for traffic in India, and the casualties amongst them, whether by death, resignation and discharge or dismissal during the year ending 30th September 1877, distinguishing those engaged in England and in India.

RAILWAYS.	ENGAGED IN ENGLAND.															ENGAGED IN INDIA.															TOTAL.									
	DRIVERS, FIREMEN, PILOTMEN AND ALL WORKING ON MOVING ENGINES.					OTHERS.					DRIVERS, FIREMEN, PILOTMEN AND ALL WORKING ON MOVING ENGINES.					MEN AND ALL WORKING ENGINES.					OTHERS.																		
	Europeans.					Europeans.					Europeans.					East Indians.					Europeans.					East Indians.					Europeans.					East Indians.				
	Number employed.	Number of casualties by				Number employed.	Number of casualties by				Number employed.	Number of casualties by				Number employed.	Number of casualties by				Number employed.	Number of casualties by				Number employed.	Number of casualties by				Number employed.	Number of casualties by				Number employed.	Number of casualties by			
		Death.	Resignation and discharge.	Dismissal.	Total.		Death.	Resignation and discharge.	Dismissal.	Total.		Death.	Resignation and discharge.	Dismissal.	Total.		Death.	Resignation and discharge.	Dismissal.	Total.		Death.	Resignation and discharge.	Dismissal.	Total.		Death.	Resignation and discharge.	Dismissal.	Total.		Death.	Resignation and discharge.	Dismissal.	Total.		Death.	Resignation and discharge.	Dismissal.	Total.
East Indian	43	1	8	1	10	59	1	4	1	6	261	1	53	17	74	89	1	19	7	27	169	1	32	3	36	142	3	17	5	25	532	4	100	22	126	231	4	36	12	52
Eastern Bengal	2	...	...	...	...	7	1	...	...	1	36¼	2	11	4	17	9	...	...	...	...	6½	...	1	1	2	17½	...	3	...	3	51½	3	12	5	20	26¼	...	3	...	3
Steam Boat Establishment on ditto ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand	3	...	1	...	1	5	...	2	...	2	74	2	15	4	21	14	...	4	...	4	38	...	7	...	7	24	...	7	1	8	120	2	25	4	31	38	...	11	1	12
Punjab and Delhi	3	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	84	2	41	15	58	26	...	12	3	15	40	2	14	3	19	13	1	6	1	8	132	4	55	18	77	39	1	18	4	23
Sind	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	12	...	16	...	10	7	...	1	...	1	4	...	1	...	1	29	...	3	...	3	17	...	11	...	11	36	..	4	...	4
Indus Steam Flotilla	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajpootana ... (State) ...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	52	...	5	6	11	11	...	3	1	4	20	...	...	2	2	21	...	9	4	13	77	...	5	8	13	32	...	12	5	17
Holkar and Neemuch „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	9	...	3	...	3	3	...	1	...	1	12	1	3	1	5	6	...	1	1	2	22	1	6	1	8	9	...	3	1	3
Punjab Northern „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	32	...	3	9	12	4	...	...	2	2	1	...	1	1	2	4	...	2	...	2	39	...	4	10	14	8	...	2	2	4
Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	4	...	7	11	38	1	2	10	13	15	...	2	...	2	95	...	4	6	10	32	4	2	7	13	133	1	6	6	23
Madras	16	1	...	1	2	20	1	3	1	5	62	3	16	8	27	136	3	13	6	22	76	1	3	7	11	369	3	12	6	21	174	6	22	17	45	505	6	25	12	43
South Indian	23	4	2	1	7	11	1	...	...	1	18	1	3	...	4	35	...	19	2	21	3	...	1	...	1	48	...	11	5	16	55	6	6	1	13	83	...	30	7	37
Great Indian Peninsula	68	2	6	4	12	63	...	5	1	6	196	7	52	29	88	68	1	11	1	13	107	2	40	6	48	99	1	41	...	42	434	11	103	40	154	167	2	52	1	55
Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	13	...	1	...	1	12	...	1	...	1	25	1	14	6	21	26	1	4	3	8	17	...	2	...	2	135	...	46	4	44	67	1	18	6	25	161	1	44	7	52
Calcutta and South-Eastern (State) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1a	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1a	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Nulhati „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1a	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1a	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tirhoot „ ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	2	...	1	3	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	2	...	1	3	1	...	...	1	1
Steam Boat Establishment „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...
Northern Bengal „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	1	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	1	1	6	...	...	...	...
Railways under the Government of India...	51	1	9	1	11	84	2	6	1	9	577¼	11	144	62	217	201	2	42	23	67	310¼	4	61	11	76	351¼	4	52	18	74	1,022½	18	220	75	313	552¼	6	94	41	141
Madras	39	5	2	2	9	31	2	3	1	6	80	4	19	8	31	171	3	32	8	43	79	1	4	7	12	417	3	23	11	37	229	12	28	18	58	588	6	55	19	80
Bombay	81	2	7	4	13	75	...	6	1	7	221	8	66	35	109	94	2	15	4	21	124	2	42	6	50	234	1	81	4	86	501	12	121	46	179	328	3	96	8	107
Bengal	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	20	2	...	2	4	10	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	25	2	...	2	4	11	...	...	...	...
TOTAL INDIAN RAILWAYS ...	173	8	18	7	33	191	4	15	3	22	898¼	25	229	107	361	476	7	89	36	132	515¼	7	107	24	138	1,003¼	8	156	33	197	17,77½	44	369	141	554	1,479¼	15	245	66	326

(a) One Locomotive Foreman for both lines.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. XI OF 1878.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending 17th Mar. 1877.	For week ending 16th Mar. 1878.	Total from 1st January to 17th Mar. 1877.	Total from 1st January to 16th Mar. 1878.	Total Increase in 1878.	Total Decrease in 1878.
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
27th Apl. 1878	East Indian, Main ...	8,06,932	8,05,004	8,67,322	84,21,693	...	4,45,629
Ditto ...	Ditto, Jabalpur	78,272	81,645	10,72,137	7,78,599	...	2,93,838
Ditto ...	Eastern Bengal ...	60,459	85,566	7,10,803	8,84,119	1,73,316	...
20th ditto ...	Oudh and Rohilkhand	75,888	76,458	9,25,072	9,73,383	48,311	...
27th ditto ...	Sind, Punjab & Delhi	1,74,731	1,81,963	20,61,012	23,55,825	2,94,813	...
13th ditto ...	Madras ...	1,96,529	1,26,886	20,53,439	13,82,588	...	6,70,851
Ditto ...	South Indian ...	52,720	63,385	5,23,873	6,39,396	1,15,523	...
27th ditto ...	Great Indian Peninsula	7,45,275	8,33,179	77,51,766	74,97,863	...	2,53,903
20th ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	2,03,211	1,38,479	16,76,493	19,36,571	2,60,078	...
	TOTAL ...	23,91,017	23,92,565	2,56,42,217	2,48,70,037	...	7,72,180
	State.						
27th Apl. 1878	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	2,195	7,721	23,173	33,117	9,944	...
Ditto ...	Nalhati ...	1,554	2,603	19,225	24,135	4,910	...
20th ditto ...	Rajputana ...	49,549	69,223	6,31,412	6,75,708	44,296	...
Ditto ...	Holkar ...	6,921	22,986	70,388	1,94,181	1,23,793	...
30th Mar. 1878	Khamgaon ...	2,176	2,546	16,560	20,967	4,407	...
Ditto ...	Amraoti ...	3,107	3,594	24,771	32,544	7,773	...
Ditto ...	Wardha Valley ...	1,524	3,505	12,510	36,464	23,954	...
Ditto ...	Nizam's ...	14,695	21,649	1,61,516	1,75,942	14,426	...
13th Apl 1878	Tirhut ...	4,713	7,010	48,476	94,125	45,649	...
30th Mar. 1878	Punjab Northern ...	10,199	16,296	1,03,662	1,78,117	74,455	...
20th Apl. 1878	Neemuch ...	1,379	3,095	13,191	36,209	23,018	...
16th Mar. 1878	Northern Bengal ...	...	15,606	...	95,358	95,358	...
6th Apl. 1878	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ...	...	32,777	...	2,25,488	2,25,488	...
20th ditto ...	Sindia ...	...	3,611	...	(a)15,272	15,272	...
	TOTAL ...	98,012	2,12,222	11,24,884	18,37,627	7,12,743	59,437
	GRAND TOTAL ...	24,92,029	26,04,787	2,67,67,101	2,67,07,664	...	...
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES ...			1,13,57,281	1,23,87,014	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS ...			1,54,09,820	1,43,20,650		10,89,170

(a)—Total receipts from 10th January to 16th March 1878.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No 23. CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JUNE 8, 1878.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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

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

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

(TELEGRAPH.)

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN TRAFFIC FOR THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY 1878.

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.	Via Rangoon. No.	Via Rangoon. 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.		Rs. A.
Sent ...	1,020	7,087 8	107	455 6	47	146 9	3,861	18,124 0	...	...	728	2,483 6	236	1,481 2	354	578 3	6,353	30,356 3
Received ...	910	4,660 14	59	229 6	52	172 3	3,323	11,240 3	...	...	527	1,735 5	208	820 15	222	439 2	5,301	19,298 0
TOTAL ...	1,930	11,748 8	166	684 12	99	318 12	7,184	29,364 3	...	...	1,255	4,218 11	444	2,302 1	576	1,017 5	11,654	49,654 2
TRANSIT.																		
From East to West ...	1	1 10	...	...	3	7 10	2,187	10,739 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1*	10 12	2,192	10,759 3
From West to East ...	199	792 5	1	1 5	...	...	1,953	9,482 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	14 1	2,156	10,290 5
From West to West ...	121†	2,368 7	...	...	2‡	7 9	246§	3,535 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	389	5,911 5
From East to East ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	321	3,162 6	1	1 5	5	15 3	4,386	23,757 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	24 13	4,717	26,960 13
GRAND TOTAL ...																	16,371	76,614 15

* From Laingha to Europe *vid* Suez.
† Do. London to Constantinople.
‡ Do. Aden to Bushire.
§ Do. Pera *vid* Karachi to London.

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN TRAFFIC WITH INDIA BY THE INDO-EUROPEAN AND RED SEA ROUTES FOR THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY 1878.

ROUTE.		Number of Messages by each Route (exclusive of Transit). To India.	From India.	Total.	Percentage of Numbers. To India.	From India.	Total.
INDO-EUROPEAN	*Vid* Teheran	910	1,020	1,930	20·95	20·26	20·58
	„ Turkey	59	107	166	1·36	2·13	1·77
	Persian Gulf *vid* Karachi ...	52	47	99	1·20	·93	1·06
RED SEA ...	*Vid* SUEZ	3,323	3,861	7,184	76·49	76·68	76·59
	TOTAL ...	4,344	5,035	9,379	100·00	100·00	100·00

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL RABI IN THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, 1877-78, UP TO 31st MARCH 1878.

Canal Divisions.	WATER DISTRIBUTED DURING MARCH 1878. Depth in Canal at Regulating Gauge in Feet.	Gross consumption cubic feet per second.	Total area of Irrigation during current fasl.	Total area for the corresponding period of last year.	NAVIGATION RETURNS, GANGES CANAL. Principal items of traffic. Nature of traffic.	Up. Mds.	Up. No.	Down. Mds.	Down. No.	Total Up, Down. Mds.	Total Up, Down. No.
Ganges Canal. Northern	10·00	740	56,175	81,007	*Grains.* Wheat	182	...	47,419	...	47,601	...
Meerut	8·80	969	61,018	81,105	Gram	466	...	3,886	...	4,341	...
Anúpshahr	6·80	700	21,119	89,726	Rice	1,070	...	...	...	1,070	...
Bulandshahr	7·25	972	52,209	75,638	Paddy or Dhan	1,362	...	8,188	...	3,362	...
Aligarh	5·50	964	99,887	110,626	Bijhar (or mixed grain.)	...	...	400	...	4,892	...
Etáwah	4·80	771	83,420	143,137	Dal	4,492	...	...	...	2,063	...
Cawnpore	6·20	968	73,282	111,712	Juar	2,063	...	386	...	836	...
					Bajra	...	...	...	...	...	...
					Maize (or Indian corn).	...	...	...	...	...	...
					Total ...	9,625	...	60,228	...	69,853	...
					Cotton	...	...	2,044	...	2,044	...
					Oil-seed	...	...	622	...	622	...
					Salts	603	...	53,450	...	53,953	...
					Metals	10,821	...	1,754	...	12,575	...
					Building materials,	11,932	...	8,960	...	20,892	...
					Firewood	2,140	...	19,880	...	22,020	131,760
					Bamboos	...	...	...	92	...	30,406
					Timber	3,567	277	6,247	39,314	9,814	277
					Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...
					Live-stock	33,588	369	153,175	171,074	191,763	171,443
					Grand Total						
Total, Ganges Canal.	5·20	879	88,282	104,397	Total during corresponding period of last year.	79,549	1,465	169,614	1069852	249,163	1071417
Eastern Jumna Canal.	8·69	1,250	75,770	32,231							
Agra Canal	7·53	2,000	6,809	6,869	Increase ...						
Dún Canals	...	88	6,261	37,463							
Bokhárah	...	...	1,475	1,711	Decrease ...	33,588	369	153,175	171,074	191,763	171,443
Hisser	...	...	1,860	711							
Bundelkhand Irrigation Works.	...	...									
Grand Total	...	...	617,547	776,363							

Canal Divisions.	RAINFALL. Total from 1st October 1877 to 31st March 1878.	RAINFALL. Average of ten previous years for the same period.	LAND IRRIGATED (APPROXIMATE). Wheat.	Barley.	Gram.	Other Grains.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	REMARKS.	Cub. ft. per second.
Ganges Canal. Northern	12·9	5·6	40,254	642	5,819	819	11,894	59,427	*Ganges Canal.*—Volume of water passing through Solani aqueduct ...	4,687
Meerut	10·6	4·3	57,159	1,656	4,100	2,378	5,419	70,712	Volume discharged:—	
Anúpshahr	13·1	3·4	69,094	2,614	3,830	7,070	3,043	86,551	Just escape	30
Bulandshahr	8·9	2·4	31,922	17,651	1,904	8,171	6,569	60,157	Etawah Division, Tail	2
Aligarh	6·4	3·4	34,184	17,613	1,746	4,325	2,240	60,108	Ditto ditto, Escapes	57
Mutra	8·7	1·9	3,866	5,884	3,429	11,310	2,781	27,760	Cawnpore Division, Tail	992
Agra	6·6	2·2	15,419	5,925	2,609	8,702	3,178	35,733	Ditto ditto, Escapes... ...	147
Etah	7·6	2·5	8,441	3,507	294	658	4·8	13,323		498
Mainpuri	8·4	3·3	24,629	9,869	590	1,366	2,962	39,456		
Fatehgarh	12·6	2·9	6,139	4,370	195	365	1,830	12,919	Balance expended ...	4,189
Etáwah	10·3	3·5	22,711	9,990	49	368	4,736	37,854		
Cawnpore	8·7	3·1	31,780	26,695	371	11,905	1,533	72,284	Northern Division.—No irrigation reported this month.	
Delhi	10·1	3·5	25	...	...	...	13	38	Bulandshahr Division.—4,544 acres of kharif crops irrigated this month, principally sugarcane and indigo.	
Gurgaon	8·3	3·0	5,802	2,400	5,293	5,003	6,327	24,825	Anupshahr Division.—4,651 acres of kharif (principally sugarcane) irrigation done this month.	
Delira Dún	10·1	7·8	3,709	441	135	1,678	846	6,809	Cawnpore Division.—A fair demand throughout the division.	
Bijnor	4·6	4·7	889	200	250	...	136	1,475	Eastern Jumna Canal.—9,677 acres of kharif irrigation reported, of which 9,073 was sugarcane.	
Tarái	9·5	4·7	267	25	6	47	26	371		
Bareily	10·7	3·9	4,493	117	221	710	349	5,890		
Jhánsi	9·5	1·8	177	46	401	289	18	1,931		
Hamírpur	5·1	1·9	84	625	90	2	6	757		
Total ...	9·5	3·1	361,024	104,170	31,331	65,086	55,836	617,547		
Eastern Jumna Canal.	6·2	1·9	160,861	17,407	24,821	41,543	13,793	776,353		
Total for the same period last year.			532,221							
Increase ...			...	...	13,924	40,865	...	158,606		
Decrease ...			171,197	56,191	..	...	...	...		

N. B.—The acreage for rabi 1876-77 is taken from the half-yearly rabi statement (*vide* Resolution by this Government, No. 864-94, dated 24th July 1877.)

Year.	Tonnage, including timber and bamboos. Total Up, Down. Tons.	Value of goods. Rs.	Number of passengers.
March 1877	11,806	5,44,439	9
Ditto 1878	8,886	7,14,701	

Tons mileage.	
2,066,050	
1,555,060	

G. H. D. WALKER,
Asst. Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P., P. W. D., I. B.

ALLAHABAD,
The 15th May 1878.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. XII of 1878.
APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending 24th March 1877.	For week ending 23rd March 1878.	Total from 1st January to 24th March 1877.	Total from 1st January to 23rd March 1878.	Total Increase in 1878.	Total Decrease in 1878.
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
11th May 1878	East Indian, Main ...	8,08,913	7,59,836	96,76,235	91,81,529	...	4,94,706
Ditto ...	Ditto, Jabalpur	1,14,141	60,670	11,86,578	8,39,269	...	3,47,309
Ditto ...	Eastern Bengal ...	66,104	82,093	7,76,907	9,66,212	1,89,305	...
Ditto ...	Oudh and Rohilkhand	81,737	64,190	10,06,809	10,37,573	30,764	...
Ditto ...	Sind, Punjab & Delhi	2,08,025	1,73,905	22,69,037	25,29,730	2,60,693	...
27th April 1878	Madras ...	1,87,791	1,26,683	22,41,230	15,09,271	...	7,31,959
Ditto ...	South Indian ...	58,538	60,506	5,82,411	6,99,902	1,17,491	...
11th May 1878	Great Indian Peninsula	7,95,082	7,36,112	85,46,848	82,33,975	...	3,12,873
4th ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	2,26,689	1,24,729	19,03,182	20,61,300	1,58,118	...
	TOTAL ...	25,47,020	21,88,724	2,81,89,237	2,70,58,761	...	11,30,476
	State.						
11th May 1878	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	2,392	2,338	25,565	35,455	9,890	...
Ditto ...	Nalhati ...	1,438	2,467	20,663	26,602	5,939	...
4th ditto ...	Rajputana ...	59,687	48,099	6,91,099	7,23,807	32,708	...
Ditto ...	Holkar ...	5,810	16,639	76,198	2,10,820	1,34,622	...
13th April 1878	Khamgaon ...	2,714	1,901	19,274	22,868	3,594	...
Ditto ...	Amraoti ...	2,938	3,024	27,709	35,568	7,859	...
Ditto ...	Wardha Valley ...	1,296	2,724	13,806	39,188	25,382	...
Ditto ...	Nizam's ...	16,333	16,221	1,77,849	1,92,163	14,314	...
27th ditto ..	Tirhut ...	3,562	7,406	52,038	1,01,531	49,493	...
20th ditto ...	Punjab Northern ...	13,693	18,792	1,17,355	1,96,909	79,554	...
4th May 1878	Neemuch ...	1,044	2,548	14,235	38,757	24,522	...
30th Mar. 1878	Northern Bengal ...	...	22,362	...	1,17,720	1,17,720	...
13th April 1878	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ...	...	32,070	...	2,57,558	2,57,558	...
11th May 1878	Sindia ...	...	1,034	...	(*a*) 16,306	16,306	...
13th April 1878	Dhond and Munmad ..	...	2,343	...	*b*) 2,343	2,343	...
	TOTAL ...	1,10,907	1,79,968	12,35,791	20,17,595	7,81,804	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	26,57,927	23,68,692	2,94,25,028	2,90,76,356	...	3,48,672
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES ...			1,24,85,039	1,34,85,614	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS ...			1,69,39,989	1,55,90,742	...	13,49,247

(*a*)—Total receipts from 10th January to 23rd March 1878.
(*b*)—Total receipts from 15th to 23rd March 1878.

No. XIII of 1878.
APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending 31st March 1877.	For week ending 30th March 1878.	Total from 1st January to 31st Mar. 1877.	Total from 1st January to 30th Mar. 1878.	Total Increase in 1878.	Total Decrease in 1878.
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
11th May 1878	East Indian, Main ...	7,95,710	7,94,809	1,04,71,945	99,76,338	...	4,95,607
Ditto ...	Ditto, Jabalpur ..	1,06,592	67,501	12,93,170	9,06,770	...	3,86,400
Ditto ...	Eastern Bengal ...	65,634	87,706	8,42,541	10,53,918	2,11,377	...
Ditto ...	Oudh and Rohilkhand	80,693	68,890	10,87,502	11,06,463	18,961	...
Ditto ...	Sind, Punjab & Delhi	2,33,454	2,22,095	25,02,491	27,51,825	2,49,334	...
27th April 1878	Madras ...	2,50,110	1,43,883	24,91,340	16,53,154	...	8,38,186
Ditto ...	South Indian ...	71,889	56,211	6,54,300	7,56,113	1,01,813	...
11th May 1878	Great Indian Peninsula	8,18,183	7,60,074	93,65,031	89,94,049	...	3,70,982
4th ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	2,60,455	1,29,982	21,63,637	21,91,282	27,645	...
	TOTAL ...	26,82,720	23,31,151	3,08,71,957	2,93,89,912	...	14,82,045
	State.						
11th May 1878	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	2,248	2,449	27,813	37,904	10,091	...
Ditto ...	Nalhati ...	1,487	2,048	22,150	28,650	6,500	...
4th ditto ...	Rajputana ...	52,002	46,575	7,43,101	7,70,382	27,281	...
Ditto ...	Holkar ...	7,937	19,993	84,135	2,30,813	1,46,678	...
13th April 1878	Khamgaon ...	1,729	2,091	21,003	24,959	3,956	...
Ditto	Amraoti ...	3,143	3,055	30,852	38,623	7,771	...
Ditto ...	Wardha Valley ...	1,274	2,441	15,080	41,629	26,549	...
Ditto ...	Nizam's ...	16,004	20,851	1,93,853	2,13,014	19,161	...
27th ditto ...	Tirhut ...	17,704	8,591	69,742	1,10,129	40,387	...
20th ditto ...	Punjab Northern ...	17,661	18,650	1,35,016	2,15,559	80,543	...
4th May 1878	Neemuch ...	1,023	3,248	15,258	42,005	26,747	...
30th Mar. 1878	Northern Bengal ...	...	15,769	...	1,33,489	1,33,489	...
13th April 1878	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ...	...	31,640	...	2,89,198	2,89,198	...
11th May 1878	Sindia ...	...	2,274	...	(*a*)18,580	18,580	...
13th April 1878	Dhond and Munmad ...	...	3,151	...	(*b*)5,494	5,494	...
	TOTAL ...	1,22,212	1,82,833	13,58,003	22,00,428	8,42,425	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	28,04,932	25,13,984	3,22,29,960	3,15,90,340	...	6,39,620
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES ...			1,36,75,172	1,46,51,600	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS ...			1,85,54,788	1,69,38,740	...	16,16,048

(*a*)—Total receipts from 10th January to 30th March 1878.
(*b*)—Total receipts from 15th to 30th March 1878.

GOVERNMENT

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE,

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowari, *Holcus sorghum*.			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata*.		
		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1877.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	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 ...	8 8	9 4	11 8	...	...	...	7 0	7 1	11 3	7 5	8 0	14 7	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Vizagapatam ...	10 0	10 0	14 0	...	...	...	5 6	5 6	9 0	6 2	6 2	10 2	11 8	13 0	16 2	12 9	12 9	15 8
	Godavery ...	9 0	9 0	12 6	...	...	...	6 3	5 9	8 9	8 0	8 0	10 0	13 4	13 4	12 7	...	...	...
	Kistna ...	4 9	6 4	6 4	...	...	...	6 2	6 5	8 6	6 5	7 0	9 0	...	...	11 4	...	...	...
	Nellore ...	6 3	6 3	6 3	...	...	...	5 9	5 9	7 2	8 0	7 7	...	13 4	13 4	10 2	...	...	...
	Cuddapah ...	6 6	6 6	7 3	...	...	...	5 4	4 9	6 6	10 0	8 3	7 9	12 6	12 6	8 7	13 0	13 0	8 3
	Bellary ...	9 6	10 0	7 7	...	...	...	5 9	5 6	6 9	7 0	6 7	7 8	11 3	11 8	8 2	9 9	...	7 5
	Kurnool ...	5 1	5 1	5 7	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	6 0	6 5	5 7	6 5	12 7	12 7	7 2	...	...	6 9
	Madras ...	7 4	7 4	7 7	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 2	8 6	8 4	8 9	10 1	9 8	11 2	10 2	10 2	10 2
	Chingleput ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 6	...	9 1	9 4	8 7	...	...	...	...	...	...
	North Arcot ...	7 6	7 6	5 9	...	...	...	8 4	7 8	6 9	9 8	8 8	7 5	10 9	10 9	8 2	9 1	9 1	7 4
	South Arcot ...	...	...	4 7	...	...	...	9 1	8 7	9 1	9 6	9 2	9 6	13 4	13 4	...	11 5	11 5	9 6
	Tanjore ...	5 1	5 1	5 9	...	...	...	9 1	9 1	7 7	...	...		16 3	17 5	11 1	12 3	13 0	10 1
	Trichinopoly ...	5 6	5 6	6 1	...	...	...	8 6	8 6	6 8	8 7	8 7	7 2				17 8	14 0	8 9
	Madura ...	5 1	5 1	6 2	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	7 6	10 1	10 1	8 6	...	...	...	9 7	15 4	16 2	8 4
	Tinnevelly ...	5 3	5 3	8 0	...	...	...	8 2	8 0	7 5	8 7	8 8	7 9	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Coimbatore ...	6 6	6 6	8 2	...	...	...	8 1	8 1	7 6	9 0	9 0	8 6	13 0	13 0	9 6	17 5	17 5	9 5
	Nilgiris ...	5 7	4 3	5 7	...	...	...	6 4	6 8	6 8	6 9	7 2	7 6	10 0	10 8	7 7	11 2	11 2	7 7
	Salem ...	4 4	4 4	5 9	...	...	...	8 2	8 2	7 1	8 8	9 1	7 5	10 3	10 3	8 4	8 7	8 7	7 7
	South Canara ...	6 9	6 9	7 9	...	...	...	7 3	7 3	8 5	8 8	8 8	9 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Malabar ...	7 2	7 2	8 6	...	...	...	8 9	9 3	9 7	9 3	9 7	10 1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay.	Bombay ...	6 7	6 10	8 15	15 3	15 3	15 9	4 15	4 15	6 15	7 9	7 9	9 12	10 5	10 10	11 11	8 15	8 12	11 13
	Ahmedabad ...	8 8	8 8	11 8	13 8	13 8	16 0	5 0	5 0	7 12	6 8	6 8	9 0	10 8	10 8	15 0	9 8	9 8	12 12
	Kaira ...	8 10	8 10	10 0	...	...	16 0	5 0	5 0	7 4	7 13	7 13	8 14	10 0	10 0	13 5	8 14	8 14	11 14
	Surat ...	7 6	6 3	10 9	6 2	6 2	8 3	4 9	4 9	7 0	5 11	5 11	8 0	10 15	10 15	12 12	8 3	8 11	13 6
	Broach ...	8 0	8 6¾	11 6¾	...	...	...	6 2½	6 2½	8 0	8 6¾	8 6¾	...	10 10½	11 0½	13 5½	9 6½	9 6½	11 13½
	Tanna (Salsette) ...	6 6	7 6	8 14	7 6	8 6	12 6	6 0	6 0	7 5	6 15	6 14	9 0	8 2	8 8	10 10	7 15	8 5	10 9
	Colába (Alibág) ...	7 0	7 4	9 5	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	7 0	8 0	7 8	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandesh (Dhulia) ...	8 9	8 9	12 12	...	...	...	5 7	5 7	8 2	7 11	7 11	10 9	13 5	12 14	15 0	12 0	12 0	13 12
	Násik ...	9 5	9 5	11 12	...	...	...	5 15	5 15	5 15	7 7	7 7	10 3	12 5	12 9	14 0	9 14	9 14	11 13
	Ahmednagar ...	7 10	7 10	10 4	...	...	...	5 14	5 14	7 6	6 13	6 13	8 3	10 5	10 5	11 3	10 9½	10 9½	11 1
	Poona ...	6 10	6 10	9 3	...	...	...	6 2	6 2	7 6	7 6	7 6	8 9	9 13	9 13	9 13	9 3	9 3	9 12
	Sholápur ...	8 10	6 12	9 1	...	...	...	7 2	6 10	8 1	8 0	7 9	9 7	11 7	10 5	9 1	12 6	11 0	9 10
	Kaládgi (Bagalkot) ...	6 1	5 13	...	...	13 4	...	5 12	5 14	...	6 4	5 15	...	10 1	11 1	...	10 10	11 3	...
	Satara ...	6 0	6 11	8 0	...	...	...	6 3	6 3	6 13	7 2	7 2	7 14	9 5	9 5	8 0	8 12	8 11	8 6
	Belgaum ...	7 9	8 1	7 8	...	...	...	7 7	7 8	6 7	7 15	8 0	6 12	11 14	12 6	8 0	11 12	12 3	8 2
	Dharwar (Gadag) ...	5 13	6 0	...	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	...	6 3	6 8	...	8 1	9 0	...	...	...	...
	Ratnágiri ...	6 11	6 7	7 12	...	...	...	5 11	5 12	7 3	8 10	8 10	9 5	10 6	10 0	8 12	8 6	8 7	9 2
	Kanara (Karwar) ...	7 0	7 0	8 0	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 8	9 0	10 8	11 0	11 0	10 0	...	...	...
	Pánch Mahále (Godhra) ...	7 4	7 4	9 0	...	...	...	5 11	5 11	9 0	6 2	6 2	10 0	8 14	8 6	17 4	8 0	7 4	14 8
	Aden ...	7 0	7 0	7 0	...	...	...	5 1	5 1	7 0	5 9	5 9	7 7	11 3	10 8	14 14	9 5	8 13	12 7
	Asirgarh ...	8 12	8 8	12 0	...	...	...	6 1	6 0	11 4	8 1	8 0	12 8	13 1	12 6	16 0	12 8	11 11	14 8
	Baroda ...	7 4	7 13	9 9	10 1	10 11	11 2	5 8	5 7	8 9	7 7	7 4	10 2	10 10	10 11	15 9	9 0	8 15	12 14
	Disa ...	8 4	8 2	12 14	...	...	...	4 6	4 6	6 0	5 0	5 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	22 8	9 0	9 0	22 0
	Nimach ...	10 0	10 15	15 8	14 0	14 0	21 8	...	...	...	4 8	4 8	8 8	13 12	14 1	20 0	10 0	10 1	16 0
	Nasirabad ...	...	12 10	...	...	14 15½	...	...	6 0	...	...	7 0		...	10 7½	...	...	11 11½	...
	Rájkot ...	8 0	8 0	12 12	...	...	...	4 8	4 8	6 0	7 8	7 8	9 0	9 0	9 0	20 12	7 12	7 12	...
	Upper Sind Frontier ...	10 12	11 12	...	12 0	12 0	...	7 0	7 8	...	8 0	8 8	...	13 0	12 12	...	...	...	...
	Karachi ...	9 10	10 0	10 10	16 8	17 0	18 0	7 0	7 8	8 0	8 12	9 8	10 0	10 0	11 0	16 0	9 0	9 8	15 0
	Haidarabad (Nakur) ...	11 0	11 8	15 0	14 0	14 0	20 0	8 12	9 0	12 0	10 0	10 0	15 4	11 0	12 0	22 0	10 8	11 0	21 0
	Shikarpur ...	10 1	10 1	15 2	12 10	12 10	21 2	7 12	7 12	9 12	10 4	10 4	15 12	11 8	11 0	22 12½	...	...	24 4
	Thar and Parkar (Umarkot) ...	8 4	8 7	13 5	...	...	...	6 12	6 4	7 0	7 0	6 8	9 8	...	...	...	8 2	7 15	21 14
	Western Districts.																		
	Burdwan ...	10 8a	10 12	13 8	17 0	21 0	40 0	12 4	12 0	18 8	12 8	12 4	19 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bancoorah ...	12 0b	11 12	16 4	16 0	16 0	32 0	11 4	11 4	24 0	14 0	14 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Beerbhoom ...	11 0c	11 0	19 0	12 0	12 0	...	10 0	10 8	18 0	12 0	12 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Midnapore ...	11 0	11 0	17 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	20 0	13 0	13 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hooghly ...	10 0d	10 0	13 0	...	...	...	7 8	8 0	10 0	9 8 to 10 0	10 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Howrah ...	10 4	11 0	15 0	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	11 0	12 8	12 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Central Districts.																		
	Calcutta ...	10 9	9 11	12 8	16 0	15 4	25 0	5 11	5 5	9 0	10 0	10 0	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	24-Pergunnahs ...	13 4e	11 8	13 4	16 0	15 12	...	6 4	6 8	8 0	9 0	10 8	12 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nuddea ...	10 10	11 0	13 10	18 5	20 0	35 8	10 0	10 0	14 8	10 8	10 5½	15 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jessore ...	10 0f	10 0	14 0	...	...	...	10 0	9 12	13 5	12 0	11 12	19 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Moorshedabad ...	12 0g	12 5	19 8	20 0	20 0	35 0	10 8h	10 8	15 0	12 0	12 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...

e In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 10 to 13 seers, barley 18 to 24 seers, Best rice 11-8 to 13-2 seers, common rice 12-8 to 13-12 seers, and gram 10-8 to 13-4 seers.

f In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 10-12 to 13 seers, barley 18 to 36 seers, best rice 11 to 15 seers, common rice 13 to 16 seers, maize or Indian-corn 16 to 32 seers, and gram 12 to 13 seers.

g In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 11-4 to 14-8 seers, best rice 13 to 14-8 seers, common rice 13 to 15-4 seers, and gram 11 to 17 seers.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

FAMINE.

WEEKLY CONDITION REPORT OF DISTRESSED DISTRICTS OF THE MYSORE PROVINCE.

PROVINCE OF MYSORE.

(No. 66.)

Special Famine Report for the week ending 11*th May* 1878.

Statement No. 66, *regarding Famine Relief Operations in the Province of Mysore, for the week ending the* 11*th May* 1878.

Showers again fell generally throughout the Province during the week under report, and most parts of the country have now had a sufficient fall to ensure the water-supply and induce agricultural activity. Prices are again variable, and if anything the recent improvement has received a slight check. There has been no change in the relief arrangements, but the effect of the showers is noticeable in decreased numbers on the Public Works.

2. Imports of grain by rail amounted to 1,100 tons, or 322 tons more than last week. From Bangalore 363 tons were exported to the interior, being 135 tons less than in the week before.

3. On Civil Relief Works, 9,459 laborers were employed, or a decrease of 1,175. A new work was opened in the Srinivaspur Taluk of the Kolar District to replace a work nearly finished, and a tank work in the Chitaldrug District was completed, thus leaving the total number of works (32) unchanged.

4. The Public Works Department employed 36,824 laborers, shewing a falling off 4,021, chiefly in the Túmkúr District. The following is a list of the larger works in progress :—

No.	District.	Name of work.	Number employed. Previous week.	Present week.
1	Bangalore ...	State Railway	10,809	10,342
2	Bangalore-Kolar ...	Bangalore-Bellary (*viâ* Devanhalli) Road ...	1,440	1,401
3	Bangalore ...	Mallappa Chetti's Tank	704	682
4	Do. ...	Bhadram Tank	1,449	1,030
5	Do. ...	Anekal Tank Feeder	518	548
6	Do. ...	Sarjapur Tank	670	615
7	Do. ...	Hulimangal Tank...	579	889
8	Túmkúr ...	Bangalore-Túmkúr Road	980	793
9	Do. ...	Túmkúr-Shimoga Road	4,348	3,394
10	Túmkúr-Chitaldrug ...	Túmkúr-Bellary Road	6,995	5,992
11	Túmkúr ...	Hebbur Tank	1,489	1,689
12	Mysore ...	Mysore Water Works	1,036	1,071
13	Do. ...	Ane Channel Works	817	622
14	Kadur ...	Devanur-Keresante Channel	1,076	1,139
15	Chitaldrug ...	Timmanhalli Tank	2,014	2,021
16	Do. ...	Doderi Feeder	1,058	1,073
		Totals ...	35,982	33,301

5. In Relief Camps and Hospitals there were 2,154 inmates or 76 less. There were besides 7,957 infirm and bedridden in receipt of the grain-dole in their villages, compared with 8,009 for the previous week. At Bangalore the following paupers were dealt with :—

Number sent to Railway Works	...	...	972
Ditto	Special Gang	...	263
Ditto	Relief Camp	...	15
Ditto	Hospital	...	12
	Total	...	1,262

The next statement gives the average number relieved in each district in Relief Camps and the cost per head, and also shews the details of the number getting grain-dole in their villages :—

District.	Daily average number of persons relieved in Camps.				Cost per head.		Village relief.	
	Past week.	Present week.	Increase.	Decrease.	Past week.	Present week.	Past week.	Present week.
					Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		
Bangalore ...	471	472	1	...	1 4 9	1 6 2	2,237	2,173
Kolar ...	193	180	...	13	1 1 5	0 15 6	1,746	1,167
Túmkúr ...	380	392	12	...	2 0 10	1 14 1	1,483	1,489
Mysore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	129	216
Hassan ...	126	155	29	...	1 7 6	1 5 6	1,135	1,360
Kadur ...	91	89	...	2	0 11 11	0 12 5	45	244
Shimoga ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	124	40
Chitaldrug ...	415	335	...	80	1 1 2	1 1 5	1,110	1,268
Bangalore Municipality ...	388	378	...	10	1 12 7	1 13 9	...	...
Mysore do. ...	166	153	...	13	1 15 3	1 3 9	...	...
Total ...	2,230	2,154	42	118	1 7 10	1 7 0	8,009	7,957

BANGALORE,
The 18th May 1878.

By Order,
A. WINGATE,
Addl. Secretary.

C. BERNARD,
Addl. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 28TH MAY 1878.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Showers have fallen in all the districts of Madras; general prospects are said to be unchanged; prices are fluctuating, and in 12 districts the price of rice has slightly risen. The total number on relief works is 126,845, and on gratuitous relief 72,478 : the former is more by 2,184 and the latter less by 6,063 than last week. In Mysore heavy rain has fallen in the Mysore district, general rain in Túmkúr, and light showers elsewhere : prospects are favourable, but some damage has been done by locusts in Mysore, Hassan, and Kadur; prices are stationary; the total number on relief works for the week ending the 18th May was 44,662, and gratuitously relieved 12,048, less by 1,621 and more by 1,937 than in the previous week : the increase in the latter total is entirely in village relief. In Bombay rain is reported from Belgaum, Dharwar, Kanara, all the Deccan districts, Khandesh, and parts of Sind : the river is extremely high in Sind. Rain has fallen in almost all the districts of the Central Provinces; prices are high; preparations for *kharif* sowings are going on. No rain is reported from Berar. In Central India showers have fallen in Bhopal and at Goona, none at Indore or Mhow. Showers are reported from all parts of Rajputana, and heavy rain in Jeypore, Deoli, Shahpura, Jhallawar, and Ulwur. In Bengal there has been rain in all districts; it was heavy in the Delta and Northern districts; fine weather is now required in many parts, particularly in Burdwan, Rajshahye and Furreedpore. In Assam good rain has fallen, and prospects are favourable. In Burma heavy rain has fallen in the Southern districts of the Tenasserim Division, Bassein and Henzada. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh showers are reported from Agra, Bareilly, Sitapur and Jhánsi; in the Eastern districts the weather is seasonable, with west-winds; prices are stationary. In the Punjab showers have fallen in all districts; damage has been done to cut grain, but it has not been so serious as to affect prices.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—		
Ganjam (May 27th)	Rain in all taluks (average 1·16).	Rice 8·74, *raggi* 12·71, *cholum* 11·31, *cumboo* 12·05.
Vizagapatam („ „)	·9 in 15 taluks.	Rice 7·6, *cholum* 11·3, *raggi* 13·6, *cumboo* 14·1.
Godavery („ „)	·5 to 2·0	Rice 7·80, *cholum* 15·0, *raggi* 15·50, *cumboo* 18·0.
Kistna („ 23rd)	Rain in 5 taluks (average ·75).	Rice 7·47, *cholum* 11·76, *raggi* 13·93, *cumboo* 11·51; heavy wind and hail on 19th at Masulipatam; lands are being prepared for ensuing season.
Nellore („ 25th)	·77 in 4 taluks.	Rice 8·62, *cholum* 13·5, *raggi* 15·60, *cumboo* 12·9; D. P. W., on works 4,483; canal 13,061; camps 186.
Cuddapah („ 24th)	·15	Rice 9·52, *raggi* 13·98, *cholum* 13·32, *cumboo* 13·44; on works 186; children 51; camps 953; *cholum* and paddy harvested, outturn ⅔.
Bellary („ 25th)	·4	Rice 8·60, *cholum* 10·50, *raggi* 11·24, *cumboo* 9·92; on works 8,231; children 351; camps 7,939; village relief 805; standing crops, second crop paddy generally good; reaping of second crop paddy still in progress in some places, outturn fair; dry lands are being prepared for cultivation.
Kurnool („ 24th)	About ·5 in Nandikotkur; slight showers in 5 other taluks.	Rice 8·56, *cholum* 12·31, *raggi* 14·10, *cumboo* 11·28; in camps 4,386; village relief 2,838; sky cloudy with indications of rain; ground being broken up for sowing in some taluks; indigo under wells in good condition in Sirwell; fodder sufficient; water-supply decreasing but sufficient except in some hill villages.
North Arcot („ 25th)	·49	Rice 9·1, *cholum* 10·8, *raggi* 12·7, *cumboo* 10·0, wheat 6·2; on works 23,859; children 1,839; camps and houses 7,819; village relief 7,878; crops good where water is available; affected with insects in Maderpauk; harvest of *raggi* and paddy, outturn poor.
South Arcot ...	·66 (average of district).	Rice 9·89, *cholum* 13·44, *raggi* 12·42, *cumboo* 11·74; on works, professional 737; children 229; camps 649; village relief 925; standing crops, *kar* paddy and *raggi* generally good; harvest over.
Tanjore (May 25th)	·39	Rice 9·20, *cholum* 17·50, *raggi* 16·92, *cumboo* 12·68; wet and dry crops in generally good condition; harvest—wet *nil*; dry, *karutha*, *kar*, chillies, &c., outturn ⅜ to ¾.
Trichinopoly („ „)	·82 (average of district)	Rice 9·17, *cholum* 26·13, available in 3 deputy taluk *cusbas*, *raggi* 13·43, *cumboo* 15·24; relief only in hospital camp 54; sowing vigorous.
Madura („ „)	1·22 (average of district)	Rice 9·10, *cholum* 9·31, *raggi* 14·01, *cumboo* 16·90; camps 24.
Tinnevelly („ „)	·57 in 6 taluks.	Rice 8·80, *cholum* 17·28, *raggi* 15·68, *cumboo* 18·56; crops in good condition and much benefited by recent rain; harvest in some parts, outturn poor; small locusts reported not to have left Sunkernainarcovil, but destroyed wet and dry plants to a small extent as they germinated.

On page 770 of the Supplement to the *Gazette of India* of the 11th ultimo, opposite Nellore, *for* "canal 151,724," *read* "15,724."

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—continued.		
Coimbatore (May 25th)	·39	Rice 8·20, *cholum* 10·25, *raggi* 11·16, *cumboo* 15·07; on works 38,289; camps 4,763; children 1,934; village relief 3,358; standing crops damaged by insects in parts of almost all taluks; harvest of paddy and some dry crops in parts of 4 taluks, outturn paddy $\frac{3}{16}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$, others $\frac{3}{8}$ to full.
Nilgiris („ „)	1·24	Rice 7·07, *cholum* 8·97, *raggi* 9·89, *cumboo* 13·05.
Salem („ 27th)	·52	Rice 8·01, *raggi* 10·79, *cumboo* 10·55, *cholum* 9·86; on works 32,130; camps 7,070; village relief 10,570; crops much injured by insects.
South Canara („ 25th)	·33	Rice 10·14, *raggi* 11·71; preparations being made for first rice crop.
Malabar („ „)	·97	Rice 9·07, *raggi* 11·23; a few more showers required; first crop in good condition; prospects fair.
Chingleput („ „)	*Nil* in Conjeveram and Chingleput; 1·0 average of other taluks.	Rice 9·47, *raggi* 11·69, *cumboo* 10·56, *cholum* 11·28; works 3,416; children 156; camps 359; village relief 3,452; crops in fair condition where water is available; harvested in parts, outturn $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$.
Madras („ 28th)	1·12	Rice 8·03, *raggi* 9·97, *cholum* 8·4. *General Remarks.*—General prospects unchanged; prices fluctuating; slight rise in price of rice in 12 districts; total number on works 126,845; total number gratuitously relieved 72,478; export of grain from Madras by rail during the week ending the 25th May, 1,351 tons.
Bombay—(May 29th)		
Sind—		
Kurrachee ...	0·20 at Sehwan.	River on 27th 15 feet 4 inches—4 feet 11 inches higher than last year; small-pox still in taluka Mánjhand.
Shikárpur ...	...	*Kharif* preparations actively progressing; river on 29th 13 feet 5 inches—on same date last year 8 feet 11 inches; violent storm on night of 25th; small-pox decreasing in Shikárpur town, 88 fresh cases, 12 deaths; 1 death in Kamba taluka; cattle disease continues in 4 talukas.
Hyderabad ...	Rain with hail in Guni on 22nd.	Locusts passed over Hyderabad last evening flying west; this morning they are feeding on *babul* in the neighbourhood; small-pox in 4, and fever in 2 talukas; flood out in northern talukas; river very high.
Upper Sind Frontier ...	...	Thunder-storms frequent; prospects unchanged; forage very scarce; 1 case of small-pox in taluka Thul; large flight of locusts to-day; damage unknown.
Guzerat—		
Ahmedabad ...	...	Cholera cases 202, deaths 116.
Páunch Mahals ...	...	Weather clear; 184 cholera cases, 98 deaths.
Kaira ...	...	Cholera cases 96, deaths 46.
Broach ...	...	Cholera—in city 10 cases, 3 fatal, in talukas 125 cases, 60 fatal; heat intense.
Surat ...	...	Fatal cholera cases—in Surat 11, in Olpád 2, in Jalálpor 18; weather a little cloudy.
Khandesh and Násik—		
Khandesh ...	0·50 at Sauda.	Cholera in taluka Taloda.
Násik ...	...	No change.
Konkan—		
Tanna ...	...	Cholera in 2 talukas.
Colába (May 27th)	...	Weather continues warm; public health good, except in 2 talukas, where slight fever continues.
Ratnágiri („ 21st)	...	Outturn of sugarcane below average; 8 deaths from cholera in 2 talukas; fever prevails slightly.
Deccan—		
Poona ...	1·25 at Purandhar.	Deaths from cholera in district 79.
Ahmednagar ...	0·10 to 0·30 in Shrigonda, Jámkhed, Sheogaon and Kopargaon.	Cholera and ague in 2 talukas, 5 deaths from the former; people emigrating with cattle from Kopargaon taluka in search of fodder.
Sholapur ...	0·22	Total rainfall 1·64; cholera cases 473, deaths 205; fever continues in Málsiras.
Satara ...	0·88 with hail.	Cholera in 8 talukas, 234 cases, 115 deaths.
Southern Mahratta Country—		
Kaládgi ...	...	Cholera, deaths 75.
Belgaum ...	1·05	Deaths from cholera 129.
Dharwar ...	0·90; fallen almost in every taluka.	Rice sowing commenced; cholera slightly increasing.
Kanara ...	0·76 at Honawár; 0·23 at Coompta.	Three deaths from cholera in Supa.
Kattywar and Gaekwar's Territory—		
Rájkot ...	A few cents.	Weather very hot and stormy; cholera abating.
Wadhwán ...	...	Weather hot; cholera in Jhalawar, 44 cases, 24 fatal; small-pox at Wanod; crops good.
Baroda ...	...	Thirty-five cases of cholera, 17 fatal.
		General Remarks.—River very high in Sind; small-pox prevalent in Shikárpur and Hyderabad; cholera prevalent throughout the Southern Mahratta Country, Guzerat and the Deccan, except Násik; showers in Kanara, Dharwar, Belgaum, Satara, Sholapur, Ahmednagar and Khandesh; weather at Bombay clear and hot.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—(May 29th)		
Chittagong ...	·52	A few cases of cholera in thana Pátia.
Noakholly ...	·4	Public health fair.
Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	1·44	
Hill Tipperah ...	1·20	Much fever in Agertola.
Backergunge ...	·57	Public health fair, but cholera still about.
Furreedpore ...	5·29	
Dacca ...	1·95	Public health better than usual.
Tipperah ...	2·12	
Mymensingh ...	1·74	
24-Pergunnahs ...	2·15	Public health good.
Jessore ...	1·84	A few cases of small-pox reported.
Nuddea ...	·67	
Moorshedabad ...	1·78	Cholera abating.
Pubna ...	2·14	Cholera almost ceased.
Rajshahye ...	1·13	General health good.
Bogra ...	1·82	District health unchanged.
Dinagepore ...	2·92	
Rungpore ...	2·93	Public health good.
Cooch Behar ...	1·74	Public health very good.
Jalpáiguri ...	1·93	Cholera in Duárs.
Darjeeling ...	2·05	
Midnapore ...	·47	
Howrah ...	·70	
Hooghly ...	2·84	Cow-pox and small-pox in places in thana Pundooah.
Burdwan ...	5·27	Public health good.
Bankoora ...	·40	Outbreak of cholera; small-pox continues.
Beerbhoom ...	2·37	
Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	1·0	
Bhágalpur ...	·66	Cholera disappeared except in extreme north-east.
Monghyr ...	·21	
Purneah ...	·67	Cholera decreasing rapidly.
Maldah ...	·31	Health good.
Durbhunga ...	·79	
Mozufferpore ...	2·37	
Sarun ...	·57	Public health good.
Chumparun ...	·35	
Patna ...	·29	
Gya ...	·27	
Shahabad ...	·20	
Hazáribagh ...	·18	General health good.
Lohardugga ...	·07	Cases of small-pox still reported from Palamow, otherwise general health good; considerable cattle mortality reported from Palamow.
Manbhoom ...	·42	
Singhbhoom ...	·84	General health good.
Balasore ...	1·06	Public health fair.
Cuttack ...	2·49	Cholera less prevalent; public health generally good.
Pooree ...	·85	Cholera in many places.
		General Remarks.—Rain in all districts; fine weather wanted now in many districts; excessive rain in Burdwan has damaged crops and retarded sowings; agricultural operations also interfered with in parts of Rajshahye and Furreedpore and in a few other places; indigo crop in Purneah somewhat injured; more rain however still wanted in parts of Tipperah and in Chittagong Hill Tracts; in Pooree prospects much brightened by good general rainfall during the week, but in extreme south people are still suffering from high prices; matters in Hazáribagh if not better are not worse.
N.-W. P. and Oudh—(May 29th)		
Benares (May 28th)	...	Weather hotter.
Allahabad („ „)	*Nil*	Wind more often westerly and heat greater; no storms.
Jhánsi („ 29th)	Little rain.	Daily dust storms, accompanied by a little rain; health good; prices stationary.
Agra („ 28th)	·5 to ·9 throughout the district.	Weather unsettled; cholera on decline in Ferozabad; relief labourers continue to arrive.
Meerut („ 29th)	...	Weather fine; prices steady.
Bareilly („ „)	Slight rain.	Occasional dust-storms; weather now clear; prices stationary; health fair.
Kumaun („ 25th)	...	Thunder-storms have occurred every day during the week, for the first four days pretty universal, the last three days of more confined area; crops all cut, except on high hills, outturn very various, but the majority very good.
Lucknow („ 29th)	...	Occasional dust-storms; weather hotter; prevailing wind west; seasonable weather.
Sitapur („ „)	A little rain on the 21st.	Last few days weather seasonable; west winds.
Fyzabad („ „)	*Nil*	
Partabgarh („ 25th)	*Nil*	West wind; usual heat; nothing can be said at present as to agricultural prospects.
		General Remarks.—Seasonable weather in Eastern districts, slight rain in Western, except Meerut, heavier in Agra; health fair; prices stationary.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Punjab— (May 28th)		
Delhi ...	·7	Threshing operations delayed in consequence of the rain; prices of food grains remain stationary; health generally good.
Hissar ...	1·1	Weather stormy and cloudy and rain has been general throughout the division; *kharif* sowings in progress in the Hissar and Sirsa districts; slight fall in prices of food grains; health generally good.
Umballa ...	1·2	Corn on threshing floors suffering much from continued rain and damp; health generally good.
Jullundur ...	1·1	Damage accruing to unharvested wheat; small-pox and slight fever about.
Amritsar ...	·5	Prices of food grains remain stationary; health generally good.
Lahore ...	·5	Crops average; health good.
Ráwalpindi ...	3·3	Rain has been accompanied by hail; *kharif* prospects good; health generally good.
Mooltan ...	·6	Crops being threshed and garnered; prices of food grains remain stationary; health generally good.
Pesháwar ...	·3	Harvest prospects continuing fair; prices of food grains remain stationary.
		General Remarks.—The injury to the cut crops caused by the continued rain has not apparently been so serious as to affect the prices of food grains.
Central Provinces— (May 29th)		
Upper Godávari— (May 25th)	·30	Sultry with occasional dust-storms; small-pox decreasing; prices high.
Sambalpur ...	·72	Close and stormy; ploughing continues; cholera abating; prices stationary.
Biláspur ...	...	Ploughing continues; fever and cholera prevalent; prices steady.
Raipur ...	Slight rain now and then.	Cloudy and close; ploughing continues; cholera, small-pox, and cattle disease prevalent; prices high and stationary.
Bálaghát ...	·85	Cloudy and hot; ploughing continues; small-pox prevalent; prices stationary.
Chhindwára ...	·56	Ploughing continues; small-pox prevalent; prices high.
Chánda (May 26th)	·24	Ploughing progressing; cholera, small-pox and cattle disease continue; prices stationary.
Betúl („ 27th)	·63	Cloudy and stormy; ploughing continues; fever, cattle disease and small-pox prevalent; prices stationary.
Bhandára („ 28th)	·33	Weather oppressive; ploughing continues; small-pox and cholera prevalent; prices stationary.
Nágpur („ 29th)	·37	Ploughing continues; small-pox and cholera decreasing; prices stationary.
Wardha ...	...	Cloudy; ploughing progressing; small-pox continues; prices high and stationary.
Nimár ...	·12	Weather sultry; cholera and small-pox continue; prices stationary.
Hoshangabad ...	2·44	Heavy hail-storm on the 23rd; cholera and small-pox continue.
Narsinghpur ...	1·29	*Kharif* ploughing continues; health good; prices high.
Jubbulpore ...	·25	Stormy; small-pox continues; prices rising.
Saugor ...	3·26	*Kharif* ploughing continues; prices stationary.
Seoni ...	2·20	Stormy; *rabi* threshing completed; ploughing for *kharif* sowings commenced.
Damoh ...	·53	Ploughing continues; prices stationary.
Mandla ...	1·45	Ploughing for *kharif* sowings continues; prices stationary.
		General Remarks.—Cloudy and stormy, with rain more or less in 16 districts out of 19; preparation of land for *kharif* sowings is progressing; small-pox generally prevalent; cholera in Eastern districts, Nimár and Hoshangabad; prices high and steady.
British Burma— (May 29th)		
Arakan Division ...	...	Forty deaths from cholera at Akyab last week; small-pox prevalent, but no fatal results; otherwise public health fair.
Pegu Division—		
Rangoon ...	...	Slight fever and bowel complaints prevalent in Pegu township; otherwise public health fair.
Thonkwa ...	...	Slight cholera at Yandoon and Phyapoon; otherwise health good.
Bassein ...	4·20	Public health good.
Henzada ...	3·10 in Henzada during week ending 25th; 1·50 in Myanoung during week ending 18th.	Public health good.
Prome ...	...	General health good; 2 deaths from cholera in Prome town, one in district.
Thayetmyo ...	*Nil*	Public health good; slight cholera among natives in cantonments.
Tenasserim Division—		
Amherst ...	13·61	No further reports of cholera.
Shwegyeen ...	3·21	Public health good.
Tounghoo ...	Slight rain.	Public health good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Assam—		
Gauháti (May 29th)	1·48	Weather hot; occasional rain and storms; prospects of tea and other crops good.
Sylhet („ „)	4·55	Prospects very good.
Mysore and Coorg (May 29th)	5·5 at Mysore between the 24th and 27th May; 1·0 at Túmkúr on 24th, and general throughout that district; light showers elsewhere.	Agricultural prospects favourable, but some injury to young crops from locusts in Mysore, Hassan and Kadur districts; prices stationary; slight cholera in Chitaldroog; for week ending May 18th—on Civil Relief Works 8,704, on Professional Department Works 35,958, and gratuitously relieved in camps 2,129, and in villages 9,919.
Hyderabad Assigned Districts—		
Amráoti (May 29th)	...	Fields ready for sowing; heat excessive.
Central India— (May 29th)		
Indore ...	*Nil*	Sultry; health fair.
Gwalior ...	...	No telegram received.
Neemuch ...	...	Cloudy sky; emigrants returning.
Rutlam ...	...	Weather hot; one death from cholera.
Goona ...	·98	Weather stormy.
Baghelkhand ...	...	Health good.
Sutna ...	...	Health good.
Bhopal ...	1·60; heavy rain in many parts, none in Indore or Mhow.	Cholera severe at Ujjain and Amjhera; many villages have been sharply visited by the disease which stays not long in any spot.
Rajputana—		
Abu (May 29th)	·32	Close; cloudy.
Sirohi („ 26th)	·45	Ploughing commenced in Western parganas; heavy storms.
Marwar („ 25th)	·485	Water obtained with great difficulty; about 15 days supply of water into tanks by rain; small-pox decreasing; frequent dust-storms; ploughing commenced.
Bickaneer („ 20th)	·1; light shower in Sujangarh district.	Weather intensely hot; dust-storms with thunder and lightning.
Meywar („ 24th)	·1	Water low; cholera prevalent; thunder-storms, high winds, and dust-storms.
Harowtee („ 27th)	...	Weather unseasonable; tremendous dust-storm on 21st May; many thunder-storms since; weather now settled; sultry; clear.
Deoli („ „)	2·19	
Shahpoora („ „)	1·68	
Jhallawar („ 23rd)	1·75	Cholera less.
Ajmere („ 29th)	...	Broken weather continues; very violent hail-storm in station; ploughing commenced.
Jeypore („ 28th)	·65; heavy rain in all districts.	Ploughing and sowing commenced; health good.
Bhurtpore („ 29th)	·93	Prices steady; weather stormy.
Ulwur	Average 1·50	Cotton and *bajra* being sown; health good.
Nepal— (May 21st)	0·525	Agricultural prospects good; great scarcity said to prevail in Thibet; grain at double usual prices.

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

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OF INDIA.

AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

India for the 1st half of May 1878.

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum miliaceum, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1877.			
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
11 7	11 7	23 4	14 1	13 8	18 3	215 8	215 8	388 8	12 0	11 3	13 8	Ganjam ...	Madras.	
12 1	12 1	17 2	13 2	14 0	18 7	136 1	136 1	136 1	11 7	11 7	14 0	Vizagapatam ...		
12 7	12 7	18 8	12 6	12 6	16 8	161 8	161 8	243 0	12 5	12 5	17 7	Godavery ...		
13 7	12 7	13 7	12 4	13 7	12 6	129 3	129 3	129 3	12 8	12 8	18 4	Kistna ...		
14 6	13 6	10 7	11 5	10 5	9 7	101 9	90 7	129 6	14 3	13 2	16 9	Nellore ...		
15 0	14 6	9 0	13 8	12 9	9 5	291 6	291 6	291 6	13 5	13 5	17 1	Cuddapah ...		
12 1	12 1	9 2	12 3	12 3	8 1	97 2	97 2	97 2	11 3	11 9	16 1	Bellary ...		
...	7 7	7 7	11 2	11 6	8 2	243 0	243 0	215 8	11 3	11 3	12 9	Kurnool ...		
11 6	10 8	10 5	12 2	11 4	11 8	88 8	88 8	85 0	12 8	12 8	17 1	Madras ...		
11 3	11 6	10 6	12 1	12 1	11 7	97 2	97 2	145 8	13 9	13 9	19 4	Chingleput ...		
12 8	11 7	8 5	13 2	10 8	8 9	186 6	186 6	187 1	11 3	11 3	15 4	North Arcot ...		
12 3	12 3	9 9	14 0	13 7	11 9	233 3	233 8	233 3	15 3	15 3	19 8	South Arcot ...		
15 1	15 1	11 6	12 6	12 2	11 8	194 4	194 4	194 4	12 9	12 9	17 0	Tanjore ...		
11 8	13 7	9 2	13 9	13 9	11 2	145 8	145 8	157 9	12 1	12 1	16 2	Trichinopoly ...		
14 3	14 7	9 6	12 5	12 9	12 0	126 4	126 4	119 1	13 1	13 5	18 2	Madura ...		
...	...	...	11 7	12 5	12 5	66 6	66 6	66 6	13 9	13 9	15 5	Tinnevelly ...		
13 1	13 1	9 8	15 7	17 1	9 5	131 2	131 2	145 8	10 7	10 7	11 8	Coimbatore ...		
8 6	9 4	8 6	10 0	10 8	7 5	121 5	121 5	121 5	7 4	7 4	9 2	Nilgiris ...		
12 0	12 0	8 2	12 4	13 7	8 6	151 6	151 6	151 6	11 9	11 9	14 6	Salem ...		
10 2	10 2	11 4	11 4	11 6	10 1	94 8	97 2	85 0	A11 5	11 5	16 1	South Canara ...		
									B11 5	11 5	15 4			
8 8	8 8	10 9	12 5	12 5	10 9	121 5	121 5	121 5	10 8	10 8	14 4	Malabar ...		A—Bombay Salt. B—Goa Salt.
8 14	9 6	11 4	9 9	9 9	12 2	61 6	61 6	68 4	11 0	11 0	14 2	Bombay ...	Bombay.	
...	...	...	9 0	9 0	16 4	80 0	80 0	80 0	13 8	13 8	18 0	Ahmedabad ...		
...	...	...	8 14	9 7	13 15	80 0	80 0	80 0	13 5	13 5	17 5	Kaira ...		
...	...	...	8 3	8 3	11 6	113 0	113 0	93 7	12 5	12 6	14 13	Surat ...		
...	...	...	7 9½	8 0	12 12½	106 0	106 0	106 0	13 5½	13 5½	16 0	Broach ...		
8 1	8 15	11 5	8 5	10 4	10 15	80 0	80 0	80 0	10 15	10 15	14 0	Tanna (Salsette) ...		
...	...	...	9 0	9 0	11 0	120 0	120 0	150 0	10 9	10 0	15 0	Colába (Alibág) ...		
...	...	...	8 15	8 15	13 14	125 0	125 0	112 0	11 5	11 5	14 12	Khandesh (Dhulia) ...		
13 3	13 3	12 10	9 3	9 9	12 12	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 5	11 5	15 9	Násik ...		
...	...	...	7 10	7 10	10 12	85 5	85 5	106 10½	11 2	11 2	13 13	Ahmednagar ...		
...	...	...	9 3	9 3	12 1	61 0	61 0	76 0	11 2	10 0	14 7	Poona ...		
...	...	...	8 11	7 8	10 8	96 0	85 10	106 12	9 2	9 1	14 8	Sholápur ...		
...	...	...	6 9	6 6	...	212 0	240 0	...	10 12	10 10	...	Kaládgi (Bagalkot) ...		
...	...	...	7 2	6 14	9 2	129 7	129 7	167 3	11 10	11 10	13 2	Satara ...		
14 5	14 8	9 0	7 3	8 0	8 8	150 0	150 0	150 0	13 4	14 8	16 9	Belgaum ...		
...	...	...	5 7	6 8	...	...	...	...	8 0	12 0	...	Dharwar (Gadag) ...		
12 4	13 0	11 11	7 12	8 3	10 4	140 0	140 0	...	13 6	15 11	18 5	Ratnágiri ...		
13 0	13 0	12 0	8 0	7 0	11 0	213 0	213 0	213 0	9 0	10 8	13 0	Kanara (Karwar) ...		
10 0	10 0	30 0	8 14	8 14	19 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	11 6	11 6	14 0	Pánch Mahals (Godhra) ...		
...	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 5	65 5	65 5	65 5	32 0	32 0	32 0	Aden ...		
...	...	...	10 0	10 7	17 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8	13 0	Asirgarh ...		
...	...	...	7 11	7 10	13 6	107 13	106 8	91 0	12 7	12 7	16 0	Baroda ...		
...	...	...	8 8	8 8	18 8	137 8	137 8	150 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	Disa ...		
...	...	...	11 14	12 0	22 0	140 0	160 0	160 0	14 0	14 0	25 0	Nimach ...		
...	...	...	...	13 10	...	...	100 0	...	...	38 0	...	Nasirabad ...		
...	...	...	9 4	9 6	17 0	40 0	40 0	60 0	75 0	75 0	64 0	Rájkot ...		
...	...	...	11 12	12 0	...	120 0	120 0	...	18 0	16 0	...	Upper Sind Frontier ...		
6 8	6 4	9 8	11 8	11 8	15 0	104 0	112 0	101 0	14 0	13 0	58 0	Karachi ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	13 0	26 0	Haidarabad (Nakur) ...		
...	...	26 12	11 10	12 2 7/10	23 12	200 0	200 0	200 0	14 0	14 0	35 0	Shikarpur ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	106 12	16 0	16 0	17 8	Thar and Parkar (Umarkot)		
												Western Districts.		
...	...	...	12 4	12 8	24 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 4	Burdwan ...	Bengal.	
...	...	...	11 8	11 8	20 0	400 0	440 0	480 0	8 8	8 8	8 10	Bancoorah ...		
...	...	...	12 8	12 8	24 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 4	8 8	8 4	Beerbhoom ...		
...	...	...	10 8	12 0	17 0	180 0	180 0	260 0	8 8	8 8	9 0	Midnapore ...		
...	...	...	11 0	11 0	19 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Hooghly ...		
...	...	...	12 8	12 8	16 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	9 12	9 12	10 0	Howrah ...		
												Central Districts.		
...	...	...	12 8	11 0	15 0	64 0	64 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Calcutta ...		
...	...	...	10 8	10 0	16 0	90 0	90 0	90 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	24-Pergunnahs ...		
...	...	...	12 5	13 5½	21 5	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 6	9 6	9 2¼	Nuddea ...		
...	...	...	11 4	11 4	22 0	110 0	110 0	120 0	8 0	8 4	8 0	Jessore ...		
...	...	...	14 0	15 4	32 0	120 0	120 0	130 0	8 0 to 9 0	8 0 to 9 0	8 0 to 9 0	Moorshedabad ...		

d In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 10 to 11 seers, barley 16 to 18 seers, best rice 7 to 10 seers, common rice 9-8 to 12-4 seers, and gram 11 to 13 seers.
e In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 10 to 10-8 seers, barley 16 seers, best rice 6-4 to 6-8 seers, common rice 9-8 to 12 seers, and gram 10 to 11-8 seers.
f In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 7 to 10 seers, best rice 9 to 11 seers, common rice 10 to 12-8 seers, and gram 9 to 11-4 seers.
g In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 11 to 16 seers, barley 19 to 36 seers, best rice 10 to 11 seers, common rice 12 to 13 seers, and gram 14 to 20 seers.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 1st half of May 1878—continued.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	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 1877.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajri) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajri) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajri) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Naglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Naglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Naglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
		IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.																														
	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.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	*Central Districts*—contd.		
	Dinagepore ...	10 8*h*	10 8	17 4	12 8	11 8	18 12	12 0	12 4	21 12	16 13	16 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	19 8	180 0	180 0	180 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	Dinagepore ...		
	Rajshahye ...	15 0*i*	15 0	18 12	14 0	14 0	60 0	9 0 to 10 0	9 0 to 9 12	17 4	12 8 to 13 0	12 0	19 11 to 21 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 12	15 12	33 12	160 0	120 0 to 160 0	320 0	8 10	8 10	9 0	Rajshahye ...		
	Rungpore ...	10 2*j*	11 4	18 0	...	...	...	10 2	11 4	12 0	14 6	16 8	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 2	9 2	15 0	107 0	107 0	107 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Rungpore ...		
	Bogra ...	10 14	10 14	17 0	...	...	...	12 0	10 8	19 0	15 0	14 4	29 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 15	12 0	16 0	67 8	67 8	67 8	8 1	7 14	7 10	Bogra ...		
	Pubna ...	12 0*k*	12 12	17 0	...	...	...	8 0	6 0	12 0	11 8	11 10	20 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	12 0	25 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	8 8	9 0	Pubna ...		
	Darjeeling ...	8 0*l*	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	5 0	5 0	6 8	9 0	9 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	170 0	4 0	4 0	5 0	Darjeeling ...		
	Jalpáiguri ...	7 3*m*	7 3	12 5	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	13 2	13 3	12 5	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	15 0	64 0	64 0	97 0	7 3	7 3	7 5	Jalpáiguri ...		
	Eastern Districts.																												*Eastern Districts.*		
	Dacca ...	9 6*n*	10 0	12 4	20 0	29 0	45 0	10 0	11 7	17 8	12 4	13 0	21 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 4	12 12	26 10	90 0	90 0	106 0	8 14	8 14	9 0	Dacca ...		
	Furreedpore ...	3 0*o*	16 0	21 0	25 0	25 0	35 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	18 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	Furreedpore ...		
	Backergunge ...	... *p*	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	11 0	14 0	12 0	13 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	16 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Backergunge ...		
	Mymensingh ...	10 0*q*	10 0	13 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	22 0	13 8	13 8	26 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	13 8	13 8	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	8 12	Mymensingh ...		
	Tipperah ...	9 0	9 0	12 0	...	...	...	11 0	12 0	13 0	12 8	13 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	11 0	14 0	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	9 0	Tipperah ...		
	Chittagong ...	10 0*r*	7 0	12 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	10 0	10 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	4 8	4 0	8 0	Chittagong ...		
	Noakholly ...	... *s*	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	11 0	9 0	10 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	14 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Noakholly ...		
	Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 10	7 4	10 0	8 0	8 0	10 10½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	320 0	320 0	200 0	5 0	6 6	8 0	Chittagong Hill Tracts ...		
	Hill Tipperah ...	8 5	8 5	10 5	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	17 0	14 0	15 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 5	10 5	12 5	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Hill Tipperah ...		
	Behar.																												*Behar.*		
	Patna ...	14 2	14 12	21 0	18 8	20 0	32 0	8 8	9 8	14 0	13 0	15 0	20 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	16 8	30 0	150 0	150 0	140 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Patna ...		
	Gya ...	12 8*t*	13 8	24 8	17 0	18 0	35 0	7 8	7 8	13 0	9 8	10 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	13 8	28 0	160 0	160 0	180 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Gya ...		
	Shahabad ...	12 0*u*	12 8 to 13 0	19 4	17 0	17 0 to 18 0	31 0	10 0	10 0 to 11 0	17 8	11 0	11 8 to 11 12	19 0	14 0	14 0	26 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0 to 13 8	30 0	180 0	180 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	Shahabad ...		
	Durbhunga ...	13 0*v*	13 8	20 4	19 8	19 8	33 0	9 4	10 0	14 4	11 8	12 0	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 4	14 4	27 8	176 0	176 0	176 0	7 8	8 0	7 14	Durbhunga ...		
	Mozufferpore ...	13 0*w*	12 0	20 0	17 0	17 0	30 0	7 0	7 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	25 0	160 0	160 0	140 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	Mozufferpore ...		
	Sarun ...	13 0	12 0	16 4	18 0	18 8	31 8	6 8	6 12	10 8	11 0	11 0	19 0	15 0	16 0	35 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	29 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	8 0	8 4	8 4	Sarun ...		
	Chumparun ...	14 0*x*	14 0	20 0	20 0	22 0	44 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	11 0	11 8	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	15 0	31 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 8	7 12	Chumparun ...		
	Monghyr ...	11 5*y*	11 5	17 8	16 8	15 7	31 5	7 3	8 4	12 6	10 5	10 5	15 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 6	14 1	33 6	126 0	126 0	168 0	8 4	8 4	8 4	Monghyr ...		
	Bhágalpur ...	11 5*z*	11 5	17 11	18 15	17 11	37 15	8 13	8 13	18 15	10 1	10 1	20 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 3	14 6	28 15	151 9	157 8	151 8	8 13	8 13	8 13	Bhágalpur ...		
	Purneah ...	12 0*z1* to 14 0	13 0 to 14 0	23 0 to 27 8	...	...	...	12 0	11 0	22 0 to 24 0	13 0 to 13 8	13 0 to 14 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0 to 14 0	13 0 to 14 0	28 0 to 35 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	8 0	Purneah ...		
	Maldah ...	12 8	12 0	20 0	...	20 0	45 0	10 0	10 0	23 0	12 0	12 0	25 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	35 0	140 0	160 0	120 0	8 0	8 8	8 4	Maldah ...		
	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	9 8*z2*	9 8	15 0	...	...	14 0	9 0	10 0	20 0	11 0	11 0	24 0	...	...	...	32 0	14 0	32 0	9 0	10 0	22 0	200 0	200 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...		
	Orissa.																												*Orissa.*		
	Cuttack ...	9 3	10 8	15 12	...	...	...	7 14	8 0	14 7	11 13*	13 2	19 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 12	15 12	19 11	200 0	200 0	200 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	Cuttack ...		
	Pooree ...	10 8	8 8	17 1	...	...	...	7 14	7 14	15 1	11 13	11 13	18 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 2	11 13	15 12	105 0	105 0	105 0	10 8	10 8	14 7	Pooree ...		
	Balasore ...	7 0	9 0	16 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	21 0	16 0	16 0	29 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 8	9 0	11 0	120 0	120 0	180 0	7 0	6 0	8 0	Balasore ...		
	Chota Nagpore—South-Western Frontier Agency.																												*Chota Nagpore—South-Western Frontier Agency.*		
	Hazáribágh ...	10 8*a3*	10 8	19 0	...	...	...	8 0	9 0	12 0	12 0	11 8	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	11 0	24 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	7 8	7 12	8 0	Hazáribágh ...		
	Lohardugga ...	8 0*a4*	9 0	24 0	16 0	18 0	40 0	12 0	12 0	24 0	14 0	14 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	13 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	180 0	7 0	7 0	7 4	Lohardugga ...		
	Singbhoom ...	14 0	14 0	26 0	36 0	36 0	40 0	14 0	14 0	20 0	22 0	22 0	40 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	24 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	6 0	6 8	6 0	Singbhoom ...		
	Manbhoom ...	9 0	8 8	19 0	22 0	22 0	28 0	12 0	12 0	20 0	15 0	16 8	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	9 0	22 0	160 0	160 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Manbhoom ...		
	Sylhet ...	6 8	6 8	12 0	7 0	7 0	15 0	10 0	10 0	16 10	12 4	12 4	24 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	15 0	108 0	108 0	107 0	8 8	8 0	9 0	Sylhet ...		
	Cachar ...	8 6	8 6	10 5*	16 0	16 0	14 8	10 10	10 10	19 0	11* 6	10 6	21 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 6	11 6	12 13	80 0	80 0	80 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Cachar ...		
	Goálpárá ...	11 0	11 0	26 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	9 0	18 0	140 0	140 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Goálpárá ...	ASSAM.	
	Gáro Hills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	5 5	5 5	5 5	Gáro Hills ...		
	Kámrúp ...	13 0	10 0	15 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	12 0	13 0	13 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	10 0	9 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Kámrúp ...		
	Darrang ...	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 10	6 10	6 14	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 0	7 8	6 8	Darrang ...		
	Nowgong ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Nowgong ...		
	Sibságar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	9 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 8	8 8	6 8	Sibságar ...		
	Lakhimpur ...	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	6 9	9 0	9 0	11 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	7 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	Lakhimpur ...		
	Khási & Jaintia Hills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	11 0	8 0	7 8	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	6 10	120 0	120 0	80 0	5 5	5 5	5 5	Khási & Jaintia Hills ...		
	Nága Hills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	4 0	6 0	6 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	4 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	Nága Hills ...		
	Dehra Dún ...	14 8	13 8	19 0	22 0	20 0	28 0	7 0	7 0	12 8	7 8	7 8	14 0	12 8	13 0	22 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	14 0	15 0	27 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Dehra Dún ...		
	Saháránpur ...	17 2	15 0	22 10	21 8	22 8	32 12	5 14	5 5	8 9	8 0	7 8	15 10	10 12	11 12	28 0	7 8	7 8	20 0	16 0	17 2	32 12	170 0	150 0	150 0	9 9	9 4	8 12	Saháránpur ...		
	Muzaffarnagar ...	17 10	16 0	23 2	22 0	24 3	44 0	5 8	5 8	6 9	7 12	7 12	18 10	13 4	15 6	28 10	14 0	11 0	22 0	17 10*	17 10	35 3	154 0	154 0	132 0	...	...	...	Muzaffarnagar ...		
	Meerut ...	16 0	14 12	25 0	21 0	20 8	39 0	5 8	6 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	16 0	11 0	12 0	25 0	12 0	12 0	20 0	15 8	16 0	34 8	115 0	115 0	110 0	10 0	10 0	9 4	Meerut ...		
	Bulandshahr ...	16 4	15 8	22 0	24 0	23 0	39 0	6 0	6 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	16 0	11 0	12 0	25 0	12 0	12 0	20 0	17 0	17 0	37 0	160 0	160 0	140 0	10 0	10 0	9 8	Bulandshahr ...		
	Aligarh ...	16 8	15 8	22 8	22 8	21 8	33 0	5 0	5 8	9 0	8 8	8 8	17 0	11 0	12 0	...	10 0	10 0	...	17 0	17 0	33 0	140 0	140 0	120 0	10 8	10 4	10 0	Aligarh ...	N.-W. PROVINCES.	
	Kumaun ...	10 0	9 0	13 8	12 0	11 0	19 0	6 0	7 0	10 0	7 8	8 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	10 0	17 0	160 0	160 0	200 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	Kumaun ...		

* In the interior the price of common rice ranges from 15-12 to 10-11 seers.
h In Raygunge the prices are—Wheat 10 seers, best rice 13 seers, common rice 15 seers, and gram 15 seers.
i In Nattore the prices are—Wheat 15 seers, best rice 9 seers, common rice 12-12 seers, and gram 12 seers.
j In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 15 to 21 seers, best rice 13-13 to 14 seers, common rice (at Bagdogra) 16 seers, and gram 8 to 15 seers.
k In Seraigunge the prices are—Wheat 12 seers, best rice 7 seers, common rice 12 seers, and gram 9-8 seers.
l In the interior the prices range as follow :—Best rice 5 to 18 seers, common rice 10 to 13 seers, and gram 8 seers.
m In the interior the prices range as follow :—Best rice 8 to 10-5 seers, common rice 10 to 16 seers, and gram 8 to 10-5 seers.
n In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat (at Jaffergunge) 16 seers, best rice 10 to 13 seers, common rice 12 to 14 seers, and gram 10-4 to 18 seers.
o In the interior the prices range as follow :—Barley (at Goalundo) 18 seers, best rice 8 to 9-8 seers, common rice 12 to 14 seers, and gram 10-4 to 18 seers.
p In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 10-12 to 11 seers, common rice 11-6 to 14 seers, common rice 10 to 13 seers, and gram 12 seers.
q In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 10 to 13 seers, best rice 7 to 14 seers, common rice 13 to 14-8 seers, and gram 10 to 12 seers.
r In the interior the prices range as follow :—Best rice 6 to 8 seers, and common rice 8 to 9 seers.
s In the interior the prices range as follow :—Best rice 8 to 11 seers, and common rice 8 to 13 seers.
t In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 12-8 to 14-8 seers, barley 15-4 to 18 seers, best rice (at Johanabad) 8 seers, common rice 10 to 11 seers, and gram 12-8 to 15-4 seers.
* In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 12-8 to 13 seers, barley 16 to 18 seers, best rice 7 to 10 seers, common rice 9 to 12 seers, lesser millets (at Sasseram) 16 seers, maize or Indian-corn 14 to 16 seers, and gram 13 to 14 seers.

* In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 11-8 to 16 seers, barley 14 to 22 seers, best rice 7 to 11-8 seers, common rice 11 to 13 seers, murwa 14 to 20 seers, Indian-corn 14 to 20 seers, and gram 13 to 14 seers.
w In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 13 to 18 seers, barley 14-8 to 26-4 seers, best rice 10 to 14 seers, common rice 10-8 to 15 seers, lesser millets 17-8 maize or Indian-corn 13-6 to 23 seers, and gram 12 to 13-12 seers.
x In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 13 to 16 seers, barley 20 to 22-3 seers, best rice 8 to 10 seers, common rice 9 to 12 seers, lesser millets 20 to 22-8 seers, Indian-corn 18 to 20 seers, and gram 12 to 18 seers.
y In Bogu Surai the prices are—Wheat 13-5 seers, barley 19-9 seers, best rice 8-4 seers, common rice 11-8 seers, great millet 13-6 seers, lesser millets 21 seers, maize or Indian-corn 12-7 seers, and gram 15-7 seers.
z In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 12 to 16 seers, best rice 10 to 12 seers, common rice 11-4 to 13 seers, murwa (at Mudehpore) 23 seers, maize or Indian-corn (at Banka) 18 seers, and gram (at Banka) 13 seers.
z1 In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 12 to 20 seers, best rice 11 to 12 seers, common rice 12 to 14 seers, and gram 13 to 17 seers.
z2 In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 11-4 seers, best rice 10-8 to 11-8 seers, common rice 11-12 to 13 seers, and gram 12 to 14 seers.
a3 In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 11 to 13 seers, barley 15 to 16 seers, best rice (at Chuttra) 9 seers, common rice 12 to 12-8 seers, maize or Indian-corn 14 to 14 seers, and gram 12 to 13-8 seers.
a4 In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 11 to 11·75 seers, best rice 9 to 16 seers, common rice 11·75 to 17 seers, mowah (at Daltongunge) 30·37 seers to 17 seers.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 1st half of May 1878 —continued.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

DISTRICTS.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus sorgaum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus sorgaum.* Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus sorgaum.* Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	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 1877.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavara, Verago, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Mundwa, Nurgeel, *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	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.				
Garhwál ...	12 0	8 8	16 0	12 0	12 0	20 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	6 0	7 4	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	160 0	160 0	200 0	6 9	6 9	6 0	Garhwál ...		
Bijnor ...	18 0	15 12	22 8	24 12	25 14	39 6	6 12	6 12	14 1	8 7	8 7	16 14	11 4	12 6	28 2	6 12	5 10	21 6	16 14	17 7	29 4	200 0	200 0	113 8	...	...	...	Bijnor ...		
Moradabad ...	17 8	17 3	23 2	23 12	22 8	40 10	6 9	6 14	11 9	7 13	8 2	16 14	...	18 12	31 4	...	...	21 14	16 4	16 14	28 12	125 0	125 0	112 8	10 5	10 5	10 5	Moradabad ...		
Badaun ...	18 9½	18 0	22 12½	27 0	25 12½	32 6	7 3	7 3	12 0	7 12½	8 6	15 9½	7 3	9 0	21 0	6 0	8 6	18 0	19 3	19 3	26 6	192 0	192 0	192 0	9 2	9 2	9 0	Badaun ...		
Bareilly ...	16 9	15 15	20 5	21 14	21 4	30 0	4 6	4 1	6 14	7 8	7 8	15 15	7 8	10 0	27 8	7 8	8 10	17 8	16 9	16 4	25 10	150 0	150 0	150 0	9 11	9 6	8 12	Bareilly ...		
Sháhjahánpur ...	17 4	15 15	22 8	23 12	22 12	39 0	6 4	6 0	8 12	9 2	9 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 4	17 8	30 8	170 0	170 0	155 0	9 2	9 0	8 12	Sháhjahánpur ...		
Tarái Pergunnahs ...	19 6	18 2	23 12	27 8	27 8	50 0	6 4	6 4	11 4	7 8	7 8	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 8	17 8	28 12	150 0	200 0	200 0	8 12	8 12	8 12	Tarái Pergunnahs ...		
Muttra ...	15 0	14 8	22 0	22 0	19 8	...	6 0	6 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	15 8	12 0	12 0	30 0	10 0	10 0	25 0	15 8	15 8	33 0	100 0	100 0	80 0	10 4	10 4	10 8	Muttra ...		
Agra ...	13 0	12 0	19 13½	18 0	17 8	29 2	4 0	4 0	6 0	6 8	7 0	13 0	11 0	12 0	25 8½	9 0	10 0	19 11½	15 8	14 0	28 13½	100 0	100 0	105 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Agra ...		
Farukhabad ...	16 15	15 8	21 8	22 15	21 6	35 0	5 10	5 12	8 0	8 12	9 12	14 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 15	16 10	26 13	165 0	165 0	165 0	12 4	10 14	9 4	Farukhabad ...		
Mainpuri ...	16 0	15 12	22 0	20 12	20 12	35 0	5 12	5 12	8 8	7 12	7 8	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	15 8	16 8	27 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 4	9 4	9 4	Mainpuri ...		
Etáwah ...	15 8	14 4	20 8	19 0	18 8	31 0	5 8	6 0	7 0	8 8	9 0	16 8	12 0	12 0	26 0	12 0	12 0	21 8	16 0	15 8	30 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Etáwah ...		
Etah ...	17 8	16 12	23 8	23 0	22 8	33 0	6 0	6 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 8	28 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	10 0	10 4	9 8	Etah ...		
Jalaun ...	17 0	18 0	22 0	19 0	19 0	30 0	6 0	6 8	10 0	7 0	7 8	16 0	11 0	11 8	32 0	10 0	10 0	30 0	16 0	16 0	33 0	160 0	160 0	120 0	...	...	...	Jalaun ...		
Jhánsi ...	13 8	13 8	21 8	18 8	16 0	30 0	5 6	5 8	10 0	7 8	7 8	16 0	15 0	15 8	27 0	...	...	...	15 1	14 13	28 3	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 0	7 0	9 12	Jhánsi ...		
Lalitpur ...	13 12	13 4	21 6	17 0	17 0	30 0	7 0	7 0	12 0	7 8	8 0	16 0	14 0	14 8	28 0	...	...	23 0	14 8	14 4	28 4	240 0	240 0	320 0	7 8	7 12	7 6	Lalitpur ...		
Cawnpore ...	13 12	13 8	19 12	19 12	18 8	28 0	5 8	5 8	11 0	7 12	7 12	15 0	13 12	15 0	24 0	...	9 8	20 0	13 8	13 4	27 0	140 0	150 0	140 0	8 12	8 12	9 12	Cawnpore ...		
Fatehpur ...	13 4	13 8	18 12	18 4	18 4	32 0	7 0	6 9	14 0	8 0	8 0	18 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	12 10	29 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 12	8 12	8 8	Fatehpur ...		
Bánda ...	14 8	14 4	21 7	18 0	17 8	30 4	6 4	6 8	9 8	8 8	9 0	19 7	15 0	15 0	29 8	...	...	26 8	15 4	15 0	36 4	160 0	160 0	165 0	...	...	...	Bánda ...		
Allahabad ...	12 4	13 0	17 10	15 10	16 2	30 0	7 0	7 4	11 4	9 12	9 12	18 12	13 0	12 8	25 8	13 0	12 4	24 12	12 8	13 4	27 12	150 0	140 0	160 0	8 0	8 2	9 2	Allahabad ...		
Hamírpur ...	15 7	15 4	22 12	20 4	17 2	28 2	8 0	6 12	13 12	9 0	8 0	15 12	12 8	12 7	29 4	10 8	10 6	23 10	15 8	16 8	27 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	...	...	...	Hamírpur ...		
Jaunpur ...	13 6	13 6	21 3	17 10	18 4	35 5	6 5	6 5	9 2	8 7	8 7	15 8	11 4	14 2	...	...	...	24 0	15 8	15 1	30 6	180 0	180 0	140 0	...	...	...	Jaunpur ...		
Gorakhpur ...	12 4	13 2	21 14	17 8	17 8	35 0	7 14	7 14	14 0	9 8	9 10	16 10	12 4	13 2	31 8	7 0	8 12	20 12	13 6	13 6	33 14	197 12	197 12	197 12	8 6	8 6	8 6	Gorakhpur ...		
Basti ...	12 2	14 4	21 9	16 8	17 8	32 8	7 8	7 8	13 12	8 2	8 2	16 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 13	12 4	31 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 14	7 8	7 8	Basti ...		
Azamgarh ...	12 6	13 3	22 2	17 15	18 13	32 7	6 10	6 10	11 13	10 11	11 0½	17 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 10	13 14	30 10	180 0	180 0	160 0	7 4	7 8	7 8	Azamgarh ...		
Mirzapur ...	11 0	11 8	19 0	15 8	15 0	32 0	7 0	7 0	10 0	9 0	9 0	17 0	13 0	13 0	30 0	12 0	12 0	25 0	11 9	10 8	29 8	177 0	177 0	177 0	8 2	8 2	7 4	Mirzapur ...		
Benares ...	13 1	13 1	17 8	17 6½	17 10	27 0	6 8½	6 8½	11 0	11 11	11 11	18 0	15 4	13 1	27 0	10 5	8 11	20 0	12 0	12 0	32 0	140 0	130 0	130 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Benares ...		
Gházipur ...	12 4	12 4	19 5	17 6	16 12	32 3	7 1½	7 1½	9 10½	9 10½	9 10½	18 0	12 14	12 14	29 0½	10 5	10 5	27 0½	11 15½	13 1	26 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	...	...	6 8	Gházipur ...		
																			12 9	12 4	23 3	206 0	162 0	154 8	7 6	7 6	7 6				
Delhi ...	15 8	14 4	23 8	21 8	19 8	40 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 8	15 0	13 0	14 0	35 0	12 8	13 0	26 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	160 0	160 0	200 0	6 9	6 9	6 0	Garhwál ...		
Gurgáon ...	14 8	13 8	24 8	19 0	21 0	38 0	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	11 0	11 0	12 0	30 0	12 0	13 0	28 0	16 14	17 7	29 4	200 0	200 0	113 8	...	...	...	Bijnor ...		
Karnál ...	17 4	17 0	22 0	26 0	22 4	42 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	12 0	10 0	10 0	25 0	10 0	10 0	25 0	16 4	16 14	28 12	125 0	125 0	112 8	10 5	10 5	10 5	Moradabad ...		
Hissar ...	13 0	13 8	25 0	20 0	19 0	46 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	14 0	12 0	12 0	26 0	12 0	12 0	24 0	19 3	19 3	26 6	192 0	192 0	192 0	9 2	9 2	9 0	Badaun ...		
Rohtak ...	13 8	13 8	24 9	18 0	18 0	38 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	14 0	13 0	13 0	27 0	13 0	14 0	28 0	16 9	16 4	25 10	150 0	150 0	150 0	9 11	9 6	8 12	Bareilly ...		
Sirsa ...	15 4	14 8	29 0	25 2	24 8	58 0	...	...	...	7 0	9 0	16 0	12 0	13 0	25 0	13 0	14 0	28 0	16 4	17 8	30 8	170 0	170 0	155 0	9 2	9 0	8 12	Sháhjahánpur ...		
Umballa ...	18 0	15 8	24 0	26 0	24 8	40 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	15 0	10 0	13 0	34 0	10 0	12 0	25 0	17 8	17 8	28 12	150 0	200 0	200 0	8 12	8 12	8 12	Tarái Pergunnahs ...		
Ludhiána ...	18 8	17 8	28 8	27 0	24 0	57 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	12 0	13 0	13 0	40 0	14 0	14 0	33 0	15 8	15 8	33 0	100 0	100 0	80 0	10 4	10 4	10 8	Muttra ...		
Simla ...	14 0	11 0	17 0	...	15 0	26 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	12 12	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	24 0	15 8	14 0	28 13½	100 0	100 0	105 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Agra ...		
Jullundur ...	18 0	16 8	25 8	24 0	24 0	44 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 0	10 0	20 8	17 8	44 0	12 0	12 0	30 0	15 15	16 10	26 13	165 0	165 0	165 0	12 4	10 14	9 4	Farukhabad ...		
Hoshiárpur ...	18 0	16 0	26 8	26 0	27 0	48 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	10 0	18 0	18 0	35 0	12 0	14 4	28 0	16 8	16 8	27 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 4	9 4	9 4	Mainpuri ...		
Kángra ...	14 0	13 0	16 0	22 0	14 0	25 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	15 8	30 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Etáwah ...		
Amritsar ...	18 8	18 8	29 0	27 0	29 8	55 0	...	...	...	7 12	7 12	16 0	11 12	11 12	39 0	15 8	13 8	22 0	17 0	17 8	28 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	10 0	10 4	9 8	Etah ...		
Siálkot ...	16 0	15 8	26 0	31 0	30 0	43 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	17 0	11 0	10 8	39 0	11 0	11 0	33 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Jalaun ...		
Gurdáspur ...	No re	turn re	ceived	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	33 0	160 0	160 0	120 0	...	...	...	Jhánsi ...		
Lahore ...	17 0	18 0	26 0	28 0	29 0	55 0	...	...	...	7 8	8 8	16 0	11 0	12 0	45 0	12 0	12 0	32 0	15 1	14 13	28 3	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 0	7 12	7 6	Lalitpur ...		
Ferozepore ...	17 0	19 0	26 8	27 0	32 0	71 0	...	...	...	8 0	7 8	13 0	12 0	13 0	40 0	...	...	...	14 8	14 4	28 4	240 0	240 0	320 0	7 8	7 12	7 6	Lalitpur ...		
Gujránwála ...	16 8	15 12	26 0	31 0	32 0	50 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	18 0	15 0	15 0	30 0	12 0	12 0	30 0	13 8	13 4	27 0	140 0	150 0	140 0	8 12	8 12	9 12	Cawnpore ...		
Ráwalpindi ...	19 8	17 4	30 0	31 0	24 0	45 0	...	...	...	4 8	4 0	7 0	13 0	14 0	32 0	17 8	17 8	46 0	13 8	12 10	29 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 12	8 12	8 8	Fatehpur ...		
Jhelum ...	18 0	17 0	33 0	26 0	31 0	46 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	15 4	15 0	36 4	160 0	160 0	165 0	...	...	...	Bánda ...		
Gujrát ...	18 0	15 0	27 8	31 0	30 0	50 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	12 0	15 8	16 0	40 0	14 0	15 0	40 0	12 8	13 4	27 12	150 0	140 0	160 0	8 0	8 2	9 2	Allahabad ...		
Shahpur ...	18 0	19 0	32 0	27 0	30 0	44 0	...	...	...	6 8	7 0	12 0	12 0	14 0	35 0	16 0	19 0	40 0	15 8	15 8	30 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	...	...	...	Hamírpur ...		
Mooltan ...	12 12	13 0	20 0	20 0	23 0	34 0	...	...	...	7 0	6 0	12 0	9 0	11 0	28 0	11 0	10 0	32 0	15 8	15 8	30 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	...	...	...	Jaunpur ...		
Jhang ...	16 0	16 8	27 8	25 8	27 0	45 0	...	...	...	7 0	8 0	11 0	10 0	12 0	24 0	10 0	10 0	32 0	16 0	15 8	30 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Gorakhpur ...		
Montgomery ...	16 8	16 0	34 0	20 0	20 0	55 0	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 8	15 8	30 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Basti ...		
Muzaffargarh ...	No re	turn re	ceived	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 8	28 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	10 0	10 4	9 8	Etah ...		
Dera Ismail Khan ...	16 4	18 2	30 0	22 8	27 8	45 0	...	...	...	5 5	5 10	7 8	15 0	16 4	47 8	17 8	16 4	41 4	16 0	16 0	33 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	...	...	...	Jalaun ...		
Dera Gházi Khan ...	13 12	13 2	22 8	15 15	16 14	33 12	...	...	...	6 14	7 8	10 0	12 8	13 12	40 0	12 8	11 4	37 8	17 0	17 8	28 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	7 0	7 0	9 12	Jhánsi ...		
Bannu ...	21 4	18 12	44 6	25 5	28 12	68 12	...	...	...	6 4	5 0	9 1	17 8	17 8	62 8	15 0	15 0	40 0	16 0	15 10	26 13	165 0	165 0	165 0	7 0	7 0	9 12	Jhánsi ...		
Pesháwar ...	13 12	14 0	30 0	35 0	35 8	60 0	...	...	...	8 3	8 4	12 8	20 10	20 10	39 0	12 8	14 12	35 0	16 0	16 0	33 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 0	7 0	9 12	Jhánsi ...		
Kohát ...	No re	turn re	ceived	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 1	14 13	28 3	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 0	7 0	9 12	Jhánsi ...		
Hazára ...	15 0	16 0	30 0	25 0	25 0	70 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	16 0	...	...	...	15 8	16 0	*50 0	14 8	14 4	28 4	240 0	240 0	320 0	7 8	7 12	7 6	Lalitpur ...		
																			15 10	15 10	42 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	Cawnpore ...		
																			10 9	10 0	23 8	80 0	80 0	105 0	50 0	52 0	49 0	Peshawar ...		
																			No re	turn re	ceived				9 0	9 0	9 0	Kohát ...		
																			10 0	9 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	140 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Hazára ...		
Lucknow ...	14 4	14 11¼	20 0	19 12½	20 14½	29 8	5 0	5 0	7 0	7 4½	7 11¾	15 0	13 0	13 4	31 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	8 4	8 4	8 8	130 0	140 0	120 0	8 4	8 4	8 8	Lucknow ...		
Gnáo ...	14 8	14 8	19 8	19 8	20 0	20 8	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	20 4	...	11 0	34 8	...	8 0	27 8	8 8	8 9	8 8	160 0	200 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Gnáo ...		
Bára Banki ...	13 8	13 8	21 0	18 0	18 0	34 0	6 0	6 0	8 0	7 0	7 0	16 0	13 0	13 0	32 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	15 12*	16 12	32 0	130 0	140 0	120 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Bára Banki ...		
Sitapur ...	16 10	17 10	24 10	23 13	25 0	41 8	5 0	5 0	9 8	7 11	7 6	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	... †	10 0	33 4	14 0	14 0	28 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Sitapur ...		
Hardui ...	15 14	17 6	21 13	22 8	23 12	37 8	5 10	5 10	7 8	7 8	8 7	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0‡	16 0	36 0	14 0	14 0	30 0	8 4	8 4	8 4	Hardui ...		
Kheri ...	18 0	18 0	28 0	27 0	22 8	42 8	5 8	6 0	8 8	7 0	7 0	14 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 10	20 2	35 4	8 11	8 11	8 0	Kheri ...		
Fyzabad ...	12 12	13 4	18 12	17 4	17 12	30 8	6 12	7 0	12 8	7 12	8 4	15 12	...	11 0	50 0	...	...	52 0	16 8	18 7	28 2	160 0	180 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Fyzabad ...		
Baraich ...	13 0	13 8	25 0	19 0	19 0	48 0	6 0	6 0	10 0	6 8	6 8	16 0	14 0	14 0	43 0	7 0	8 0	20 0	18 0‡	18 0	20 4	20 4	36 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Baraich ...		
Gonda ...	14 7	14 10	24 4	20 6	21 3	38 3	7 12	8 0	16 15	8 2	8 6	17 4	14 4	14 14	32 11	8 2	8 2	16 14	13 4	13 8	30 4	140 0	140 0	140 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Gonda ...		
Rai Bareli § ...	14 1½	13 12	19 4	18 10	19 0	25 0	7 0	7 0	15 0	7 4	7 4	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	32 0	160 0	200 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Rai Bareli ...		
Sultanpur ...	13 0	13 8	22 4	16 4	18 8	33 0	7 0	8 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 6§	10 8	31 2	15 0	15 0	34 1	8 0	8 0	8 0	Sultanpur ...		
Partábgarh ...	13 1	13 1	22 6	17 4	17 13	35 13	7 4	7 11	15 0	8 8	8 7	18 5	13 14	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	...	...	12 8	12 11	26 0	8 2	9 0	8 8	Partábgarh ...		
																			6 4‖	14 0	45 0	14 0	14 0	36 0	5 5	8 3	7 8				
																			... ¶	14 1	36 3	12 15	13 3	41 13	200 0	210 0	200 0				

PROVINCES. PANJAB. N.-W. PROVINCES—*contd.* OUDH.

[a] Firewood rising.
[b] Barley falling.
[c] Firewood falling.
[d] Barley rising.
[e] Barley falling and firewood rising.

* Maize or Indian-corn.

Description of Lesser Millets.

* Matri.
† Marua, kodo, kakún.
‡ Kodo.
§ Sáwán.
‖ Peas, sáwán.
¶ Peas, arhar, and másh.

Price Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 1st half of May 1878—concluded.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	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 1877.	Bajrah Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bajrah Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Past fortnight.	Bajrah Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagoo, Sawee, Cheena, Cerahoo, Navanna, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagoo, Sawee, Cheena, Cerahoo, Navanna, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagoo, Sawee, Cheena, Cerahoo, Navanna, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	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.	Nágpur	11 8	11 4	16 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	13 8	15 0	15 0	19 0	...	...	...	9 0	8 12	19 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Nágpur	Central Provinces.		
	Bhandára	11 4	11 12	21 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	10 0	11 4	11 4	16 0	14 0	14 8	25 0	...	...	...	7 8	...	22 0	...	...	...	9 8	9 0	9 0	Bhandára			
	Chánda	11 2	10 8	19 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 5	7 9	14 7	17 2	17 8	23 3	...	...	...	7 8	8 1	23 4	400 0	400 0	400 0	9 0	9 5	9 5	Chánda			
	Wardha	11 0	10 8	16 5	...	...	...	5 12	6 0	7 10	9 8	9 0	12 3	17 8	17 0	18 7	...	...	...	8 0	7 2	19 7	128 8	128 0	160 0	10 8	10 0	11 0	Wardha			
	Bálaghát	11 0	11 0	25 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	16 0	10 0	10 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	32 0	300 0	300 0	480 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Bálaghát			
	Jubbulpore	11 0	11 4	21 8	9 0	10 0	20 0	7 0	7 0	14 0	9 0	9 0	17 0	...	...	23 0	6 0	7 0	16 0	14 0	15 0	40 0	11 8	11 4	24 0	7 8	7 0	8 0	Jubbulpore			
	Saugor	15 0	14 8	23 10	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 8	14 4	31 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	6 6	6 6	6 12	Saugor			
	Damoh	15 0	16 8	25 0	13 0	12 0	...	7 8	7 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 8	16 12	33 12	240 0	240 0	240 0	9 4	9 2	8 4	Damoh			
	Seoni	11 0	11 0	25 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	13 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	28 0	320 0	320 0	280 0	8 12	9 0	9 4	Seoni			
	Mandla	11 & 11½	9 & 11	22 & 33	...	6 ...	...	8 0	8 0	15 0	10 to 13	9 8 & 10	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 & 12	12 & 13	40 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Mandla			
	Betúl	8 8	8 8	17 0	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	12 0	6 0	6 0	13 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	12 8	7 8	16 0	280 0	280 0	280 0	7 8	7 8	8 0	Betúl			
	Chhindwára	9 0	9 0	23 0	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	9 0	7 0	7 0	12 0	11 0	11 0	25 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	28 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	Chhindwára			
	Hoshangabad	10 2	10 4	16 0	...	...	...	6 3	6 3	10 2	6 12	6 12	10 12	13 0	13 0	...	12 6	...	...	12 2	12 0	21 6	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Hoshangabad			
	Narsinghpur	11 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 8	12 0	7 0	7 8	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 0	23 0	35 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	8 8	8 8	Narsinghpur			
	Nimár	10 0	10 0	13 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 3	12 3	14 0	14 4	15 0	13 0	12 12	14 0	10 8	10 4	14 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 8	12 4	Nimár			
	Raipur	20 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	22 0	20 0	16 0	33 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	14 0	35 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	Raipur			
	Sambalpur	12 0	12 0	26 0	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	28 0	14 8	14 8	35 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 8	19 0	32 0	300 0	300 0	320 0	8 8	8 8	9 8	Sambalpur			
	Biláspur	24 0	20 0	80 0	...	...	...	16 0	20 0	44 0	24 0	26 0	54 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	125 0	120 0	140 0	130 0	8 0	8 8	9 0	Biláspur			
	Upper Godávari	10 0	10 0	16 0	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	10 0	15 0	16 0	21 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	16 0	960 0	960 0	960 0	5 0	5 0	10 0	Upper Godávari			
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Secunderabad																												Secunderabad	Hyderabad Assigned Districts.		
	Bolarum	No return received.			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received.			Bolarum			
	Chudderghat																												Chudderghat			
	Amráoti	9 0	8 5	12 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	6 0	6 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	14 0	46 0	46 0	58 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	Amráoti			
	Akola	8 0	8 5	12 0	...	...	...	5 0	5 5	6 0	6 0	6 0	11 0	14 0	16 0	17 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	115 0	115 0	115 0	9 0	9 0	11 0	Akola			
	Ellichpur	8 0	8 0	12 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	6 0	6 0	9 0	14 0	13 0	16 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	7 0	7 0	15 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	Ellichpur			
	Buldána	8 0	8 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	10 0	15 0	14 0	17 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	11 0	Buldána			
	Wún	10 0	10 0	14 0	...	...	...	4 7	4 7	9 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	12 0	100 0	100 0	200 0	7 7	7 8	8 0	Wún			
	Básim	8 5	7 5	13 5	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	8 0	7 0	5 5	10 0	15 0	15 5	20 5	...	...	15 0	7 5	7 5	10 0	100 0	100 0	180 0	8 0	8 0	9 5	Básim			
Mysore and Coorg.	Bangalore	6 5	6 0	6 5	7 0	8 5	7 2	6 5	6 2	6 2	7 2	7 2	7 0	...	11 0	8 2	...	...	...	11 0	11 2	8 7	84 0	84 0	84 0	10 5	10 3	12 7	Bangalore	Mysore and Coorg.		
	Kolar	8 1	8 1	...	...	...	5 8	7 8	7 0	7 8	8 4	7 3	7 8	10 8	10 5	9 5	14 8	11 1	...	11 0	10 3	9 2	172 4	172 4	172 4	11 3	11 0	15 4	Kolar			
	Túmkúr	7 5	8 0	7 0	5 5	5 0	4 5	6 5	6 0	6 0	7 0	6 7	6 2	8 5	9 0	7 0	...	...	...	8 5	9 2	7 2	130 0	130 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	Túmkúr			
	Mysore	3 1	4 0	5 2	...	...	...	6 1	6 1	5 4	6 5	6 5	5 6	...	...	8 1	...	...	...	9 4	9 4	8 1	75 0	75 0	72 0	7 7	7 3	8 1	Mysore			
	Hassan	5 7	6 0	6 2	6 2	6 2	6 7	6 0	6 2	5 5	6 0	6 5	6 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 5	9 0	7 5	135 0	140 0	140 0	6 0	7 0	7 7	Hassan			
	Shimoga	4 2	4 7	3 7	5 2	5 7	5 2	6 2	5 2	5 0	7 7	7 7	5 7	12 5	12 5	6 2	...	...	...	11 5	12 5	6 2	480 0	480 0	640 0	7 7	7 5	10 2	Shimoga			
	Kadur	6 0	8 0	4 0	...	...	...	6 5	6 0	5 5	7 5	7 0	6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 2	14 2	7 7	60 0	60 0	80 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Kadur			
	Chitaldroog	5 5	6 0	5 5	5 5	6 0	5 5	6 2	5 5	5 0	7 0	6 6	6 0	9 0	10 0	6 0	10 0	10 0	...	9 0	10 0	7 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	Chitaldroog			
	Coorg	6 2	5 5	6 3	5 8	5 8	6 3	6 9	6 9	6 5	7 9	8 5	7 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	11 1	9 5	110 0	110 0	110 0	7 8	8 0	8 4	Coorg			
Rajpootana.	Jeypore	11 10	11 3	21 0	14 8	14 1	27 0	5 1	5 5	7 0	6 1	6 5	10 0	12 10	12 10	27 0	11 14	12 2	27 0	12 0	12 2	27 1	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	19 0	Jeypore	Rajpootana.		
	Kishengurh	11 4	12 8	22 0	13 8	15 0	34 0	5 12	6 0	11 0	6 4	6 8	13 8	9 0	11 8	36 0	9 12	11 8	32 0	13 4	14 4	40 0	...	...	...	41 0	42 0	42 0	Kishengurh			
	Ulwur	12 7	11 12	23 0	16 2	16 0	29 0	6 4	6 0	8 4	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	32 0	9 11	10 8	27 0	14 4	13 0	28 0	...	...	...	26 5	26 0	27 8	Ulwur			
	Bhurtpore (City)	14 0	13 2	22 0	19 0	18 8	28 4	6 11	6 11	9 0	7 5	7 5	11 0	13 0	13 0	32 0	9 11	10 8	27 0	16 0	15 12	28 6	240 0	240 0	180 0	28 0	28 0	25 0	Bhurtpore (City)			
	Kerowlee (City)	10 8	11 4	19 6	13 12	15 0	25 0	6 4	6 4	15 4	8 12	6 8	15 14	13 2	14 8	26 4	10 0	15 0	21 14	12 0	14 0	26 4	200 0	200 0	200 0	20 12	21 12	35 5	Kerowlee (City)			
	Ajmere	10 8	10 4	20 8	13 8	13 4	30 0	4 0	4 0	5 0	7 0	7 0	12 0	9 8	9 0	23 0	10 0	10 0	25 0	12 0	12 4	35 0	90 0	90 0	90 0	30 0	30 0	40 0	Ajmere			
	Deoli Cantonment	11 7	12 14	22 15	13 14	15 9	30 2	...	...	...	6 0	5 8	18 6	12 0	13 8	28 0	6 8	8 8	9 12	11 3	14 8	31 1	...	...	...	29 5	30 0	45 0	Deoli Cantonment			
	Erinpura	8 8	10 4	20 8	12 6	13 8	37 0	...	...	...	5 0	5 8	18 0	12 0	13 8	28 0	6 8	8 8	9 12	12 4	13 8	39 8	180 0	200 0	200 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	Erinpura			
	Sirohee	8 0	9 0	20 0	11 0	12 8	38 0	5 0	5 0	7 0	5 8	5 12	9 4	9 0	9 0	28 0	8 8	9 12	27 0	11 0	12 4	31 0	240 0	240 0	200 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	Sirohee			
	Abu	7 9	8 0	16 0	9 0	10 11	28 0	4 7	4 8	5 12	4 15	5 0	7 8	10 0	9 0	40 0	9 0	10 0	30 0	9 9	10 7	23 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	24 0	25 0	36 0	Abu			
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar	5 8	6 8	16 0	8 0	9 0	19 0	...	...	...	4 12	5 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	8 15	8 8	9 0	9 0	24 0	6 pie	6 pie	8 pie	10 0	10 0	11 0	Hilly Tracts of Meywar			
	Meywar (Oodeypore)	7 10	8 3	14 14	10 15	10 15	23 7	4 4	4 15	8 9½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 9	10 15	24 4	200 0	200 0	200 0	14 1	12 8	23 7	Meywar (Oodeypore)			* Per man's load.
	Bánswára (Meywar Agency)	9 6	9 0	17 8	...	...	...	3 12	4 6	7 8	4 11	5 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	9 12	24 0	...	...	...	9 1	10 0	11 0	Bánswára (Meywar Agency)			
	Partábgarh („ „)	11 14	11 14	13 12	...	...	...	3 12	3 12	7 8	4 1	4 6	8 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 1	13 12	18 12	...	...	...	14 1	15 0	20 0	Partábgarh („ „)			
	Marwar	10 14	10 14	18 2	14 6	14 6	25 0	4 14	4 14	6 4	5 8	5 8	8 12	16 12	16 12	27 8	14 8	14 8	25 0	16 14	16 14	28 8	90 0	90 0	70 0	43 12	43 12	40 0	Marwar			
	Bickaneer	9 0	9 0	...	12 8	12 12	...	4 8	4 8	...	6 8	6 8	...	12 0	12 0	...	13 0	13 0	...	13 0	13 0	...	90 0	90 0	...	60 0	48 0	...	Bickaneer			
	Boondee	15 0	15 8	24 0	17 0	18 0	30 0	6 8	7 0	9 0	8 8	9 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	22 8	22 8	35 0	Boondee			
	Kotah	15 8	15 1	23 6	15 0	15 0	24 4	6 10	8 10	10 0	7 12	7 12	11 0	16 8	16 8	26 12	8 0	8 0	14 0	18 4	19 4	30 0	260 0	260 0	260 0	15 0	16 8	22 12	Kotah			
	Tonk	12 8	12 8	25 0	16 0	13 8	33 0	5 0	5 0	7 0	6 0	6 0	11 0	...	15 0	35 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	130 0	20 0	20 0	42 0	Tonk			
	Jhallawar	12 3	12 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 12	4 7½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	13 15	...	...	...	...	10 8½	10 10	...	Jhallawar			
	Shahpoora	10 8	12 8	23 0	12 4	13 12	38 8	5 10	5 8	12 0	7 2	6 12	17 0	14 0	15 8½	...	10 1	10 2½	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	29 0	28 0	45 0	Shahpoora			
	Dholpur	11 15	11 11	19 2	15 6	15 4	25 16	6 12	6 12	10 0	7 2	7 4	11 4	10 2	10 3	20 13	8 2	8 9	19 11	12 8	13 2	23 6	...	...	...	16 2	15 6	20 9	Dholpur			
Central India.	Indore	10 0	10 7	14 1	...	...	...	5 11	5 11	10 0	6 10	6 10	10 14	15 0	15 0	16 8	9 0	10 0	16 0	9 14	10 3	17 7	120 0	120 0	100 0	8 13	8 9	11 2	Indore	Central India.		
	Gwalior	10 15	10 15	15 13	12 13	12 6	21 8	5 1	5 1	7 5	5 8	5 8	9 6	12 6	12 6	20 5	...	...	...	11 3	10 15	20 7	100 7	100 7	109 8	9 2	9 2	14 6	Gwalior			
	Goona	15 0	15 0	23 0	15 0	14 0	21 0	5 8	5 8	12 8	6 0	6 0	14 0	17 0	17 0	30 0	10 0	12 0	20 0	15 8	15 0	32 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	11 0	12 0	16 0	Goona			
	Rutlam	13 13	10 8	14 0	...	...	...	4 15	4 14	8 8	5 11	6 0	11 12	13 4	13 2	16 8	10 5	10 8	12 4	11 3	11 0	17 12	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 7	9 10	9 8	Rutlam			
	Baghelkhand (Sutna)	12 0	12 0	22 8	18 0	18 0	35 0	4 8	4 8	10 8	11 0	11 0	20 0	...	16 0	28 0	12 0	...	...	13 0	13 8	26 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 12	9 12	9 9	Baghelkhand (Sutna)			

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 2ND HALF OF DECEMBER 1877, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 146, 147, 148 AND 149 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 26TH JANUARY 1878.

Provinces.	Districts.	Average Wages per Month of: Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer.	Syce or Horse-keeper.	Common Mason, Carpenter, or Blacksmith.	Remarks.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
N.-W. Provinces.	Dehra Dún	4 0 0	5 0 0	12 0 0	
	Saháranpur	3 8 0	4 8 0	10 0 8	
	Muzaffarnagar	5 0 0	4 0 0	12 0 0	
	Meerut	5 0 0	5 0 0	10 0 0	
	Bulandshahr	3 12 4	4 12 10	7 10 8	
	Aligarh	4 4 9	4 0 0	8 5 3	
	Kumaun	8 0 0	5 0 0	10 0 0	
	Garhwál	4 0 0	5 0 0	8 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	4 0 0	7 8 0	
	Bareilly	4 0 0	...	6 8 0	
	Sháhjahánpur	3 0 0	5 0 0	7 5 3	
	Tarái Pergunnahs	a4 0 0	5 0 0	8 0 0	a The agriculturist is seldom in the country paid entirely in cash, he gets Rs. 2 with grain and blanket.
	Muttra	4 8 0	4 8 0	9 8 0	
	Agra	4 11 0	5 8 0	7 15 6	
	Farukhabad	3 8 3	3 14 6	8 6 0	
	Mainpuri	4 0 0	5 0 0	8 0 0	
	Etáwah	4 0 0	5 0 0	8 0 0	
	Etah	1 5 7	1 14 4	3 14 0	
	Jalaun	3 0 0	5 0 0	8 0 0	
	Jhánsi	4 0 0	5 0 0	8 0 0	
	Lalitpur	4 0 0	5 0 0	8 0 0	
	Cawnpore	3 14 0	4 8 0	7 8 0	
	Fatehpur	3 4 0	4 0 0	7 8 0	
	Bánda	4 0 0	5 0 0	10 0 0	
	Allahabad	4 8 0	5 0 0	12 5 3	
	Hamírpur	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	7 8 0	
	Basti	2 13 0	3 12 0	9 1 0	
	Azamgarh	3 4 6	3 8 0	5 6 8	
	Mirzapur	3 4 0	4 0 0	4 8 0	
	Benares	b1 12 0	4 8 0	8 12 0	b They also receive a small quantity of parched grain daily.
	Gházipur	3 0 0	3 0 0	5 10 0	

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

GOVERNMENT EXPERIMENTAL FARMS.

Report of the Khandesh Farm for May 1878.

Superintendent—Mr. A. Stormont.

Several showers have fallen during the month, one (on the 17th) measuring so much as 8 cents; it was preceded by a violent wind storm which did considerable damage by breaking down, and in some cases uprooting, trees.

Weather.

2. As usual the cultivating community are expecting an early monsoon, for little better reason perhaps than that such is their wish. Contrary to all apprehensions the drinking water supply has stood out well and people are now mostly in good spirits.

Prospects.

3. On the farm, general work has been mostly set aside in favour of threshing out the remainder of the grain crop, and the storing of fodder indoors for use during the early part of the rains.

Securing the corn crop.

New Ploughs.

4. Three new ploughs lately presented to the farm by Messrs. Ransomes, Sims and Head of Ipswich have been under trial. Two of them are merely improvements on the South American mule plough. They are capable of being unscrewed in a few minutes and so packed up that a man may carry the whole thing under his arm. This plough works well enough in free soil, especially with mule draught for which it is designed. It is much less effective, however, than a well made native plough when applied to ordinary black land. Thus it was proved by experiment that one pair of bullocks comfortably dragged the wooden plough in a 10-inch furrow, whereas to work the same depth with the iron or moulding plough two pairs of bullocks were fully draughted. Besides the labour of *holding* the plough under such conditions is too severe a strain for the strength of the Indian cultivator.

American ploughs.

Less effective than the country plough.

5. The other plough is quite a new invention of Messrs. Ransomes, Sims and Head; it is appropriately called the "Indian plough," the principle of which it follows throughout, differing however to the extent of being constructed of combined iron and wood and having the share running up into a curved plate which acts slightly as a moulding board.

Combined Indian plough.

6. This plough works very creditably indeed, and would fairly well suit all the requirements of the cultivator. As matters at present stand, however, there are two obstacles to its very general adoption: *1st*, the expense of *iron* work, and *2nd*, the cheapness of *wood* work in the agricultural districts of India.

Fodder Plants.

7. A sowing of the new fodder plant, *Reana luxurians*, has just been made under well irrigation, but the crop has not yet come up. If it turns out to possess in India but half the good qualities claimed for it in Guatemala, Réunion, and the French Colonies of Africa and America, then it will be an invaluable fodder plant for India.

"Teosmite Plant."

8. Prickley Comfrey continues to yield disappointing results, a bad feature being that the roots are very liable to die off should the supply of water happen to fail.

Prickley Comfrey.

9. Now that the sowing season is approaching, there is great demand for the farm selected seed, especially of wheat, indigo, and gram, which are now being distributed.

Seeds.

10. Fodder and feed stuffs are cheapening, it being now apparent that the supply in the district will be equal to all possible requirements.

Cattle food.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENTS OF IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL KHARIF, 1876-77 AND 1877-78.

STATEMENT No. I.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF THE KHARIF CROP OF 1877-78.

Comparative Abstract of Irrigation and Rainfall in Canal Districts of the Punjab.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
DISTRICTS.	Area in acres.	Cultivated area in acres.	AREA IRRIGATED.		1877 OVER 1876.		RAINFALL IN KHARIF MONTHS.													
			Kharif, 1876-77.	Kharif, 1877-78.	Increase.	Decrease.	April.		May.		June.		July.		August.		September.		TOTAL.	
							1877.	1876.	1877.	1876.	1877.	1876.	1877.	1876.	1877.	1876.	1877.	1876.	1877.	1876.
Umballa	1,677,337	959,708	3,336	6,263	2,927	...	...	0·7	0·5	1·3	1·7	0·6	3·2	12·2	4·9	14·9	...	1·8	10·3	31·1
Karnal	1,505,171	671,896	37,671	51,041	13,370	...	1·0	0·2	3·2	1·3	6·8	0·5	2·3	8·5	0·8	3·6	0·7	1·2	14·8	15·3
Rohtak	1,158,988	905,839	41,284	47,324	6,040	...	·8	0·1	1·6	0·8	3·2	3·3	0·4	7·9	...	0·3	2·6	3·1	8·6	15·5
Delhi	817,819	532,874	39,401	46,505	6,014	...	0·1	...	0·3	2·6	3·7	2·5	1·3	4·4	0·1	0·6	...	4·3	5·5	14·4
Hissar	2,265,428	1,407,918	31,406	36,573	5,168	...	1·7	...	2·3	1·0	3·5	1·3	2·4	12·6	0·5	...	...	3·7	10·4	18·6
Jind	...	...	22,297	28,068	5,771	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bikaner	...	...	245	361	116	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total W. J. Canal ...	7,424,743	4,478,135	175,729	215,135	39,406	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gurdáspur	1,163,589	855,875	9,759	13,262	3,503	...	1·88	0·60	1·46	0·30	1·28	0·10	4·43	13·10	0·66	7·11	10·72	1·53	20·43	23·74
Amritsar	999,680	706,720	31,723	33,525	1,802	...	3·10	1·20	1·75	0·75	2·45	0·20	1·50	17·35	0·10	7·20	3·00	2·60	11·90	29·30
Lahore	2,341,439	1,080,541	34,266	38,877	4,611	...	2·50	0·90	0·90	...	0·20	1·80	3·40	15·60	0·10	4·80	2·80	1·80	9·90	24·70
Total B. D. Canal ...	4,504,708	2,702,936	75,748	85,664	9,916	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Delhi	...	...	3,966	...	...	3,966	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gurgáon	...	...	2,876	...	...	2,876	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rohtak	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lahore	Given	above	4,862	6,380	1,518	...	0·83	1·73	1·12	0·43	1·11	1·93	1·61	4·28	0·30	0·44	10·32	0·98	15·29	9·89
Montgomery ...	3,566,928	420,957	23,167	38,244	15,077	...	1·00	0·60	2·80	...	0·60	0·70	2·20	2·20	0·40	1·10	...	...	7·00	4·50
Moultan ...	3,793,280	624,640	154,998	165,639	10,641	...	0·9	...	1·0	...	...	1·3	1·5	3·5	...	0·9	8·2	...	11·6	5·7
Dera Ghási Khan ...	3,033,312	1,027,098	124,166	124,823	657	...	0·91	...	0·20	...	...	1·40	...	4·29	...	3·80	...	...	1·11	9·49
Shahpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Delhi and Gurgáon Irrigation Works and Inundation Canals ...	10,393,520	2,072,695	314,035	335,086	27,893	6,842	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	22,322,971	9,253,766	565,512	635,885	77,215	6,842	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

NOTE.—The difference in the figures of rainfall in the Amritsar and Lahore Districts on Bári Doáb Canal for 1876-77 between those shown in this statement and in that of the return for same crop submitted last year is due, the Superintending Engineer explains, to the Executive Engineer having last year taken an average of the rain fall at several stations in those districts, instead of only taking the register kept up at a central point in each district as heretofore.

The Shahpur return not having been received, this statement is submitted without the necessary information for that district.

STATEMENT No. II.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF THE KHARIF CROP OF 1877-78.

Statement in Acres of Crops irrigated in Canal Districts.

DESCRIPTION OF CROPS.	Umballa	Karnal.	Rohtak.	Delhi.	Hissar.	Jind.	Bikaner.	Gurdaspur.	Amritsar.	Lahore.	Montgomery.	Moultan.	Dera Ghazi Khan.	Gurgaon.	TOTAL.
Sugarcane	640	5,771	15,090	19,337	31	1,266	...	2,775	2,762	801	123	3,473	43	...	52,112
Rice	3,015	16,050	1,380	4,640	4,118	5,530	...	8,064	12,495	4,009	7,039	9,197	11,245	...	86,782
Cotton	372	11,984	17,125	9,798	14,475	12,398	89	380	3,296	8,458	14,440	28,280	35,158	...	156,333
Indigo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	69,322	28,711	...	98,033
Others	2,236	17,236	13,729	11,730	17,940	8,874	272	2,063	14,972	31,969	16,642	55,367	49,666	...	242,725
Total Kharif, 1877-78 ...	6,263	51,041	47,324	45,505	36,573	28,068	361	13,282	33,525	45,257	38,244	165,639	124,823	...	635,885
Total Kharif, 1876-77 ...	3,336	37,671	41,284	43,457	31,405	22,297	245	9,759	31,723	39,128	23,167	154,998	124,166	2,876	565,512

STATEMENT No. III.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF THE KHARIF CROP OF 1877-78.

Statement in Acres of Crops irrigated in Canal Divisions.

DESCRIPTION OF CROPS.	WESTERN JUMNA CANAL.				BARI DOAB CANAL.			UPPER SUTLEJ DIVISION INUNDATION CANALS.	LOWER SUTLEJ & CHENAB DIVISION INUNDATION CANALS.	DERA GHAZI KHAN DIVISION INDUS CANALS.	DELHI AND GURGAON IRRIGATION WORKS.	TOTAL.
	Karnal Division.	Hánsi Division.	Delhi Division.	TOTAL.	1st Division.	2nd Division.	TOTAL.					
Sugarcane	946	12,445	28,742	42,135	2,476	3,856	6,332	120	3,473	43	...	52,112
Rice	11,139	17,994	5,600	34,733	6,184	18,043	24,227	7,380	9,197	11,245	...	86,782
Cotton	2,124	44,117	20,000	66,241	299	10,349	10,648	15,906	28,280	35,158	...	156,333
Indigo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	69,322	28,711	...	98,033
Others	6,105	48,919	17,002	72,026	327	43,130	44,457	21,900	55,367	49,666	...	242,725
Total Kharif, 1877-78 ...	20,316	123,475	71,344	215,135	10,286	75,378	85,664	44,694	165,639	124,823	...	635,885
Total Kharif, 1876-77 ...	13,688	103,735	59,306	175,729	7,581	68,167	75,748	29,029	154,998	124,166	6,842	565,512

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Execution of Deeds, Contracts, &c., on behalf of the Secretary of State in the Territories administered by the Governor of Bombay in Council.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home Department (Judicial),—No. 684, dated Simla the 31st May 1878.

Read again the following correspondence relative to the execution of deeds, contracts, &c., on behalf of the Secretary of State:—

Home Department Resolution	No.	534,	dated	14th	March 1873.
From Bombay Government	„	87,	„	8th	January 1874.
To ditto	„	428,	„	19th	March 1874.
From ditto	„	2584,	„	2nd	May 1874.
Home Department Resolution	„	692-3,	„	28th	May 1874.
From Bombay Government	„	1600,	„	10th	March 1876.
To Solicitor to Government	„	646,	„	4th	May 1876.
From ditto	„	417,	„	16th	May 1876.
To Bombay Government	„	1032,	„	28th	June 1876.
From ditto	„	4805,	„	23rd	August 1876.
To ditto	„	718,	„	8th	May 1877.

Read also the undermentioned papers on the same subject:—

From Bombay Government	No.	417,	dated	20th	January 1878.
To ditto	„	315,	„	2nd	March 1878.
From ditto	„	2064,	„	30th	March 1878.

RESOLUTION.—In exercise of the power conferred by the thirty-third and thirty-fourth of Victoria Cap. fifty-nine, Section two, and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor General in Council is pleased, in supersession of all previous Resolutions in this behalf relating to the Presidency of Bombay, to declare that the undermentioned classes of the deeds, contracts and other instruments, referred to in the twenty-second and twenty-third of Victoria Cap. forty-one, Section two, may be executed as follows in the territories administered by the Governor of Bombay in Council:—

1. Contracts for the supply of articles of dead stock, or petty supplies.	By the Government officer for whose use such articles or petty supplies are required, or by any Government officer to whom such officer is subordinate.
2. Contracts for the sale of useless articles.	By the Government officer in whose office such useless articles are, or by any Government officer to whom such officer is subordinate.
3. Contracts for lease or sale of Government buildings.	Jointly by the chief local officer of the Department in whose charge, and the chief local officer of the district in which, such buildings are.
4. Contracts for hire or purchase of buildings for Government.	Jointly by the chief local officer of the Department for which, and the chief local officer of the district in which, such buildings are to be hired or purchased.
5. Contracts for petty constructions and repairs, and for public works of every description which are not executed by the Public Works Department.	Jointly by the chief local officer of the Department by which, and the chief local officer of the district in which, such works are to be executed, or by an Assistant or Deputy Collector, if the work is executed by the Revenue Department.
6. Sanads— (a) continuing or confirming exemption from payment of land revenue, or (b) continuing or confirming any pension or grant of money or land revenue, or (c) confirming watan-service-commutation settlements, or (d) guaranteeing cash payments in lieu of abkari or other rights, or (e) granted under Bombay Act IV of 1868, or any other law for the time being in force relating to the survey of towns and cities.	By Collectors of Districts.

7. Deeds, contracts and instruments relating to land, or to any benefit arising out of land, or to water, or to any benefit arising out of water, or to land revenue.	In the city of Bombay by a Secretary to Government, elsewhere by Collectors of Districts, or in any business connected with the duties of the Talukdari Settlement Officer, by that officer.
8. Contracts for the farm of tolls, taxes, duties, cesses, or revenues of any description.	By Collectors of Districts or by the heads of the departments by which such tolls, duties, cesses or revenues are levied.
9. Contracts for the erection or repair of boundary marks.	By survey officers, or revenue officers, not lower in rank than mahálkaris.
10. Contracts for the supply of stationery, &c., to the Superintendent of Stationery.	By the Superintendent of Stationery, Bombay.
11. Contracts for the supply of articles of any description for the use of jails, or regarding the sale of articles manufactured in jails.	By the Inspector General of Jails, Bombay, or by Superintendents of Jails.
12. Contracts for the supply of articles procured in the local markets for the Police.	By the Commissioner of Police in the city of Bombay, and elsewhere by Police Commissioners, or by District Superintendents of Police.
13. Contracts connected with the management of the Botanical Gardens at Ganeshkhind.	By the Superintendent.
14. Deeds, contracts and instruments relating to Government forests or to forest produce, or to the business of the Forest Department, or to any land, buildings or other property in the control of that Department other than contracts of the nature specified above in articles 1 to 5.	By Conservators of Forests.
15. Deeds, contracts, and instruments relating to salt revenue or to the business of the Salt Department, or to the land, buildings or other property in the control of that Department, other than contracts of the nature specified above in articles 1 to 5.	In Sind, by the Commissioner in Sind, or by the head of the Salt Department in that Province, or by Collectors of Districts, and elsewhere by a Secretary to Government, or by the Collector of Salt Revenue, Bombay.
16. Contracts entered into with normal scholars and apprentices in Engineering or Industrial Colleges, &c.	By Educational Inspectors or by the Principals of such Colleges.
17. Contracts for public works executed by the Public Works Department.	By Executive Engineers of Divisions subject to the conditions prescribed by the Public Works Department.
18. Contracts relating to the Indian Troop Service.	By the Resident Transport Officer, Bombay.
19. Contracts for the supply of articles procured in the local markets for the Ordnance Department.	By Commissaries of Ordnance, Deputy Commissaries of Ordnance, Deputy Assistant Commissaries of Ordnance and Superintendents of Factories.
20. Contracts relating to the business of the Commissariat Department.	By Executive Commissariat Officers.
21. Contracts for the supply of articles procured in the local markets for hospitals, lunatic asylums, &c.	By the local Medical Officers in charge of such hospitals, asylums, &c.
22. Deeds, contracts, and instruments relating to the administration of Aden.	The Political Resident, Aden.
23. Deeds, contracts, and instruments not included in any of the foregoing articles.	In Sind, by the Commissioner in Sind, and elsewhere by a Secretary to Government.

Nothing herein contained shall be deemed to affect any enactment for the time being in force which expressly prescribes by whom any such deed, contract, or other instrument as is herein mentioned shall be executed.

ORDER.—Ordered, that this Resolution be communicated to the Government of Bombay for information, and be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

C. BERNARD,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

FAMINE.

WEEKLY CONDITION REPORT OF DISTRESSED DISTRICTS OF THE MYSORE PROVINCE.

PROVINCE OF MYSORE.

(No. 67.)

Special Famine Report for the week ending 18*th May* 1878.

Statement No. 67, *regarding Famine Relief Operations in the Province of Mysore, for the week ending the* 18*th May* 1878.

EXCEPT for trifling showers in the Kolar, Mysore, and Hassan Districts, there was no rain during the week under report and the heat of the weather was oppressive. The harvesting of the Vysakh crops is nearly at an end, and a slackness of the demand for field labor is being felt, especially in the Tumkur Taluks. The numbers on relief do not however shew much variation; prices continue stationary, and prospects so far are good. Swarms of locusts are still seen in various quarters, and have now visited nearly every district, but without doing much damage. They have been most numerous and troublesome in the Mysore and Hassan Districts.

2. Imports of grain by rail amounted to 947 tons, or 153 tons less than last week. From Bangalore 358 tons were exported to the interior, being 5 tons less than in the week previous.

3. On civil relief-works 8,704 persons were employed, or a decrease of 755, occurring chiefly in the Tumkur District, and due to transfers to the professional works.

4. The Public Works Department gave occupation to 35,958 laborers, shewing a falling off of 866. The decrease was almost entirely in the Bangalore District and was largely caused by stoppage of payment to the non-working children of the piece-work laborers on certain tank-works. On the whole the numbers on relief-works have been remarkably steady during the week. The following is a list of the larger works in progress:—

No.	District.	Name of work.	Number employed. Previous week.	Present week.
1	Bangalore ...	State Railway	10,342	10,530
2	Bangalore-Kolar ...	Bangalore-Bellary (*viâ* Devanhalli) Road ...	1,401	1,082
3	Bangalore ...	Mallappa Chetti's Tank	682	586
4	Do. ...	Bhadram Tank	1,030	929
5	Do. ...	Anekal Tank Feeder	548	610
6	Do. ...	Sarjapur Tank	615	640
7	Do. ...	Hulimangal Tank...	889	961
8	Túmkúr ...	Bangalore-Túmkúr Road	793	942
9.	Do. ...	Túmkúr-Shimoga Road	3,394	3,005
10	Túmkúr-Chitaldrug ...	Túmkúr-Bellary Road	5,992	6,105
11	Túmkúr ...	Hebbur Tank	1,689	1,879
12	Mysore ...	Mysore Water Works	1,071	949
13	Do. ...	Ane Channel Works	622	640
14	Kadur ...	Devanur-Keresante Channel	1,139	1,078
15	Chitaldrug ...	Timmanhalli Tank	2,021	2,093
16	Do. ...	Doderi Feeder	1,073	1,155
		TOTALS ...	33,301	33,134

5. In famine hospitals there were 2,129 patients, or 25 fewer than in the week before. In receipt of the village grain-dole were 9,919 old and bed-ridden people. This gives an increase of 1,962 over the returns of the preceding week; but these returns are so irregular that they do not always refer to the same week, and as a matter of fact, the number of persons getting the dole does not vary much. At Bangalore the following paupers were dealt with, the number being somewhat larger owing to transfers to the railway works taking place :—

Number sent to Railway Works	... ...	1,331
Ditto	Special Gang	249
Ditto	Relief Camp	6
Ditto	Hospital	20
	Total ...	1,606

The next statement shews the average number relieved in each district in relief hospitals, and the cost per head, and also shews the details of the numbers getting the grain-dole in their villages :—

District.	Daily average number of persons relieved in Hospitals.				Cost per head.		Village relief.	
	Past week.	Present week.	Increase.	Decrease.	Past week.	Present week.	Past week.	Present week.
					Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		
Bangalore ...	472	444	...	28	1 6 2	1 2 2	2,173	2,246
Kolar ...	180	172	...	8	0 15 6	1 0 11	1,167	1,040
Túmkúr ...	392	385	...	7	1 14 1	2 3 1	1,489	1,889
Mysore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	216	181
Hassan ...	155	143	...	12	1 5 6	1 6 11	1,360	1,727
Kadur ...	89	83	...	6	0 12 5	0 12 4	244	719
Shimoga ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	80
Chitaldrug ...	335	338	3	...	1 1 5	1 2 2	1,268	2,037
Bangalore Municipality ...	378	424	46	...	1 13 9	1 12 3	...	...
Mysore do. ...	153	140	...	13	1 3 9	1 3 5	...	...
Total ...	2,154	2,129	49	74	1 7 0	1 7 4	7,957	9,919

By order,

A. WINGATE,
Addl. Secretary.

BANGALORE,
The 24th May 1878.

C. BERNARD,
Addl. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

FAMINE.

WEEKLY REPORTS ON THE CONDITION AND PROSPECTS OF THE DISTRICTS IN THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.

No. 1392A, dated Naini Tal, 23rd May 1878.

From—C. ROBERTSON, Esq., Secy. to the Govt. of the N.-W. Provinces and Oudh,

To—The Additional Secretary to the Govt. of India, Public Works Dept. (Famine).

IN continuation of my letter, No. 1303A, dated 17th instant, I am directed to forward, for the information of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, the abstract of reports on the condition of the several districts for the week ending 18th May.

2. The weather continued to be unseasonably wet and stormy; further damage has been done to grain on threshing floors in the northern and western districts, and the loss of mango and mohua fruit from hail and dust-storms is very serious.

3. There has been again a slight fall in prices in Rohilkhund owing to diminution in the export trade, but partly also because grain, wetted on the threshing floor, is unfit, for storing, and is being hurried into the market. Elsewhere prices are on the whole stationary. The usual memorandum accompanies this report.

4. The following memorandum shows approximately the number on relief-works and in poor-houses during the past and previous weeks :—

	For week ending 11th May.	For week ending 18th May.
North-Western Provinces—		
On relief-works	19,595	18,021
In poor-houses	3,441	3,597
Total ...	23,036	21,618
Oudh—		
On relief-works	6,099	8,941
In poor-houses	1,996	1,873
Total ...	8,095	10,814

There has been an increase on the relief-works in Agra, Lucknow, Barabanki and Kheri. In Rae Bareli, also, the numbers (which fell off in the previous week, when the locality of work was changed) have again risen. In Muttra and Farukhabad, the numbers have decreased, but no cause has been assigned.

Measures are being taken to procure the insertion in future reports of fuller information as to the nature of the relief-works in progress, and the locality from which the labourers come. Meanwhile, it may be mentioned that a census of labourers taken on 3rd May at Agra, where the number employed on relief-works is largest, gave the following results :—

From Agra city	2,264
,, ,, district	2,815
,, other districts	423
,, Bhartpur, Dholepur and other Rajputana States...	2,380
Total ...	7,882

Comparative memorandum of prices of Wheat and Barley in the several districts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the week ending 18th May 1878.

Division.	Districts.	Prices of Wheat.		Prices of Barley.	
		Previous week.	Past week.	Previous week.	Past week.
		Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.
Meerut ...	Dehra Dun ...	15 to 17	15 to 17	22	23
	Saharunpur ...	15 to 16	15⅝ to 17	20 to 27	20 to 27
	Mozaffarnagar ...	15 to 17	16 to 17½	24 to 25	22 to 25
	Meerut ...	13¾ to 17	14 to 17⅝	20 to 24½	21 to 25
	Bulandshahr ...	16 to 17½	16 to 17¾	24	24
	Aligarh ...	13 to 17	15 to 16	21 to 24	22 to 25
Rohilkhand ...	Bareilly ...	16¼	16 9/16	21¼	21⅞
	Bijnor ...	16 to 18	17½ to 19	22½ to 26 7/16	23 to 25
	Budaon ...	18 5/16	19 3/16	25 3/16	27
	Shahjahanpur ...	16 to 16¼	17 to 17¼	23	23½ to 24
	Moradabad ...	16 9/16	16⅞	21⅞	22½
Agra ...	Muttra ...	14½	15½	20	20
	Etawah ...	14½ to 16	15 to 19	18½ to 21½	19 to 21½
	Etah ...	17	17 9/16	22 9/16	22 1/16
	Farukhabad ...	16½	17	22 1/16	22⅛
	Mainpuri ...	16	16	21⅛	21
	Agra ...	14 to 14½	14 to 14½	18 to 18½	18½ to 19
Allahabad ...	Cawnpur ...	13¾ to 15	13¾ to 15¼	19½ to 20½	19¼ to 20⅜
	Fatehpur ...	13⅝ to 15	13½ to 14⅝	18¼ to 20	18 to 20½
	Hamirpur ...	15 5/16	15¾	18½	19 1/16
	Banda ...	14¼	14¼	17½	17½
	Kirwee (Sub-division) ...	11 to 14	11½ to 13½	14 to 16	14 to 16
	Allahabad ...	12⅝	12 1/16	17	15⅝
	Jaunpur ...	11¼ to 13⅜	11¼ to 13⅜	15½ to 18¼	15½ to 17⅝
Benares ...	Mirzapur ...	11 to 15	11¼ to 15	14 to 19	14 to 19
	Ghazipur ...	12⅞	12	17⅛	17
	Gorakhpur ...	14½	13¾	19 1/16	18 7/16
	Azamgarh ...	11 to 11 5/16	11 5/16 to 12¾	14⅜ to 16½	16¼ to 17
	Benares ...	10¾ to 13	10½ to 13	15½ to 17	16 to 17½
	Basti ...	13¼ to 16	11⅞ to 16	16 to 22	16 to 24
Jhansi ...	Jhansi ...	15	15	...	18½
	Jalaun ...	18	17	20	19
	Lalitpur ...	13⅓	14⅓	20	17
Kumaon ...	Kumaon ...	10¼	10¼	12	12
	Garhwal ...	12	12	12	12
	Tarai ...	17⅓	19⅓	33⅓	27½
Lucknow ...	Lucknow ...	14⅛	14⅝	20⅝	20
	Unao ...	11¾ to 15⅛	15⅝	16 to 20⅝	21¼
	Barabanki ...	15	14	20	20
Sitapur ...	Sitapur ...	16⅓	...	23⅓	...
	Hardoi ...	16¾ to 17¼	17 5/16	23⅓	23⅓
	Kheri ...	17½	18 11/16	26½	27
Fyzabad ...	Fyzabad ...	13	12⅓	17	17
	Gonda ...	14⅔	14	21	20
	Bahraich ...	12½ to 13	12½ to 13¾	19	19
Rae Bareli ...	Rae Bareli ...	14 3/16	14⅛	18 9/16	18¼
	Sultanpur ...	13	13	17	16
	Pertabgarh ...	13⅛	13⅛	18	18

NAINI TAL,
The 23rd May 1878.

C. ROBERTSON,
Secy. to Govt., N.-W. Provinces and Oudh.

Abstract of the reports on the condition of the several districts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the week ending 18th May 1878.

Division.	District.	State of crops.	State of markets.	Prices of food-grains.	Condition of people.	Condition of cattle.	Relief operations, &c.
Meerut Division.	Dehra Dun ...	Nearly harvested ...	Well supplied ...	Meerut Division.	Very good ...	Very good ...	No relief-works or poor-houses in this Division.
	Saharunpur	Injury done by the winds and rain: threshing the grain will be over shortly.	Well supplied ...	Wheat, 15 to 17 seers per Re. Barley, 23 " " Gram, 14½ " " Rice, 7½ " "	Pretty good; fever and dysentery in tehsil Nakur. ...	Good	
	Mozaffernagar	Grain still lying on the threshing floors, owing to the dampness.	Well supplied ...	Wheat, 15⅝ to 17 seers per Re. Barley, 20 to 27 " " Gram, 14 to 16 3/16 " " Juar, 10 to 10¾ " " Rice, 5½ to 7½ " "	Good	For the most part in fair condition. ...	
	Meerut ...	Cut grain damaged by frequent falls of rain, and threshing impeded thereby, as well as by unseasonable winds.	Well supplied ...	Wheat, 16 to 17½ seers per Re. Barley, 22 to 25 " " Gram, 10¼ to 17½ " " Juar, 11 to 13¾ " "	Small-pox reported at places. ...	Good	
	Bulandshahr	Crops nearly harvested	Well supplied ...	Wheat, 14 to 17½ seers per Re. Barley, 21 to 25 " " Gram, 15½ to 17 " " Juar, 9 to 12½ " " Rice, 5 to 7½ " "	Improving ...	Improving ...	
	Aligarh ...	All crops have now been cut and garnered.	Well supplied ...	Wheat, 16 to 17¾ seers per Re. Barley, 24 " " Gram, 17 " " Juar, 14 " " Rice, 6 to 9 " "	Good	Improving ...	
				Wheat, 15 to 18 seers per Re. Barley, 22 to 25 " " Gram, 14 to 18 " "			

Abstract of the reports on the condition of the several districts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the week ending 18th May 1878—(continued.)

Division.	District.	State of crops.	State of markets.	Prices of food-grains.	Condition of cattle.	Condition of people.	Relief operations, &c.
				AGRA DIVISION.			
AGRA DIVISION.	Muttra ...	Harvest everywhere finished.	Supplies sufficient ...	Wheat, 15½ seers per Re. Barley, 20 „ „ Bajra, 11 „ „ Juar, 12 „ „	Improving ...	No material change since last report.	Number on relief-works ... 1,336 In poor-houses ... ... 813 Total average daily number on relief 2,149
	Agra ...	Gathered in ...	The same as last week.	Wheat, 14 to 14½ seers per Re. Barley, 18 to 19 „ „ Bajra, 9 to 9½ „ „ Juar, 10 to 10½ „ „ Rice, 8¼ to 8½ „ „ Gram, 15 to 15½ „ „	Improving, as grass is procurable.	Impoverished; cholera still in Ferozabad.	Daily average on relief-works ... 12,094 Do. in poor-houses... 1,806 Total number on relief... 13,900
	Farukhabad	Much grain still out; cannot be dried on account of damp. Sugarcane, indigo and kachiana crops coming up.	Moderately supplied. Some exportations from Kanouj and Farukhabad to Cawnpore.	Wheat, 17 seers per Re. Barley, 22½ „ „ Bajra, None Gram, 15½ „ „ Rice, 8 3/16 „ „	Very good; fodder and grass abundant. Foot-and-mouth disease in places.	Good: no perceptible distress and decrease in the numbers on the light railway works in progress.	Daily number of laborers on the light railway line, 3,814; in the municipal poor-house 76 persons on an average have been relieved daily.
	Etawah ...	Sugarcane and indigo continue to be sown.	Well supplied ...	Wheat, 15 to 19 seers per Re. Barley, 19 to 21½ „ „ Bajra, 12 „ „ Juar, 12 „ „ Gram, 15½ to 19 „ „	No change ...	No change ...	Only 18 persons on an average daily receive relief in the poor-house.
	Mainpuri ...	All harvested ...	Well supplied ...	Wheat, 16 seers per Re. Barley, 21 „ „ Rice, 7 „ „ Gram, 16½ „ „	Normal ...	Nothing noticeable	In the poor-houses 251 persons are relieved, on an average, daily. The numbers are increasing, as was to be expected. The canal works near Shekoabad have been re-opened by the Irrigation Department, chiefly for the sake of the Agra paupers, but opportunely also for the wants of the laborers in this district.
	Etah ...	Reaped; but threshing much delayed by the unseasonable weather.	Well supplied ...	Falling slightly:— Wheat, 17 9/16 seers per Re. Barley, 22 11/16 „ „ Gram, 17 11/16 „ „ Rice, 8 6/16 „ „	Good ...	Good: small-pox decreasing.	No relief operations.
				ROHILKHAND DIVISION.			
ROHILKHAND DIVISION.	Moradabad...	Harvesting retarded by the wet weather.	Well supplied. Grain continues to be exported at the rate of about 100 tons daily.	Wheat, 16 7/8 seers per Re. Barley, 22½ „ „ Gram, 15 5/8 „ „ Bajra, 21 7/8 „ „ Rice, 7½ „ „ Arhar, 13⅛ „ „	Good: no disease ...	Cultivators said to be doing well. No change since last week in the condition of non-agricultural laborers. Small-pox prevails to some extent in Thakurwána.	None in operation.
	Bijnor ...	All cut: the same remarks as in last report. The recurrence of rain prevents the the grain being garnered.	Markets supplied, but not ever flowingly.	Wheat, 17½ to 19 seers per Re. Barley, 23 to 25 „ „ Juar, 10 to 13½ „ „ Rice, 7 to 8¾ „ „ Gram, 14 to 18 „ „	Improving; but mortality among cattle was great during the last six months. Small-pox reported among cattle in Chandpur and Bijnor tehsils: and instructions as to treatment have been issued.	Fever and small-pox very prevalent. The occupation afforded by the harvest is drawing to a close.	No relief measures.
	Bareilly ...	No change ...	Well supplied ...	Wheat, 16 9/16 seers per Re. Barley, 21 7/8 „ „ Bajra, 7½ „ „ Juar, 7½ „ „ Rice, 4⅜ to 7½ „ „ Gram, 16 9/16 „ „	No change ...	No change ...	In the poor-house at Bareilly (a permanent institution) the number on relief averaged 93 persons daily.

Abstract of the reports on the condition of the several districts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the week ending 18th May 1878—(continued).

Division.	District.	State of crops.	State of markets.	Prices of food-grains.	Condition of cattle.	Condition of people.	Relief operations, &c.
				ROHILKHAND DIVISION—contd.			
DIVISION—(continued).	Shahjahanpur	Crops are all gathered in. The rain has somewhat delayed the storing of the grain, but there is no real damage.	Large quantities are coming into all the principal markets. Grain is also being exported by rail. Chief exports continue to be in linseed.	Wheat, 17 to 17¼ seers per Re. Barley, 23½ to 24 „ „ Gram, 18 „ „	No further reports have been received of cases of cattle disease. The cattle are fair on the whole.	Good: there is at present abundant employment, and the high prices obtained for their crops have improved the condition of the agriculturists. Crime is not in excess of the average, and beggars, although somewhat numerous, are decreasing in numbers. Small-pox is somewhat on the increase, but there is no other epidemic. The condition of the district is much the same as that described last week. The high prices given for grain enable the cultivators to recoup themselves for the losses they have previously sustained, but it will take two or three years of good crops and high prices to free them from the debts which they have incurred. The labouring classes in the towns are not ill off, but the labouring classes who live in villages and depend upon employment from the cultivators, although well employed at present, will probably need aid in the shape of relief works after the lapse of a few weeks. The swarm of beggars created by the scarcity has been greatly thinned during the cold weather; but most of them have now returned to their homes, and the city is comparatively free of them.	Seventeen persons are supported from the famine fund at the municipal poor-house.
ROHILKHAND	Budaon ...	Reaping over; outturn of wheat good: barley very good.	Well supplied. Slight fall in prices owing to exports being less.	Wheat, 19 3/16 seers per Re. Barley, 27 „ „ Bajra, 6 „ „ Juar, 7 3/16 „ „ Rice, 6 „ „ Gram, 19 3/16 „ „	Improved ...	Improved ...	No relief-works or poor-houses.

Abstract of the reports on the condition of the several districts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the week ending 18th May 1878—(continued).

Division.	District.	State of crops.	State of markets.	Prices of food-grains.	Condition of cattle.	Condition of people.	Relief operations, &c.
				ALLAHABAD DIVISION.			
ALLAHABAD DIVISION.	Cawnpore ...	Storms during the past week are reported to have done damage to the grain still exposed to the weather, of which there remains a good deal. The large area under rabi has caused a large increase in the amount to be trodden out: so that although the crop is not good, the treading out process takes longer than usual, and the want of bullocks causes further delay. Every bullock brought for sale at the Makimpur fair in February was bought up, and such as are brought to the fair now going on at Gujner, will be readily disposed of.	The markets are well supplied and the people seem disposed to keep a larger stock on hand than usual; but there is a good demand for export to Calcutta and Bombay, though the pressure is not nearly so great as it was last year.	Prices remain much the same as last week, and are— Wheat, 13¾ to 15¼ seers per Re. Barley, 19¾ to 20¾ „ „ Rice, 5½ to 8¼ „ „ Juar, 12 to 13 „ „ Gram, 13½ to 15 „ „ Dal, 9 to 10½ „ „ Bhusa, 3½ to 3¾ maunds.	Cattle are now in good order, having continued to improve since bhusa became available, and as there is no lack of bhusa, there seems no cause of anxiety on their account.	The people so far are not in distress, but the non-agriculturists do not now find much work to do, and unless they are taken care of by the zemindars, they will be unable to obtain subsistence. There is no sickness except small-pox, which still continues in several pergunnahs and slightly in the city.	There are no relief-works or poor-houses in the district.
	Fatehpur ...	Injury has been done to melons from the hail; and grain on the threshing floor has suffered slightly from rain.	Well supplied ...	Wheat, 13½ to 14½ seers per Re. Barley, 18 to 20½ „ „ Gram, 12¾ to 14⅛ „ „ Sarson, 10¼ to 11 „ „	No disease ...	Fever and small-pox still continue in tehsil Khaga, and small-pox in tehsil Kalianpur.	No relief-works or poor-houses.
	Hamirpur ...	Nothing further to report.	Fully supplied: large quantities still exported.	Wheat, 15¾ seers per Re. Barley, 19 1/16 „ „ Gram, 15⅝ „ „ Juar, 13 „ „ Bajra, 12 „ „ Rice, 7 3/16 „ „	Are doing well; want of water complained of in Mandha tehsil.	Want of employment and the continued pressure of prices are reported to have begun to tell in tehsils Mandha, Muskara and Kulpahar. At headquarters and in tehsils Rath and Mahota there are no similar symptoms.	No relief-works. The daily attendance in poor-houses have averaged 87 persons.
	Banda ...	Already is reported...	Well supplied: grain still exported.	Wheat, 14¾ seers per Re. Barley, 17½ „ „ Bajra, None. Juar, 14 „ „ Rice, 7 to 8½ „ „ Gram, 15 „ „	The same as last week; not much disease.	As before reported...	All relief stopped sometime ago.
	Kirwee (sub-division)	There is nothing further to report.	The supply continues sufficient: both imports and exports are small.	Wheat, 11½ to 13½ seers per Re. Barley, 14 to 16 „ „ Gram, 13 to 13¾ „ „ Juar, 12 to 14½ „ „ Bajra 10 to 13 „ „ Mohua 19 to 20 „ „ Rice, 6 to 9 „ „	Foot-and-mouth disease continues to be reported from several villages throughout the sub-division: rinderpest still continues to be reported in Pahari and other villages. The rainfall of the 10th has been beneficial in providing pasturage for a time.	The condition of the people continues much the same: a few cases of cholera have been reported from the Kamasin pergunnah, but the mortality shows that the disease is not of a virulent type.	In the Kirwee poor-house, the number of inmates remaining at the close of the week was 83 persons.

Abstract of the reports on the condition of the several districts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the week ending 18*th May* 1878—(continued).

Division.	District.	State of crops.	State of markets.	Prices of food-grains.	Condition of cattle.	Condition of people.	Relief operations, &c.
				ALLAHABAD DIVISION—contd.			
ALLAHABAD DIVISION—contd.	Allahabad ...	The storms of the week have done serious damage to the mango yield, the melon beds and the "Sawan chinna" (millet) crop. They have helped the sugarcane, but that is not an important staple of this district. The water in ponds and wells is failing, especially in the Trans-Jumna tracts, where the rain-storms have been lighter. Cattle are moving thence to Rewah for this reason.	No remarks ...	Wheat, 12 1/16 seers per Re. Barley, 15 5/8 „ „ Gram, 13 1/8 „ „ Rice, 8 1/8 „ „ Bajra, 12 1/16 „ „ Juar, 12 1/2 „ „	No remarks ...	The health of the district as a whole has not much changed. There have been several fatal cases of cholera recently in the heart of the civil station of Allahabad; but after close examination of the place, the Civil Surgeon and Collector have failed to discern any exciting cause.	There are 134 cripples in the Meja poor-house, and 65 in the special temporary branch thereof, recently opened near the Sheorajpur railway station in pergunnah Bara.
	Jaunpur ...	Much damage has been done by the recent wind to the mangoes, and by the rain to the melons. The young sugarcane will, however, benefit by the rain, and there will be more grass for the cattle.	The markets are fairly supplied.	Prices are slightly better— Wheat, 11 1/4 to 13 3/4 seers per Re. Barley, 15 1/2 to 17 5/8 „ „ Gram, 10 8/16 to 13 3/8 „ „ Rice, 6 5/16 to 8 7/16 „ „ Juar, 11 1/4 „ „	No remarks ...	The condition of the people has not altered for the worse. The cholera has apparently subsided.	The number of persons employed on earth-works in the city has fallen from 498 to 344.
				BENARES DIVISION.			
BENARES DIVISION.	Gorakhpur...	Mangoes injured by storms.	Fairly supplied ...	Wheat, 13 3/4 seers per Re. Barley, 18 7/16 „ „ Bajra, 7 7/8 „ „ Rice, 9 3/16 „ „ Gram, 14 1/4 „ „	Fair ...	Fair ...	No provincial relief-works. On the works provided by the Municipality, the daily attendance of laborers has averaged 433 persons. In the poor-house there were on an average 66 paupers daily.
	Basti ...	Young sugarcane benefited by rain, but mangoes were damaged. A little boro rice and chaina are the only standing crops to a small extent.	Supplies appear to come from the district itself exclusively. No importations.	Wheat, 11 7/8 to 16 seers per Re. Barley, 16 to 24 „ „ Bajra, 12 „ „ Rice, 7 1/2 to 9 „ „ Gram, 12 to 16 1/2 „ „ Arhar, 11 to 13 „ „	The rain has increased the supply of fodder.	Some are returning from Nipal. The idea is that the rains have set in, and in some places kodon and rice is being sown. This has generally given employment in the way of weeding and preparing ground for the kharif. Considerable numbers still seem to be unemployed, but cultivating population have more employment than last week.	No relief operations as yet.
	The Commissioner, who has himself recently visited this district, writes:—"It has not yet been found necessary to open works; the people who had wandered into Nipal are returning: the late showers of rain have turned out ploughs here and there, and rice sowing has begun; in places weeding for the kharif is also going on. The locality where the pressure is beginning to be felt appears just now to be in the tract of country which lies on each side of the Rapti river, of a width of about 10 or 12 miles on both banks, mostly in the Doomeriaganj and Bauri tehsils, and including perhaps one-third to five-twelfths of the area and population of the district. The tract along the actual border of Nipal is not so badly off. It is probable that works will be opened during next week (say about 24th May)."						
	Mirzapur ...	Sugarcane benefited much from late rain.	Very moderately supplied.	Wheat, 11 1/4 to 15 seers per Re. Barley, 14 to 19 „ „ Bajra, 8 to 12 „ „ Rice, 8 to 10 1/2 „ „ Gram, 11 to 14 „ „	Fair: no change ...	Good: small-pox continues in Koerh, and sporadic cholera here and there.	No relief-works or poor-houses.

Abstract of the reports on the condition of the several districts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the week ending 18th May 1878—(continued).

Division.	District.	State of crops.	State of market.	Prices of food-grains.	Condition of cattle.	Condition of people.	Relief operations, &c.
				BENARES DIVISION—contd.			
BENARES DIVISION—contd.	Azamgarh...	Mangoes still further injured by recent storms: crop will now be a poor one; sugarcane benefited by the rain.	Very moderately supplied.	Wheat, 11 3/16 to 12 3/4 seers per Re. Barley, 16 1/4 to 17 „ „ Rice, 7 3/8 to 7 1/2 „ „ Gram, 11 3/4 to 11 13/16 „ „	Fair: no sickness ...	Sporadic cholera prevails to some extent: there is also some small-pox.	No relief operations.
	Ghazipur ...	Rabi harvested. Sugarcane and cotton looking fair in the fields.	Supply sufficient ...	Wheat, 12 seers per Re. Barley, 17 „ „ Bajra, 15 „ „ Rice, 11 1/2 „ „ Gram, 12 „ „	No complaints of fodder or drink.	As reported last week.	In the municipal poor-house 63 persons daily have been provided with relief. No relief-works.
	Benares ...	Harvested: nothing new to report.	Sufficiently supplied...	Wheat, 10 3/4 to 13 seers per Re. Barley, 16 to 17 1/2 „ „ Bajra, 9 1/2 „ „ Rice, 6 to 10 1/4 „ „ Gram, 11 „ „	Favourable ...	Favourable ...	No relief-works or poor-houses.
				KUMAUN DIVISION.			
KUMAUN DIVISION.	Kumaun ...	Crops uncut have suffered from wet.	Fairly supplied ...	Wheat, 10 1/4 seers per Re. Barley, 12 „ „ Rice, 7 1/2 „ „ Gram, 9 1/2 „ „	Murrain prevails ...	Good ...	No relief.
	Gurhwal ...	Wheat reaped in low villages and is being cut on the hills. Wheat in six villages damaged.	Well supplied ...	Wheat, 12 seers per Re. Barley, 12 „ „ Rice, 6 „ „ Gram, 9 „ „	Good ...	Satisfactory ...	No relief.
JHANSI DIVISION.	Terai ...	Barley good, wheat light, gram and pulse failed. Hail has done damage.	Fairly supplied ...	Wheat, 19 1/2 seers per Re. Barley, 27 1/2 „ „ Rice, 7 1/2 „ „ Gram, 16 „ „	Fair ...	Much sickness, especially small-pox.	No relief.
	The Commissioner of the Division reports :—			JHANSI DIVISION.			
		Crops as before ...	Supplies sufficient ...	*Jhansi*— Wheat, 15 seers per Re. Barley, 18 1/2 „ „ Juar, 16 „ „ Gram, 15 1/2 „ „	As before, cattle disease still prevalent in Lalitpur.	In *Jhansi*, fair as yet, but assistance is now required in pergunnah Mau and part of Math. Detailed report and proposals for relief are promised. In *Jalaun*, the Tehsildar of Kalpi pergunnah suggests "providing employment for the labourers," and the Deputy Commissioner has called on the Assistant Commissioner in charge for a report on the state of affairs. Elsewhere in the district no distress is apparent. In Lalitpur, small-pox has not yet disappeared and some cases of sporadic, cholera are reported and necessary precautions have been taken. Otherwise no change.	No relief-works open at present. In the Orai poor-house the number of inmates averages 25 persons daily.
				Jalaun— Wheat, 17 seers per Re. Barley, 19 „ „ Rice, 7 „ „ Gram, 16 „ „			
				Lalitpur— Wheat, 14 1/2 seers per Re. Barley, 17 „ „ Juar 16 „ „ Rice, 7 1/2 „ „ Gram, 15 „ „			
FYZABAD DIVISION.				FYZABAD DIVISION.			
	Fyzabad ...	Rabi harvested ...	Sufficiently supplied...	Wheat, 12 1/3 seers per Re. Barley, 17 „ „ Rice, 7 1/2 to 7 1/2 „ „ Gram, 13 1/2 to 14 „ „	Good ...	No change yet ...	In the Fyzabad poor-house (a permanent institution) a daily average of about 179 paupers obtain relief. On relief-works started in the Bhikapur tehsil, the average attendance daily, is 80 labourers.

Abstract of the reports on the condition of the several districts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the week ending 18th May 1878—(Continued.)

Division.	District.	State of crops.	State of markets.	Prices of food-grains.	Condition of cattle.	Condition of people.	Relief operation, &c.
				FYZABAD DIVISION.—contd.			
FYZABAD DIVISION.—contd.	Gonda ...	No remarks ... Commissioner notes:—"Prices exhibit a tendency to rise, and this unseasonable weather with constant storms and an abnormally low temperature, excite apprehensions that the rains, if not deficient, will be retarded."	Continue well supplied.	Wheat, 14½ seers per Re. Barley, 20¼ „ „ Juar, 14½ „ „ Rice, 8 „ „ Gram, 15 „ „	Generally good: disease here and there, but not to any extent.	Stationary ..	No relief-works or poor-houses.
	Bahraich ...	Threshing still going on: it has been retarded by the rains, which will however be beneficial to kharif ploughings.	Moderate supply ...	Wheat, 12½ to 12¾ seers per Re. Barley, 19 „ „ Gram, 14 to 15 „ „ Bajra, 7 „ „ Rice, 6 „ „ Juar, 14 „ „	"Khang" disease diminishing.	Fair: small-pox and cholera much abated.	On municipal works 22 labourers daily, and in the permanent poor-house 67 paupers.
				SITAPUR DIVISION.			
SITAPUR DIVISION.	Sitapur ...	No report ...	.....	.....	.....	No reports received.	
	Hardoi ...	Dust-storms on the 13th, 14th and 16th accompanied by rain interfered with threshing, but not seriously. Watering of cane going on as usual.	Grain continues to pour into the markets, and the new Railway ganj is overflowing with stock.	Wheat, 17 5/16 seers per Re. Barley, 23⅛ „ „ Gram, 18 5/16 „ „	The country is very green considering the time of the year, and the cattle have plenty of grazing.	There are no signs of distress. Hundreds of coolies are employed in loading and unloading grain at the Ganges.	No relief-works.
SITAPUR DIVISION.	Kheri ...	Threshing is in progress, but where rain has fallen the work is at a stand still. The rain which has hitherto fallen has done good to the Chaitna paddy and sugarcane.	The Lakhimpur market is ill supplied with grain, while the supply at Mohamdi and Gola is moderate.	Wheat, 18 11/16 seers per Re. Gram, 21 3/16 „ „ Barley, 27 „ „ Rice, 6 11/16 „ „	Good, as pasture is now available.	Distress has much abated since the rabi has been gathered, but it is feared that the constant rain will damage a great portion of the grain which has not been removed from the threshing floor.	A daily average of 849 persons has been employed on relief works; and the number in poor-houses averaged 31 persons.
				RAE BARELI DIVISION.			
RAE BARELI DIVISION.	Rae Bareli...	As reported last week. Insects are reported to have attacked the Sawan crop to the north of the district.	Well supplied on the whole.	Wheat, 14¼ seers per Re. Barley, 18¾ „ „ Gram, 12⅝ „ „ Rice, 6½ „ „	Improving daily ...	On the whole good: better on the south side of the district than in the north, where work is wanted by the labouring classes. Small-pox is very prevalent and caused considerable mortality among children.	The daily average during the week has been on relief-works ... ... 2,938 In poor-houses ... 359 Considerable increase on the relief-works is thus shown. This must be expected owing to the labouring classes having been thrown out of field work.
	Sultanpur ...	All cut and housed. Some Sawan has come into the market.	Sufficient, but less than last week.	Wheat, 13 seers per Re. Barley, 16 „ „ Bajra, none. Rice, 7 „ „ Gram, 13 „ „	Much improved in condition.	About the same as before.	No relief-works. In poor-houses the daily attendance has averaged 325 persons.
	Partabgarh...	No change ...	Well supplied ...	Wheat, 13½ seers per Re. Barley, 18 „ „ Arhar, 13 „ „ Rice, 8 „ „ Gram, 12½ „ „	No change ...	No change ...	No relief-works going on. There were 81 persons in the poor-house.

Abstract of the report on the condition of the several districts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the week ending 18th May 1878—(Concluded.)

Division.	District.	State of crops.	State of markets.	Prices of food-grains.	Condition of cattle.	Condition of people.	Relief operations, &c.
				LUCKNOW DIVISION.			
Lucknow Division.	Lucknow ...	Nothing to record ...	Well supplied; but importations into the city still keep low.	Wheat, $14\frac{5}{8}$ seers per Re. Barley, 20 „ „ Bajra, $9\frac{7}{8}$ „ „ Rice, $9\frac{1}{4}$ „ „ Gram, $15\frac{1}{8}$ „ „	Improving, as fodder is more plentiful: mortality has been enormous. Advances for plough cattle for kharif sowings will be necessary.	As regards the city, the City Magistrate reports: "Death rate again mounted in April. As a rule, emaciated persons are not seen about. Respectable people believed to be in straits." In the district the death rate is lower. The mortality in Mohanlalganj and Goshainganj is still considerably in excess of that in the remainder of the district. Small-pox and fever accounted for the majority of deaths during April. A good deal of fever and small-pox is still about.	On relief-works the daily average has risen to 1,142 persons; it was 274 in the previous week. There were 736 persons daily in receipt of charitable relief from the Lucknow charitable endowments.
	Unao ...	The crops on threshing floors have suffered to a certain extent from the recent fall of rain.	Well supplied ...	Wheat, $15\frac{5}{8}$ seers per Re. Barley, $21\frac{3}{4}$ „ „ Rice, 8 „ „ Gram, 15 „ „ The slight tendency to fall discernible, is due entirely to the fall of rain which has interfered with storing.	Good	Continues to be good. No authenticated instance of distress, and all reports are favourable. But from slight indications it may be apprehended that the necessity of opening one relief work may become apparent before the close of the month.	The number daily relieved in the Sadr poor-house averages 53 persons. There are no relief-works.
	Barabanki ...	Crops harvested ...	Well supplied: gram scarce.	Wheat, 14 seers per Re. Gram, 14 „ „ Rice, 7 „ „ Juar, 12 „ „ Barley, 20 „ „ Kodon, 16 „ „	Fair	Stationary ...	(*a.*) The new road connecting Hydergarh with the Sadr is being made in three places employing daily ... 2,632 persons. (*b.*) Training channel of Kaliani bridge ... 215 „ (*c.*) Kaliani bridge, Rari ... 773 „ (*d.*) Constructing bridge over Nya Naddi ... 247 „ (*e.*) Improving approach to Kaliani bridge at Safadarganj ... 43 „ Total ... 3,910 persons. The poor-house at Hydergarh was re-opened on 12th instant; the average number of paupers has been 42 daily.

GOVT. SECRETARIAT, N.-W. P. AND OUDH,
Naini Tal, the 23rd May 1878.

C. ROBERTSON,
Secy. to the Govt. of the N.-W. Provinces and Oudh.

No. 1495A, dated Naini Tal, the 1st June 1878.

From—C. ROBERTSON, Esq., Secy. to the Govt. of the N.-W. Provinces and Oudh,

To—The Additional Secretary to the Government of India, P. W. Dept. (Famine).

IN continuation of my letter No. 1392A, dated 23rd May, I am directed to forward the abstract of the weekly reports on the condition of the several districts in these Provinces for the week ending 25th May.

2. The weather during the week continued to be unusually wet and stormy, and the complaints of injury done by rain to grain on threshing floors are repeated. In the hill districts considerable damage has been caused to standing crops.

3. In prices the fluctuations have been generally unimportant. In the Meerut Division grain is somewhat cheaper. In the Ghazipur District it has become very dear. The annexed memorandum of prices of wheat and barley shows the fluctuation in each district.

4. It is not yet possible to furnish the detailed information required by the Government of India in regard to relief-works in progress, but it is hoped that next week's reports will give full particulars on the points mentioned in your letter No. 1279F, dated 16th May. There has been a considerable increase in the numbers on relief-works at Muttra, and in the poor-houses at Agra. There has also been an increase in the number of labourers at Lucknow, Barabanki and Rae Bareli. The following memorandum shows the numbers on relief-works and in poor-houses during the past and previous weeks:—

	Week ending 18th May.	Week ending 25th May.
North-Western Provinces—		
Relief-works	18,021	14,921
Poor-houses	3,597	4,067
	21,618	18,988
Oudh—		
Relief-works	8,941	12,389
Poor-houses	1,873	2,022
	10,814	14,411

Comparative Memorandum of prices of Wheat and Barley in the several districts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, for week ending 25th May 1878.

Divisions.	Districts.	Prices of Wheat.		Prices of Barley.	
		Previous week.	Past week.	Previous week.	Past week.
		Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.
Meerut ...	Dehra Dun ...	15 to 17	17	23	22
	Saharunpur ...	15⅝ to 17	16 to 19 9/16	20 to 27	20 to 27
	Muzaffernagar ...	16 to 17½	17 to 17¾	22 to 25	21 to 25
	Meerut	14 to 17¼	16 to 19	21 to 25	21 to 25
	Bulandshahr ...	16 to 17¾	16 to 17½	24	23
	Aligarh	15 to 18	13 to 17	22 to 25	20 to 24
Rohilkhand...	Bareilly	16 9/16	16¼	21⅞	22½
	Bijnor	17½ to 19	17 7/16 to 20	23 to 25	23 to 25⅞
	Budaon	19 9/16	19 7/16	27	26⅜
	Shahjahanpur ...	17 to 17¼	17	23⅓ to 24	23 to 23½
	Moradabad ...	16⅞	16⅞	22½	22½
Agra ...	Muttra	15½	16	20	21 9/16
	Etawah	15 to 19	14⅜ to 17	19 to 21½	19 to 21½
	Etah	17 9/16	18 1/16	22 1/16	22 1/16
	Farukhabad ...	17	17	22⅛	22⅛
	Mainpuri	16	16	21	20
	Agra	14 to 14½	14½ to 15	18½ to 19	17½ to 18
Allahabad ...	Cawnpur	13¾ to 15¼	13¾ to 15¼	19¾ to 20¾	19½ to 20½
	Fatehpur	13½ to 14½	13½ to 15½	18 to 20½	18 to 20
	Hamirpur... ...	15⅜	15⅞	19 1/16	19⅜
	Banda	14⅜	15	17⅛	17½
	Kirwee (Sub division) ...	11⅓ to 13½	11⅓ to 13½	14 to 16	14 to 16
	Allahabad... ...	12 1/16	12¼	15⅝	15⅜
	Jaunpur	11¼ to 13⅜	11¼ to 13⅜	15½ to 17⅝	14⅛ to 17⅝
Benares ...	Mirzapur	11¼ to 15	11⅛ to 14	14 to 19	13½ to 17
	Ghazipur	12	10⅝	17	16⅜
	Gorakhpur	13⅜	13½	18 7/16	18
	Azamgarh... ...	11 1/16 to 12¾	11 1/16 to 12 9/16	16½ to 17	16½ to 16⅝
	Benares	10¾ to 13	11¼ to 12⅝	16 to 17½	16 to 16
	Basti	11⅜ to 16	11⅜ to 16	16 to 24	16 to 24
Jhansi ...	Jhansi	15	15¾	18½	18½
	Jaloun	17	16	19	19
	Lalitpur	14½	14	17	16
Kumaon ...	Kumaon	10½	10½	12	12
	Gurhwal	12	12	12	12
	Terai	19½	20	27½	30
Lucknow ...	Lucknow	14⅝	14 13/16	20	20 3/16
	Unao	15⅝	15 5/16	21¾	21⅝
	Barabanki... ...	14	13 to 13½	20	17
Sitapur ...	Sitapur	16½	16¾	23¾	23
	Hardoi	17 5/16	16½ to 17½	23⅜	23½
	Kheri	18 1/16	18½	27	28
Fyzabad ...	Fyzabad	12½	12½ to 13	17	17
	Gonda	14	14	20	19
	Bahraich	12½ to 12¾	12¼	19	19
Rae Bareli ...	Rae Bareli... ...	14¼	14¼	18¾	18⅝
	Sultanpur	13	12	16	15
	Pertabgarh ...	13⅛	12	18	15

NAINI TAL,
The 31st *May* 1878.

C. ROBERTSON,
Secy. to Govt., N.-W. Provinces and Oudh.

Abstract of the reports on the condition of the several districts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the week ending the 25th May 1878.

Division.	District.	Condition of crops.	State of markets.	Prices of food-grains.	Condition of cattle.	Condition of people.	Relief operations, &c.
				MEERUT DIVISION.			
MEERUT DIVISION.	Dehra Dun...	Nearly harvested ...	Well supplied ...	Wheat, 17 seers per Re. Barley, 22 „ „ Gram, 14½ „ „ Rice, 7½ „ „ Arhar, 14 „ „	Very good ...	Very good ...	No relief-works or poor-houses in this division.
	Saharunpur	Injury done by wind and rain: threshing not over yet.	Well supplied ...	Wheat, 16 to 19 9/16 seers per Re. Barley, 20 to 27 „ „ Gram, 14 to 16 „ „ Juar, 10 to 10¾ „ „ Rice, 5½ to 7½ „ „	Good ...	Pretty good; but fever and dysentery still continue in tehsil Nakur.	
	Mozuffarnagar.	Owing to dampness, grain is still lying on threshing floors. Melons, gourds and mangoes have been injured; while sugarcane has benefited by the rain.	Well supplied ...	Wheat, 17 to 17¾ seers per Re. Barley, 21 to 25 „ „ Gram, 14¼ to 17½ „ „ Mukka, 11 to 16½ „ „ Juar, 11 to 12 „ „	Good ...	Good ...	
	Bulandshahr	All harvested ...	Well supplied ...	Wheat, 16 to 17½ seers per Re. Barley, 23 „ „ Gram, 16½ „ „ Juar, 13 „ „ Rice, 6 to 9 „ „	Improving ...	Improving ...	
	Meerut ...	Much damage, and delay in getting in grain by incessant storms.	Well supplied ...	Wheat, 16 to 19 seers per Re. Barley, 21 to 25 „ „ Gram, 15 to 19 „ „ Juar, 8 to 12 „ „ Rice, 5½ to 8½ „ „	Cattle affected by paralysis in tehsil Mowana.	Small-pox in tehsil Mowana.	
	Aligarh ...	All gathered in: agricultural operations are at a stand still.	Well supplied ...	Wheat, 18 to 19 seers per Re. Barley, 20 to 24 „ „ Gram, 14 to 19 „ „	Improving, but bhusa is still dear.	Good ...	
				AGRA DIVISION.			
AGRA DIVISION.	Mutra ...	As reported already ...	Well supplied ...	Wheat, 16 seers per Re. Barley, 21 2/16 „ „ Bajra, 10½ „ „ Juar, 15½ „ „ Gram, 15 13/16 „ „	Steadily improving, as grass and fodder is abundant.	No change ...	On relief-works, 3,530 In poor-houses, 847 or a total of 4,377 persons daily.
	Agra ...	Gathered in ...	No want felt: the imports still exceed the exports.	Barley, 17½ to 18 seers per Re. Wheat, 14½ to 15 „ „ Bajra, 9 to 9½ „ „ Juar, 10 to 10½ „ „ Gram, 14¾ to 15 „ „	Improving, as grass is procurable.	Still impoverished. Cholera continues in Ferozabad, and has broken out in Eradatnagar also.	On relief-works there are daily some 9,390 persons employed (on an average). The number of paupers in the poor-houses averaged 2,326 daily.
	Farukhabad	Much grain still out, which cannot be dried. A fey days' sunshine would, however, repair everything. Tobacco, cane, indigo, and Kuchiana coming up and being irrigated.	Fairly stocked. Exportation from Kanouj has been less this week.	Wheat, 17 seers per Re. Barley, 22½ „ „ Rice, 6½ „ „ Gram, 15½ „ „	Good: grass and bhusa abundant. Foot-and-mouth disease in some villages.	No perceptible distress.	On relief-works the daily average attendance for the past week was 1,148, while in the poor-house 66 paupers have received relief daily.
	Etawah ...	Indigo and sugarcane sowings completed.	Well supplied ...	Wheat, 14½ to 17 seers per Re. Barley, 19 to 21½ „ „ Bajra, 12 „ „ Juar, 12 „ „ Gram, 15½ to 18 „ „	No change ...	No change ...	Twenty-four (24) persons in the poor-house.
	Mainpuri ...	Threshing operations retarded by the wet weather.	Well supplied ...	Wheat, 16 seers per Re. Barley, 20 „ „ Rice, 7 „ „ Gram, 16½ „ „	Normal ...	As last reported ...	In poor-houses the daily number of inmates has averaged 204 persons. The canal works at Shekoabad furnished employment to laborers of this district. No relief-works in the district have yet been opened.

Abstract of the reports on the condition of the several districts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the week ending the 25th May 1878—(continued).

Division.	District.	Condition of crops.	State of markets.	Prices of food-grains.	Condition of cattle.	Condition of people.	Relief operations, &c.
				AGRA DIVISION—contd.			
AGRA DIVISION.—contd.	Etah ...	Threshing nearly finished.	Well supplied ...	Wheat, 18 1/16 seers per Re. Barley, 22 1/16 „ „ Rice, 7 1/16 „ „ Gram, 17 1/16 „ „	Good ...	Small-pox decreasing: condition otherwise good. A want of employment is beginning to be felt.	No relief at present.
				BENARES DIVISION.			
	Gorakhpur...	Growing cane crops in good condition. Mangoes will be plentiful, notwithstanding the storms.	Fairly supplied ...	Wheat, 13 1/2 seers per Re. Barley, 18 „ „ Bajra, 7 „ „ Gram, 13 5/16 „ „	Fair ...	Fair; public health good. Collector reports that from further enquiry he is satisfied that the Nipal durbar has not prohibited the exportation of rice. As a matter of fact, the cause of small exports from Nipal is owing to a rise of prices in Nipal itself.	No provincial relief-works. On the works started by the Municipality 407 persons have been employed; and in the poor-house 75 persons have been relieved daily. This is a municipal institution.
	Basti ...	No crops of general importance standing. Mangoes have suffered from high winds.	Supplies appear to come from the district itself exclusively. There are no importations.	Wheat, 11 3/4 to 16 seers per Re. Barley, 15 to 24 „ „ Bajra, 12 „ „ Rice, 8 to 9 1/16 „ „ Gram, 12 to 16 „ „	No sickness reported	Cultivators who have cane, or can buy seed, are at work. Costliness of seed prevents many from cultivating.	No relief-works or poor-houses. Special enquiry into character of recent movements to Nipal is being made. Arrangements in progress for relief-works which will open on 28th May.

BENARES DIVISION.	Mirzapur ...	Sugarcane benefited by late rain.	Very moderately supplied.	Wheat, 11 1/4 to 14 seers per Re. Barley, 13 1/2 to 17 „ „ Bajra, 8 to 12 „ „ Gram, 11 1/4 to 14 „ „	Scarcity of water and fodder reported at Chakea. Elsewhere good.	Persons who have no connection with cultivation or cattle are mostly unemployed. Many have to live on less food than usual, but none, it is believed, are without food. No change. Sporadic cholera here and there.	No relief-works or poor-houses.
	Azamgarh...	Sugarcane has improved, and a new crop of grass has sprung up in many places, affording good fodder.	Very moderately supplied.	Wheat, 12 9/16 to 11 3/4 seers per Re. Barley, 16 1/4 to 16 3/4 „ „ Gram, 11 5/8 to 11 13/16 „ „ Arhar, 9 13/16 to 10 5/16 „ „	As usual: no sickness.	Sporadic cholera prevails to some extent: there is also some small-pox. Collector reports that a European planter states that people find it difficult to obtain food, and that it is a question whether the Mau and Nagra Road should not be opened as a relief-work, at any rate till rain falls. Commissioner adds: "Collector has been directed himself to make local enquiry and report at once."	Ditto ditto.
	Benares ...	Nothing new ...	Well supplied ...	Wheat, 11 1/4 to 12 1/8 seers per Re. Barley, 16 „ „ Bajra, 10 „ „ Gram, 12 to 13 „ „	Favorable ...	Favorable ...	Ditto ditto.

Abstract of the reports on the condition of the several districts in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the week ending 25th May 1878,—(continued).

Division.	District.	Condition of crops.	State of markets.	Prices of food-grains.	Condition of cattle.	Condition of people.	Relief operations, &c.
				BENARES DIVISION—contd.			
BENARES DIVN.—contd.	Ghazipur ...	Sugarcane and cotton are looking fair in the fields.	Sufficiently supplied...	Wheat, 10⅝ seers per Re. Barley, 16⅜ „ „ Bajra, 15 „ „ Gram, 12 „ „	No complaint of want of fodder.	Same as last week...	No relief-works. In poor-houses the daily attendance of paupers has averaged 59 persons.
				ALLAHABAD DIVISION.			
	Cawnpore ...	Threshing is still going on.	No remarks ...	Wheat, 13¾ to 15¼ seers per Re Barley, 19½ to 20½ „ „ Juar, 11½ to 12½ „ „ Gram, 13½ to 14¾ „ „	Good	No distress at present.	No relief.
	Fatehpur ...	Grain on threshing floor has suffered slightly from the rain: and the storms have done damage to the mangoes.	Well supplied ...	Wheat, 13½ to 15½ seers per Re. Barley, 18 to 20 „ „ Gram, 12⅝ to 15 „ „	No disease ...	Fever and small-pox reported from tehsil Khaga. Cholera has made its appearance in the village of Mankapur in pergunnah Ekdala, tehsil Khakhrera, where 18 persons were attacked between the 18th and 20th, of whom 12 died. A few cases have also been reported from the police station of Thariaon, in pergunnah Haswa, tehsil Fatehpur.	No relief-works or poor-houses.
ALLAHABAD DIVISION	Hamirpur ...	The grain still in the threshing ground has not been injured seriously by the rain, owing to the sunshine following it.	Abundantly supplied; large export continues.	Wheat, 15⅛ seers per Re. Barley, 19¾ „ „ Gram, 15 3/16 „ „ Juar, 13 „ „ Bajra, 12 „ „	Doing well: plenty of grass springing up.	From tehsil Kulpahar and Mandha some symptoms of distress from lack of employment are reported, but from no other tehsil. Some employment is found in the repair of houses, in preparation for the rains.	No relief-works. Eighty-eight persons were daily relieved in poor-houses.
	Banda ...	Already reported ...	Markets well supplied. Grain still exported, but not to such an extent as formerly.	Wheat, 15 seers per Re. Barley, 17½ „ „ Juar, 14 „ „ Rice, 7 to 8½ „ „ Gram, 15 „ „	Very fair on the whole. Not much disease.	As before. Cholera has broken out in several villages, but except in the town of Bahem, it has been of a mild type, and few deaths have occurred.	No relief operations.
	Kirwee ...	Nothing further to report.	Sufficient supply to meet local demand. Neither imports nor exports are considerable.	Wheat, 11½ to 13½ seers per Re. Barley, 14 to 16 „ „ Gram, 13 to 13¾ „ „ Juar, 12 to 14 „ „	Cattle disease continues to be reported: the mortality during the week has been 50 head of cattle.	Much as already reported: and no further measures of relief appear to be necessary. A few cases of cholera continue to be reported.	The introduction of the Government principles of relief into the poor-house at Kirwee, as regards living within the poor-house, has tended to lower the number of inmates from 83 in the previous week to 9 in the week under report: but the number of applications is again increasing.
	Allahabad ...	The mango yield, in spite of loss from storms, promises to be an unusually abundant one. Melons have been a good deal injured by the rain and wind.	No remarks ...	Wheat, 12¼ seers per Re. Barley, 15¾ „ „ Gram, 13 „ „ Rice, 8⅛ „ „ Bajra, 12 „ „ Juar, 12¼ „ „	Foot-and-mouth disease is rather bad among the cattle in parts.	There is very little cholera: small-pox is still virulent, but is less fatal than usual.	There are 136 cripples in the Meja poor-house, and 100 in the temporary refuge at Seorajpur.
	Jaunpur ..	No remarks ...	Imports have far exceeded exports.	Wheat, 11¼ to 13⅜ seers per Re. Barley, 14⅛ to 17⅝ „ „ Gram, 11¼ to 13⅜ „ „ Juar, 11¼ „ „	No remarks ...	There are as yet no apparent signs of distress.	On earth-works within the Municipality, 446 persons have been employed daily.

Abstract of the reports on the condition of the several districts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the week ending the 25th May 1878—(continued.)

Division.	District.	Condition of crops.	State of markets.	Price of food-grains.	Condition of cattle.	Condition of people.	Relief operations, &c.
				ROHILKHAND DIVISION.			
Rohilkhand Division.	Bareilly ..	No change ...	Well supplied; prices steady.	Wheat, 16¼ seers per Re. Barley, 22½ „ „ Bajra, 5 „ „ Juar, 6¼ „ „ Gram, 16¼ „ „	No change ...	Good ... No outbreak of disease requiring notice. Fever and bowel complaints are prevalent, chiefly towards the Terai border.	No relief-works; on an average 96 persons daily have been relieved in poor-house.
	Bijnor ...	Same as last week. The recurrence of rain prevents the harvest from being garnered, and seriously injuring both grain and stalk.	Supplied sufficiently...	Wheat, 17 7/16 seers per Re. Barley, 24 to 25⅞ „ „ Juar, 10 to 12 „ „ Gram, 14¼ to 19 „ „	Improving; cattle disease reported from tehsils Bijnor and Chandpur.	Fever and small-pox decreasing. The occupation afforded by the harvest is drawing to a close, but sowings of cotton and Siwain are reported.	No relief.
	Moradabad ..	Complaints that the grain is damaged, and the harvest retarded by the state of the weather, are universal.	Well supplied; and brisk exportation.	Wheat, 16⅞ seers per Re. Barley, 22½ „ „ Gram, 15⅝ „ „ Bajra, 21⅛ „ „	Generally good: some cases of disease reported in Hasanpur.	Much the same as last week. Small-pox reported in places, and bowel complaints in Hasanpur, particularly among children.	No relief-works or poor-houses.
	Shahjahanpur	About half of the crops has been threshed. The rain has considerably delayed the stowing up; but there is no injury generally to the cultivators, who have already parted with their produce to the corn merchants. Young sugarcane is promising, but the area under cultivation is small, and the seed often inferior.	Unusually well stocked with grain. Linseed continues to be largely exported to Calcutta and Cawnpore, and there are also considerable exports of grain. The village markets too are abundantly stocked.	Wheat, 17 seers per Re. Barley, 23 to 23½ „ „ Gram, 17 to 18 „ „	Good	Good: there is no lack of employment or food. Crime is normal, and there is no epidemic, although small-pox is somewhat on the increase, and the unusual weather has occasioned some slight increase of illness.	Seventeen persons are at present supported from the Famine Fund in the Municipal poor-house. No relief-works. Commissioner notes: It is not probable that any relief measures will be required for the next three weeks at any rate. After that, all will depend upon the early arrival of the rains.
	Budaon ...	Reaping over. Threshing and winnowing have been delayed by rain, which has benefited the sugarcane, indigo and grass, and has only so far injured the wheat still out, as to render a very small portion of it unfit for exportation or seed.	Well supplied. Exportation of grain continues, but is decreasing.	Wheat, 19 7/16 seers per Re. Barley, 26⅜ „ „ Gram, 19 3/16 „ „ Rice, 5 11/16 „ „	Improved ...	Improved ...	No relief-works or poor-houses.
				JHANSI DIVISION.			
Jhansi Division.	The Commissioner reports for the Division as follows:—						
		As before ...	Well supplied ...	*At Jhansi—* Wheat, 15¼ seers per Re. Barley, 18½ „ „ Juar, 14¼ „ „ Gram, 16 „ „ *At Jalaun—* Wheat, 16 seers per Re. Barley, 19 „ „ Rice, 7 „ „ Gram, 16 „ „ *At Lalitpur—* Wheat, 14 seers per Re. Barley, 16 „ „ Juar, 16½ „ „ Gram, 14½ „ „	Slowly improving. In Lalitpur the cattle disease is said to be abating.	In Jhansi and Jalaun, there has been no change: proposals for relief-works are under submission from the latter district for the pergunnahs of Orai and Jalaun. In Lalitpur sickness is on the decrease.	No relief-works open. The daily average in the Orai poor-house during the week was 20.

Abstract of the reports on the condition of the several districts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the week ending the 25th May 1878—(concluded).

Division.	District.	Condition of crops.	State of markets.	Prices of food-grains.	Condition of cattle.	Condition of people.	Relief operations, &c.
				KUMAUN DIVISION.			
KUMAUN DIVISION.	Kumaun ...	Nearly all cut. Commissioner notes:—"The unusual wet weather has done much damage to the wheat, and prevents the crops still on the ground from ripening."	Fairly supplied ...	Wheat, 10¼ seers per Re. Barley, 12 ,, ,, Rice, 7 ,, ,, Gram, 9½ ,, ,,	Murrain prevalent...	Good ...	No relief-works or poor-houses.
	Gurhwal ...	Threshing and winnowing retarded by bad weather: the crops of a few villages have suffered from hail.	Well supplied ...	Wheat, 12 seers per Re. Barley, 12 ,, ,, Rice, 6 ,, ,, Gram, 9 ,, ,,	Satisfactory ...	Good ...	Ditto ditto.
	Terai ...	Rain is doing considerable harm to harvested crops, and is impeding threshing. In some places the grain is rotting.	Fairly supplied ...	Wheat, 20 seers per Re. Barley, 30 ,, ,, Rice, 7½ ,, ,, Gram, 17 ,, ,,	Fair ...	Much sickness exists, especially small-pox.	Ditto ditto.
				SITAPUR DIVISION.			
	Sitapur ...	Slight rain on 21st. Threshing retarded, and grain damaged by frequent rain and storms.	Well supplied ...	Prices stationary— Wheat, 16¼ seers per Re. Barley, 23 ,, ,, Gram, 17½ ,, ,,	Cattle have plenty to eat, and are getting into good condition.	Good on the whole. When harvesting is over, there is a likelihood of some distress.	No relief-works or poor-houses.
SITAPUR DIVISION.	Hardoi ...	No check has been caused to the threshing during the week.	Grain is still pouring into the markets, but prices do not fall in consequence of the great export which goes on, to Benares in the south, and Cawnpore in the west.	Wheat, 16½ to 17½ seers per Re. Barley, 23½ ,, ,, Gram, 17½ ,, ,,	No remarks ...	No signs of distress among man or beast. Plenty of work for farm laborers at the threshing floors, and in transporting the grain to the ganjes and markets.	Ditto ditto.
	Kheri ...	Threshing is at a stand still for want of clear sunshine. There is fear of the grain rotting. Paddy and sugarcane are thriving.	As usual ...	Wheat, 18½ seers per Re. Gram, 21 5/16 ,, ,, Barley, 28 ,, ,, Rice, 7 ,, ,,	Good ...	No distress ...	A daily average number of 488 men, women and children were employed on public works.
				RAE BARELI DIVISION.			
RAE BARELI DIVISION.	Rae Bareli...	Much the same as last week. Kodon has been sown.	Well supplied ...	Wheat, 14¼ seers per Re. Barley, 18½ ,, ,, Gram, 12 9/16 ,, ,, Rice, 6½ ,, ,,	Much improved ...	Work is much wanted by the laboring classes: this will be apparent from the large increase on relief-works.	On relief-works daily, ... 4,095 In poor-houses, ... 419

Commissioner remarks—"The weather and temperature has been much the same as last week. There have been several dust-storms; one accompanied by a heavy shower on the 20th (Monday).

"There has been a steady increase in the numbers on relief-works which still continues; the daily average increase has been between 300 and 400, and Commissioner fears that the increase will continue till the rains set in.

"The Superintending Engineer has been officially informed that an increase to the Public Works Department staff will shortly be required. By concentrating the people on one work with our present staff, we can manage the supervision of say 9,000 to 10,000; but as it is feared relief-works will have shortly to be started in the Sultanpur district, it is necessary the Superintending Engineer should be in a position to strengthen the Subordinate Public Works Department staff of this division, on very short notice. The last report shows there are now near 5,000 on relief-works in the Rae Bareli district. Commissioner hopes to visit the relief-works himself during next week."

RAE BARELI DIVISION.	Sultanpur ...	Only sawan on the ground.	Sufficient supply ...	Wheat, 12 seers per Re. Barley, 15 ,, ,, Rice, 7 ,, ,, Gram, 13 ,, ,,	Fair condition ...	No improvement since last report.	No relief-works, and 334 persons daily relieved in poor-houses.

Commissioner notes:—Nothing calling for remark, but that it is very unlikely the next six weeks will be got over without starting relief-works in this district.

Abstract of the reports on the condition of the several districts in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the week ending the 25th May 1878—(concluded.)

Division.	District.	Condition of crops.	State of markets.	Price of food-grains.	Condition of cattle.	Condition of people.	Relief operations, &c.
Rae Bareli Divn.—contd.	Partabgarh ..	No remarks ...	No remarks ...	Rae Bareli Division—contd. Prices have risen at a bound— Wheat, 12 seers per Re. Barley, 15 „ „ Gram, 11½ „ „ Arhar, 13 „ „ Rice, 8 „ „	No change ..	Pauperism seems to be on the increase.	In the poor-house there are 96 persons receiving relief. No relief-works.
	Commissioner notes:—"From the rise in prices it would appear that the poorer classes are again beginning to show symptoms of distress. for relief-works has been made, but it is doubtful whether the next six weeks can be tided over without starting them."						No representation of any necessity.
Lucknow Division.	Lucknow ...	No remarks ...	Well supplied ...	Lucknow Division. Wheat, 14 15/16 seers per Re. Barley, 20 3/16 „ „ Bajra, 10 1/16 „ „ Rice, 9¼ „ „ Gram, 15 3/16 „ „	No change since last week.	As reported last week. A good deal of small-pox still in the district.	The daily attendance on relief-works has been 2,104: last week it was 1,142. In poor-houses 753 persons on an average have received relief daily.
	Unao ...	As reported last week	Well supplied ...	Wheat, 15 15/16 seers per Re. Barley, 21⅞ „ „ Bajra, 8 „ „ Rice, 8 „ „ Gram, 15¼ „ „	Continues good ...	Good ...	There were 56 persons on relief in the poor-house. There are no relief-works.
	Barabanki ...	Harvested ...	Well supplied ...	Wheat, 13 to 13½ seers per Re. Barley, 17 „ „ Juar, 12 „ „ Rice, 6 „ „ Paddy, 14 „ „ Gram, 13¾ to 14½ „ „	Fair ...	Stationary ...	*Relief-works.* — *Daily attendance.* (*a*). Barabanki and Hydergarh road ... 4,812 (*b*). Improving approach of Kalliani bridge at Safdarganj, making a dip in eastern approach, and securing datum of bridge ... 520 (*c*). New approach road to Ramnagar Railway Station ... 301
	Commissioner notes that the numbers on the Hydergarh works have risen considerably, and he fears distress is increasing in that quarter.						(*d*). Training Channel of Kalliani bridge at Ramsauahai Ghat ... 151 (*e*). Remodelling Kalliani bridge on the Barabanki and Fatehpur road ... 177 Total ... 5,461 The average number of paupers in the Hydergarh poor-house (re-opened on 12th) has been 65.
Fyzabad Division.	Fyzabad ...	Harvested ...	Sufficiently supplied ...	Fyzabad Division. Wheat, 12½ to 13 seers per Re. Barley, 17 „ „ Rice, 7 „ „ Gram, 13½ to 14 „ „	Good ...	No change ...	Numbers on relief (daily averages). On works, 164 persons. In poor-houses, 201 „ Total ... 365 „
	Gonda ...	No remarks ...	Well supplied ...	Wheat, 14 seers per Re. Barley, 19 „ „ Juar, 14 „ „ Gram, 14⅛ „ „	Good on the whole	No distress reported. Commissioner remarks: Prices are still rising; but the circumstances of no portion of the population of the district would warrant the opening of relief-works at present.	No relief.
	Bahraich ...	Threshing still going on. The recent rain will be beneficial to kharif ploughings. The produce of gram and arhar has been below average.	Plentiful supply ...	Wheat, 12½ seers per Re. Barley, 19 „ „ Gram, 14 to 15 „ „ Bajra, 7 „ „ Juar, 14 „ „	Good: disease is decreasing.	Fair ...	On Municipal relief-works ... 77 persons. In the permanent poor-house ... 67 „ These figures represent daily averages.

Govt. Secrt., N.-W. Provinces and Oudh,
Naini Tal, the 31*st May* 1878.

C. ROBERTSON,
Secy. to Govt. of the N.-W. P. and Oudh.

C. BERNARD,
Additional Secretary to the Government 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 4TH JUNE 1878.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Rain is reported from all districts of Madras; in Malabar, South Canara, Salem, Coimbatore and the Nilgiris the fall has been of fair quantity, elsewhere slight: prices still shew an upward tendency in many districts. The total number on relief works is 124,478, and on gratuitous relief 72,698; the former is less by 2,367 and the latter more by 220 than last week. No rain is announced from Mysore; ploughing and sowing continue: the number on works for the week ending the 25th ultimo was 44,216, and on gratuitous relief 11,566, less by 446 and 482 than in the previous week respectively. In Bombay showers have fallen throughout the Southern Mahratta Country and in Khandesh; the river continues very high in Sind; the weather at Bombay is cloudy and very hot. It has been cloudy and hot during the week throughout the Central Provinces; slight showers have fallen in four districts; preparations for the *kharif* continue. No rain has fallen in Berar. None is reported from Central India. In Rajputana there has been a general heavy fall of rain in Bickaneer, which has filled the tanks: there appears also to have been a heavy fall at Kotah; showers are reported from Abu, Sirohi, Marwar, Jhallawar, Deoli, and Ajmere. In Bengal rain is reported from all the Eastern, and most of the Central and Northern districts: showers have also fallen in Chota Nagpore and Orissa; in the Bhágalpur and Patna divisions there has been little or no rain; the weather is now generally fine, and prospects good; more rain is wanted in Pooree. In Assam little rain has fallen in the valley, more in Sylhet; prospects are good. In Burma there has been general rain. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh no rain has fallen, except in Kumaun; westerly winds prevail. In the Punjab rain is reported only from Amritsar (where damage is said to have been done to the crops still ungarnered), Dehra Ismail Khan, and Hissar; the weather is now more settled, and reports of the harvest are favourable.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—		
Ganjam (May 30th)	Rain in 9 places, average 68.	Rice 8·81, *raggi* 12·71, *cholum* 11·31, *cumboo* 12·05.
Vizagapatam (June 3rd)	·5 in 8 taluks.	Rice 8·0, *cholum* 11·5, *raggi* 13·4, *cumboo* 13·3.
Godavery („ „)	Very little rain.	Rice 7·79, *cholum* 15·40, *raggi* 15·50, *cumboo* 18·0.
Kistna (May 30th)	·50 (average of 7 taluks).	Rice 7·35, *cholum* 11·78, *raggi* 14·10, *cumboo* 11·79; sick in relief hospital in Bezwada 19.
Nellore (June 4th)	·26 in 2 taluks.	Rice 8·58, *cholum* 13·73, *raggi* 16·25, *cumboo* 12·87; Department Public Works, on works 5,456; canal 12,954; camps 154.
Cuddapah (May 31st)	·16	Rice 9·57, *cholum* 13·13, *raggi* 12·82, *cumboo* 13·45; camps 977; paddy and *cholum* harvested, outturn ¾.
Bellary (June 1st)	·8	Rice 8·18, *cholum* 9·89, *raggi* 10·85, *cumboo* 9·92; on works 9,051; children 440; camps 8,201; village relief 744; standing crops, second crop paddy generally good; reaping second crop paddy still in progress in some places, outturn fair; dry lands are being prepared for cultivation.
Kurnool ...	·54 (average of district).	Rice 8·33, *cholum* 11·15, *raggi* 13·35, *cumboo* 11·20; in camps 5,309; village relief 2,355; ground being broken up for sowing in some taluks; indigo under wells is in good condition in Sirwell; fodder sufficient; water-supply decreasing but sufficient except in some hill villages.
North Arcot (May 31st)	·57	Rice 8·8, *cholum* 10·7, *raggi* 12·2, *cumboo* 9·9; on works 22,359; children 1,216; camps and houses 7,796; village relief 7,260; crops good where water is available, affected with insects in Maderpauk and Narayanavanum; harvest of *raggi*, paddy and *cholum*, outturn poor.
South Arcot ...	·92 (average of district).	Rice 9·70, *cholum* 12·97, *raggi* 12·22, *cumboo* 11·72; professional 786; children 244; camps 1,144; villages 2,569; standing crops, *kar* paddy and *raggi* generally good; harvest over.
Tanjore (June 1st)	·41	Rice 9·20, *cholum* 15·46, *raggi* 12·99, *cumboo* 11·50; wet and dry crops generally in good condition; harvest—wet *nil*, dry, chillies, outturn ½ to ¾.
Trichinopoly („ „)	·54 (average of district).	Rice 8·44, *cholum* 25·67, available in 3 deputy taluk cusbas only, *raggi* 14·25, *cumboo* 15·24; relief only in hospital camp 50.
Madura („ 4th)	·95 (average of district).	Rice 8·98, *cholum* 9·51, *raggi* 13·16, *cumboo* 16·41; camps 24.
Tinnevelly („ 1st)	·60 in Tinnevelly taluk.	Rice 8·64, *cholum* 16·80, *raggi* 15·20, *cumboo* 17·92; crops in good condition; harvest in some parts, outturn poor; small locusts appeared in 3 taluks, Sunkernainarcovil, Tenkasi and Nanguneri, and destroyed wet and dry crops to a small extent.

On page 847 of the Supplement to the *Gazette of India* of the 1st instant, in the remark column opposite Ulwar, for "health good," read "health bad."

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—continued.		
Coimbatore (June 1st)	1·76	Rice 8·0, *cholum* 9·92, *raggi* 10·94, *cumboo* 14·27; on works 40,366; camps 5,166; children 2,483; village relief 3,341; standing crops damaged by insects in 7 taluks; harvest of paddy in Caroor, *raggi* and *cumboo* in Dharapuram, outturn of paddy ¼, others ½.
Nilgiris („ „)	1·12	Rice 6·96, *cholum* 8·56, *raggi* 9·80, *cumboo* 12·36.
Salem („ 3rd)	2·02	Rice 7·56, *raggi* 10·50, *cumboo* 10·37, *cholum* 9·62; on works 27,780; camps 6,970; village relief 10,330.
South Canara („ 1st)	3·0	Rice 10·31, *raggi* 11·70; first rice crop cultivation commenced.
Malabar („ „)	2·71	Rice 8·50, *raggi* 11·20; rain not quite sufficient for present cultivation; first crop in good condition; prospects fair.
Chingleput („ „)	Slight rain in Madurantakam; 1·3 in Conjeveram.	Rice 9·17, *raggi* 11·55, *cumboo* 10·56, *cholum* 11·28; on works 3,418; children 143; camps 340; village relief 2,543; crops in fair condition where water is available; ploughing going on in Chingleput; harvested in parts, outturn ¼ to ¾.
Madras („ 4th)	...	Rice 8·03, *cholum* 8·4, *raggi* 9·97. *General Remarks.*—General prospects unchanged; prices still shew an upward tendency in many districts while numbers are almost stationary; total number on works 124,478; total number gratuitously relieved 72,698; exports of grain from Madras by rail 1,731 tons during the week ending the 1st June 1878.
Bombay— (June 5th)		
Sind—		
Kurrachee ...	Rain with hail-storm at Dádu and Kohistan.	Nára commenced to flow on 22nd; river on 3rd 16 feet—29 feet 11 inches last year; locusts damaged trees in Sehwan and Dádu, and *jowari* crops in Kohistan.
Shikárpur ...	...	*Kharif* preparations actively progressing; river falling—on 4th 12 feet 2 inches—on same date last year 9 feet 4 inches; 144 fresh cases of small-pox in Shikárpur town, 8 deaths; 1 death in Naushahro; cattle disease in 3 talukas.
Hyderabad ...	...	River 73 inches higher than on same date last year; locusts about—cotton and indigo slightly damaged.
Upper Sind Frontier ...	...	Days hot; nights cool; dust-storms frequent; Begári opened on 1st; Sonewah and Mirzawáh still closed; desert canal not yet opened; preparations for *kharif* begun; grain prices high; forage scarce.
Guzerat—		
Ahmedabad ...	...	Cholera cases 68, deaths 24.
Pánch Maháls ...	...	Cholera cases 199, deaths 98; weather very hot.
Kaira ...	...	Cholera—in city 3 cases, 2 fatal, in district 104 cases, 47 fatal; heat intense.
Broach ...	...	Fatal cholera cases—in Surat 11, in Olpád 6, in Jaláipur 16; heat increasing; no signs of rain.
Surat ...	...	
Khandesh and Násik—		
Khandesh ...	Rain in 4 talukas—minimum 0·06, maximum 0·65.	Cholera in Shirpur taluka, 11 cases, 2 fatal.
Násik ...	...	No change.
Konkan—		
Tanna ...	...	Cholera in 3 talukas.
Colába (June 3rd)	...	Weather warm; public health good, except in 2 talukas, where slight fever continues.
Ratnágiri (May 28th)	...	Cholera and fever prevail; no fatal cases.
Deccan—		
Poona ...	...	Deaths from cholera—in city 8, in talukas 102.
Ahmednagar ...	...	Cholera in 4 talukas, 13 deaths; ague in Karjat.
Sholapur ...	...	Cholera cases 409, deaths 234.
Satara ...	...	Cholera very prevalent throughout the Collectorate, 682 cases, 352 fatal.
Southern Mahratta Country—		
Kaládgi ...	1·93 at Muddebihál; 0·50 at Bágewári; 0·12 at Bijápur; 0·80 at Bágalkot. 0·43	Twenty-nine deaths from cholera.
Belgaum ...	0·35, the fall has been more or less general.	Sixty-one deaths from cholera; sowing of rice commenced.
Dharwar ...	0·67 in Supa; 0·46 in Sirsi; 0·20 in Karwar.	Rice and *raggi* sowed; sowing in progress; more rain needed; slight improvement in public health.
Kanara ...		Sowing operations commenced in talukas Supa, Sirsi and Karwar; public health good.
Kattywar and Gaekwar's Territory—		
Rájkot ...	...	Weather hot; drinking water scanty; cholera subsiding; public health good.
Wadhwán ...	...	Cholera in Jhallawár *prant*, 88 cases, 41 fatal; crops good.
Baroda ...	...	Thirteen cases of cholera, 2 fatal. *General Remarks.*—Showers in Kurrachee, Khandesh and the Southern Mahratta Collectorates; river very high in Sind; cholera continues generally, except in Sind; weather at Bombay cloudy and warm.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—(June 5th)		
Chittagong ...	3·65	
Noakholly ...	·52	Public health fair.
Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	1·43	
Hill Tipperah ...	2·80	Much sickness owing to heat.
Backergunge ...	1·8	Cholera still about.
Furreedpore ...	1·22	
Dacca ...	1·0	Health generally good.
Tipperah ...	4·45	
Mymensingh ...	3·41	
24-Pergunnahs ...	*Nil*	Public health good; cattle disease in Satkhira.
Jessore ...	2·74	
Nuddea ...	1·62	
Moorshedabad ...	·21	Public health generally good.
Pubna ...	1·28	Cholera nearly disappeared.
Rajshahye ...	*Nil*	Cholera disappeared; general health good.
Bogra ...	1·38	A very few cholera cases reported, otherwise public health good.
Dinagepore ...	*Nil*	
Rungpore ...	*Nil*	Some cholera cases; public health generally good.
Cooch Behar ...	5·06	A few cholera cases; otherwise public health good.
Jalpáiguri ...	1·24	
Darjeeling ...	·30	
Midnapore ...	*Nil*	
Howrah ...	1·85	Public health good.
Hooghly ...	*Nil*	Small-pox in places fatal; cow-pox in thana Bansberiah, 6 deaths out of 7 cases.
Burdwan ...	·01	Public health good.
Bankoora ...	1·13	
Beerbhoom ...	·02	
Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	·05	
Bhágalpur ...	*Nil*	
Monghyr ...	*Nil*	
Purneah ...	*Nil*	
Máldah ...	·50	Health good.
Durbhunga ...	*Nil*	Cholera decreasing.
Mozufferpore ...	*Nil*	
Sarun ...	*Nil*	Public health good.
Chumparun ...	*Nil*	
Patna ...	*Nil*	
Gya ...	·02	
Shahabad ...	*Nil*	Public health good.
Hazáribagh ...	·03	General health good.
Lohardugga ...	·31	Small-pox still in Palamow; general health good.
Manbhoom ...	*Nil*	Cholera and small-pox frequent during last month; an epidemic lately occurred in Jhalda, and a native doctor was deputed thither.
Singhbhoom ...	·48	General health very good.
Balasore ...	·27	Public health good.
Cuttack ...	·28	
Pooree ...	·35	Cholera very prevalent and severe, especially in Khoorda.
		General Remarks.—Weather now reported generally fine and seasonable, and favourable for all present agricultural purposes; more rain however is much needed in Pooree; some scarcity of food prevails in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, and steps are being taken for relieving the distressed people; in Manbhoom high prices complained of, but only those who live on charity are suffering; high prices also prevail in many other districts; a heavy storm of short duration in Jalpáiguri on the 25th ultimo, causing much damage to trees and houses.
N.-W. P. and Oudh—(June 5th)		
Benares (June 4th)	...	Heat greater; weather seasonable.
Allahabad („ „)	*Nil*	Steady westerly wind and great heat; no storms; prices have a very slight downward tendency; cholera in extreme west of district, and also on Jaunpur border.
Jhánsi („ 5th)	...	Weather clear and hot; health good; prices stationary; condition of cattle worse; relief works started in pargana Mau.
Agra („ 4th)	...	Hot, westerly breeze blowing; fever prevalent and some cholera.
Meerut („ 5th)	...	Hot, west winds; grain being rapidly got in; prices steady.
Bareilly („ „)	...	Weather hot, high west wind blowing.
Kumaun („ 1st)	Rain on 3rd and 4th.	Sunday cloudy with south-east wind, and Monday and Tuesday both rainy with south-east wind, since then the weather is fine with west wind.
Lucknow („ 5th)	...	Wind west; sky clear; heat intense.
Sitapur („ „)	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; health good.
Fyzabad („ „)	*Nil*	Strong westerly winds prevail and heat increasing; the manuring of fields for *kharif* sowings general.
		General Remarks.—No rain during the week, except in Kumaun; westerly winds and increased heat.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Punjab—(June 4th)		
Delhi ...	*Nil*	Prospects fair, but prices of food grains slightly higher; health good.
Hissar ...	·1	Rain has been general throughout the division; days are sultry but nights cool; ploughing in progress for *kharif*; slight fluctuations in prices of food grains; health generally good.
Umballa ...	*Nil*	Threshing in progress; small-pox in city of Umballa, otherwise health generally good.
Jullundur ...	*Nil*	Harvest prospects improved; small-pox and fever decreasing.
Amritsar ...	·9	Considerable portion of corn still lying out and has been damaged by rain and hail.
Lahore ...	*Nil*	Crops average; small-pox about.
Ráwalpindi ...	*Nil*	Agricultural prospects and public health good.
Mooltan ...	*Nil*	Crops still being removed; *kharif* sowings commenced; slight fluctuation in prices of grain; health good.
Dehra Ismail Khan ...	·11	Health good.
Pesháwar ...	*Nil*	Harvest prospects good, and prices of food grains have fallen; wheat 18 seers per rupee against 16 last week; barley 38 against 33.
		General Remarks.—Weather more settled during the past week, and reports on the whole more favourable.
Central Provinces—(June 5th)		
Upper Godávari—(June 1st)	·15	Sultry with dust-storms; ploughing commenced; small-pox declining; prices steady.
Sambalpur ...	...	Cloudy and very hot; ploughing continues; slight cholera and small-pox; prices steady.
Biláspur ...	...	Close and very hot; ploughing progressing; fever and cholera continues; prices steady.
Raipur ...	...	Cloudy and very hot; ploughing progressing; small-pox and cholera continue; prices slightly risen.
Bálaghát ...	...	Cloudy and very hot; ploughing continues; small-pox prevalent; prices stationary.
Chhindwára ...	...	Cloudy; ploughing progressing; small-pox continues; prices high.
Chánda (June 2nd)	·20	Clear and hot; cholera, small-pox and cattle disease continue; prices slightly risen.
Betúl („ 3rd)	...	Very hot and stormy; cholera and small-pox continue; prices stationary.
Bhandára („ 4th)	...	Cloudy and close; ploughing continues; fever, small-pox and cholera prevalent; prices high.
Nágpur („ 5th)	...	Very sultry; cholera and small-pox continue; prices high.
Wardha ...	...	Cloudy and hot; ploughing progressing; cholera, small-pox, and cattle disease continue.
Nimár ...	...	Cloudy and hot with high winds; cholera and small-pox continue; prices stationary.
Hoshangabad ...	...	Very hot and cloudy; cholera and small-pox continue.
Narsinghpur ...	...	Cloudy and very warm; preparations for *kharif* continue; health good; prices high.
Jubbulpore ...	...	Very hot with dust-storms; small-pox continues; prices easier.
Saugor ...	...	Strong hot winds; agricultural operations continue; wheat dearer; rice cheaper.
Seoni ...	·05	Very hot; land being prepared for *kharif* sowings; prices high.
Damoh ...	...	Cloudy and close with dust-storms; cattle disease continues; prices stationary.
Mandla ...	·18	Cloudy and close; ploughing continues; health good; prices stationary.
		General Remarks.—Cloudy and sultry week with slight rain in four districts; preparations for *kharif* sowings progressing; small-pox declining; cholera in 10 districts; prices high and steady.
British Burma—(June 5th)		
Arakan Division ...	1·50	Forty deaths from cholera in Akyab town.
Pegu Division—		
Rangoon ...	5·10	Total rainfall 12·76; public health fair; cholera in Angyee township; slight cattle disease in district.
Bassein ...	3·04	Total rainfall 7·24; small-pox in Yaigyee and Thegwin townships; slight cattle disease in 5 circles.
Henzada ...	2·78 in Henzada during week ending 1st; 2·70 in Myanoung during week ending 25th.	Total rainfall in Henzada 5·79, in Myanoung 4·20; public health good.
Prome ...	0·60	Total rainfall 9·25; general health good.
Thayetmyo ...	0·95	Total rainfall 6·23; public health good.
Thonkwa ...	...	Report not received.
Tenasserim Division—		
Amherst ...	4·40	A few cases of cholera reported in Beeloogyoon township and suburbs of Moulmein.
Sbwegyeen ...	2·9	Public health good.
Toungboo ...	Rainfall considerable.	Public health good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Assam—		
Gauháti (June 5th)	·15	Weather unsettled but hot and oppressive; *aus* favourably reported on; prospects of tea good.
Sylhet („ „)	2·35	Crop prospects good; some cholera about.
Mysore and Coorg (June 5th)	...	Prospects unchanged; ploughing and in some districts sowing continue; for week ending May 25th—on Civil Works 9,236, on Public Works 34,980, on gratuitous relief in hospitals 2,174, and in villages 9,392.
Hyderabad Assigned Districts—		
Amráoti (June 5th)	...	Fields ready for sowing, heat intense.
Central India— (June 4th)		
Indore ...	*Nil.*	Health good.
Gwalior ...	...	Weather dry and hot; health fair.
Neemuch ...	...	No sign of rain; emigrants returning.
Rutlam ...	...	No cholera; price of opium rising.
Goona ...	...	Weather sultry; no sign of rain.
Sutna ...	...	Health good; cholera still severe at Ujjain and in many villages where water is scarce and bad.
Rajputana—		
Abu (June 5th)	·32	Hot; windy.
Sirohi („ 2nd)	Slight rain.	Wells and health fair; slight dust-storms; season cool.
Marwar („ 1st)	Slight showers.	Water obtained with great difficulty; health good; frequent dust-storms; prices rising; grain obtained with difficulty.
Bickaneer (May 27th)	2·33	Tanks filled; health good; much rain fallen almost all over country; unusual heavy storm; cloudy; *bajra* sowings commenced.
Meywar („ 31st)	...	Water getting low; cholera abating; hot winds; thunder-storms.
Jhallawar („ 30th)	·75	Less cholera.
Harowtee (June 3rd)	...	Sultry with thunder-storms; cholera at Kotah, otherwise health good.
Deoli („ „)	·02	
Kotah („ „)	4·01	
Ajmere („ 5th)	Some showers.	Great heat; dust-storms.
Jeypore („ 4th)	...	Dust-storms; high winds; health good; prospects unchanged.
Bhurtpore („ 5th)	...	Prices steady; weather clear; hot wind.
Ulwur	...	Heat great; ploughing general; health better; prices falling slightly.
Nepal— (May 28th)	1·025	Crops being rapidly cut in the valley; weather more open and prospects good.

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

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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 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.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

GOVERNMENT EXPERIMENTAL FARMS.

Report on the Nagpúr Model Farm for May 1878.

Captain J. W. Macdougall, in charge.

The month has been characterised by unusually mild weather for this period of the year; clouds have been very frequent and there has been generally a cool breeze prevailing at nights. The rainfall gauges 0·94 cents. The season has been very favourable for planting out of ginger and turmeric, while the young sugarcane has pushed forward and is now well advanced.

Leased out 127 acres of the moist land at an average rent of Rs. 2 per acre. This land has hitherto barely covered cost of cultivation. The present rate of rent is therefore high. The lessees however look forward to a continuance of present high selling rates of grain as enabling them to farm this area profitably.

The outturn of the past year per acre is as follows:—

Jowar and mung ...	117 lbs.	Til ...	10 lbs.	Gram ...	97 lbs.
Cotton ...	77 „	Linseed ...	53 „		
Thúr ...	372 „	Wheat ...	74 „		

The rate of outturn is below the average for the *kharif* crops and shows an entire failure of the *rabi* harvest.

The operations on the farm have been confined to scarifying all lands for coming year's crops, manuring and ploughing in manure, sowing ginger, ploughing up couch grass wherever it has been gaining ground, preparing experimental plots and irrigating fodder plots, lucerne and Guinea-grass holding out well.

The rotation of the coming harvest is as follows:—

1.—Commercial Farm.

No. 1. Linseed.	No. 12. Jowar and mung.	No. 35. Wheat.
„ 2. Jowar and mung.	„ 13. Wheat.	„ 36. Ditto.
„ 3. Thúr.	„ 14. Ditto.	„ 37. Ditto.
„ 4. Do.	„ 15. Linseed.	„ 39. Linseed.
„ 5. Wheat.	„ 16. Urud.	„ 40. Ditto.
„ 6. Jowar and mung.	„ 19. Thúr.	„ 41. Cotton.
„ 7. Ditto.	„ 32. Til.	„ 42. Ditto.
„ 11. Linseed.	„ 33. Jowar and mung.	„ 43. Ditto.

2.—Experimental Farm.

No. 6. 1 acre Hinganghat cotton.	No. 9. 1 acre Carolina paddy.	No. 11. 1 acre Pea.
„ 1 „ Jharri cotton.	„ 1 „ English wheat.	„ 1 „ Makha.
„ 1 „ Jowar.	„ 1 „ Jowar.	„ 1 „ Linseed, white.
No. 8. 3 „ Sugarcane.	No. 10. 3 „ Sugarcane.	„ 1 „ Kussam.
„ 3 „ Haldi.	„ 3. 56 „ Ginger.	„ ½ „ Potato.
No. 9. 1 „ Chinnoor dhan.	No. 11. ½ „ Bamieh cotton.	„ ½ „ Sweet potato.
„ 1 „ Haldi.	„ 1 „ Country wheat.	

3.—Fodder Farm.

No. 8. Jowar.	No. 11. ½ acre Reana luxurians.
No. 9. 4 acres Guinea-grass.	

4.—Forest Plantation.

No. 17. Jungle trees of sorts.	No. 24. Jungle trees of sorts.
„ 28. Ditto ditto.	„ 38. Ditto ditto.

5.—Fields leased out.

Nos. 21, 22, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 34, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

Comparative Statement of the Sea Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue) for the first two months of the official year 1878-79 and of the four preceding years.

Presidencies and Provinces.		FOR THE MONTHS OF APRIL AND MAY.														
		1874-75.			1875-76.			1876-77.			1877-78.			1878-79.		
		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 ...	12,14,970	2,39,199	14,54,169	14,46,602	3,00,964	17,47,566	12,70,350	1,79,329	14,49,679	15,23,968	2,39,498	17,63,466	14,74,034	2,16,487	16,90,521
	Nett ...	...	...	14,29,383	14,39,792	2,95,197	17,34,989	12,61,727	1,72,576	14,34,303	15,21,441	2,20,603	17,42,044	14,68,623	1,98,011	16,66,634
Bombay ...	Gross ...	6,88,758	90,790	7,79,548	8,41,260	2,22,594	10,63,854	8,71,008	29,193	9,00,201	10,68,793	42,605	11,11,398	9,91,174	40,879	10,32,053
	Nett ...	...	...	7,00,361	7,68,569	2,19,306	9,87,875	8,09,794	28,988	8,38,782	10,02,325	42,360	10,44,685	9,33,832	40,659	9,74,491
Sind ...	Gross ...	30,748	22,076	52,824	38,984	54,238	93,222	32,059	6,710	38,769	60,531	11,861	72,392	48,216	7,674	55,890
	Nett ...	...	...	52,384	38,028	53,359	91,387	31,860	6,710	38,570	60,407	11,850	72,257	48,164	7,674	55,838
Madras ...	Gross ...	2,88,437	1,89,977	4,78,414	2,87,383	2,28,241	5,15,624	2,97,406	1,18,005	4,15,411	2,34,099	29,709	2,63,808	2,79,701	76,496	3,56,197
	Nett ...	...	...	4,76,275	2,84,023	2,26,291	5,10,314	2,95,695	1,17,719	4,13,414	2,24,218	29,709	2,53,927	2,74,831	75,849	3,50,680
B. Burma	Gross ...	1,87,767	7,50,408	9,38,175	1,51,406	12,22,375	13,73,781	1,91,297	8,62,669	10,53,966	2,06,449	7,26,490	9,32,939	2,67,596	8,08,491	10,76,087
	Nett ...	...	...	8,78,622	1,49,613	11,93,760	13,43,373	1,88,648	8,50,344	10,28,992	2,05,817	7,13,640	9,19,457	2,66,461	7,94,462	10,60,923
Total ...	Gross ...	24,10,680	12,92,450	37,03,130	27,65,635	20,28,412	47,94,047	26,62,120	11,95,906	38,58,026	30,93,840	10,50,163	41,44,003	30,60,721	11,50,027	42,10,748
	Nett ...	...	...	35,37,025	26,80,025	19,87,913	46,67,938	25,87,724	11,76,337	37,64,061	30,14,208	10,18,162	40,32,370	29,91,911	11,16,655	41,08,566

N. B.—1. The nett collections for 1874-75 cannot be separately given for Imports and Exports, as, in the Returns furnished by Local Governments, refunds on Imports and Exports are not distinguished.

2. The figures for British Burma for 1878-79 include collections at Tavoy and Mergui for April only.

Department of Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce,
Statistical Branch;
Calcutta, 13th June 1878.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

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

Year.	FOR THE MONTH OF APRIL.													
	Bengal.		Inland Customs.		Madras.		Bombay.		Sind.		British Burma.		Total.	
	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.*	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.
	Maunds.	Rs.	Maunds.	Rs.	Maunds.	Rs.	Maunds.	Rs.	Maunds.	Rs.	Maunds.	Rs.	Maunds.	Rs.
1874-75	441,283	14,33,564	498,623	12,04,512	505,596	9,[illegible]	472,241	8,49,665	10,949	5,669	149,133	18,316	2,077,825	44,28,622
1875-76	428,625	13,76,473	449,300	13,17,391	547,927	[illegible]	465,114	8,37,847	16,068	7,106	94,444	17,597	2,001,478	45,55,864
1876-77	437,670	14,04,270	391,372	11,48,853	422,206	7,7[illegible]	506,984	9,15,558	16,569	8,092	137,244	35,370	1,912,045	42,84,511
1877-78	512,525	16,37,267	436,925	12,85,245	457,344	8,3[illegible]	530,663	9,26,646	12,381	7,099	42,122	10,910	1,991,960	47,01,528
1878-79	484,279	15,08,296	420,843	11,34,470	423,151	10,6[illegible]	479,876	11,62,858	11,845	8,956	84,813	8,267	1,904,807	48,83,540
Average ...	460,876	14,71,974	439,413	12,18,094	471,2[illegible]	9,16,[illegible]	490,976	9,38,515	13,562	7,384	101,551	18,092	1,977,623	45,70,813

* The quantity on which Excise duty was collected is not included.

Dept. of Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce,
(Statistical Branch);
Calcutta, 14th June 1878.

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

GOVERNMENT

PUBLIC WORKS

RAIL

Comparative Statement of Traffic on Indian Railways

QUARTER.	East Indian. Main Line.		East Indian. Jubbulpore Line.		Eastern Bengal.		Oudh and Rohilkhand.		Sind, Punjab and Delhi.		Madras.		South Indian.		Great Indian Peninsula.		Bombay, Baroda and Central India.		Calcutta and South Eastern (State).	
	1877	1878	1877	1878	1877	1878	1877	1878	1877	1878	1877	1878	1877	1878	1877	1878	1877	1878	1877	1878
FIRST QUARTER.																				
Total Earnings ... £	[a] 959,928	[a] 924,261	118,540	84,193	[b] 77,333	[b] 97,341	109,750	111,765	[c] 229,395	[c] 254,977	228,372	161,665	62,704	73,102	858,461	834,365	198,333	202,574	2,781	3,639
Mean Mileage open ...No.	1,280	1,280	224	234	158	158	548	548	676	676	858	858	553	607	1,268	1,268	442	444	28	28
Average receipts per week ... £	73,841	71,097	9,118	6,476	5,941	7,488	8,365	8,597	17,646	19,614	17,567	12,436	4,823	5,630	66,035	64,182	15,256	15,583	214	295
Average receipts per week per mile open ... £	57·7	55·5	40·7	28·9	37·6	47·4	15·3	15·7	26·1	29·0	20·5	14·5	8·7	9·3	52·1	50·6	34·5	35·1	7·6	10·5

a. Inclusive of steamer earnings.
b. Exclusive of do. do.
c. Inclusive of Indus Flotilla earnings.

...INDIA.

...DEPARTMENT.

...WAY.

...for the 1st quarter of 1877 and 1878.

Nalhati (State).		Rajputana (State).		Holkar (State).		Khamgaon (State).		Amraoti (State).		Wardha Valley (State).		Nizam's (State).		Tirhoot (State).		Punjab Northern (State).		Neemuch (State).		Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley (State).		Northern Bengal (State).		Sindia (State).		Dhond and Manmad (State).		Total.	
1877	1878	1877	1878	1877	1878	1877	1878	1877	1878	1877	1878	1877	1878	1877	1878	1877	1878	1877	1878	1877	1878	1877	1878	1877	1878	1877	1878	1877	1878
2,315	2,898	74,310	77,684	6,414	23,370	2,100	2,529	3,095	3,897	1,508	4,200	19,388	21,570	6,974	11,183	13,501	23,151	1,526	4,2[illegible]	[illegible]	40,347	...	13,635	...	[d] 1,878	...	[e] 589	2,977,515	2,967,326
27	27	396	396	70	86	8	8	6	6	19	45	121	121	61	81	103	103	67	67	...	163	...	164	...	37	...	59	6,883	7,415
170	223	5,716	5,976	647	1,798	162	194	237	300	116	323	1,491	1,659	536	860	1,039	1,704	117	326	...	2,257	...	1,049	...	135	...	243	229,040	228,256
6·3	8·3	14·4	15·1	9·3	20·9	20·3	24·2	39·5	50·0	6·1	7·2	12·3	13·7	8·9	10·6	10·1	16·5	3·2	8·8	...	13·9	...	6·4	...	5·0	...	4·9	33·3	30·8

d. Receipts from 10th January to 31st March 1878.
e. Receipts from 16th to 31st March 1878.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES-CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 1st HALF OF MAY 1878, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 858 AND 859 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 8TH JUNE 1878.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

DIVISIONS.	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 last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	
		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.	
[illegible]	[illegible]	6 9	6 5	...	...	...	...	5 6	5 7	...	5 9	5 9	...	9 6	9 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 1	6 9	...	140 0	140 0	...	8 7	8 5	...	
[illegible]	[illegible]	7 2	7 2	9 9	...	...	...	4 8	4 8	6 4	5 5	5 5	7 1	9 4	9 4	11 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 9	6 9	11 4	112 8	112 8	112 8	9 0	9 0	10 6	
[illegible]	[illegible]	6 5	6 2	8 0	...	...	...	4 5	4 2	5 7	6 5	6 0	6 5	8 2	8 7	9 5	9 0	9 7	11 2	...	...	...	6 7	7 0	9 5	130 0	130 0	130 0	8 5	8 7	10 2	

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FAMINE DEPARTMENT.

WEEKLY CONDITION REPORT OF DISTRESSED DISTRICTS OF THE MYSORE PROVINCE.

PROVINCE OF MYSORE.

(No. 68.)

Special Famine Report for the week ending 25th May 1878.

Statement No. 68, *regarding Famine Relief Operations in the Province of Mysore, for the week ending the 25th May* ,1878.

Good rain fell during the week (chiefly on the 24th and 25th) in every district. It was especially beneficial to the Túmkúr District, which hitherto had had very scanty showers, and where pressure was beginning to be felt. Prospects continue encouraging. Accounts from all quarters agree in describing the outturn of the Vysakh crops as unusually good, and ploughing for the Kartick sowings has been very active. Prices fluctuate little, and there has been no marked change in the numbers on relief.

2. Imports of grain by rail amounted to 1,261 tons, or 314 tons more than last week. From Bangalore 505 tons were exported to the interior, being 147 tons in excess of the week before.

3. On Civil relief-works 9,236 persons were employed, showing an increase of 532. The increase was general, but trifling.

4. The Public Works Department gave occupation to 34,980 labourers, being less by 978 than in the previous week. The following is a list of the larger works in progress:—

No.	District.	Name of work.	Number employed.	
			Previous week.	Present week.
1	Bangalore ...	State Railway	10,530	10,809
2	Bangalore-Kolar ...	Bangalore-Bellary (*vid* Devanhalli) Road ...	1,032	1,045
3	Bangalore ...	Mallappa Chetti's Tank	586	526
4	Do. ...	Bhadram Tank	929	515
5	Do. ...	Anekal Tank Feeder	610	599
6	Do. ...	Sarjapur Tank	640	715
7	Do. ...	Hulimangal Tank...	961	896
8	Túmkúr ...	Bangalore-Túmkúr Road	942	821
9	Do. ...	Túmkúr-Shimoga Road	3,005	3,047
10	Túmkúr-Chitaldrug...	Túmkúr-Bellary Road	6,105	5,597
11	Túmkúr ...	Hebbur Tank	1,879	1,786
12	Mysore ...	Mysore Water Works	949	919
13	Do. ...	Ane Channel Works	640	645
14	Kadur ...	Devanur-Keresante Channel	1,078	1,323
15	Chitaldrug ...	Timmanhalli Tank	2,093	2,214
16	Do. ...	Doderi Feeder	1,155	1,087
17	Do. ...	Kannambodi Tank	482	520
		Totals ...	33,616	33,064

5. In the Famine Hospitals there were 2,174 patients, or 45 more than last week. In receipt of the grain-dole in their villages were 9,392 infirm and bedridden persons, compared with 9,919 returned for last week. At Bangalore the following paupers were dealt with:—

Number sent to Railway Works	...	...	...	...	1,069
Ditto	Special Gang	...	...	...	318
Ditto	Relief Camp	...	...	...	13
Ditto	Hospital	...	...	...	28
				Total ...	1,428

The next statement shows the average number relieved in each district in famine hospitals, and the cost per head, and also shows the details of the numbers getting the grain-dole in their villages:—

District.	Daily average number of persons relieved in Hospitals.				Cost per head.		Village Relief.	
	Past week.	Present week.	Increase.	Decrease.	Past week.	Present week.	Past week.	Present week.
					Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		
Bangalore ...	444	380	...	64	1 2 2	1 2 0	2,246	2,328
Kolar ...	172	183	11	...	1 0 11	0 15 10	1,040	1,103
Túmkúr ...	385	388	3	...	2 3 1	1 13 3	1,889	1,617
Mysore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	181	216
Hassan ...	143	152	9	...	1 6 11	1 5 6	1,727	1,804
Kadur ...	83	88	5	...	0 12 4	0 12 0	719	348
Shimoga ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80	51
Chitaldrug ...	338	344	6	...	1 2 2	0 13 11	2,037	1,925
Bangalore Municipality ...	424	483	59	...	1 12 3	1 10 11	...	...
Mysore do. ...	140	156	16	...	1 3 5	1 5 0	...	...
Total ...	2,129	2,174	109	64	1 7 4	1 5 5	9,919	9,392

By order,

A. WINGATE,
Addl. Secretary.

BANGALORE,
The 1st June 1878.

C. BERNARD,
Addl. 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 APRIL 1878.

No. I.—As to age and sex.

	Mauritius.			Total.			Grand total.
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
Under 2 years	16	32	48	16	32	48	
From 2 to 10 years	36	17	53	36	17	53	
„ 10 „ 20 „	29	10	39	29	10	39	
„ 20 „ 30 „	104	69	173	104	69	173	
„ 30 „ 40 „	93	23	116	93	23	116	
„ 40 „ 50 „	4	2	6	4	2	6	
Above 50 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Grand Total ...	282	153	435	282	153	435	

No. II.—As to places whence emigrants come to Calcutta for embarkation.

Orissa	...	...	...	...	...	...
Western Bengal	5	2	7	5	2	7
Central ditto	3	1	4	3	1	4
Eastern ditto	1	...	1	1	...	1
Behar	82	43	125	82	43	125
North-Western Provinces	176	103	279	176	103	279
Oudh	10	3	13	10	3	13
Central India	1	...	1	1	...	1
Punjab	2	...	2	2	...	2
Nepal	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous, Madras and Bombay, &c. ...	2	1	3	2	1	3
Grand Total ...	282	153	435	282	153	435

No. III.—As to caste and religion.

Brahmins, high caste	25	17	42	25	17	42
Agriculturists, Artisans, Low castes } Hindoos ...	99	46	145	99	46	145
	10	1	11	10	1	11
	124	71	195	124	71	195
Musulmans	24	18	42	24	18	42
Christians	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total ...	282	153	435	282	153	435

MEMORANDUM.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
1. Hindoos	258	135	393
2. Musulmans	24	18	42
3. Christians	...	...	...
Total ...	282	153	435

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 11TH JUNE 1878.

GENERAL REMARKS.—In Madras more or less rain is reported from every district; general prospects are however said not to be improving; prices are rising. The total number on works is 125,805, and gratuitously relieved 75,631, more by 1,327 and 2,933 than last week respectively. Rain has fallen in every district of Mysore, and prospects are encouraging; prices are nearly stationary; the total number on works for the week ending the 1st instant was 42,721, and gratuitously relieved 10,974, less by 1,495 and 592 than in the previous week respectively. In Bombay general rain is reported from the Southern Mahratta Country below the ghâts, and showers in the other portions, as well as in Ahmednagar, Sholapur and Satara; a few showers have also fallen in Guzerat; at Bombay the weather is cloudy and very hot. No rain has fallen in the Central Provinces, but it is cloudy; preparations for the *kharif* continue. In Berar no rain has fallen. In Central India there have been showers at Neemuch and Goona: want of water is much felt in Western Malwa and the Bheel Country. In Rajputana slight showers are reported from most States. In Bengal there has been good rain in the Eastern and Northern districts of Bengal proper, and showers in Orissa, Midnapore, Hooghly and Burdwan; elsewhere none has fallen, and its want is beginning to be felt; prospects are as yet generally good. In the Valley districts of Assam prospects are good, but in Sylhet the rainfall has been partial. In Burma, there has been general rain, but in the inland districts it has been slight. No rain has fallen in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and hot and dry weather prevails generally, except in Fyzabad, where the wind is said to be now easterly and damp. In the Punjab there has been no rain, and the weather is favourable for getting in the *rabi* harvest.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—		
Ganjam (June 6th)	Rain in 4 places, average ·40.	Rice 9·0, *raggi* 13·63, *cholum* 11·81, *cumboo* 12·05.
Vizagapatam („ 10th)	1·0 in Viravilli taluk.	Rice 7·9, *cholum* 11·3, *raggi* 13·5, *cumboo* 13·3.
Godavery („ „)	Slight rain.	Rice 7·60, *cholum* 13·71, *raggi* 15·35, *cumboo* 18·0.
Kistna („ 6th)	·58, average of 8 taluks.	Rice 7·24, *cholum* 11·50, *raggi* 14·10, *cumboo* 11·48, sick in relief hospitals in Bezwada 16; second crop paddy harvested in Kollai islands, outturn about $\frac{1}{10}$th. average.
Nellore („ 11th)	·08	Rice 8·42, *cholum* 13·68, *raggi* 16·1, *cumboo* 13·1; Department Public Works, on works 5,441; canal 11,990; camp 51.
Cuddapah („ 7th)	·66	Rice 8·72, *cholum* 12·31, *raggi* 13·44, *cumboo* 13·35; camps 870; paddy harvested, outturn $\frac{3}{4}$th.
Bellary („ 8th)	1·1 in 15 taluks.	Rice 8·36, *cholum* 9·47, *raggi* 10·23, *cumboo* 8·95; on works 10,350; children 430; camps 7,395; village relief 711; reaping of second crop paddy still in progress, in some places outturn fair; dry lands are being ploughed generally; sowing of early dry crops commenced.
Kurnool („ 9th)	1·25 average in 3 taluks.	Rice 7·90, *cholum* 10·45, *raggi* 12·98, *cumboo* 9·92; children 3,226; in camps 5,225; village relief 1,498; grounds being broken up for sowing in some taluks; indigo under wells in good condition in Sirwell; fodder sufficient; water-supply decreasing but sufficient except in some hill villages.
North Arcot („ 7th)	·80	Rice 8·7, *cholum* 10·5, *raggi* 11·5, *cumboo* 9·8; on works 23,491; children 2,517; camps and houses 8,414; village relief, 6,911; crops good where water is available, affected with insects in Maderpauk and Narayanavanum; harvest of *raggi*, paddy and *cholum*, outturn poor.
South Arcot („ „)	1·08 (average of district.)	Rice 9·33, *cholum* 12·18, *raggi* 12·10, *cumboo* 11·70; on works, professional, 771; children 264; camps 1,516; villages 2,702; standing crops—*kar* paddy, *raggi* and *cumboo* generally good.
Tanjore („ 8th)	·10	Rice 9·02, *cholum* 15·46, *raggi* 12·99, *cumboo* 11·50; wet and dry crops in good condition generally; harvest—wet *nil*; dry, chillies, outturn $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$.
Trichinopoly („ „)	1·16 (average of district.)	Rice 8·08, *cholum* 25·67, available in 3 deputy taluk cusbas only, *raggi* 13·59, *cumboo* 15·24; in camp 58.
Madura („ „)	1·20 (average of district.)	Rice 8·49, *cholum* 9·72, *raggi* 12·53, *cumboo* 13·87; camps 23.
Tinnevelly („ „)	·80 in Sattur taluk.	Rice 8·0, *cholum* 14·08, *raggi* 12·64, *cumboo* 17·12; crops in good condition; harvest in some parts, outturn poor; small locusts appeared in 4 taluks and destroyed crops in 2 to a small extent.
Coimbatore („ „)	·53	Rice 7·82, *cholum* 10·11, *raggi* 10·52, *cumboo* 14·07; on works 40,917; camps 5,934; children 2,427; village relief 3,279; standing crops damaged by insects in 7 taluks; harvest of paddy in 3 taluks, dry crops in 5 taluks, outturn $\frac{3}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—continued.		
Nilgiris (June 8th)	1·31	Rice 6·79, *cholum* 8·15, *raggi* 8·98, *cumboo* 11·0.
Salem („ 10th)	1·83	Rice 7·54, *raggi* 10·57, *cumboo* 11·15, *cholum* 9·78; on works 26,980; camps 7,220; village relief 9,660.
South Canara („ 8th)	2·38	Rice 10·28, *raggi* 11·75; first rice crop cultivation commenced.
Malabar („ „)	1·76	Rice 8·36, *raggi* 11·56; first crop in good condition; some damage from locusts in 2 taluks.
Chingleput („ „)	·25 (average of district.)	Rice 8·90, *raggi* 11·09, *cholum* 11·76; on works 3,573; children 116; camp 285; village relief 2,330; crops withering in many places for want of water; *punjah* lands being sown in Chingleput; *raggi* and *kar* harvested in parts, outturn $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$.
Madras („ 11th)	·03	Rice 7·66, *raggi* 9·31, *cholum* 8·4. *General Remarks.*—General prospects not improving; prices rising; total number on works 125,805; total number gratuitously relieved 75,631; export of grain from Madras by rail during the week ending 8th June 1,548 tons.
Bombay— (June 12th)		
Sind—		
Kurrachee ...	Rain in 3 talukas.	Locusts at Kohistan damaged *jowari* crops; at Dádu damaged trees also; at Sehwan no damage; fever in Kohistan.
Shikárpur ...	...	Early *kharif* sowings flourishing; weather sultry; river falling—on 11th 11 feet 4 inches—on same date last year 12 feet 2 inches; locusts appeared in 3 talukas without doing damage; in Shikárpur town 82 fresh cases of small-pox, 3 deaths, 1 in taluka, 1 in Ghottlia; cattle disease in 2 talukas.
Hyderabad ...	...	River fallen 10 inches since 7th—is 28 inches higher than on the same date last year.
Upper Sind Frontier...	...	Weather hot and cloudy; dust-storms still prevail; *kharif* preparation progressing; some canals empty; grain prices increased; forage very scarce.
Guzerat—		
Ahmedabad ...	0·05	Cholera cases 35, deaths 14.
Kaira ...	0·15 on 11th.	Cholera cases 92, deaths 41; weather hot.
Broach ...	...	Two fatal cases of cholera in city; in district 131 cases, 63 fatal; heat intense; south-western breeze.
Surat ...	...	Twelve fatal cholera cases in city, 19 in Olpád; weather continues hot; prices rising.
Khandesh and Nasik—		
Khandesh ...	...	Cholera in 3 talukas, 21 cases, 5 fatal.
Násik ...	...	No change.
Konkan—		
Tanna ...	...	Cholera in Salsette and Máhim talukas.
Colába (June 10th)	...	Weather very warm; public health good, except in Pen and Roha talukas, where fever continues.
Ratnágiri („ 4th)	...	Outturn of *lashi* crops below average; 2 deaths from cholera in Chiplun taluka; fever prevails in some talukas.
Deccan—		
Poona ...	...	Deaths from cholera—in city 16, in talukas 137.
Ahmednagar ...	0·10 at Nagar; 0·20 at Shrigonda.	Cholera in 5 talukas, 40 deaths.
Sholapur ...	0·12	Total rainfall 1·76; cholera cases 311, deaths 140.
Satara ...	0·93; 1·0 at Khánápur.	Sowing of rice commenced in Pátan; cholera cases 968, fatal 542; fever in Khánápur, 343 cases, 20 deaths.
Southern Mahratta Country—		
Kaládgi ...	0·54 in Kaládgi; 0·20 in Muddebihál; 0·05 in Bijápur; 0·16 in Bádámi.	Cholera deaths 54.
Belgaum ...	1·18; heavy showers in Chikori, Athni and Sampgaon.	Total rainfall 1·58; cholera deaths 47.
Dharwar ...	1·03; fall general.	Sowing of early crops progressing; fever in 8 talukas; cholera subsiding.
Kanara ...	1·50 at Karwar; 1·20 at Coompta; 1·50 at Yellápur; showers in other talukas.	Sowing operations continue.
Kattywar and Gackwar's Territory—		
Bájkot ...	...	Weather very hot and cloudy; cholera abating; rain much wanted.
Wadhwán ...	Rain at Limri, Bhoika, and other places.	Weather warm and cloudy; cholera in Jhallawár *prant*, 138 cases, 76 fatal.
Baroda ...	...	Three fatal cholera cases in city. *General Remarks.*—River still very high in Sind; heat great in Guzerat; showers in Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Satara and the Southern Mahratta Country Collectorates; cholera generally prevalent, except in Sind, it is very severe in Sholapur and Satara districts; weather at Bombay cloudy and hot; wind west.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—(June 12th)		
Chittagong ...	A few drops.	Small-pox in south; otherwise general health good.
Noakholly ...	3·85	Public health good.
Chittagong Hill Tracts...	2·53	
Hill Tipperah ...	3·03	Much sickness, especially fever, owing to heat.
Backergunge ...	·32	Public health good.
Furreedpore ...	·23	Cattle disease in thana Kotalipara.
Dacca ...	*Nil*	
Tipperah ...	*Nil*	
Mymensingh ...	·06	
24-Pergunnahs ...	*Nil*	Public health good.
Jessore ...	·02	
Nuddea ...	*Nil*	
Moorshedabad ...	*Nil*	Health better.
Pubna ...	·89	Health good.
Rajshahye ...	1·48	Public health good.
Bogra ...	·79	Public health good.
Dinagepore ...	1·3	
Rungpore ...	3·67	Public health good, though fever somewhat prevalent.
Cooch Behar ...	2·73; at Dinhâta 5 at Mâtabhânga ·57 at Mekhaliganj 6·27	Cholera still in Sudder sub-division and has lately broken out in parts of Mekhaliganj.
Jalpáiguri ...	7·49	Cholera in Sudder sub-division and Duárs.
Darjeeling ...	2·34	
Midnapore ...	·11	Public health good.
Howrah ...	*Nil*	
Hooghly ...	1·64	Small-pox in places; general health normal.
Burdwan ...	·13	Public health good.
Bankoora ...	*Nil*	Cases of small-pox still reported.
Beerbhoom ...	*Nil*	
Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	*Nil*	
Bhágalpur ...	*Nil*	
Monghyr ...	*Nil*	
Purneah ...	*Nil*	
Maldah ...	*Nil*	Health good.
Durbhunga ...	*Nil*	Cholera reported, but no serious outbreak.
Mozufferpore ...	*Nil*	
Sarun ...	*Nil*	Public health good.
Chumparun ...	*Nil*	
Patna ...	*Nil*	
Gya ...	*Nil*	
Shahabad ...	*Nil*	
Hazáribagh ...	*Nil*	Cases of cholera reported.
Lohardugga ...	*Nil*	Small-pox still in Palamow; general health good.
Manbhoom ...	*Nil*	
Singbhoom ...	*Nil*	General health good.
Balasore ...	1·14	Public health fair.
Cuttack ...	·15	Public health good.
Pooree ...	*Nil*; at Khorda ·40	Cholera reported.
		General Remarks.—Rain in many districts of Bengal proper, in Cuttack, Balasore, and in Khorda sub-division of Pooree; in Behar, Chota Nagpore and other places where it has not fallen, it is much wanted; agricultural prospects yet generally good, but will be injuriously affected in many places if present hot weather continues; pressure in the Chittagong Hill Tracts is increasing and relief measures are being adopted; indigo crops in Pubna will be a failure.
N.-W. P. and Oudh—(June 12th)		
Benares (June 11th)	...	Heat intense.
Allahabad („ „)	...	Wind westerly, until last two days when north-easterly; heat very intense; clouds gathering.
Jhansi („ 12th)	...	Hot west wind; 4,500 persons employed on relief works during week ending 31st May; health good; prices almost stationary.
Agra („ 11th)	...	Still some cholera; slight west wind.
Meerut („ 12th)	...	Weather seasonable; harvest got in; prices steady.
Kumaun („ 8th)	...	Weather fine and seasonable; getting hot very rapidly.
Lucknow („ 12th)	...	Day and night heat intense.
Sitapur („ „)	*Nil*	Great heat; wind west.
Partabgarh („ 8th)	...	Agricultural prospects ordinary.
Bareilly („ 12th)	...	Weather hotter; harvesting completed; no disease.
Fyzabad („ „)	*Nil*	Winds now easterly and damp.
		General Remarks.—Hot dry weather throughout the Province except at Fyzabad; harvesting completed.
Punjab—(June 11th)		
Delhi ...	*Nil*	Agricultural prospects good; slight rise in prices of food grains; health good.
Hissar ...	*Nil*	Weather hot and dusty; crops doing fairly and sowing still in progress; no great fluctuations in prices of food grains; health good.
Umballa ...	*Nil*	Health good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Punjab—continued.		
Jullundur ...	*Nil*	Crops nearly garnered; small-pox and fever still prevalent.
Lahore ...	*Nil*	Small-pox about.
Ráwalpindi ...	*Nil*	Agricultural prospects and general health good.
Mooltan ...	*Nil*	Crops still being removed; *kharif* sowings proceeding; prices of food grains have fallen slightly; health good.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	*Nil*	*Rabi* crops still being gathered; *kharif* sowing in progress; health good.
Pesháwar ...	*Nil*	The late rains have however damaged the crops to some extent; prices of food grains stationary.
		General Remarks.—The weather during the past week has been favourable for gathering the *rabi* crop.
Central Provinces—(June 12th)		
Upper Godávari—(June 8th)	...	Very hot; ploughing continues; health good; small-pox disappeared; prices high.
Sambalpur ...	...	Very hot; ploughing continues; cholera disappearing; prices slightly fallen.
Biláspur ...	...	Very close and oppressive; ploughing continues; cholera prevalent; prices steady.
Raipur ...	...	Extremely hot with dust-storms; ploughing progressing; cholera and small-pox continue; prices stationary.
Bálaghát ...	...	Oppressive; preparation for *kharif* progressing; small-pox continues; prices unchanged.
Chhindwára ...	...	Hot; ploughing continues; fever and small-pox prevalent.
Chánda (June 9th)	...	Very hot; ploughing progressing; cholera, small-pox and cattle disease continue; prices rising.
Betúl („ 10th)	...	Very hot; ploughing continues; fever, cholera and small-pox decreasing; prices stationary.
Bhandára („ 11th)	...	Hot; ploughing progressing; fever, small-pox and cholera continue; prices rising.
Nágpur („ 12th)	...	Heat unusually intense; ploughing progressing; cholera and small-pox continue; prices unchanged.
Wardha ...	...	Ploughing progressing; cholera, small-pox and cattle disease continue; prices unchanged.
Nimár ...	...	Sultry; cholera and small-pox continue; prices stationary.
Hoshangabad ...	...	Hot; small-pox and cholera continue.
Narsinghpur ...	...	Very warm; preparations for *kharif* continue; health good; prices high.
Jubbulpore ...	...	Cloudy with dust-storms; small-pox continues.
Saugor ...	...	Strong hot winds; agricultural operations continue.
Seoni ...	...	Hot and stormy; *kharif* ploughing continue.
Damoh ...	...	Rain anxiously looked for; water scarce.
Mandla ...	...	Hot and cloudy; ploughing continues; health good; prices stationary.
		General Remarks.—Cloudy; very hot and oppressive; preparations for *kharif* progressing; small-pox declining; cholera prevalent in 10 districts; prices continue high.
British Burma—(June 12th)		
Arakan Division ...	...	Forty-three deaths in Akyab town from cholera during week, 10 in district; otherwise public health normal.
Pegu Division—		
Rangoon ...	1·91	Total rainfall 14·67; preparations for ploughing commenced in southern portion of district; cholera and cattle disease continue in Angyee township; elsewhere public health good.
Thonkwa ...	Rainfall fair.	Health generally good.
Bassein ...	4·35	Total rainfall 11·59; 33 deaths from cattle disease; health fair.
Henzada ...	0·45 in Henzada during week ending 8th; 2·50 in Myanoung during week ending 1st.	Total rainfall in Henzada 6·24, in Myanoung 6·70; public health good.
Prome ...	0·10	Total rainfall 9·62; general health good.
Thayetmyo ...	0·16	Total rainfall 6·39; public health good.
Tenasserim Division—		
Amherst ...	1·30	No further report of cholera.
Shwegyeen ...	0·98	Public health good.
Tounghoo ...	Slight rain.	Public health good.
Assam—		
Gauhátí (June 12th)	1·15	Weather seasonable; *asu* and sugarcane favourably reported upon; prospects of tea good.
Sylhet („ „)	2·18	The rain has only been partial; more rain, and better distributed, required; prospects not so good as last week; sickness increasing.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Mysore and Coorg (June 8th)	Rain fell in every district.	Prospects encouraging; prices nearly stationary; for week ending 1st June—on Civil works 7,964, on Professional Department works 34,757, and gratuitously relieved in hospitals 2,216, and in villages 8,758.
Hyderabad Assigned Districts—		
Amráoti (June 12th)	...	Weather oppressive; cholera prevalent in district.
Central India— (June 11th)		
Indore ...	*Nil*	High wind.
Gwalior ...	...	Weather excessively hot without signs of rain.
Sutna ...	...	Heat very great; health good.
Rutlam ...	...	No sign of rain.
Neemuch ...	·12	Cloudy and stormy.
Goona ...	·22	Clouds all round.
		Want of water presses heavily throughout Western Malwa and in the Bheel country.
Rajputana—		
Abu (June 12th)	·35	Occasional clouds; high winds; foggy.
Sirohi („ 9th)	Occasional showers.	Health fair; thunder-storms.
Bickaneer („ 3rd)	...	Exceedingly hot; no epidemic; prices falling.
Meywar („ 7th)	·13	Water low; cholera decreasing, two deaths; ploughing began in several parts; hot winds; heavy clouds; thunder-storms.
Harowtee („ 10th)	...	Cholera in Kotah and Boondee districts; weather very hot and seasonable.
Deoli („ „)	·12	
Shahpura („ „)	·18	
Jhalawar („ 6th)	...	Great heat; west winds; health fair.
Ajmere („ 12th)	Little rain ...	Some sporadic cholera reported; also locusts in Merwára; high west wind prevalent; no agricultural distress.
Jeypore („ 11th)	Drops ...	Health good; prospects unchanged.
Bhurtpore („ 12th)	...	Dust-storms occasionally; clouds; no sickness.
Ulwur	Light shower ...	Heat great; much fever; frequent dust-storms.

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

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SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

Nº 25.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JUNE 22, 1878.

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.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

GOVERNMENT EXPERIMENTAL FARMS.

Report on Salaru Farm, dated 14th May 1878.

Supdt., Mr. W. Strachan.

On the farm we have sown for cattle feed an additional 3 acres 8 guntas of jowari which is coming on well; a little over one acre of Sind native cotton has been sown on land which last year yielded a crop of bajri. This land has been well manured with farm-yard manure, ploughed and sown in the ordinary native way.

The sorgho and jowari referred to in last report are both doing well, and are being preserved for seed. The sorgho is still ahead of the jowari, and will be ready for harvesting within ten days.

2. A detailed account of last year's experiments is being prepared and will be ready for submission in a few days, meanwhile I may mention that the outturn of clean cotton per acre on an area of 15½ acres is very near 345 lbs., the outturn of clean staple to seed being 33·7 per cent. The two acres sown on well land, between 19th March and 28th May, gave an average yield of 862 lbs. clean cotton. This is a poor return for an early sown field of Sind cotton, and is to be attributed to the failure of the last season's inundation. None of the crops got sufficient water. The value of the cotton barely clears the cost of production in this case.

3. *Tobacco* turned out pretty well. The area planted was 20 guntas, the yield of leaf 1,354½ lbs., the cost of production is Rs. 59-10-7, the amount realized by sale of the crop Rs. 124-8, leaving a profit of Rs. 64-13-5 on the proceeds of the half acre. Tobacco has been grown for several successive years on the same plot of land, and since the first season to the present, the quality and value obtained for the leaf has yearly improved. The land is a light, sandy alluvial deposit; all refuse of each year's crop, such as stems and roots, are collected into small heaps, burnt and ploughed in, along with a good dose of goat and sheep droppings. It gets a cross ploughing, is pulverized, levelled, and ridged as if for turnips, and is then ready for watering, previous to the young seedlings being put in.

4. *Lucern* was a failure, the ground seems to be deficient of some ingredient required for its full development. The stems were, and are now thin and weak, barely able to support themselves. I believe a little time might improve matters.

5. All the plants referred to in my last report are doing well. Grapes are swelling fast, some of them are now of good size.

The different varieties of *Eucalypti* in pots are healthier than I have hitherto seen here any of the same family at this season of the year. Coffee is also thriving, it is as yet in the seed pans.

A considerable quantity of *Casuarina muricata* seedlings have come up from seed, saved last year from plants in the garden. The same remark is applicable to our progress with *Gmelina arborea*, which as yet thrives well here.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

CIVIL WORKS.

Irrigation.

REVENUE REPORT OF IRRIGATION WORKS IN BENGAL FOR THE YEAR 1876-77.

Nos. 117-30—I., dated Simla, the 29th May 1878.

Read—

Letter from the Government of Bengal, in the Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, No. 4115I—A, dated 11th December 1877, and enclosures, being Revenue Report of Irrigation Works in Bengal for the year 1876-77, and Resolution reviewing the same.

OBSERVATIONS.—The Governor General in Council notices with satisfaction the comparative punctuality with which this report has been received.

2. The Capital sunk up to the close of the year on canals in operation is shown to have amounted to Rs. 4,33,20,903, and on abandoned schemes, and those under consideration, to Rs. 8,02,737; total Rs. 4,41,23,640.

3. The gross revenue for the year amounted to Rs. 3,29,760, which exceeds that of the previous year by Rs. 99,326. Owing, however, to an increase of Rs. 68,470 in the working expenses, the net increase in revenue is reduced to Rs. 30,856.

4. The total accumulated debt for interest and loss on working is upwards of one million sterling.

5. Notwithstanding the increase in revenue, there has been a considerable decrease in the area irrigated, which was 116,074, acres in 1875-76, and has fallen to 98,802 acres in 1876-77. This is attributable to falling off in the areas on the Midnapore and Sone Canals; the area of the Orissa System shows a marked increase.

6. The decrease in the irrigated area on the Sone and Midnapore Canals was occasioned by the heavy and unusual character of the rainfall in those districts, rain falling when water was most required, and thus destroying all demand for irrigation.

7. The Capital cost, as well as the cost of working, including and excluding interest charges, also the Revenue earned per acre irrigated, are shown in the subjoined statement:—

	Capital outlay.	Working expenses during year.	Interest charges during year.	Revenue of year.	Area irrigated during year.	Capital cost per acre.	Cost per acre of working expenses. Without interest.	Cost per acre of working expenses. With interest.	Revenue earned per acre.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Orissa Canals ...	1,73,08,395	2,14,661	7,63,049	74,557	30,382	570	7 1 0	32 3 0	2 7 0
Midnapore Canals...	68,34,886	1,71,279	2,97,918	1,36,987	32,681	209	5 4 0	14 6 0	4 3 0
Sone Canals ...	1,73,93,717	1,99,590	7,36,667	73,180	35,819	486	5 9 0	26 2 0	2 1 0
	4,15,36,998	5,85,530	17,97,634	2,84,724	98,882	420	5 15 0	24 2 0	2 14 0

Note.—The Tidal Canal has been excluded from this statement, as it is a navigation canal only.

8. The revenue derived from navigation exhibits a marked increase over that of the previous year, and this increase has taken place on all the canals.

9. Navigation on the Sone System commenced in the year under review.

10. The remarks made by the Chief Engineer, in the 44th paragraph of his report regarding the falling off of irrigation from the Midnapore Canal have, it is presumed, attracted the earnest attention of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor. The Government of India will be glad to receive His Honor's opinion on this most important subject, when it has been fully considered by him.

11. The Governor General in Council notices with pleasure that the introduction of the new Irrigation Act has resulted in a considerable diminution of the area of illicit irrigation in the Orissa Districts.

12. The irrigated areas given in paragraph 10 of the Resolution, and paragraph 13 of the Chief Engineer's Report, as having been irrigated on the Sone Canals, differ from those given in the Financial statement appended to the Report. It is understood that the figures in the Report and Resolution are correct, and those of the Financial statement have therefore been corrected accordingly.

13. The mode adopted in paragraph 29 of the Chief Engineer's Report of working out the "cost per acre irrigable" does not appear to be a very reliable one.

14. Paragraphs 45 and 80 of the Chief Engineer's Report show that there are large arrears of unrecovered assessments on the Midnapore and Sone Systems; endeavours should be made to reduce these amounts in future years.

15. The following statement, compiled from the Report under review, shows some of the most important particulars regarding the different Canal systems:—

	Water Rates.	Navigation Receipts.	Miscellaneous Revenue.	Total.	Working Expenses.	Profit or Loss.	Area irrigated.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.
Orissa ...	40,378	22,881	11,298	74,557	*2,14,661	—1,40,104	30,382
Midnapore ...	61,460	67,651	7,876	1,36,987	1,71,279	—34,292	32,681
Tidal Canal ...	...	44,572	464	45,036	12,430	32,606*	*Nil.*
Sone ...	59,761	4,852	8,567	73,180	1,99,590	—1,26,410	35,819*
Total ...	1,61,599	1,39,956	28,205	3,29,760	5,97,960	—2,68,200	98,882

* 13,264 acres shown in paragraph 74 of Chief Engineer's Report.

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.

Ordered also, that copies of this Resolution be forwarded to the Government of Bengal, and to the several* other Local Governments and Administrations in the Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, for information.

* The Governments of Madras, Bombay, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and Punjab.
The Chief Commissioners, Central Provinces, British Burmah, Mysore, and Coorg.
The Resident at Hyderabad.
The Agents to 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, together with a few selected statements, be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

W. A. CROMMELIN, *Major-Genl., R.E.,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

GENERAL ABSTRACT OF FINANCIAL RESULTS OF IRRIGATION WORKS UNDER THE GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL BASED ON ASSESSMENTS FOR THE YEAR 1876-77.

	Capital Outlay.		Revenue Account, 1876-77.					Charge for interest, 1876-77, at 4½ per cent.	Percentage of Net Revenue on Capital Outlay to end of 1876-77.		
	Outlay during 1876-77.	Total outlay to end of 1876-77.	Direct revenue assessed.	Working expenses.	Net direct revenue.	Add indirect.	Total direct and indirect.		Direct.	Indirect.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Works in Operation.											
Orissa project	7,32,730	1,73,08,380	75,608	2,14,660	—1,39,052	...	—1,39,052	7,63,050	—0·80	...	—0·80
Midnapur series	8,88,580	68,34,880	1,26,253	1,71,280	—45,027	...	—45,027	2,97,920	—0·66	...	—0·66
Tidal canal	—14,520	17,83,920	45,036	12,430	32,606	...	32,606	80,550	1·82	...	1·82
Soane scheme	21,77,170	1,73,90,830	75,126	1,99,590	—1,24,464	...	—1,24,464	7,36,670	—0·71	...	0·71
	32,83,960	*4,33,18,010	3,22,023	5,97,960	—2,75,937	...	—2,75,937	18,78,190	—0·64	...	—0·64
Works under Construction.											
Tirhoot project	1,09,330	5,02,010	...	...	...	...	...	20,350	...	...	...
Hooghly project	270	1,43,330	...	...	...	...	...	6,470	...	...	...
	1,09,600	6,45,340	...	...	...	...	...	26,820	...	...	...
Damoodah project (suspended) ...	—230	1,57,400	...	...	...	...	...	7,090	...	...	...
Grand Total ...	33,93,330	4,41,20,750	3,22,023	5,97,960	—2,75,937	...	—2,75,937	19,12,100	...	...	...

* After deduction of Rs. 2,900, being excess credit on account of expenditure in England.

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL RESULTS OF IRRIGATION WORKS IN BENGAL, BASED ON *ACTUAL RECEIPTS* FOR, AND UP TO THE END OF, THE YEAR 1876-77.

	WORKS IN OPERATION.					WORKS UNDER CONSTRUCTION.			WORK SUSPENDED.	GRAND TOTAL.
		MIDNAPUR PROJECT.								
	Orissa Project.	Midnapur Series.	Tidal Canal.	Soane Project.	TOTAL.	Tirhoot Project.	Hooghly Project.	TOTAL.	Damoodah Project.	
CAPITAL OUTLAY (WITHOUT INTEREST).	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
For the year—										
Ordinary	2,720	...	...	...	2,720	1,09,330	120	1,09,450	—230	1,11,940
Extraordinary	7,29,720	3,88,580	—14,520	21,77,070	32,80,850	...	...	...	...	32,80,850
Contributions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Capitalization of land revenue	290	...	...	100	390	...	150	150	...	540
	7,32,730	3,88,580	14,520	21,77,170	32,83,960	1,09,330	270	1,09,600	—230	33,93,330
To end of year—										
Ordinary	3,37,060	2,54,580	92,560	88,640	7,72,840	5,02,010	1,43,180	6,45,190	1,57,400	15,75,430
Extraordinary	1,69,47,580	65,80,300	16,80,150	1,72,85,310*	4,24,93,340	...	...	...	...	4,24,93,340*
Contributions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Capitalization of land revenue	23,740	...	11,210	16,880	51,830	...	150	150	...	51,980
	1,73,08,380	68,34,880	17,83,920	1,73,90,830	4,33,18,010	5,02,010	1,43,330	6,45,340	1,57,400	4,41,20,750
REVENUE ACCOUNT. *Gross Revenue.*										
For the year—										
Direct	74,560	1,36,990	45,030	73,180	3,29,760	...	...	...	...	3,29,760
Indirect	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	74,560	1,36,990	45,030	73,180	3,29,760	...	...	...	...	3,29,760
To end of year—										
Direct	3,57,200	5,87,190	1,98,960	1,24,080	12,67,430	...	...	...	...	12,67,430
Indirect	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	3,57,200	5,87,190	1,98,960	1,24,080	12,67,430	...	...	...	...	12,67,430
Working expenses—										
During the year	2,14,660	1,71,280	12,430	1,99,590	5,97,960	...	...	...	...	5,97,960
To end of year	13,26,280	8,08,950	1,82,260	3,15,020	26,32,510	...	...	...	...	26,32,510
Net Revenue.										
For the year—										
If credit be taken for direct returns only	—1,40,100	—34,290	32,600	—1,26,410	—2,68,200	...	...	...	...	—2,68,200
Ditto for indirect returns also	—1,40,100	—34,290	32,600	—1,26,410	—2,68,200	...	...	...	...	—2,68,200
To end of year—										
If credit be taken for direct returns only	—9,69,080	—2,21,760	16,700	—1,90,940	—13,65,080	...	...	...	...	—13,65,080
Ditto for indirect returns also	—9,69,080	—2,21,760	16,700	—1,90,940	—13,65,080	...	...	...	...	—13,65,080
Simple interest at 4½ per cent. (Account including interest while work was under construction)—										
For the year	7,63,050	2,97,920	80,550	7,36,670	18,78,190	20,350	6,470	26,820	7,090	19,12,100
To end of year	44,20,250	18,24,510	5,25,720	27,74,090	95,44,570	37,960	13,180	51,140	61,230	96,56,940
Difference between net revenue and charge for interest.										
For the year—										
If credit be taken for direct returns only	—9,03,150	—3,32,210	—47,950	—8,63,080	—21,46,390	—20,350	—6,470	—26,820	—7,090	—21,80,300
Ditto for indirect returns also	—9,03,150	—3,32,210	—47,950	—8,63,080	—21,46,390	—20,350	—6,470	—26,820	—7,090	—21,80,300
To end of year—										
If credit be taken for direct returns only	—53,89,330	—20,46,270	—5,09,020	—29,65,030	—1,09,09,650	—37,960	—13,180	—51,140	—61,230	—1,10,22,020
Ditto for indirect returns also	—53,89,330	—20,46,270	—5,09,020	—29,65,030	—1,09,09,650	—37,960	—13,180	—51,140	—61,230	—1,10,22,020

* After deduction of Rs. 2,900, being an excess credit on account "Expenditure in England."

Extract from the Proceedings of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in the Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, No. 4067-I.-A., under date the 6th December 1877.

The total capital invested by the State in irrigation works in Bengal up to the close of 1876-77 amounted to Rs 4,41,23,640. Of this sum, the expenditure of the year under review was Rs. 33,93,328, shewing a progressive reduction of outlay in this branch of the Public Works since 1873-74 as per margin.

	Rs.
1873-74	... 52,26,403
1874-75	... 49,97,142
1875 76	... 42,14,204
1876-77	... 33,93,328

2. The total outlay is debitable as follows:—

(*a*). *Canals more or less incomplete, but in operation and yielding revenue.*

	Rs.
Orissa Canals	... 1,73,08,395
Midnapore Canal	... 68,34,886
Hidgellee Tidal Canal	... 17,83,905
Sone Canals	... 1,73,93,717
TOTAL	... 4,33,20,903

(*b*). *Projects abandoned or under investigation.*

	Rs.
Tirhoot Irrigation Scheme (under investigation)	5,02,006
Hooghly ditto (abandoned)	1,43,330
Damoodah Canal (abandoned)	1,57,401
TOTAL ...	8,02,737

3. The receipts for the year from all sources were Rs. 3,29,760 against Rs. 2,30,134 in 1875-76 and Rs. 2,17,593 in 1874-75 as shewn in the following statement:—

	1874-75. Rs.	1875-76. Rs.	1876-77. Rs.
Orissa Canals	48,485	45,490	74,557
Midnapore Canal	1,16,217	1,11,109	1,36,987
Hidgellee Tidal ditto	52,891	22,935	45,036
Sone Canals	...	50,900	73,180
TOTAL ...	2,17,593	2,30,134	3,29,760

4. The expenditure on account of maintenance and repairs amounted to Rs. 5,18,408, and the charge for revenue management to Rs. 79,552, against Rs. 4,58,398 and Rs. 61,092 of the previous years, shewing an increase of Rs. 50,010 and Rs. 18,460 respectively. The increase was due chiefly to a greater length of canal having been brought into operation in the Sone scheme, where the charge for maintenance rose from Rs. 1,12,630 in 1875-76 to Rs. 1,77,843 in 1876-77, and that for revenue management from Rs. 2,805 to Rs. 21,747.

5. The working expenses exceeded the revenue by Rs. 2,68,200 as against Rs. 2,99,056 in the previous year. On one canal alone were the receipts in excess of the expenditure, *viz.*, on the Hidgellee Tidal Canal, where there was a surplus of Rs. 32,606 representing a return of nearly 2 per cent. on the capital invested. The total balance against the canals on account of unpaid working expenses to the end of the year under review amounted to Rs. 13,65,045.

6. Including canals under construction but not yet in operation, and those abandoned, the interest charges for the year were Rs. 19,12,094, and to end of the year Rs. 96,56,938.

7. The total accumulated debt on account of interest and loss on working on all the irrigation works in Bengal was Rs. 21,80,294 for 1876-77 and Rs. 1,10,21,983 to the close of the year.

8. The new Irrigation Act (III of 1876, B. C.) was passed a short time before the commencement of the year, and has had a marked effect, especially in Orissa, in the suppression of illicit irrigation and the extension of regular leasing.

9. The year was favorable to irrigation in Orissa and Behar where the rainfall was below the average, but unfavorable in Midnapore where the rains were excessive.

10. The areas irrigated compare with those of the previous year as follows:—

	1875-76. Acres.	1876-77. Acres.
Orissa	18,409	30,382
Midnapore	55,995	32,681
Sone	41,670	35,819
TOTAL	... 1,16,074	98,882

11. A comparison of these results with former years would be of no special interest. The demand for water still varies largely with the character of the seasons, but in Orissa and Midnapore, there are indications of a willingness on the part of the ryots to take leases for longer terms than one year, shewing a more general and more intelligent appreciation of the value of irrigation.

12. The question of the imposition of a compulsory rate was brought forward in the latter part of the year, and is still under consideration.

13. The receipts from navigation shewed a considerable increase as compared with previous years. They were—

	1874-75. Rs.	1875-76. Rs.	1876-77. Rs.
Orissa	21,412	16,377	22,881
Midnapore	44,886	51,810	67,651
Tidal Canal	52,209	22,540	44,572
Sone Canals	...	...	4,852
TOTAL ...	1,18,507	90,727	1,39,956

14. The increase in the traffic of the canals in Midnapore and Orissa was due to the great activity in the export trade consequent upon the famine in Southern and Western India.

15. It is probable that the canal traffic in both Midnapore and Orissa is capable of still further development, while on the Sone it is yet in its infancy, the first navigable canal, that from the Main Western to Arrah, having been opened during the year under review. The system of tolls may be found capable of modifications which would afford a higher revenue without checking traffic. The introduction of regular services of steam transport for goods and passengers is also under consideration, and, if successful, may materially add to the canal revenues. There can be no doubt that, however discouraging the results of irrigation in Bengal may have hitherto been, the people shew a remarkable readiness to avail themselves of the means of cheap transport afforded by the canals, and it would appear that this branch of the canal administration is deserving of more attention than it has hitherto received. Even as regards irrigation, however, the out-look is less gloomy than results hitherto might seem to indicate. Since the close of the year reviewed in these reports the sale of canal water has largely increased in both Orissa and Behar, where altogether some 300,000 acres have been irrigated, and crops valued at not less than half a million sterling have been saved. A more steady demand for water may not unreasonably be expected in the future, and with it a corresponding improvement in the canal revenues.

By Order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

F. T. HAIG, *Colonel, R.E.,*

Joint Secy. to the Government of Bengal, in the P. W. Dept., Irrign. Branch.

Note on the Canal Revenue Reports for the year 1876-77, by* COLONEL F. T. HAIG, R.E., *Chief Engineer, Bengal Irrigation Branch.

1. The capital outlay on irrigation works in Bengal in 1876-77 was... ... Rs. 33,93,328
or Rs. 8,20,876 less than in the previous year, and Rs. 16,03,814 less than in 1874-75.

2. The total capital invested in these works by the State up to the end of the year amounted to 4,41,23,640
Viz.—

	Rs.
Extraordinary	4,33,20,903
Ordinary	8,02,737

3. The items composing this outlay are as follows:—

PROJECTS.	OUTLAY. During the year.	OUTLAY. To the end of the year.
	Rs.	Rs.
EXTRAORDINARY.		
Orissa works	7,32,731	1,73,08,395
Midnapore Canal	3,88,576	68,34,886
Hidgellee Tidal Canal	—14,519	17,83,905
Sone Project	21,77,171	1,73,93,717
TOTAL EXTRAORDINARY ...	32,83,959	4,33,20,903
ORDINARY.		
Tirhoot Irrigation Scheme	1,09,330	5,02,006
Hooghly ditto	272	1,43,330
Damoodah Canal	—233	1,57,401
TOTAL ORDINARY ...	1,09,369	8,02,737
GRAND TOTAL ...	33,93,328	4,41,23,640

		Rs.
4. The receipts for the year were	3,29,760	
and the working expenses	5,97,960	
There was thus a deficit of	2,68,200	
5. The charge for interest amounted to	19,12,094	
6. The total deficit for the year under both heads was therefore ...	21,80,294	
and the total accumulated debt on account of interest and unpaid working expenses to the end of the year		Rs. 1,10,21,983
Viz.—		
Working expenses	13,65,015	
Interest	96,56,938	
7. The total expenditure by the Irrigation Department during the year was—		
Capital ... { Extraordinary	*32,81,393	33,93,328
{ Ordinary	1,11,935	
Revenue		5,97,960
Ordinary, for which no revenue account is kept (principally embankments)		4,21,090
TOTAL ...		44,12,378

8. The rainfall during the year was below the average in Orissa and Behar, but excessive in Midnapore. The returns show a considerable increase of irrigation in Orissa, attributable partly to the deficient rainfall, and partly to a growing appreciation by the cultivators of the value of canal water in all seasons.

9. In Behar the autumnal rains were very scanty, and in September the khurreef crops were in the utmost peril throughout a great part of the Gya, Patna, Shahabad and Sarun Districts. In the end of that month a deputation of planters from Sarun visited Calcutta, and submitted a memorial to the Lieutenant-Governor praying that instant measures might be taken for bringing a supply of water into the district by means of temporary cuts from the Gunduk. A heavy fall of rain, however, at the last moment, not only saved the khurreef crops, but moistened the soil sufficiently to secure the rubbee also, and the demand for water from the Sone Canals, which had begun to be active, ceased at once.

10. In Midnapore the rainfall was 75 inches,—more, in the opinion of the ryots, than is good even for rice. Hence canal water was at a discount. Those cultivators who had executed leases at the commencement of the season bitterly regretted that they had done so, and the event seemed to justify their view of the case, as numerous careful experiments made by both Revenue and Engineer Departments showed that the outturn of the irrigated crops was in no degree superior to that of the unirrigated. This, following upon a previous year of good rainfall, has brought the Midnapore Canal into the utmost disfavor. There was a large falling off in the leased area, which has been again followed by a very much larger decrease in 1877-78.

11. The famine in Southern and Western India, while it stimulated the export trade of Bengal and thus led to a large increase in the traffic of the canals in Midnapore and Orissa, cannot be said to have had any marked influence upon the irrigation, the extent of which was determined mainly by the other and more potent causes already mentioned.

12. The introduction of the new irrigation Act (III of 1876, B.C.), which took place just before the commencement of the year, has been hailed with satisfaction by all parties, notably in Orissa, where it has had a marked effect in the suppression of illicit irrigation and the extension of irregular leasing. The doubling of the penalty rate, which was raised from Rs. 1-8 to Rs. 3 per acre, has contributed to the same result.

13. The following statement shows the areas irrigated in the three Circles as compared with those of the previous year:—

	1876-77.				1875-76.			
	Khurreef.	Rubbee.	Perennial.	TOTAL.	Khurreef.	Rubbee.	Perennial.	TOTAL.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Orissa	26,070	3,991	321	30,382	13,991	4,104	314	18,409
Midnapore	32,600	81	...	32,681	55,921	63	11	55,995
Behar (Sone)	1,923	32,017	1,879	35,819	41,670	...	...	41,670
TOTAL ...	60,593	36,089	2,200	98,882	111,582	4,167	325	116,074†

14. The Budget Estimate of revenue for the year was Rs. 4,20,000; the Regular Estimate, Rs. 3,25,000; the actual realizations Rs. 3,29,760, *viz.*:—

	Rs.
Irrigation	1,61,599
Navigation	1,39,956
Miscellaneous	28,205
TOTAL ...	3,29,760

* Inclusive of Rs. 539 for capitalized land revenue.

† The area for 1875-76, as given in the above statement, differs from that in the last year's report by (—) 34,289 acres. The reasons are, (1) the rubbee irrigation on the Sone Canals from December 1875 to June 1876 (33,896 acres), which should have been treated as of 1876-77, was shown under 1875-76; (2) the difference of 373 acres is due to having shown in the last year's report the area leased for instead of actually irrigated. Thus—

	Area leased for.	Irrigated.	Difference.
Sone Canals (khurreef). ...	42,077	41,670	(—) 407
Midnapore (ditto) ...	55,887	55,921	(+) 34
			(—) 373

These figures show what an important part the navigation dues play in the revenue receipts in the present undeveloped state of the irrigation.

ORISSA SCHEME.

15. The capital and interest accounts of this scheme, and the revenue account of that part of it comprised in the Mahanuddy Series of Canals (no revenue account having yet been opened for the Brahmini and Byturni Series), are as follows:—

CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

Particulars.	MAHANUDDY CANALS.		BRAHMINI AND BYTURNI CANALS.		TOTAL.	
	Outlay during 1876-77.	Outlay to end of 1876-77.	Outlay during 1876-77.	Outlay to end of 1876-77.	Outlay during 1876-77.	Outlay to end of 1876-77.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Works	2,80,688	96,55,999	2,13,687	23,95,338	4,94,375	1,20,51,337
Establishment ...	1,15,958	26,95,971	98,862	5,31,136	2,14,820	32,27,107
Tools and plant ...	55,182	15,97,342	6,261	56,501	61,443	16,53,843
Suspense balance ...	—18,973	3,82,286	—15,604	15,199	—34,577	3,97,485
TOTAL ...	4,32,855	1,43,31,598	3,03,206	29,98,174	7,36,061	1,73,29,772
DEDUCT—Receipts on capital account	2,390	34,836	1,232	10,284	3,622	45,120
Balance ...	4,30,465	1,42,96,762	3,01,974	29,87,890	7,32,439	1,72,84,652
ADD—Capitalized land revenue ...	36	21,289	256	2,454	292	23,743
TOTAL ...	4,30,501	1,43,18,051	3,02,230	29,90,344	7,32,731	1,73,08,395

INTEREST ACCOUNT.

	Mahanuddy Canals.	Brahmini and Byturni Canals.	TOTAL.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Interest charges to end of 1875-76	33,78,781	2,78,409	36,57,190
Ditto for 1876-77	6,35,493	1,27,556	7,63,049
TOTAL INTEREST CHARGES TO END OF 1876-77 ...	40,14,274	4,05,965	44,20,239

REVENUE ACCOUNT.

MAHANUDDY CANALS.

	EXPENDITURE			RECEIPTS	
	During the year.	To end of the year.		During the year.	To end of the year.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Works, maintenance ...	1,40,494	8,50,263	Water-rates ...	40,378	1,57,071
Establishment ...	62,479	4,34,111	Navigation ...	22,881	1,22,596
Tools and plant ...	11,688	41,264	Miscellaneous ...	11,298	77,550
Profit and loss ...	...	640			
TOTAL EXPENDITURE ...	2,14,661	13,26,278	TOTAL RECEIPTS ...	74,557	3,57,217
			DEFICIT ...	1,40,104	9,69,061

16. The total debt on account of interest and unpaid working expenses amounted for the year to Rs. 7,75,597, and to the end of the year to Rs. 49,83,335.

17. The rainfall in 1876-77 was 49·17 inches, against 68·62 in the previous year, and 55·86, the average of the last 20 years.

18. There were 114 miles of main canals and 554 miles of distributaries in operation.

19. The areas irrigated were—

	Acres.
Khurreef	26,069
Rubbee	3,991
Twelve months' crops	321
TOTAL ...	30,381

20. A comparison of this result with former years exhibits a gradual increase in the spread of irrigation, thus—

	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Khurreef	3,799	9,104	19,740	13,991	26,069
Rubbee	941	3,291	2,452	4,104	3,991
Twelve months' crops	13	176	267	314	321
TOTAL ...	4,753	12,571	22,459	18,409	30,381
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
Rainfall	73·00	40·31	64·00*	*70·00	44·26*

21. The area irrigable in 1876-77 is given by the Superintending Engineer at 161,900 acres, from which, however, there is no doubt that a considerable deduction should be made for low-lying and undrained lands. Making a fair allowance for this, it would still seem that water was sold for the main or khurreef crop for not more than one-fourth of the area for which it was available.

22. It is satisfactory, however, to note that of the 26,069 acres of khurreef irrigation, 21,813 were leased for at the regular rate of Re. 1 per acre, and before 1st May, *i. e.*, before the character of the coming season could be known.

23. The following statement shows that the progressive increase which has taken place is almost entirely in irrigation of this class:—

YEARS.	KHURREEF.			Rubbee area.	Total leased area.	Rainfall in inches.	REMARKS.
	At Re. 1.	At Rs. 1-8.	At Rs. 3.				
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1873-74 ...	4,504	4,600	...	3,467	12,571	40·31	
1874-75 ...	19,268	472	...	2,719	22,459	80·74	
1875-76 ...	12,416	1,575	...	4,418	18,409	91·17	
1876-77 ...	21,813	2,988	1,269	4,312	30,382	43·92	

24. The rubbee irrigation is believed to have nearly reached its limit, the area of this class of crop in Orissa being very small.

25. The water rates in force during the year were, for rice Re. 1 per acre for leases executed before 1st May, and Rs. 3 for all subsequent leases. The rubbee rates varied, as in former years, from Rs. 1-8 to Rs. 6.

26. It has already been observed that the introduction of the new Irrigation Act, with its stringent provisions against waste of water and illicit irrigation, has had a powerful effect in promoting regular irrigation in Orissa. The doubling of the penalty rate, which was formerly Rs. 1-8, but in the early part of the year was raised to Rs. 3, has been attended with the same result. This last measure had long been under consideration, as it appeared plain that if Re. 1 were a fair rate for water taken without reference to the character of the season, whether wet or dry, Re. 1-8 was far too little for water supplied at the last moment to save a crop which might be worth ten times as much. An increased acquaintance with the value of irrigation seems to be gradually convincing the ryots that it is cheaper to take water in a regular way at Re. 1 per acre, than to run the chance of a bad season with the risk of having to pay Rs. 3 to save the crop. So also they find it a wiser policy to buy water honestly at Re. 1, than to steal it with the possibility of having to pay Rs. 6 per acre under the Act, even if no heavier penalty is inflicted. But the operation of the new Act was only gradually felt, and the area of illicit irrigation reported by the patrols, for the year, was large, *viz.*, 3,612 acres, or nearly 12 per cent of the whole area under lease. The Deputy Revenue Superintendent, however, reports that 80 per cent. of the cases reported were dealt with under the provisions of the Act, with very salutary effects.

27. The collections amounted to 77 per cent. of the assessments, and the remainder is in course of collection. There are no heavy or long standing arrears.

28. The income from all sources was Rs. 74,557. The details will be found in the following table of receipts for the past five years:—

YEARS.	Water-rates.	Navigation.	Miscellaneous.	TOTAL.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1872-73	19,071	10,044	7,508	36,623
1873-74	17,412	18,577	7,846	43,835
1874-75	20,382	21,412	6,691	48,485
1875-76	20,330	16,377	8,783	45,490
1876-77	40,378	22,881	11,298	74,557

* These are the mean of observations at Cuttack and Marsaghai.

29. The working expenses for the same period are shown below:—

	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. *Maintenance*, viz.—					
Works	1,63,884	74,505	1,17,547	1,36,856	1,40,494
Establishment, including direction and accounts	26,552	9,568	20,100	33,901	34,948
Tools and plant	...	683	18,070	5,823	11,688
Profit and loss	30	...	...	...	...
TOTAL MAINTENANCE ...	1,90,466	84,756	1,55,717	1,76,180	1,87,130
2. *Revenue management*, viz.—					
Irrigation establishment ...	41,382	38,607	35,016	25,785	21,696
Navigation ditto ...	6,154	5,828	5,694	5,653	5,835
TOTAL REVENUE MANAGEMENT ...	47,536	44,435	40,710	31,438	27,531
TOTAL WORKING EXPENSES ...	2,38,002	1,29,191	1,96,427	2,07,618	2,14,661

The details of this table are of considerable interest from their bearing upon the question of the cost of working expenses per acre irrigable. If the cost of maintenance, Rs. 1,40,494 for the year under review, is to be divided between the two heads Irrigation and Navigation, this could only be done by assigning arbitrarily a certain proportion of the outlay on the Main Canals, which is about 70 per cent of the whole, to navigation, and it is hard to say what this proportion should be. It may be simpler to deduct the receipts from navigation and miscellaneous sources from the total expenditure and to charge the balance to the area irrigated.

The calculation made in this way will be as follows:—

	Rs.
Total working expenses in 1876-77	2,14,661
Deduct receipts from navigation and miscellaneous	34,179
BALANCE ...	1,80,482

Cost per acre irrigable $\frac{\text{Rs. } 1,80,482}{\text{Acres } 162,000}$ = Rs. 1-2.

30. It will be observed that the working expenses are composed of,

	Rs.
Maintenance	1,87,130
Revenue management	27,531
TOTAL ...	2,14,661

The first item is thus made up—

Head works	55,835
Main Canals	98,612
Distributaries	32,683
TOTAL ...	1,87,130

These amounts average only 1¼ per cent upon the original cost of the works. The first item may be regarded as a fixed quantity. The last is moderate, being at the rate of Rs. 60 per mile of distributary, which compares favorably with rates in other provinces. It is only in the second and largest item that a saving may be possible. Hitherto, however, instead of a saving there has been an increase from year to year under this head. The Superintending Engineer gives a statement showing that the cost of maintenance of the Main Canals per mile has been (for works only,—

	Rs.
In 1873-74	272
„ 1874-75	416
„ 1875-76	457
„ 1876-77	577

The last amount includes a heavy charge for weed-clearing, on which little or nothing has been spent in previous years.

If the area irrigable were doubled, as it easily might be, the acreage charge for head would be halved, and the cost of working expenses would be reduced to Re. 1 per acre. Even this, however, seems high, compared with other provinces where the charge is from Re. 1, which is the lowest, to Rs. 1-8 per acre irrigated.

32. The following table shows the cost of maintenance of distributaries from year to year for works only, the total cost including establishments being about 30 per cent more:—

Years.	Length of distributary open.	Cost of maintenance.	Cost per mile.
	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.
1873-74	541	23,551	43
1874-75	541	21,165	39
1875-76	551	22,805	41
1876-77	554	23,653	42

33. The decrease in the cost of irrigation revenue management is satisfactory, the charges under this head having fallen from Rs. 41,382 in 1872-73 to Rs. 21,696 in 1876-77, the collections having risen in the same period from Rs. 19,071 to Rs. 40,378. The percentage is still excessively high and must remain so as long as the irrigated area is so small. No further reduction is possible.

34. The Superintending Engineer draws attention to the necessity of placing movable shutters on the weirs to raise the water level during the irrigating months, declaring that, in consequence of the choking of the heads of the canals by silt after the first freshes, it is often difficult to send down a sufficient supply even for the present limited areas under irrigation.

NAVIGATION.

35. The canals in operation and the toll collections were as follows:—

Canals.	Length of canal open.	Toll collection.	Collection per mile.
	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.
High Level	37	4,158	112
Kendrapara	40	17,676	442
Toldunda	27	1,047	38
Machgong	6	...	...
Total ...	110	22,881	...
The collections in previous years were—			
1875-76	...	16,377	...
1874-75	...	21,412	...
1873-74	...	18,577	...
1872-73	...	10,044	...

36. The total tonnage carried on the canals, exclusive of empty boats, was 77,367 tons in 1876-77 against 60,574 in the previous year, and 65,860 in 1873-74, the highest previously known. The increase was mainly in the exports of rice and paddy, due to the demand for the famine districts in the south.

37. The following is a comparison of the canal traffic in Orissa for the past five years:—

Years.	Tonnage exclusive of empty boats.	Estimated value.
	Tons.	Rs.
1872-73	31,955	47,83,683
1873-74	65,860	43,89,273
1874-75	57,312	32,81,053
1875-76	60,574	38,92,178
1876-77	77,367	82,12,183

There are obvious discrepancies in the valuation here given, which cannot now be fully accounted for. They are probably due mainly to greater care and caution having been exercised of late years in the appraisement of the goods traffic, the most recent returns being the most accurate.

38. The details for the past two years, exclusive of Government traffic, are shown below, following the simple classification hitherto in use—

	Tonnage of cargo, 1875-76.*	Tonnage of cargo, 1876-77.*	Value of cargo, 1875-76.	Value of cargo, 1876-77.
	Tons.	Tons.	Rs.	Rs.
Articles of food	24,341	36,590	25,72,792	22,96,512
Stimulants	24	11	1,50,500	700
Clothing	10	122	1,500	7,100
Staples of manufacture	2,619	1,369	2,93,877	2,46,572
Building materials	9,233	4,650	92,427	1,11,598
Live-stock	..	49	...	600
Fuel	314	415	3,141	2,087
Cooking utensils and domestic implements ...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	13,388	14,066	7,24,946	4,66,090
Total ...	49,929	57,272	38,39,183	31,31,562

* The tonnage is that of boats, which is about double that of cargo.

The toll collections in 1876-77 on the principal item of traffic in this statement amounted to little more than ½ per cent on the value. It seems questionable whether this percentage might not be doubled with advantage to the revenue and without in any degree checking traffic, by adapting the tolls to the classes of goods carried. At present there is one uniform charge which is precisely the same for paddy as for sugar, for straw as for silk.

PLANTATIONS.

39. A large number of trees have been planted out along the Orissa Canals, and with care will certainly yield an appreciable revenue; but no report upon the subject has been received for the year under review.

MIDNAPORE CANAL.

40. The capital, interest and revenue accounts of this canal are given below:—

CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

	Outlay during 1876-77.	Outlay to end of 1876-77.
	Rs.	Rs.
Works	2,44,856	47,41,556
Establishment	76,204	15,96,637
Tools and plant	48,464	3,51,947
Suspense balance	22,774	1,61,254
Total ...	3,92,298	68,51,394
Deduct—Receipts on capital account	3,722	16,508
Balance ...	3,88,576	68,34,886

INTEREST ACCOUNT.

	Rs.
Interest to end of 1875-76	15,26,591
Ditto for 1876-77...	2,97,918
Total to end of 1876-77 ...	18,24,509

REVENUE ACCOUNT.

	Expenditure. In 1876-77.	Expenditure. To end of 1876-77.		Receipts In 1876-77.	Receipts To end of 1876-77.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Works { Extension and improvements	...	5,559	Water-rates	61,460	2,91,726
Works { Maintenance ...	1,09,509	5,21,531			
Establishment	52,056	2,66,970	Navigation	67,651	2,53,000
Tools and plant	9,714	14,892	Miscellaneous ...	7,876	37,466
Total Expenditure ...	1,71,279	8,08,952	Total ...	1,36,987	5,87,192
			Deficit ...	34,292	2,21,760

41. The total debt for interest and unpaid working expenses to end of 1876-77 was Rs. 20,46,269.

42. Another year's expenditure will probably complete the works and close the capital account.

43. The season was one of excessive rainfall, the total amount registered being 20 inches above the average. The rainfall at Midnapore was—

Years.	Inches.
In 1872-73	59·17
„ 1873-74	48·88
„ 1874-75	52·99
„ 1875-76	55·55
„ 1876-77	75·29

44. The previous year having been a very favorable one for the unirrigated crops, the area leased for in 1876-77 fell from 55,995 acres to 32,681; but as the season advanced and its real character developed, the lessees repented of their engagements, and endeavoured to evade them by every possible means, first clamouring for a remission of the Government demand on the ground that the water was of no value to them (which, as it has turned out, was true), and when this was refused, endeavouring to prove that water had not been properly supplied. The result has been disheartening for both Government and people. The revenue demands were enforced, mostly by process of law, the people resisting them to the last. Very little of the demand for the year was recovered during the year, but the recoveries of arrears of former years were so vigorously carried on that the actual collections exceeded those of any previous year except 1874-75.

It is impossible to record this result with any satisfaction, as it seems certain that the arrears and the difficulty of enforcing payment were mainly, if not solely, due to the extreme poverty of the people. It is melancholy to read of 12,714 certificates having been issued for the recovery of the arrears, after abandoning all claims for less than one rupee, and making remissions to a large extent on other grounds; and this in a district where the irrigators have, as a rule, dealt fairly with the Government, and have always been ready to pay when they had the means. One can hardly read the description of the revenue operations of the year, and it may be added, of previous years, without a wish that if the state of the cultivators is such as it is described to be by the Collector and his subordinates, irrigation, which according to them only enhances the difficulties of the people in ordinary years, had never been introduced at all. The Deputy Revenue Superintendent remarks:—"The most potent cause about the gradual "decline of the area leased is the indebtedness of the Midnapore ryots. They are involved over "head-and-ears; and it is a matter of infinite regret that their debts are increasing as their con- "nection with the Government irrigation is growing older. Excepting during the year under "review, the canal irrigation as compared with the unirrigated crop has always increased the "yield from three to five maunds in the acre; but the Government irrigators are not in a posi- "tion to benefit by it: all that they obtain from the fields go punctually to fill the coffers of the "mahajuns, and they have finally to borrow money for the payment of the water-rate. The "increased yield of the crop, if reserved for the liquidation of the Government debt, is sure to "prove more than enough for the purpose; but no notice is taken of it, and when the irrigator "is forced to pay for the irrigation of his land, he blames the canal for the increase of his "debt."

Again, "Attachments and sales of the debtor's property were very frequent, and where "they had not the desired effect, the debtors were arrested for the realization of the Govern- "ment dues; and it is now a very common saying within the irrigable area that the major "portion of the Government irrigators have been deprived of their plough cattle for the pay- "ment of the water-rates. This is not very untrue, as the most valuable saleable property "in the possession of the cultivators are the bullocks; and where we could catch hold of them, "no other movable or immovable property belonging to them was attached or sold. The num- "ber of sale notices and warrants for the arrest of the debtors issued during the year under "review was unusually large, yet from the well known poverty of the Midnapore ryots, the "result has not been as satisfactory as was anticipated."

The part played by the zemindars and mahajuns in the matter is shown in the following extracts from the Deputy Superintendent's report:—

"The zemindars, whose resistance to the spread of irrigation was hitherto passive, have "now broken out in action, and many of them have openly prohibited their tenantry from using "the canal water on the penalty of incurring their severe displeasure. They have done this "with the view of securing realization of their own dues, and of preventing their ryots from "increasing their debts unnecessarily as they call it. The mahajuns also have been telling the "ryots not to resort to the canal any longer."

For the Collector's explanation of the causes of this state of things reference may be made to the Revenue Report of 1875-76, paragraph 36. It should be noted, in passing, that the year 1876-77 in which coercive measures on so large scale were found necessary for the realization of the Government revenues, was one of exceptionally high prices, and so far peculiarly favorable to the ryots.

45. The result of the special exertions made for the recovery of the arrears is shown in the following table:—

Years.	Amount to be recovered.	Cash recoveries.	Remitted or written off as irrecoverable.	Balance outstanding on 1st April 1877.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1873-74	4,053	602	3,451	...
1874-75	25,919	9,240	14,395	2,284
1875-76	64,478	49,946	2,019	12,513
1876-77	56,721	9,539	96	47,086
TOTAL ...	1,51,171	69,327	19,961	61,883

46. The area irrigated was 32,681 acres, which compares with former years, thus:—

Years.	Acres.
1872-73	13,406
1873-74	36,349
1874-75	72,318
1875-76	55,995
1876-77	32,681

The falling off has been still greater in 1877-78, the leased area being only about 7,000 acres.

47. The canal receipts for the year were from—

	Rs.
Water-rates	61,460
Navigation	67,651
Miscellaneous	7,856
TOTAL ...	1,36,987

The following table compares these results with those of former years:—

Years.	Water-rates.	Navigation.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1872-73	23,556	20,994	6,714	51,264
1873-74	35,823	34,104	2,711	72,638
1874-75	67,015	44,886	4,316	1,16,217
1875-76	52,791	51,810	6,508	1,11,109
1876-77	61,460	67,651	7,876	1,36,987

48. The details of the important item "working expenses" are exhibited below for a series of years:—

	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. *Maintenance*, viz.,—					
Works	62,844	88,486	92,185	1,13,225	1,09,509
Establishment, including direction and accounts.	9,705	15,474	19,425	26,398	27,662
Tools and plant	...	...	714	4,164	9,714
Total Maintenance	72,549	1,03,960	1,12,324	1,43,787	1,46,885
2. *Revenue management*, viz.,—					
Irrigation establishment ...	9,316	10,701	11,066	16,493	17,245
Navigation ditto ...	5,133	5,896	7,097	7,119	7,149
Total Revenue Management ...	14,449	16,597	18,103	23,612	24,394
Total Working Expenses ...	86,998	1,20,557	1,30,427	1,67,399	1,71,279

The expenditure on maintenance works in 1875-76 was swelled by a sum of Rs. 29,000 for the special repairs rendered necessary by the cyclone of the previous year. The charge under the same head in the year under review was also abnormally high in consequence partly of the failure of one of the locks on the canal, the re-construction of which has entailed a heavy outlay, and partly on account of heavy silt clearances in the first or tidal reach of the canal. Such an occurrence as the failure of a lock will, it is hoped, not again occur, and the exclusion of the muddy waters of the Damooda from No. 1 Reach, which has now been effected by means of porte-valets attached to the gates of the entrance lock, will certainly reduce the cost of clearance in subsequent years.

49. The details of the outlay on maintenance are—

	Rs.
Head works	9,196
Main Canal	75,288
Distributaries	25,025
TOTAL ...	1,09,509

Deducting Rs. 19,141 chargeable to the special repairs above referred to, the outlay debitable to ordinary repairs becomes—

	Rs.
Head works	9,196
Main Canal	56,147
Distributaries	25,025

50. Forty-eight miles of Main Canal and 228 miles of distributaries were in use during the year.

51. The mileage cost of repairs, as compared with the Orissa Canals, was—

	Midnapore. Rs.	Orissa. Rs.
Main Canal	1,170	577
Distributaries	110	42

The cost in Midnapore under both heads is rather less than in the previous year, but it is still so largely in excess of the cost in Orissa that explanation is necessary. Attention was called to the point in last year's report, but no improvement is as yet apparent. As regards the Main Canal, comparison might perhaps be more fairly made with the cost of repairs of the

Kendrapara Canal in Orissa, which was Rs. 933; but there seems to be no reason why the maintenance of distributaries in Midnapore should be so high. In spite of these high charges, the returns from navigation and miscellaneous are so good, amounting to Rs. 75,527, that if they are deducted the balance of working expenses falls at the rate of only $\frac{\text{Rs. } 95,752}{\text{Acres } 138,000} = 11$ annas per irrigable acre.

52. There was a small increase in the cost of the Revenue establishment, but the charge under this head has been kept down to the lowest amount compatible with efficiency.

53. The irrigable area during the year was increased from 119,400 acres in 1875-76 to 138,050 acres, of which 32,681 only were irrigated.

54. The duty of water realized in 1876-77 was 109 acres per cubic foot per second, which compares favorably with the previous year, when it was 92 acres. This result the Superintending Engineer believes to be due in part to the heavier rainfall.

NAVIGATION.

55. If the prospects of irrigation in Midnapore are discouraging, those of navigation become more and more hopeful from year to year. In spite of the failure of the Lutchmutpore Lock, which stopped all navigation between that point and the town of Midnapore for six months, and the closure of the 1st Reach, which practically involved that of the 2nd, for the last two months of the year, the traffic increased from 189,414 tons, valued at 122 lakhs, in the previous year, to 239,913 tons, valued at 113 lakhs, the toll collections rising at the same time from Rs. 51,810 to Rs. 67,651. The increase is mainly attributable to greater activity in the export trade due to the demand in Southern India, but the traffic statements show an increase under nearly all heads. One important article of traffic is salt, of which 20,783 measurement tons, or about 11,000 tons actual weight, valued at 12½ lakhs, were carried by the canal in 1876-77.

56. The following table affords a comparison of the state of the traffic for the past five years:—

	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.
Number of miles open at the end of the year ...	24	48	48	48	48
Toll collections ... ... Rs.	20,994	34,104	44,886	51,810	67,651
Rate of tolls per mile ... ... „	874	710	935	1,079	1,401
Number of boats including empties	26,407	29,997	29,967	36,433	41,372
Measurement tonnage of boats exclusive of empties ... ... Tons	103,314	120,098	168,090	189,414	239,913
Estimated value of traffic ... Rs	76,25,108	91,65,525	1,18,23,308	1,22,07,919	1,13,26,866

57. The traffic has been classified as follows:—

	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Articles of food	39,574	50,541	61,407	69,425	114,336
Stimulants	2,971	4,382	4,327	8,228	10,819
Clothing	7,601	7,073	7,355	6,558	5,801
Staples of manufacture	11,269	14,610	14,760	20,172	19,399
Building materials	4,895	5,028	7,240	11,140	13,030
Fuel	18,173	15,009	5,606	4,707	6,142
Cooking utensils and other domestic implements ...	2,533	1,951	1,766	2,135	2,782
Miscellaneous	16,630	16,366	65,629	67,021	67,604

PLANTATIONS.

58. No account is given of these. There are but few trees along the canal. Numbers were destroyed by the last cyclone, and it seems doubtful whether, with these periodic visitations, plantations would be remunerative on this canal.

HIDGELLEE TIDAL CANAL.

59. The capital outlay of this canal was reduced during the year by a sum of Rs. 14,519 in the suspense accounts, and stood at the end of the year at Rs. 17,83,905.

60. The interest for the year amounted Rs. 80,555, bringing up the total under this head to Rs. 5,25,724.

61. The following is the revenue account for the year:—

	Expenditure.			Receipts.	
	During the year.	To end of the year.		During the year.	To end of the year.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Works, maintenance ...	7,637	1,31,344	Water-rates	...	2,611
Establishment	4,364	46,968	Navigation	44,572	1,93,081
Tools and plant	429	3,939	Miscellaneous	464	3,280
Total ...	12,430	1,82,251	Total ...	45,036	1,98,972
Surplus	32,606	16,721			

62. The surplus represents a return of slightly less than 2 per cent. upon the capital outlay.

63. The large reduction in the cost of maintenance, as compared with former years, is satisfactory, and is principally due to the saving in silt clearances caused by the exclusion of the muddy waters of the Huldee from both sections of the canal. The cost of maintenance was—

	Rs.
In 1874-75	24,023
„ 1875-76	26,756
„ 1876-77	7,637

64. The total working expenses for the year were at the rate of $\frac{\text{Rs. } 12,430}{\text{miles } 29} = \text{Rs. } 430$ per mile. The Executive Engineer Mr. Vertannes, who constructed the greater part of this canal and has had much experience in works of the kind, is confident that the working expenses may be kept down to an average of Rs. 500 per mile from year to year. If so, and taking into account some additional sources of revenue suggested by the Collector, it is probable that the canal will pay directly into the treasury about 3 per cent. on the outlay. There can be little doubt that indirectly it is already amply remunerative.

65. There was a large increase in the traffic during the year due to the activity of the rice trade as shown in the following comparative statement:—

	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.
Miles of canal open ... ... No.	26	29	29	29	29
Toll collections ... ... Rs.	14,454	27,978	52,209	22,540	44,572
Rate of toll per mile of canal ... „	556	965	1,800	777	1,537
Number of boats ... No.	7,721	13,918	15,443	10,958	22,818
Measurement tonnage of boats exclusive of empties Tons	19,153	63,077	1,32,282	67,997	1,31,488
Estimated value of traffic ... Rs.	10,35,238	14,33,724	28,96,109	13,38,440	19,71,892

66. The principal articles carried were—

	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Articles of food	15,430	53,669	87,525	37,852	84,248
Stimulants	1,257	1,528	3,005	896	1,900
Clothing	23	194	306	40	189
Staples of manufacture	67	786	971	1,341	1,630
Building materials	851	1,249	3,183	3,758	8,076
Fuel	509	575	1,144	1,678	1,045
Cooking utensils and domestic implements	32	318	336	434	297
Miscellaneous	927	14,042	35,100	22,004	34,103

67. The following particulars of the traffic on both the Canals in the Midnapore District, viz., the Midnapore Canal and the Hidgellee Tidal Canal, may be of interest:—

	1875-76.	1876-77.
Number of boats	47,391	64,190
Tonnage of cargo	257,417	371,401
	Rs.	Rs.
Value of cargo	1,35,46,359	1,32,98,758
Toll collections	75,219	1,13,515

It is to be noted that the tonnage of cargo here given is the measurement tonnage, which is believed to be nearly double the actual.

PLANTATIONS.

68. This canal is even more destitute of trees than the Midnapore Canal, owing chiefly to the destruction caused by cyclones.

SONE CANALS.

69. The capital, interest and revenue accounts of these important works are as follows :—

CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

	Expenditure.	
	In 1876-77.	To close of 1876-77.
	Rs.	Rs.
Head works	24,255	22,02,192
Main Canal and branches	9,22,869	82,08,934
Distributaries	7,32,557	17,39,360
Drainage works	14,472	1,18,622
Field survey	1,80,413	3,80,583
TOTAL WORK ...	18,74,566	1,26,49,691
Establishment	4,34,357	31,78,659
Tools and plant	98,611	12,43,827
Suspense balance	—2,13,734	4,31,780
GRAND TOTAL ...	21,93,800	1,75,03,957
Deduct receipts on capital account	16,725	1,27,115
BALANCE ...	21,77,075	1,73,76,842
Capitalized abatement of land revenue	96	16,875
TOTAL ...	21,77,171	1,73,93,717

INTEREST ACCOUNT.

	Rs.
Amount of interest due on 1st April 1876	20,37,428
Charged for 1876-77	7,36,667
TOTAL DUE ON 1ST APRIL 1877 ...	27,74,095

REVENUE ACCOUNT.

	Expenditure			Receipts	
	During the year.	To end of the year.		During the year.	To end of the year.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Works, maintenance... ...	1,45,175	2,35,007	Water-rates	59,761	1,10,626
Establishment	54,243	79,846	Navigation	4,852	4,852
Tools and plant	172	172	Miscellaneous ...	8,567	8,602
TOTAL ...	1,99,590	3,15,025	TOTAL ...	73,180	1,24,080
			DEFICIT ...	1,26,410	1,90,945

70. The following description of the character of the seasons is extracted from the Superintending Engineer's report :—

"During the year 1876-77 the intermittent nature of the autumn rain created some alarm in the months of June, July, and August, and an urgent demand for irrigation arose in September, which was almost immediately checked by a timely rainfall at the end of the month, succeeded by an equally timely rainfall in October. The late date up to which rain fell in October, *viz.*, the 18th, while securing the rice, ensured the preparation of the ground for the spring crops, and gave the moisture necessary for the germination of the seed. November and December were dry months, but the late rains had filled the tanks, and the demand for the first watering at the commencement of December was confined to the villages situated on the high ground; a strong demand was arising, when heavy rain on the 12th January put a stop to irrigation. The season after the date became quite abnormal. In January four days were noted on which the rain fell. In February also the register showed a rainfall of 5·25 inches distributed over four days."

71. The rainfall in Southern Behar appears, as a rule, to be least near the Ganges, and to increase towards the south of the districts and the neighbourhood of the hills. That of 1876-77 was—

	Khurreef.	Rubbee.	Total.
	June to November.	December to May.	
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
At Arrah	20·06	5·15	25·21
„ Dehree	39·22	5·72	44·94

72. The lengths of canal and distributary open and the areas commanded were—

	Canal. Miles.	Distributary. Miles.	Area commanded calculated at 500 acres per square mile. Acres.
At the commencement	86	190	58,000
At the close	86	371	312,000

This statement shows that rapid progress was made in the extension of the means of irrigation during the year.

73. The distributaries open at the close of the year were—

	Miles.
Arrah Canal	362
Buxar „	9
Patna „	0

74. The water-rates charged were Rs. 2-8 per acre for rice, wheat, and all grain crops, and Rs. 5 for sugarcane and opium.

75. The areas irrigated were—

	1875-76. Acres.	1876-77. Acres.
Khurreef	41,660	1,923
Rubbee	33,895	11,341
TOTAL ...	75,555	13,264

"The first year was one of special drought, the second one of late rain in the khurreef and of extraordinary rain in the rubbee." "Moreover, in 1875-76 the water was given freely and without any great insistance on the proper construction of village channels. In 1876-77, the first year of regular irrigation, definite rules were laid down, and every effort made to work the distributaries according to those rules."

76. The khurreef irrigation of 1876-77 was entirely rice.

77. The principal rubbee crops irrigated were—

	Acres.
Wheat &c.	8,485
Oil-seeds, &c.	58
Sugarcane	2,556

78. So small a proportion of the area commanded having been irrigated in the year under review, no estimate of any value can be made of the duty of water realized.

79. The total receipts from water-rates during the year were Rs. 59,761 against Rs. 50,865 in the previous year.

80. The following statement gives details of the assessments and realizations :—

Name of Division.	Balance due on 1st April 1876.	Assessment of 1876-77.	Total.	Realized in 1876-77.	Remitted.	Balance.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Arrah Division	23,889	53,268	77,157	50,481	1,531	25,145
Buxar „	1,087	8,398	9,485	7,436	390	1,659
Eastern Sone „	12,198	41	12,239	1,844	6,234	4,161
TOTAL ...	37,174	61,707	98,881	59,761	8,155	30,965

81. The remissions on account of the irrigation of 1875-76 were necessarily large, owing to the rude way in which distribution and assessment were made, there being few or no distributaries, and no Irrigation Act applicable to Behar then in existence. A very considerable balance has since been remitted, which remained outstanding at the close of 1875-76.

82. The system of revenue management which has been introduced in Behar differs from that in Lower Bengal and Orissa, and is the same as that of the North-Western Provinces. There is no separate civil officer in charge of the revenue branch of the canal administration, his place in Behar being taken by the Superintending Engineer, and the whole work of distribution, assessment, measurement, and preparation of demand statements being conducted by the Engineer Department, the collections by the Collector. This renders it impossible to show the whole cost of revenue management separately as in the other Circles, part of the time of the Engineer Establishment, which it is not possible accurately to determine, being occupied in purely revenue work. It may be necessary in future to charge a certain percentage of the cost of this establishment to revenue, so as to show, at least approximately, the charge under each head.

83. The cost of the subordinate establishment, such as ameens, chainmen, &c., employed in water regulation and measuring land in 1876 was Rs. 3,931, or 4 annas per acre irrigated.

84. The cost of works, maintenance, was—

	Rs.
Head Works	39,789
Main Canals, including two Branch Canals	1,02,700
Distributaries	2,686
TOTAL ...	1,45,175

85. The charge for head works is moderate and would have been less had it not been for some heavy repairs to one of the under-sluices. But that for Main Canals seems excessive for such new works. For the Western Main Canal, 23 miles in length, it was Rs. 25,483, or Rs. 1,100 per mile; for the Eastern Main, 8 miles in length, Rs. 11,798, or Rs. 1,475 per mile; for the Arrah Canal Rs. 30,710, or about Rs. 500 per mile, and the same for the Patna Canal.

No explanation whatever is given by the Superintending Engineer, who merely remarks that the expenditure was "high." One reason no doubt is the heavy repairs rendered necessary by the great flood in the Sone of July 1876. In future reports a careful analysis of these expenses will be expected.

86. The following table of the number of trees of each kind planted on the canals shows that a good commencement has been made with the work of plantations:—

Name of Divisions.	Mango.	Sissoo.	Mohoea.	Siris.	Jamon.	Neem.	Babool.	Tal.	Teak.	Total of all kinds.
Arrah Division ...	325	747	71	2,456	411	2,454	25	...	•241	6,330
Buxar „ ...	50	1,007	6	1,132	314	2,140	94	27	2	5,731
Eastern Sone „ ...	484	1,683	473	10,826	1,309	...	...	337	...	39,485

87. Some of the Executive and Assistant Engineers have been invested with magisterial powers for the trial of certain cases under the new Act. The following is a list of the cases tried and the results:—

Name of Divisions.	No. of cases tried.	No. of defendants.	No. convicted.	No. of days imprisoned.	Amount of fines.
					Rs.
Arrah Division ...	11	19	8	...	7
Buxar „ ...	6	13	12	28	37
Eastern Sone „ ...	10	36	28	10	172

NAVIGATION.

88. The canals open for navigation were—

	Miles.
Main Western Canal	21
Arrah „	65
Buxar „	2
TOTAL	8

In the dry months this length was reduced to 79 miles.

89. The Arrah Canal was opened through to Arrah from Dehree for the first time in August 1876, but it had no communication with the Ganges.

90. The total traffic on the canals amounted to 26,040 tons (measurement), of which 2,798 only were private traffic, the remainder being on account of Government. The principal article was salt.

91. The toll collections for the year, exclusive of recoveries on account of March of the previous year, were Rs. 4,853.

92. The cost of navigation establishment was Rs. 2,778.

DAMOODA CANAL.

93. The outlay upon this scheme, which was abandoned in 1871, amounted to Rs. 1,57,401.

94. The interest for the year under review was Rs. 7,088, and the total interest due up to the end of the year, Rs. 61,232

HOOGHLY PROJECT.

95. This also has been abandoned. The outlay to end of the year was Rs. 1,43,330, and the total interest charge, Rs. 13,177.

TIRHOOT AND SARUN IRRIGATION PROJECTS.

96. Projects for the irrigation of parts of the Sarun, Tirhoot, and Durbhunga Districts were investigated during the year, the outlay being Rs. 1,09,330, and the total to end of the year Rs. 5,02,006.

97. Projects for canals to be fed from the Gunduk, Bagmutty and Kumla, have been worked out, but with no conclusive result as regards future operations.

DRAINAGE AND RIVER EMBANKMENT PROJECTS IN LOWER BENGAL.

98. The repairs and water regulation of the Dancuni drainage works continued to be managed by this department during the year. Projects for two other large drainage schemes in Hooghly and for another in the 24-Pergunnahs were also under preparation, and considerable progress was made with large projects for a navigable canal to connect the Eastern Districts with Calcutta, and for the embankment of parts of the Moorshedabad and Nuddea Districts.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

99. The Budget Grant for the year under this head, and the outlay, were as follows:—

	Grant.	Outlay.
	Rs.	Rs.
Direction...	2,90,000	2,84,635
Executive	9,58,958	7,90,106
Revenue (including Navigation)	68,300	79,552
TOTAL ...	13,17,258	11,54,293

100. The short outlay was due chiefly to reductions in the charges for Executive and Survey establishments. Of the latter, a sum of Rs. 1,18,303, expended on surveys for new canal, drainage, and embankment projects in the Nuddea, Jessore, Furreedpore and Backergunge Districts, was transferred from Imperial to Provincial outlay, so that the actual outlay in the Irrigation Branch of the Department was greater by this sum than that shown above. Hence it appears that the actual reduction of establishments during the year was but small.

101. The reason for this was, not that the necessity for reductions was not clearly seen and pointed out by this Government, but that the Government of India declared itself unable to find employment elsewhere for the surplus establishments of Bengal, which therefore remained for some months of the year to a great extent unemployed, and in that degree swelled the charges for establishments without any return. As early as October 1876 the names of 33 Engineers and Subordinates were sent to the Government of India as available for transfer, but none of them were removed during the year. The proportion which the entire cost of establishments, less survey and other exceptional charges, bore to the outlay on works and repairs, is stated by the Examiner to have been 30·49 per cent., and the percentage under the three main heads of outlay—

Capital	29·02
Revenue	23·23
Ordinary Agricultural	57·62
AVERAGE ...	30·49

102. But the Examiner has omitted to deduct a large sum wholly chargeable to surveys in Tirhoot, and was not aware that the establishment of the Northern Drainage and Embankment Division was mostly employed on the preparation of embankment projects, and at the same time largely increased by the transfer to it of Engineers and Subordinates for whom, pending their transfer to another province, no employment could be found. To arrive at a fair estimate of the real incidence of the charge for establishments generally, the expenditure under both the above heads should be deducted, and the percentage rate struck on the balance. Calculating in this manner the rates become—

	Per cent.
Capital	27
Revenue	23·2
Ordinary Agricultural	28
AVERAGE ...	26·2

103. The first of these is higher than it need be. It has since been reduced by the temporary transfer of all surplus establishments to Madras and Bombay. On the return of these there will of course be a corresponding increase of charge.

104. The second and third percentages are probably about what they ought to be. If that for Agricultural Ordinary seem too high, it is to be considered that the bulk of the works under this head consists of embankments, some 2,000 miles of which are under the charge of this Branch; and that these cannot be economically as well as efficiently maintained without a high percentage charge for establishments, as a most important part of the duties of the establishment is the patrol and constant inspection of the embankments, and in proportion to the effectiveness of this, will be the reduction of the expenditure on works. A low charge for establishments in this case means a large outlay upon works, and *vice versâ*.

105. The Sone Circle was under the superintendence of Major Forbes, R. E., during the greater part of the year. Under his able and vigorous management the works were rapidly pushed forward, and the new system of revenue management, with a complete code of rules drawn up by himself, was introduced.

106. Mr. Parker was in charge of the Orissa Circle, and Colonel Stoddard, who retired from the department at the close of the year after a long and honorable service, of the South-Western Circle.

107. The Engineers and Subordinates in all grades have performed their duties well, with very rare exceptions, notwithstanding the undoubtedly disheartening effect of the utter stagnation of promotion in the department. Among the Executive Engineers, Major Heywood, R.E., Mr. MacMillan, Captain MacArthur, R.E., and Messrs. Whitfield, Vertannes, Armstrong, Odling, Apjohn, and Dejoux, and Captain Elliston, S. C., are deserving of special mention, and among the Assistant Engineers, Messrs. Williamson, Heera Lall Mitter, Livesay, Pearsall, Lieutenant Brown, R.E., and Messrs. Clerke, Douglas, Foster, Horn, Inglis, Cleghorn, Monies and Norman.

108. It may be noted that of the Assistant Engineers who held charge of sub-divisions in which irrigation was most actively carried on in the Sone Circle, three Cooper's Hill men, Messrs. Inglis, Horn and Douglas, particularly distinguished themselves, evincing much tact, temper and kindly feeling in their dealings with the people.

109. The services of Mr. Wylly, Deputy Revenue Superintendent in Orissa, and his Assistant Mr. Roberts, are also deserving of acknowledgment.

The 2nd November 1877.

F. T. HAIG, *Col., R. E.,*
Chief Engineer, Bengal Irrign. Branch.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS IN BENGAL.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF IRRIGATION IN 1876-77 AND 1875-76.

Name of Canal.	Area.			Area irrigated in 1876-77.			Area irrigated in 1875-76.			1876-77 compared with 1875-76.	
	Cultivable in portion of the District under the canal.	Provided for at 133 acres per cubic foot of discharge.	For which distributaries have been constructed to end of 1875-76.	Khureef.	Rubbee.	Total.	Khureef.	Rubbee.	Total.	Increase.	Decrease.
Orissa.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Kendrapara Canal ...	249,000	94,139	60,130	13,379	3,418	16,797	7,924	3,653	11,577	5,220	...
Pattamoondee Canal ...	157,000	...	...	403	5	408	...	...	...	408	...
High Level Canal, Section 1 ...	89,000	59,576	45,118	7,937	82	8,019	5,472	89	5,561	2,458	...
Toldandah and Machgong Canals	232,000	59,566	33,456	4,749	408	5,157	909	362	1,271	3,886	...
Total Orissa ...	...	213,281	138,704	26,468	3,913	30,381	14,305	4,104	18,409	11,972	...
Midnapore Canal.											
Under the Midnapore Weir	250,000	139,725	107,800	28,638	26	28,664	47,307	27	47,334	...	18,670
Under the Panchkoorah Weir	67,000	31,800	18,750	2,716	47	2,763	5,853	46	5,899	...	3,136
Tidal Reaches ...	16,000	11,500	11,500	1,178	...	1,178	2,727	1	2,728	...	1,550
Total Midnapore Canal	333,000	183,025	138,050	32,532	73	32,605	55,887	74	55,961	...	23,356
Behar.											
Western Main Canal ...	201,500	186,926	8,480	...	106	106	2,965	4,914	7,879	...	7,773
Arrah Canal ...	497,000	614,515	113,369	4,562	1,721	6,283	30,111	27,654	57,765	...	51,482
Eastern Main and Patna Canals	420,000	275,510	...	...	52	52	9,001	1,328	10,329	...	10,277
Total Behar ...	1,118,500	1,076,951	121,849	4,562	1,879	6,441	42,077	33,896	75,973	...	69,532

Fort William,
The 2nd August 1877.

F. T. HAIG, *Colonel, R. E.,*
Joint Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
in the P. W. Dept., Irrign. Branch.

COMPARISON BETWEEN RAIN-FALL IN THE YEARS 1876-77 AND 1875-76.

		Khureef.							Rubbee.							Total of year.
		June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	Total.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	Total.	
	Orissa ... 1876-77	5·60	9·80	7·57	9·83	4·89	0·00	37·69	0·00	0·61	1·23	0·85	0·20	3·34	6·23	43·92
	Orissa ... 1875-76	19·92	27·19	8·34	19·26	10·25	0·00	84·96	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·05	2·54	3·62	6·21	91·17
	Average rain-fall for 21 years ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52·81
Midnapore Canal	Midnapore 1876-77	12·72	19·68	13·34	8·41	9·47	0·16	63·78	.	2·82	3·25	0·93	1·73	2·78	11·51	75·29
Midnapore Canal	Midnapore 1875-76	11·12	12·51	8·31	6·82	3·48	0·00	42·24	0·01	0·00	0·00	2·59	2·03	8·68	13·31	55·55
Midnapore Canal	Average rain-fall for 6 years ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	58·92
Midnapore Canal	Panchkoora 1876-77	19·25	18·46	12·76	7·33	6·17	0·12	64·09	...	2·29	4·60	0·54	0·65	3·70	11·78	75·87
Midnapore Canal	Panchkoora 1875-76	7·01	9·52	18·48	16·08	4·57	0·00	55·66	0·00	0·00	0·12	0·53	0·68	7·02	8·35	64·01
Midnapore Canal	Average rain-fall for 6 years ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56·50
Soke Canals.	Dehree 1876-77	0·70	10·83	13·17	11·91	2·61	...	39·22	...	3·15	1·46	0·78	...	0·33	5·72	44·94
Soke Canals.	Dehree 1875-76	13·60	15·09	16·48	2·89	00·5	0·00	48·09	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	48·09
Soke Canals.	Average rain-fall for 3 years ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48·27
Soke Canals.	Arrah 1876-77	1·42	4·20	6·42	3·96	4·06	.	20·06	...	2·50	2·25	0·28	.	0·12	5·15	25·21
Soke Canals.	Arrah 1875-76	5·78	6·89	18·32	2·89	0·00	0·00	33·88	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·12	0·12	34·00
Soke Canals.	Average rain-fall for 3 years ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38·02

Fort William,
The 2nd August 1877.

F. T. HAIG, *Colonel, R. E.,*
Joint Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
in the P. W. Dept., Irrign. Branch.

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE TOTAL TRAFFIC DURING 1876-77, AS COMPARED WITH 1875-76 ON THE ORISSA, MIDNAPORE, AND SONE CANALS.

Name of Canal.	No. of miles open, 1875-76.	No. of miles open, 1876-77.	No. of boats including empties, 1875-76.	No. of boats including empties, 1876-77.	Tonnage of boats, 1875-76.	Tonnage of boats, 1876-77.	Value of cargo, 1875-76.	Value of cargo, 1876-77.	Tolls, 1875-76.	Tolls, 1876-77.
Orissa Project.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Tons.	Tons.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Toldandah Canal	27	27	1,053	919	13,834	13,335	1,69,273	39,376	782	1,099
High Level ,, Section I.	37	37	2,396	2,282	12,252	14,337	3,72,508	5,36,318	3,143	4,190
Kendraparah ,,	40	40	4,178	5,751	34,488	49,695	33,50,397	26,36,489	12,452	18,715
Total ...	104	104	7,627	8,952	60,574	77,367	38,92,178	32,12,183	16,377	24,004
Midnapore Project.										
Midnapore Canal	53	53	36,433	41,372	189,414	239,913	1,22,07,919	1,13,26,866	51,810	67,276
Tidal ,,	29	29	10,958	22,818	68,003	131,488	13,38,440	19,71,892	22,540	46,239
Total ...	82	82	47,391	64,190	257,417	371,401	1,35,46,359	1,32,98,758	74,350	1,13,515
Sone Project.										
Western Main Canal.	...	22	...	828	...	9,342	...	6,299	...	1,679
Arrah Branch Canal.	...	65	...	1,593	...	16,698	...	98,100	...	4,603
Total ...	...	87	...	2,421	...	26,040	...	1,04,399	...	6,282
Grand Total ...	186	273	55,018	75,563	317,991	474,808	1,74,38,537	1,66,15,340	90,727	*1,48,801

* The amount actually collected and credited in the accounts during 1876-77 was Rs. 1,39,956.

Fort William,
The 2nd August 1877.

F. T. HAIG, *Colonel, R. E.,*
Joint Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
in the P. W. Dept., Irrign. Branch.

PRIVATE TRAFFIC.

STATEMENT SHEWING THE NUMBER OF BOATS, CLASS OF GOODS, TONNAGE AND VALUE OF CARGOES AND TOLLS LEVIED ON THE ORISSA CANALS IN 1876-77, AS COMPARED WITH 1875-76.

	Number of Boats, 1875-76.	Number of Boats, 1876-77.	Tonnage of Cargo, 1875-76.*	Tonnage of Cargo, 1876-77.*	Value of Cargo, 1875-76.	Value of Cargo, 1876-77.	Tolls, 1875-76.	Tolls, 1876-77.
	No.	No.	Tons.	Tons.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Articles of food ...	2,223	3,112	24,341	36,590	25,72,792	22,96,512	6,544	12,922
Stimulants ...	3	2	24	11	1,50,500	700	9	3
Clothing ...	4	6	10	122	1,500	7,100	3	8
Staples of manufacture	234	147	2,619	1,369	2,93,877	2,46,575	880	476
Building materials ...	789	485	9,233	4,650	92,427	1,11,898	2,503	2,022
Live-stock ...	...	1	...	49	...	600	...	19
Fuel ...	35	20	314	415	3,141	2,087	63	106
Cooking utensils and domestic implements.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous† ...	3,089	3,555	13,388	14,066	7,24,946	4,66,090	3,326	4,745
Total ...	6,377	7,328	49,929	57,272	38,39,183	31,31,562	13,328	20,301
1876-77 ... More ...	...	951	...	7,343	...	...	...	6,973
1876-77 ... Less ...	...	...	...	...	...	7,07,621	...	...

* The tonnage is that of boats, which is about double of cargo.
† Includes passenger and empty boats.

F. T. HAIG, *Colonel, R. E.,*
Joint Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
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PRIVATE TRAFFIC.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF BOATS, CLASS OF GOODS, TONNAGE AND VALUE OF CARGOES, AND TOLLS LEVIED ON THE MIDNAPORE CANALS IN 1876-77 AS COMPARED WITH 1875-76.

	Number of Boats, 1875-76.	Number of Boats, 1876-77.	Tonnage of Cargo, 1875-76.*	Tonnage of Cargo, 1876-77.*	Value of Cargo, 1875-76.	Value of Cargo, 1876-77.	Tolls, 1875-76.	Tolls, 1876-77.
	No.	No.	Tons.	Tons.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Articles of food ..	10,809	20,410	107,277	198,584	35,26,674	50,20,348	32,286	64,411
Stimulants ...	1,193	1,699	9,124	12,719	5,02,170	6,92,694	2,440	3,779
Clothing ...	822	731	6,598	5,990	30,26,399	25,27,203	1,310	1,497
Staples of manufacture	2,031	1,840	21,513	21,029	41,22,000	32,55,320	6,217	5,106
Building materials ...	1,410	1,911	14,898	21,106	1,29,473	1,75,920	3,546	4,137
Live-stock ...	10	78	28	124	485	4,111	10	78
Fuel ...	445	469	6,385	7,187	43,423	47,401	1,407	1,947
Cooking utensils and domestic implements.	404	379	2,569	3,079	29,634	72,337	570	537
Miscellaneous† ...	30,267	36,673	89,025	101,583	21,66,101	15,03,424	27,433	32,023
TOTAL ...	47,391	64,190	257,417	371,401	1,35,46,359	1,32,98,758	75,219	1,13,515
1876-77 ... More ...	...	16,799	...	113,984	...	...	...	38,296
1876-77 ... Less ...	...	..	...	...	...	2,47,601	...	...

* The tonnage is that of boats, which is about double that of cargo.

† Includes passenger and empty boats.

F. T. HAIG, *Col., R. E.,*
Joint Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal
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PRIVATE TRAFFIC.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF BOATS, CLASS OF GOODS, TONNAGE AND VALUE OF CARGOES AND TOLLS LEVIED ON THE SONE CANALS IN 1876-77 AS COMPARED WITH 1875-76.

	Number of Boats, 1875-76.	Number of Boats, 1876-77.	Tonnage of Cargo, 1875-76.	Tonnage of Cargo, 1876-77.*	Value of Cargo, 1875-76.	Value of Cargo, 1876-77.	Tolls, 1875-76.	Tolls, 1876-77.
	No.	No.	Tons.	Tons.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Articles of food ...	...	64	...	843	...	57,861	...	425
Stimulants ...	...	4	...	24	...	3,880	...	14
Clothing ...	...	2	...	17	...	3,500	...	10
Staples of manufacture...	...	1	...	13	...	71	...	2
Building materials ...	...	16	...	153	...	925	...	75
Live-stock ...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Fuel ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cooking utensils and domestic implements.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous† ...	...	162	...	940	...	514	...	284
TOTAL ...	...	249	...	1,990	...	66,751	...	810

* The tonnage is that of boats, which is about double that of cargo.

† Includes passenger and empty boats

NOTE.—Only the Western Main Canal and the Arrah Branch Canal were, for the first time, opened for navigation in September 1876.

F. T. HAIG, *Col., R. E.,*
Joint Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal
in the P. W. Dept., Irrign. Branch.

BENGAL PROVINCE.

GENERAL ABSTRACT OF FINANCIAL RESULTS OF IRRIGATION WORKS FOR AND UP TO CLOSE OF 1876-77.

	CAPITAL OUTLAY								REVENUE						WORKING EXPENSES	
	DURING YEAR.				TO END OF YEAR.				DURING YEAR.			TO END OF YEAR.				
	Ordinary.	Extraordinary.	Capitalized abatement of land revenue.	TOTAL.	Ordinary.	Extraordinary.	Capitalized abatement of land revenue.	TOTAL.	Direct income by water-rates and miscellaneous receipts.	Increased land revenue due to irrigation.	TOTAL.	Direct income by water-rates and miscellaneous receipts.	Increased land revenue due to irrigation.	TOTAL.	During year.	To end of year.
CANALS UNDER CONSTRUCTION.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Orissa project ... Mahanuddy series ...	2,717	4,27,748	36	4,30,501	3,33,094	1,39,63,668	21,289	1,43,18,051	74,557	...	74,557	2,57,217	...	3,57,217	2,14,661	13,26,278
Brahminee and Byturnee series	...	3,01,974	256	3,02,230	3,967	29,83,923	2,454	29,90,344	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Midnapore „ ... Midnapore series	...	3,88,576	...	3,88,576	2,54,577	65,80,309	...	68,34,886	1,36,987	...	1,36,987	5,87,192	...	5,87,192	1,71,279	8,08,952
Tidal canal „	...	—14,519	...	—14,519	92,558	16,80,141	11,206	17,83,905	45,036	...	45,036	1,98,972	...	1,98,972	12,430	1,82,251
Sone „ ... Eastern main canal series ...	...	6,73,015	96	6,73,111	36,965	64,02,969	96	64,40,030	3,500	...	3,500	17,449	...	17,449	72,390	1,19,640
Western „ „ „ ...	...	15,04,060	...	15,04,060	51,670	1,08,85,238	16,779	1,09,53,687	69,680	...	69,680	1,06,631	...	1,06,631	1,27,200	1,95,385
Tirhoot „	1,09,330	...	...	1,09,330	5,02,006	...	...	5,02,006	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hooghly „	121	...	151	272	1,43,179	...	151	1,43,330	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	1,12,168	32,80,854	539	33,93,561	14,16,016	4,24,96,248	51,975	4,39,66,239	3,29,760	...	3,29,760	12,67,461	...	12,67,461	5,97,960	26,32,506
CANALS SUSPENDED.																
Damoodur project	—233	...	...	—233	1,57,401	...	...	1,57,401	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,11,935	32,80,854	539	33,93,328	15,75,417	4,24,96,248	51,975	4,41,23,640	3,29,760	...	3,29,760	12,67,461	...	12,67,461	5,97,960	26,32,506

BENGAL PROVINCE.

GENERAL ABSTRACT OF FINANCIAL RESULTS OF IRRIGATION WORKS FOR AND UP TO CLOSE OF 1876-77 —*continued.*

	NET REVENUE						CHARGES FOR INTEREST						DIFFERENCE BETWEEN NET REVENUE AND CHARGES FOR INTEREST.	
	DURING YEAR.			TO END OF YEAR.			DURING YEAR.			TO END OF YEAR.			EXCLUDING LAND REVENUE.	
	Direct income.	Increased land revenue.	TOTAL.	Direct income.	Increased land revenue.	TOTAL.	Ordinary.	Extraordinary.	TOTAL.	Ordinary.	Extraordinary.	TOTAL.	During year.	To end of year.
CANALS UNDER CONSTRUCTION.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Orissa project... Mahanuddy series ...	—1,40,104	...	—1,40,104	—9,69,061	...	—9,69,061	14,921	6,20,572	6,35,493	87,853	39,26,421	40,14,274	—7,75,597	—49,83,335
Orissa project... Brahminee and Byturnee series ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	180	1,27,376	1,27,556	756	4,05,209	4,05,965	—1,27,556	—4,05,965
Midnapore „ ... Midnapore series	—34,292	...	—34,292	—2,21,760	...	—2,21,760	11,496	2,86,422	2,97,918	94,521	17,29,988	18,24,509	—3,32,210	—20,46,269
Midnapore „ ... Tidal canal „	32,606	...	32,606	16,721	...	16,721	4,164	76,391	80,555	24,210	5,01,514	5,25,724	—47,949	—5,09,003
Sone „ ... Eastern main canal series ...	—68,890	...	—68,890	—1,02,191	...	—1,02,191	1,668	2,73,305	2,74,973	8,039	11,10,540	11,18,579	—3,43,863	—12,20,770
Sone „ ... Western „ „ „ ...	—57,520	...	—57,520	—88,754	...	—88,754	2,328	4,59,366	4,61,694	11,458	16,44,058	16,55,516	—5,19,214	—17,44,270
Tirhoot „	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,351	...	20,351	37,962	...	37,962	—20,351	—37,962
Hooghly „	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,466	...	6,466	13,177	...	13,177	—6,466	—13,177
TOTAL ...	—2,68,200	...	—2,68,200	—13,65,045	...	—13,65,045	61,574	18,43,432	19,05,006	2,77,976	93,17,730	95,95,706	—21,73,206	—1,09,60,751
CANALS SUSPENDED.														
Damoodur project	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,088	...	7,088	61,232	...	61,232	—7,088	—61,232
GRAND TOTAL ...	—2,68,200	...	—2,68,200	—13,65,045	...	—13,65,045	68,662	18,43,432	19,12,094	3,39,208	93,17,730	96,56,938	—21,80,294	—1,10,21,983

BENGAL PROVINCE.

GENERAL ABSTRACT OF FINANCIAL RESULTS OF IRRIGATION WORKS FOR AND UP TO CLOSE OF 1876-77 —*concluded.*

	DIFFERENCE BETWEEN NET REVENUE AND CHARGES FOR INTEREST.		PERCENTAGE OF NET REVENUE ON CAPITAL OUTLAY.		AREA OF LAND LEASED OUT FOR IRRIGATION DURING LAST SEASON.		
	INCLUDING LAND REVENUE.						
	During the year.	To end of year.	Excluding land revenue.	Including land revenue.	Khurreef.	Rubbee.	TOTAL.
CANALS UNDER CONSTRUCTION.	Rs.	Rs.			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Orissa project... Mahanuddy series	—7,75,597	—49,83,335	Deficit.	Deficit.	26,070	4,312	30,382
Orissa project... Brahminee and Byturnee series ...	—1,27,556	—4,05,965	„	„	...	...	...
Midnapore „ ... Midnapore series ...	—3,32,210	—20,46,269	„	„	32,600	81	32,681
Midnapore „ ... Tidal canal „ ...	—47,949	—5,09,003	„	„	...	...	...
Sone „ ... Eastern main canal series ...	—3,43,863	—12,20,770	„	„	...	...	...
Sone „ ... Western main canal series ...	—5,19,214	—17,44,270	„	„	1,923	33,896	35,819
Tirhoot „	—20,351	—37,962	„	„	...	...	...
Hooghly „	—6,466	—13,177	„	„	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	—21,73,206	—1,09,60,751	...	...	60,593	38,289	98,882
CANALS SUSPENDED.							
Damoodur project ...	—7,088	—61,232	Deficit.	Deficit.	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	—21,80,294	—1,10,21,983	...	...	60,593	38,289	98,882

SUMMARY OF FINANCIAL RESULTS OF IRRIGATION WORKS FOR AND UP TO CLOSE OF 1876-77.

	CAPITAL OUTLAY							
	During year.				To end of year.			
	Ordinary.	Extraordinary.	Capitalized abatement of land revenue	Total.	Ordinary.	Extraordinary.	Capitalized abatement of land revenue.	Total.
Canals under construction—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1868-69 ...	4,20,705	3,61,078	...	7,81,783	4,20,705	3,61,078	...	7,81,783
1869-70 ...	...	1,42,19,599	...	1,42,19,599	4,20,705	1,45,80,677	...	1,50,01,382
1870-71 ...	8,582	30,60,774	...	30,69,356	4,29,287	1,76,41,451	...	1,80,70,738
1871-72 ...	2,42,952	33,15,572	...	35,58,524	6,72,239	2,09,57,023	...	2,16,29,262
1872-73 ...	4,262	44,74,193	...	44,78,455	6,76,501	2,54,31,216	...	2,61,07,717
1873-74 ...	1,03,968	51,26,087	22,877	52,52,932	7,80,469	3,05,57,303	22,877	3,13,60,649
1874-75 ...	2,89,056	46,96,547	11,797	49,97,400	10,69,525	3,52,53,850	34,674	3,63,58,049
1875-76 ...	2,36,323	39,61,544	16,762	42,14,629	13,05,848	3,92,15,394	51,136	4,05,72,678
1876-77 ...	1,12,168	32,80,854	539	33,93,561	14,18,016	4,24,96,248	51,975	4,39,66,239
Canals suspended—								
1867-68 ...	20,367	...	...	20,367	20,367	...	...	20,367
1868-69 ...	50,218	...	...	50,218	70,585	...	...	70,585
1869-70 ...	85,389	...	...	85,389	1,55,974	...	...	1,55,974
1870-71 ...	27,917	...	...	27,917	1,83,891	...	...	1,83,891
1871-72 ...	...	...	...	...	1,83,891	...	...	1,83,891
1872-73 ...	955	...	...	955	1,84,846	...	...	1,84,846
1873-74 ...	—26,529	...	...	—26,529	1,58,317	...	...	1,58,317
1874-75 ...	—258	...	...	—258	1,58,059	...	...	1,58,059
1875-76 ...	—425	...	...	—425	1,57,634	...	...	1,57,634
1876-77 ...	—233	...	...	—233	1,57,401	...	...	1,57,401

	REVENUE.						WORKING EXPENSES.		NET REVENUE.		
	During year.			To end of year.			During year.	To end of year.	During year.		
	Direct income by water-rates and other receipts.	Increased land revenue due to irrigation.	Total.	Direct income by water-rates and other receipts.	Increased land revenue due to irrigation.	Total.			Direct income.	Increased land revenue.	Total.
Canals under construction—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1868-69 ...	5,427	...	5,427	5,427	...	5,427	1,016	1,016	4,411	...	4,411
1869-70 ...	52,328	...	52,358	57,785	...	57,785	43,731	44,747	8,627	...	8,627
1870-71 ...	82,809	...	82,809	1,40,591	...	1,40,591	1,50,112	1,94,859	—67,303	...	—67,303
1871-72 ...	98,461	...	98,461	2,39,055	...	2,39,055	3,23,643	5,18,502	—2,25,182	...	—2,25,182
1872-73 ...	1,02,931	...	1,02,931	3,41,986	...	3,41,986	3,34,210	8,52,712	—2,31,279	...	—2,31,279
1873-74 ...	1,47,688	...	1,47,688	4,89,674	...	4,89,674	2,90,956	11,43,668	—1,43,268	...	—1,43,268
1874-75 ...	2,17,593	...	2,17,593	7,07,267	...	7,07,267	3,61,388	15,05,056	—1,43,795	...	—1,43,795
1875-76 ...	2,30,434	...	2,30,434	9,37,701	...	9,37,701	5,29,490	20,34,546	—2,99,056	...	—2,99,056
1876-77 ...	3,29,760	...	3,29,760	12,67,461	...	12,67,461	5,97,960	26,32,506	—2,68,200	...	—2,68,200
Canals suspended—											
1867-68 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1868-69 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1869-70 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1870-71 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1871-72 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1872-73 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1873-74 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1874-75 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1875-76 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1876-77 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

	NET REVENUE—*concluded.*			CHARGES FOR INTEREST					
	To end of year.			During year.			To end of year.		
	Direct income.	Increased land revenue.	Total.	Ordinary.	Extraordinary.	Total.	Ordinary.	Extraordinary.	Total.
Canals under construction—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1868-69 ...	4,411	...	4,411	4,733	2,030	6,763	4,733	2,030	6,763
1869-70 ...	13,038	...	13,038	18,931	3,36,190	3,55,121	23,664	3,38,220	3,61,884
1870-71 ...	—54,265	...	—54,265	19,123	7,24,998	7,44,121	42,787	10,63,218	11,06,005
1871-72 ...	—2,79,447	...	—2,79,447	15,460	8,52,764	8,68,224	58,247	19,15,982	19,74,229
1872-73 ...	—5,10,726	...	—5,10,726	31,551	11,24,157	11,55,708	89,798	30,40,139	31,29,937
1873-74 ...	—6,53,994	...	—6,53,994	32,599	12,59,318	12,91,917	1,22,397	42,99,457	44,31,854
1874-75 ...	—7,97,789	...	—7,97,789	41,001	14,94,825	15,35,826	1,63,398	57,94,282	59,57,680
1875-76 ...	—10,96,845	...	—10,96,845	53,004	16,80,016	17,33,020	2,16,402	74,74,298	76,90,700
1876-77 ...	—13,65,045	...	—13,65,045	61,574	18,43,432	19,05,006	2,77,976	93,17,730	95,95,706
Canals suspended—									
1867-68 ...	...	...	...	458	...	458	458	...	458
1868-69 ...	...	...	...	2,046	...	2,046	2,504	...	2,504
1869-70 ...	...	...	...	5,097	...	5,097	7,601	...	7,601
1870-71 ...	...	...	...	7,647	...	7,647	15,248	...	15,248
1871-72 ...	...	...	...	8,275	...	8,275	23,523	...	23,523
1872-73 ...	...	...	...	8,278	...	8,278	31,801	...	31,801
1873-74 ...	...	...	...	8,109	...	8,109	39,910	...	39,910
1874-75 ...	...	...	...	7,136	...	7,136	47,046	...	47,046
1875-76 ...	...	...	...	7,098	...	7,098	54,144	...	54,144
1876-77 ...	...	...	...	7,088	...	7,088	61,232	...	61,232

* Details not available.

	DIFFERENCE BETWEEN NET REVENUE AND CHARGES FOR INTEREST.				PERCENTAGE OF NET REVENUE ON CAPITAL OUTLAY.		AREA OF LAND LEASED OUT FOR IRRIGATION DURING EACH YEAR.		
	Excluding land revenue.		Including land revenue.						
	During year.	To end of year.	During year.	To end of year.	Excluding land revenue.	Including land revenue.	Khurreef.	Rubbee.	Total.
Canals under construction—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1868-69 ...	—2,352	—2,352	—2,352	—2,352	Deficit.	Deficit.	...	...	...
1869-70 ...	—3,46,494	—3,48,846	—3,46,494	—3,48,846	,,	,,	...	...	...
1870-71 ...	—8,11,424	—11,60,270	—8,11,424	—11,60,270	,,	,,	...	...	*12,433
1871-72 ...	—10,93,406	—22,53,676	—10,93,406	—22,53,676	,,	,,	...	...	*44,799
1872-73 ...	—13,86,987	—36,40,663	—13,86,987	—36,40,663	,,	,,	...	...	*17,681
1873-74 ...	—14,35,185	—50,75,848	—14,35,185	—50,75,848	,,	,,	17,218	941	18,159
1874-75 ...	—16,79,621	—67,55,469	—16,79,621	—67,55,469	,,	,,	45,276	3,644	48,920
1875-76 ...	—20,32,076	—87,87,545	—20,32,076	—87,87,545	,,	,,	90,431	4,346	94,777
1876-77 ...	—21,73,206	—1,09,60,751	—21,73,206	—1,09,60,751	,,	,,	112,269	38,074	1,50,343
Canals suspended—							62,634	16,488	79,122
1867-68 ...	—458	—458	—158	—158	,,	,,	...	...	...
1868-69 ...	—2,046	—2,504	—2,046	—2,504	,,	,,	...	...	...
1869-70 ...	—5,097	—7,601	—5,097	—7,601	,,	,,	...	...	...
1870-71 ...	—7,647	—15,248	—7,647	—15,248	,,	,,	...	...	...
1871-72 ...	—8,275	—23,523	—8,275	—23,523	,,	,,	...	...	...
1872-73 ...	—8,278	—31,801	—8,278	—31,801	,,	,,	...	...	...
1873-74 ...	—8,109	—39,910	—8,109	—39,910	,,	,,	...	...	...
1874-75 ...	—7,136	—47,046	—7,136	—47,046	,,	,,	...	...	...
1875-76 ...	—7,098	—54,141	—7,098	—54,144	,,	,,	...	...	...
1876-77 ...	—7,088	—61,232	—7,088	—61,232	,,	,,	...	...	...

FORT WILLIAM,
The 15th August 1877.

F. R. BOYCE,
Examiner of P. W. Accounts, Bengal.

No. IX.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE DIFFERENT DESCRIPTION OF CROPS, IN ORDER OF THEIR PECUNIARY IMPORTANCE, IRRIGATED FROM EACH CANAL DURING THE YEAR 1876-77 COMPARED WITH 1875-76.

Description of Crops.		High Level Canal.		Kendraparah Canal.		Pattamoondee Canal.		Taldundah Canal.		Matchgong Canal.		Total.		Rate charged for flow per acre.	Rate charged for lift per acre.	Remarks.
		1875-76.	1876-77.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1875-76.	1876-77.			
	Sugarcane ...	27	13	50	58	...	...	60	44	41	33	178	148	Rs. A. P. 6 0 0	Rs. A. P. 4 0 0	
	Cotton ...	49	49	2,267	2,902	...	5	140	120	169	158	2,625	3,234			
	Huldi (turmeric)	...	...	51	47	...	...	2	4	9	5	62	56			
	Wheat ...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1			
	Ginger ...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2			
	Brinjals ...	2	3	17	28	...	...	10	9	3	5	32	45			
	Vegetables ...	...	1	11	14	...	...	...	3	...	...	11	18			
	Plantains ...	...	...	9	9	...	...	1	2	2	3	12	14			
	Saru ...	...	...	16	22	...	...	...	...	...	2	16	21	2 0 0	1 6 0	
Garden Produce.	Pan ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	4	...	11			
	Nut (supári)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...			
	Onions ...	...	...	11	25	...	...	1	...	...	1	12	26			
	Chillies ...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	3	3			
	Cocoanuts ...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1			
	Cucumbers ...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1			
	Potatoes ...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3			
Rice ...	Sarad and beyale	5,448	7,936	1,731	13,004	...	404	431	2,436	347	2,289	13,992	26,069	1 0 0	0 12 0	
														1 8 0	1 0 0	
	Dalwa ...	30	13	1,285	532	...	...	2	...	...	...	1,317	545	1 8 0	1 0 0	
Oil-seed	Castor-oil seed	3	3	73	80	...	...	3	2	18	1	97	86			
	Tesi ...	6	...	2	...	...	...	7	1	9	2	24	3			
	Mustard ...	...	..	2	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	4	1			
Pulses ...	Moog ...	...	...	1	48	...	...	7	18	...	...	8	66			
	Koolthi ...	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	1 0 0	0 10 0	
	Chenna (gram)	...	...	2	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	11			
	Hurrar ...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1			
	Mandia ...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2			
	Chinna ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	4	1	1	2	5	4			
	Achee ...	..	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2 0 0	1 6 0	
	Inker ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2			
	Total ...	5,561	8,018	11,577	16,797	...	409	668	2,649	603	2,508	18,409	30,382			

H. P. WYLLY,
Deputy Supdt. of Canals, Orissa.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL KHARIF IN THE PUNJAB OF 1878-79 UP TO 30th APRIL 1878.

Canal Division.	Water distributed during April 1878. Depth in Canal at regulating Gauge. Full supply.	Actual throughout.	Gross Consumption, cubic feet per second. Estimated full supply.	Actual average throughout.	Navigation Return, Canal. Principal items of Traffic. Up.	Down.	Land irrigated (approximate). Zila.	Acres.	Rainfall. Average.	During month.	Chief Crops (approximate). Name.	Area in acres.	Remarks.
Bari Doab Canal. 1st Division ...	4·90	3·24	3,073·60	441·33	...	...	Gurdáspur ...	1,923	...	2·23	Cotton ...	3,373	On the Bari Doab Canal there is an increase of 11,055 acres as compared with the corresponding period of the preceding year.
2nd Division, Main Branch, Lower	4·60	3·06		794·01	...	...	Amritsar ...	5,034	...	...	Rice ...	50	
2nd do., Lahore Branch ...	3·00	2·53		...	...	...	Lahore ...	6,266	0·91	2·00	Sugarcane ...	3,809	
											Others ...	5,991	
Total Bari Doab Canal ...	...	...	3,073·60	...	...	...	.....	13,223	...	...	.....	13,223	
Corresponding period of last year ...	...	...	3,073·60	...	...	...	.....	2,168	...	...	.....	2,168	
Western Jumna Canals. Karnál Division ...	4·33	3·40	2,546·00	294·00	...	45,930 tons, kurries, sleepers &c., 3 mds. firewood, and 8,653 mds. timber.	Umballa ...	33	...	...	Cotton ...	282	On the Western Jamna Canal there is a small decrease in the area irrigated as compared with the corresponding period of the past year. 100 cubic feet per second passed down the various escapes.
Delhi do. ...	5·15	5·00		712·21	...		Karnál ...	2,718	...	...	Rice ...	12	
Hánsi do. ...	8·80	6·50		525·00	...		Delhi ...	9,253	...	...	Sugarcane ...	13,346	
Do. Bulla Head ...	8·00	7·70		252·00	...		Rohtak ...	3,181	...	...	Others ...	1,923	
							Hissár ...	...	...	...			
							Jínd ...	370	...	...			
							Bíkaner ...	...	...	...			
							Kalsia State ...	8	...	...			
Total Western Jumna Canals ...	...	...	2,546·00	...	...	45,930	.....	15,563	...	...	.....	15,563	
Corresponding period of last year ...	...	...	2,546·00	...	...	1,15,273	.....	16,162	...	...	.....	16,162	
Inundation Canals. Upper Sutlej Division ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lahore ...	...	...	...	Cotton ...	...	
Lower Sutlej and Chenab Division	...	...	...	...	...	...	Montgomery ...	...	0·52	0·79	Rice ...	...	
Indus Division ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mooltan ...	...	...	...	Sugarcane ...	...	
							Derá Ghazi Khan ...	...	...	...	Others ...	...	
Total Inundation Canals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	
Corresponding period of last year ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	14,493	...	...	.....	14,493	
Delhi and Gurgáon Works ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Delhi ...	...	...	...	Cotton ...	...	
							Gurgáon ...	...	...	...	Rice ...	...	
							Rohtak ...	...	...	...	Sugarcane ...	...	
											Others ...	...	
Total Delhi and Gurgaon Works ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	
Corresponding period of last year ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	
Perennial Canals Grand Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	28,786	...	...	.....	28,786	
Do., corresponding period of last year	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	18,330	...	...	.....	18,330	

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 2nd half of May 1878.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE, IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

PROVINCES.	DISTRICTS.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowary), *Holcus sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowary), *Holcus sorghum*. Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowary), *Holcus sorghum*. Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	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 1877.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veraku, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum miliaceum*, &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veraku, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum miliaceum*, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veraku, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum miliaceum*, &c. Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	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	8 8	8 8	11 8	...	...	...	7 3	7 0	11 3	8 1	7 5	14 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 7	11 7	17 6	14 1	14 1	16 6	215 8	215 8	388 8	12 0	12 0	13 8	Ganjam	MADRAS.	
	Vizagapatam	10 0	10 0	14 0	...	...	...	5 6	5 6	9 0	6 2	6 2	10 2	11 3	11 8	16 2	12 9	12 9	16 8	11 6	12 1	17 2	14 0	13 2	17 5	136 1	136 1	136 1	11 7	11 7	14 0	Vizagapatam		
	Godavery	9 0	9 0	12 6	...	...	...	6 3	6 3	8 9	8 0	8 0	10 0	13 4	13 4	12 8	...	...	...	12 7	12 7	14 6	12 6	12 6	16 8	161 8	161 8	243 0	12 5	12 5	17 7	Godavery		
	Kistna	4 9	4 9	6 4	...	...	...	5 9	6 2	8 6	6 2	6 5	9 2	...	...	12 5	...	...	...	13 7	13 7	13 7	12 5	12 4	12 0	129 3	129 3	129 3	12 8	12 8	17 5	Kistna		
	Nellore	6 3	6 3	5 6	...	...	...	5 9	5 9	7 7	8 0	8 0	8 0	15 0	13 4	9 8	...	...	...	15 3	14 6	10 2	13 2	12 6	9 7	101 9	101 9	129 6	14 3	14 3	17 0	Nellore		
	Cuddapah	6 6	6 6	8 1	...	...	...	7 4	5 4	7 3	8 3	10 0	8 7	10 7	12 6	9 9	12 3	13 0	9 2	12 7	15 0	9 6	13 8	13 8	10 8	291 6	291 6	291 6	13 5	13 5	17 8	Cuddapah		
	Bellary	7 2	9 6	7 4	...	...	...	5 9	5 9	6 7	7 0	7 0	7 8	9 8	11 3	8 2	9 4	9 9	7 7	10 7	12 1	9 2	11 2	12 3	9 0	97 2	97 2	97 2	11 3	11 3	13 7	Bellary		
	Kurnool	5 1	5 1	5 7	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	6 0	6 4	6 5	6 5	10 3	12 7	7 2	...	...	...	...	...	7 7	10 9	11 2	7 5	238 1	243 0	215 8	11 3	11 3	14 0	Kurnool		
	Madras	7 4	7 4	8 1	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 2	8 4	8 6	8 8	9 8	10 1	10 8	10 2	10 2	10 2	11 6	11 6	9 6	12 2	12 2	11 4	82 6	83 8	92 3	13 1	12 8	17 5	Madras		
	Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 1	9 1	8 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 6	11 6	11 3	10 3	12 5	12 1	11 7	97 2	97 2	145 8	13 9	13 9	18 6	Chingleput		
	North Arcot	7 1	7 6	5 9	...	...	...	7 5	8 4	6 9	8 5	9 8	7 5	10 4	10 9	7 6	9 9	9 1	6 9	12 0	12 8	13 2	9 2	13 2	10 2	186 6	186 6	187 1	11 3	11 3	15 4	North Arcot		
	South Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 7	9 1	9 1	9 2	9 6	9 6	13 4	13 4	...	11 5	11 5	10 6	11 9	12 3	10 8	11 0	10 5	10 8	233 3	233 3	233 3	15 3	15 3	19 8	South Arcot		
	Tanjore	5 1	5 1	5 9	...	...	...	9 1	9 1	7 5	...	...	...	14 3	16 3	10 3	13 0	12 3	10 6	13 1	12 6	10 5	13 1	12 6	10 5	194 4	194 4	194 4	12 9	12 9	16 6	Tanjore		
	Trichinopoly	5 9	5 6	6 6	...	...	...	8 3	8 6	7 2	8 7	8 7	7 6	...	...	9 1	15 2	17 8	9 2	12 4	11 8	14 3	9 3	12 5	11 6	126 4	126 4	116 6	13 5	13 1	17 8	Trichinopoly		
	Madura	5 1	5 1	6 6	...	...	...	8 4	8 8	7 6	8 6	10 1	8 4	...	...	...	15 4	14 5	10 3	12 8	14 3	9 3	10 9	11 7	10 9	66 6	66 6	66 6	13 9	13 9	15 5	Madura		
	Tinnevelly	5 3	5 3	8 0	...	...	...	7 5	8 2	7 1	7 9	8 7	7 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 7	10 7	13 1	9 8	13 3	7 9	131 2	131 2	145 8	10 7	10 7	11 8	Tinnevelly		
	Coimbatore	5 7	6 6	6 6	...	...	...	7 2	8 1	7 2	7 7	9 0	8 1	11 3	13 0	9 6	15 9	17 5	9 5	8 6	8 6	8 6	10 0	10 0	7 5	121 5	121 5	121 5	7 4	7 4	9 2	Coimbatore		
	Nilgiris	4 3	5 7	5 7	...	...	...	6 4	6 4	6 4	6 9	6 9	7 2	7 7	10 0	7 7	9 8	11 2	7 7	9 4	12 0	8 6	12 0	8 8	8 6	151 6	151 6	151 6	11 5	11 9	15 2	Nilgiris		
	Salem	4 4	4 4	5 9	...	...	...	6 6	8 2	6 1	7 3	8 8	6 6	8 7	10 3	7 9	8 7	8 7	7 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Salem		
	South Canara	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				South Canara		
	Malabar	7 2	7 2	7 2	...	...	...	8 1	8 9	8 9	8 5	9 3	9 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	10 2	12 5	12 5	8 4	121 5	121 5	121 5	10 8	10 8	14 4	Malabar		
BOMBAY.	Bombay	6 4	6 7	8 12	15 3	15 3	14 14	4 15	4 15	6 15	7 12	7 9	9 12	10 0	10 5	11 6	9 4	8 15	11 8	8 4	8 14	10 15	9 11	9 9	11 2	61 6	61 6	68 4	11 0	11 0	14 2	Bombay	BOMBAY.	
	Ahmedabad	8 8	8 8	10 8	13 8	13 8	15 0	5 0	5 0	6 8	6 8	8 0	10 8	10 8	13 15	9 8	9 8	14 14	13 5	...	...	...	8 0	9 0	13 12	80 0	80 0	80 0	13 8	13 8	17 14	Ahmedabad		
	Kaira	8 10	8 10	10 0	...	...	15 4	5 0	5 0	6 11	7 13	7 13	...	10 0	10 0	12 5	8 14	8 14	11 14	...	...	...	8 14	8 14	13 7	80 0	80 0	80 0	13 5	13 5	17 5	Kaira		
	Surat	7 6	7 6	9 14	6 2	6 2	8 0	4 9	4 9	6 11	5 11	5 11	7 9	10 9	10 15	11 6	8 11	8 3	11 9	...	...	...	7 12	8 3	11 9	113 0	113 0	93 7	12 5	12 5	14 13	Surat		
	Broach	8 6½	8 0	10 10½	...	...	...	6 10½	6 2½	8 0	8 14½	8 6¼	10 0	10 10½	12 4½	9 6¼	9 6½	10 10½	8 1	8 1	11 5	8 5	8 5	10 5	10 15	80 0	80 0	80 0	10 15	10 15	14 0	Broach		
	Tanna (Salsette)	6 6	6 6	8 14	7 6	7 6	12 6	6 0	6 0	7 5	6 15	6 15	9 0	8 2	8 2	10 10	7 15	7 15	10 9	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 4	120 0	120 0	150 0	10 0	10 0	15 0	Tanna (Salsette)		
	Colába (Alibág)	7 0	7 0	8 0	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	6 2	8 0	8 0	9 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 15	8 15	13 7	125 0	125 0	112 0	11 13	11 5	14 12	Colába (Alibág)		
	Khandesh (Dhulia)	8 9	8 9	12 7¾	...	...	...	5 7	5 7	5 7	7 11	7 11	10 9	13 8	13 5	14 9	12 3	12 0	13 5½	13 13	13 3	12 10	9 8	9 3	12 6	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 1	11 5	14 2	Khandesh (Dhulia)		
	Násik	9 2	9 5	11 14	...	...	...	5 15	5 15	5 15	7 7	7 7	9 10	12 9	12 5	12 9	9 14	9 14	11 4	...	...	...	7 10	7 10	10 7	85 5	85 5	106 10½	11 6	11 2	13 8	Násik		
	Ahmednagar	7 10	7 10	10 4	...	...	...	6 0	5 14	7 6	6 12½	6 13	8 3	9 15½	10 5	10 12	10 3	10 9½	10 7	...	...	...	9 3	9 3	11 8	61 0	61 0	76 0	11 2	11 2	14 7	Ahmednagar		
	Poona	6 10	6 10	9 3	...	...	...	6 2	6 2	7 6	7 6	7 6	8 9	9 13	9 13	9 13	9 3	9 2	9 12	...	...	...	8 3	8 11	10 0	128 0	96 0	106 11	9 4	9 2	14 4	Poona		
	Sholápur	8 3	8 10	8 10	...	...	...	7 2	7 2	8 1	8 0	8 0	9 7	10 2	11 7	8 10	11 4	12 6	8 12	...	...	...	6 0	6 9	...	212 0	212 0	...	10 12	10 12	...	Sholápur		
	Kaládgi (Bagalkot)	6 0	6 1	...	...	...	...	4 15	5 12	...	5 12	6 4	...	9 0	10 1	...	10 12	10 10	...	...	...	...	6 8	7 2	7 3	137 1	129 7	167 3	10 3	11 10	13 2	Kaládgi (Bagalkot)		
	Satara	6 0	6 0	8 0	...	...	...	6 3	6 3	6 13	7 2	7 2	7 14	8 5	9 5	8 10	8 12	8 12	8 6	12 2	14 5	9 1	7 2	7 3	8 0	150 0	150 0	150 0	11 15	13 4	15 0	Satara		
	Belgaum	7 4	7 9	7 1	...	...	...	6 7	7 7	6 8	6 14	7 15	6 12	10 1	11 14	8 0	10 4	11 12	8 2	...	...	...	5 7	5 7	...	64 0	...	...	6 15	8 0	...	Belgaum		
	Dharwar (Gadag)	5 5	5 13	...	...	...	...	5 9	5 8	...	6 3	6 3	...	8 2	8 1	...	...	...	...	12 4	12 4	11 11	7 12	7 12	10 4	120 0	140 0	...	13 6	13 6	18 5	Dharwar (Gadag)		
	Ratnágiri	6 11	6 11	7 12	...	...	...	5 11	5 11	7 3	8 10	8 10	9 5	10 6	10 6	9 6	8 6	8 6	9 2	13 0	13 0	11 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	213 0	213 0	213 0	9 0	9 0	13 0	Ratnágiri		
	Kanara (Karwar)	7 0	7 0	8 0	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	7 12	8 0	8 8	10 0	11 0	11 0	9 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	25 0	8 14	8 14	16 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	11 6	11 6	13 8	Kanara (Karwar)		
	Pánch Mahális (Godhra)	7 4	7 4	8 0	...	...	...	5 11	5 11	8 0	6 2	6 2	9 0	8 14	8 14	12 8	8 0	8 0	11 8	...	...	...	6 3	8 0	9 5	65 5	65 5	65 5	32 0	32 0	32 0	Pánch Mahális (Godhra)		
	Aden	7 0	7 0	7 0	...	...	...	5 1	5 1	6 3	5 9	5 9	7 0	11 3	11 3	14 0	9 5	5 9	5 12	...	...	...	9 7	10 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8	12 0	Aden		
	Asirgarh	8 9	8 12	12 0	...	...	...	6 8	6 1	11 4	8 8	8 1	12 8	13 0	13 1	14 4	13 0	12 8	15 0	...	...	...	7 1	7 11	12 14	107 13	107 13	91 0	12 7	12 7	16 0	Asirgarh		
	Baroda	7 11	7 4	9 3	10 10	10 1	11 7	5 10	5 8	7 7	7 6	7 7	10 0	10 6	10 10	14 12	9 2	9 0	11 12	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	18 8	137 8	137 8	150 0	24 0	32 0	32 0	Baroda		
	Disa	8 4	8 4	12 14	...	...	...	4 6	4 6	6 0	5 0	5 0	8 8	10 0	10 0	22 8	9 0	9 0	22 0	...	...	...	12 4	11 14	22 0	140 0	140 0	160 0	14 0	14 0	26 0	Disa		
	Nimach	10 4	10 0	15 0	14 13	14 0	21 8	...	...	...	4 9	4 8	8 8	14 7	13 12	20 0	10 0	10 . 0	16 0	...	...	...	12 11½	12 13	36 6	100 0	100 0	100 0	38 0	38 0	50 0	Nimach		
	Nasirabad	11 10½	11 10	22 5½	14 3½	13 8	30 11	6 0	6 0	8 0	7 0	7 0	10 0	9 11	10 0	20 5	10 0½	11 2¾	24 5	...	...	...	9 2	9 4	16 0	40 0	40 0	60 0	75 0	75 0	64 0	Nasirabad		
	Rájkot	7 14	8 0	11 0	...	...	...	4 8	4 8	6 0	7 8	7 8	9 0	9 0	9 0	18 0	7 10	7 12	...													Rájkot		
	Upper Sind Frontier																															Upper Sind Frontier		
	Karachi																															Karachi		
	Haidarabad (Nakur)	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Haidarabad (Nakur)		
	Shikarpur																															Shikarpur		
	Thar and Parkar (Umarkot)	8 4	8 4	13 0	...	...	....	6 8	6 12	9 0	7 0	7 0	9 8	...	...	...	8 4	8 2	22 0	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	106 12	16 0	16 0	27 8	Thar and Parkar (Umarkot)		
	Western Districts.																															*Western Districts.*		
BENGAL.	Burdwan	10 8a	10 8	17 8	17 0	17 0	38 8	12 4	12 4	23 8	12 8	12 8	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 4	12 4	23 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	9 8	Burdwan	BENGAL.		
	Bancoorah	11 8b	12 0	16 4	16 0	16 0	32 0	11 8	11 4	20 0	15 0	14 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	20 0	280 0	400 0	400 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Bancoorah			
	Beerbhoom	11 0c	11 0	20 0	12 0	12 0	...	10 0	10 0	18 0	12 0	12 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 8	24 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 8	8 4	8 4	Beerbhoom			
	Midnapore	11 0	11 0	16 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	17 0	18 0	18 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	13 0	180 0	180 0	260 0	8 8	8 8	9 0	Midnapore			
	Hooghly	10 0d	10 0	13 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	10 0	9 8 to 10 0	9 8 to 10 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	17 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Hooghly			
	Howrah	10 12	10 4	14 8	...	...	...	9 0	8 12	11 0	12 0	12 8	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	16 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	9 12	9 12	10 0	Howrah			
	Central Districts.																															*Central Districts.*		
	Calcutta	11 2	10 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	25 0	5 11	5 11	9 0	10 0	10 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	12 8	17 0	64 0	64 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Calcutta			
	24-Pergunnahs	10 0e	13 4	...	17 12	16 0	...	7 0	6 4	8 0	10 0	9 0	12 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	16 0	100 0	90 0	80 0	8 8	10 0	9 0	24-Pergunnahs			
	Nuddea	11 7	10 10	14 1	17 4	18 5	40 0	10 0	10 0	14 8	10 10	10 8	15 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 13	12 13	18 5	120 0	120 0	140 0	9 6	9 6	9 6	Nuddea			
	Jessore	9 0f	10 0	13 5	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	13 0	12 0	12 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 4	20 0	110 0	110 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Jessore			
																												8 0	8 0			
	Moorshedabad	12 8g	12 0	17 8	20 0	20 0	35 0	11 0	10 8	16 0	12 8	12 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 8	14 0	32 0	120 0	120 0	130 0	8 8 to 9 0	8 8 to 9 0		Moorshedabad			

a In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 8 to 12-8 seers, barley 20 to 23 seers, best rice 11 to 13-8 seers, common rice 13 to 13-12 seers, and gram 10 to 13-8 seers.
b In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 11 to 13 seers, barley 18 to 36 seers, best rice 11 to 15 seers, common rice 13 to 16 seers, maize or Indian-corn 18 to 38 seers, and gram 12 to 13 seers.
c In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 9 to 14-10 seers, best rice 11 to 14-5 seers, common rice 13 to 16 seers, and gram 11 to 17 seers.
d In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 10 to 11 seers, barley 18 to 20 seers, best rice 7 to 9 seers, common rice 9-8 to 11-4 seers, and gram 11 to 13-8 seers.
e In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 10 to 14-8 seers, barley 16 to 17-4 seers, best rice 6-4 seers, common rice 10 to 11-4 seers, and gram 11-8 to 12-4 seers.
f In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 7 to 10 seers, best rice 9 to 11 seers, common rice 10 to 12-8 seers, and gram 8 to 11-8 seers.
g In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 13 to 16-8 seers, barley 19 to 36 seers, best rice 10 to 13 seers, common rice 13 to 14 seers, and gram 13-4 to 19 seers.

Prices Current of food-grains throughout India for the 2nd half of May 1878—continued.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

Provinces	Districts	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowari) *Holcus Sorghum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowari) *Holcus Sorghum.* Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowari) *Holcus Sorghum.* Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	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 1877.	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.	
Bengal—*continued.*	*Central Districts*—contd.																			
	Dinágepore ...	9 8*h*	10 8	17 0	20 0	22 8	18 12	13 3	12 0	21 8	15 12	16 13	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Rajshahye ...	12 0*i*	15 0	15 0 to 16 0	to 24 6	14 0	...	9 0 to 10 8	9 0 to 10 0	16 8	12 12	12 0 to 13 0	18 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Rungpore ...	14 10*j*	10 2	19 0	...	...	...	12 6	10 2	13 0	14 10	14 6	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Bogra ...	10 2	10 14	15 0	...	...	...	10 14	12 0	16 8	13 8	15 0	24 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Pubna ...	12 0*k*	12 0	17 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	12 0	11 8	11 8	20 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Darjeeling ...	8 0*l*	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	5 0	5 0	6 8	9 0	9 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Jalpáigurí ...	8 0*m*	7 3	13 0	...	...	...	8 6	10 0	13 0	12 7	13 3	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Eastern Districts.																			
	Dacca ...	9 6*n*	9 6	12 4	16 0	20 0	40 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	12 0	12 4	20 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Furreedpore ...	13 0*o*	13 0	21 0	25 0	25 0	35 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	12 0	12 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Backergunge ..	... *p*	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	10 0	14 0	12 8	12 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Mymensingh ...	9 8*q*	10 0	13 0	...	...	...	11 8	12 0	21 0	13 4	13 8	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Tipperah ...	9 0	9 0	12 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	12 0	12 8	12 8	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Chittagong ...	7 0	10 0	11 8	...	...	...	8 0	7 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Noakholly ...	... *r*	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	8 0	11 0	11 8	9 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 6	7 10	9 4	8 14	8 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Hill Tipperah ...	8 0	8 5	10 5	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	16 0	13 5	14 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Behar.																			
	Patna ...	13 0	14 2	20 0	18 4	18 8	32 0	8 4	8 8	13 8	12 4	13 0	18 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Gya ...	13 0*s*	12 8	24 8	17 8	17 0	36 4	8 0	7 8	12 0	10 8	9 8	20 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Shahabad ...	12 0*t* to 13 8	12 0	23 0	16 8 to 17 0	17 0	33 0	10 0 to 11 0	10 0	16 0 to 18 0	11 4 to 11 8	11 0	19 0	14 4	14 0	27 0	...	...	...	
	Durbhunga ...	13 0*u*	13 0	19 8	19 8	19 8	30 12	9 12	9 4	13 8	11 0	11 8	15 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Mozufferpore ...	13 0*v*	13 0	20 0	17 0	17 0	30 0	7 0	7 0	11 0	10 0	11 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Sarun ...	12 8	13 0	16 8	18 8	18 0	31 0	6 4	6 8	10 8	11 8	11 0	18 12	15 0	15 0	32 0	...	...	...	
	Chumparun ...	14 0*w*	14 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	44 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	12 0	11 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Monghyr ...	13 6*x*	11 5	18 9	21 0	16 8	31 5	9 4	7 3	13 6	11 5	10 5	18 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Bhágalpur ...	11 5*y*	11 5	17 8	17 11	18 15	37 8	8 13	8 13	18 15	11 5	10 1	20 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Purneah ...	12 0*z* to 14 0	12 0 to 14 0	25 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	22 0	13 0 to 14 0	13 0 to 13 8	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Maldah ...	12 8	12 8	19 0	...	...	15 0	10 0	10 0	21 0	12 0	12 0	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	8 8*z1*	9 8	16 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	17 0	11 0	11 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Orissa.																			
	Cuttack ...	9 3	9 3	15 12	...	...	...	7 14	7 14	15 12	11 13*	11 13	18 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Pooree ...	10 8	10 8	17 1	...	...	...	7 14	7 14	11 1	11 13	11 13	15 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Balasore ...	8 8	7 0	16 0	...	...	...	10 0	13 0	21 0	16 0	16 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Chota Nagpore—South-Western Frontier Agency.																			
	Hazáribágh ...	12 0*z2*	10 8	19 0	...	...	...	8 8	8 0	12 0	12 8	12 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Lohardugga ...	9 0*z3*	8 0	24 0	16 0	16 0	40 0	12 0	12 0	24 0	14 0	14 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Singbhoom ...	12 0	14 0	26 0	36 0	36 0	40 0	14 0	14 0	20 0	22 0	22 0	40 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Manbhoom ...	9 0*z4*	9 0	18 0	20 0	22 0	28 0	11 0	12 0	20 0	15 0	15 0	29 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Assam.	Sylhet ...																			
	Cachar ...																			
	Goálpárá ...																			
	Gáro Hills ...																			
	Kámrúp ...																			
	Darrang ...																			
	Nowgong ...	No return received.																		
	Sibságar ...																			
	Lakhimpur ...																			
	Khasí & Jaintiá Hills ...																			
	Nága Hills ...																			
N.-W. Provinces.	Dehra Dún ...	15 0	14 8	20 0	22 0	22 0	30 0	6 12	7 0	12 8	7 8	7 8	14 0	12 8	12 8	22 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	
	Saháranpur ...	17 0	17 2	22 10	21 8	21 8	32 12	5 14	5 14	11 14	8 0	8 0	15 10	10 12	10 12	28 0	7 8	7 8	17 0	
	Muzaffarnagar ...	17 10	17 10	24 3	23 10	22 0	44 0	5 8	5 8	6 9	7 12	7 12	18 10	11 0	13 4	28 10	8 13	9 14	22 0	
	Meerut ...	16 8	16 0	26 0	21 8	21 0	38 0	5 8	5 8	8 8	8 8	8 8	16 0	11 0	11 0	25 0	12 0	12 0	20 0	
	Bulandshahr ...	15 8	16 4	23 0	21 4	24 0	37 0	5 8	6 0	8 0	9 8	9 0	16 0	11 0	11 0	25 0	12 0	11 0	20 0	
	Aligarh ...	16 8	16 8	23 0	23 0	23 0	33 0	5 0	5 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	17 0	11 0	11 0	...	9 0	10 0	...	
	Kumaun ...	10 4	9 0	13 12	12 0	12 0	19 0	6 0	6 0	10 0	7 0	7 8	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Districts.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nagiee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	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.			
	...	...	...	10 8	12 8	19 8	180 0	180 0	180 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	*Central Districts*—contd. Dinagepore ...	Bengal—*continued.*	
	...	...	...	12 0 to 13 8	15 12	20 10	160 0	160 0	240 0	8 10	8 10	9 0	Rajshahye ...		
	...	...	...	9 0	9 2	14 8	107 0	107 0	107 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Rungpore ...		
	...	...	...	7 15	9 15	19 0	67 8	67 8	67 8	7 15	8 1	8 4	Bogra ...		
	...	...	...	10 8	10 0	22 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Pubna ...		
10 0	16 0	9 0	6 0	6 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	4 8	4 0	5 0	Darjeeling ...			
...	...	...	10 0	8 0	16 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	6 2	7 3	7 2	Jalpáigurí ...			
													Eastern Districts.		
...	...	...	10 0	10 4	22 10	106 0	90 0	106 0	8 14	8 14	9 0	Dacca ...			
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	18 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	Furreedpore ...			
...	...	...	11 0	12 0	16 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Backergunge ...			
...	...	...	9 0	10 0	14 0	...	...	...	8 4	8 8	8 12	Mymensingh ...			
...	...	...	10 0	10 8	14 0	...	...	...	8 12	8 8	9 0	Tipperah ...			
...	...	...	8 0	8 0	13 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	6 0	4 8	8 0	Chittagong ...			
...	...	...	12 0	13 0	12 0	...	...	...	7 8	8 0	8 0	Noakholly ...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	320 0	320 0	240 0	5 0	5 0	10 0	Chittagong Hill Tracts ...			
...	...	...	10 5	10 5	11 5	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Hill Tipperah ...			
													Behar.		
...	...	...	15 0	15 0	29 0	140 0	150 0	140 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Patna ...			
...	...	...	14 0	14 0	28 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Gya ...			
...	..	...	13 8 to 14 0	13 0	31 0	180 0	180 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Shahabad ...			
16 8	16 8	27 8	13 0	14 4	27 8	176 0	176 0	176 0	7 8	7 8	7 10	Durbhunga ...			
...	...	...	13 0	13 0	25 0	160 0	160 0	140 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	Mozufferpore ...			
17 0	16 0	29 0	13 0	13 0	27 8	200 0	200 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 4	Sarun ...			
...	...	...	14 8	14 0	28 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 0	7 12	Chumparun ...			
...	...	...	14 7	13 6	31 5	126 0	126 0	147 0	8 4	8 4	8 4	Monghyr ...			
...	...	...	14 8	14 3	29 0	151 9	151 9	151 8	8 13	8 13	8 13	Bhágalpur ...			
...	...	...	13 0 to 15 0	13 0 to 14 0	28 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	8 0	Purneah ...			
...	...	...	13 8	14 0	30 0	140 0	140 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 4	Maldah ...			
...	...	...	9 0	9 0	22 0	200 0	200 0	280 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...			
													Orissa.		
10 8	21 0	21 0	15 12	15 12	15 12	200 0	200 0	200 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	Cuttack ...			
...	...	...	13 2	13 2	15 12	105 0	105 0	105 0	10 8	10 8	13 2	Pooree ...			
...	...	...	8 8	8 8	11 0	120 0	120 0	180 0	7 8	7 0	8 0	Balasore ...			
													Chota Nagpore—South-Western Frontier Agency.		
16 0	16 0	33 0	13 0	12 8	24 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	7 12	7 8	8 0	Hazáribágh ...			
24 0	24 0	40 0	12 0	12 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	180 0	7* 0	7 0	7 0	Lohardugga ...			
...	...	...	14 0	14 0	24 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	Singbhoom ...			
...	64 0	64 0	10 0	10 0	22 0	160 0	160 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Manbhoom ...			
													Sylhet ...	Assam.	
													Cachar ...		
													Goálpárá ...		
													Gáro Hills ...		
													Kámrúp ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received.					Darrang ...		
													Nowgong ...		
													Sibságar ...		
													Lakhimpur ...		
													Khási & Jaintiá Hills ...		
													Nága Hills ...		
...	...	...	14 0	14 0	28 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Dehra Dún ...	N.-W. Provinces.		
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	36 8	170 0	170 0	150 0	9 9	9 9	8 14	Saháranpur ...			
...	...	...	15 6	17 10	34 2	154 0	154 0	132 0	...	...	...	Muzaffarnagar ...			
...	...	...	15 8	15 8	31 0	115 0	115 0	110 0	10 0	10 0	9 8	Meerut ...			
...	...	...	16 0	17 0	34 0	160 0	160 0	140 0	10 8	10 0	9 8	Bulandshahr ...			
...	...	...	17 0	17 0	33 0	140 0	140 0	120 0	10 8	10 8	10 0	Aligarh ...			
...	...	...	9 8	9 0	17 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	Kumaun ...			

* In the interior the price of common rice ranges from 15-12 to 18-6 seers.

h In Raygunge the prices are—Wheat 10 seers, best rice 12 seers, common rice 14 seers, and gram 12-8 seers.

i In Nattore the prices are—Wheat 15 seers, best rice 9 seers, common rice 12-12 seers, and gram 12 seers.

j In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 15 to 21 seers, best rice 10 to 14 seers, common rice (at Bagdogra) 16 seers, and gram 8 to 12-13 seers.

k In Serajgunge the prices are—Wheat 15 seers, best rice 11 seers, common rice 22 seers, and gram 23 seers.

l In the interior the prices range as follow :—Best rice 8 to 10-5 seers, common rice 9 to 16 seers, and gram 8 to 10-5 seers.

m In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat (at Jaffergunge) 16 seers, barley (at Jaffergunge) 20 seers, best rice 9 to 12 seers, common rice 12 to 13 seers, and gram 10 seers.

n In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat (at Goalundo) 14 seers, barley (at Goalundo) 18 seers, best rice 8 to 10-8 seers, common rice 11 to 13 seers, and gram 12 seers.

o In the interior the prices range as follow :—Best rice 9–9 to 11 seers, common rice 10-12 to 14 seers, and gram 8 to 12 seers.

p In the interior the prices range as follow :—Best rice 8 to 11 seers, and common rice 9 to 12 seers.

q In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 12 to 14 seers, barley 16-4 to 18 seers, best rice (at Jahanabad) 8 seers, and common rice 10 to 11-9 seers, and gram 13 to 14-4 seers.

r In Madhoobani the prices are—Wheat 15 seers, barley 22 seers, best rice 11 seers, common rice 12-8 seers, murwa 20 seers, maize or Indian-corn 20 seers, and gram 13 seers.

* In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 12 to 18 seers, barley 12 to 25 seers, best rice 8 to 14-8 seers, common rice 10-8 to 18 seers, lesser millets 17-8 to 23 seers, maize or Indian-corn 12-8 to 22 seers, and gram 12 to 18 seers.

w In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 12-8 to 15 seers, barley 18 to 20 seers, best rice 8 to 10 seers, common rice 9 to 12 seers, lesser millets 19 to 22 seers, maize or Indian-corn 16 to 17-8 seers, and gram 11-12 to 18 seers.

x In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 13·8 to 15·75 seers, barley 18·90 to 21 seers, best rice 8·4 to 10·50 seers, common rice 11·55 to 11·8 seers, great millet 13·65 to 15·75 seers, lesser millets 18·9 to 21 seers, maize or Indian-corn 13·6 to 14·70 seers, and gram 15·75 to 16·8 seers.

y In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 12 to 16 seers, barley (at Banka) 22 seers, best rice 11-8 to 13 seers, common rice 12 to 14 seers, lesser millets 20 to 25 seers, maize or Indian-corn at (Banka) 18 seers, and gram 12 to 13 seers.

z In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 12 to 20 seers, best rice 11 to 12 seers, common rice 13 to 14 seers, and gram 13 to 17 seers.

z1 In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 11·4 to 12 seers, barley 18 to 20 seers, best rice 10 to 11·8 seers, common rice 11·4 to 12 seers, maize or Indian-corn 14 to 16 seers, and gram 12 to 14 seers.

z2 In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 11 to 12·8 seers, barley 16 seers, best rice (at Chuttra) 9 seers, common rice 12 seers, maize or Indian-corn 13·8 to 14 seers, gram 12 to 13·8 seers.

z3 In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 11 to 11·80 seers, barley (at Daltongunge) 15·75 seers, best rice 10·70 to 15 seers, common rice 11·80 to 17 seers, maize or Indian-corn (at Daltongunge) 30·38 seers, murwa (at Lohardugga) 24 seers, and gram 12·38 to 17 seers.

z4 In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 7 to 8-4 seers, best rice 12 to 14 seers, common rice 13 to 15 seers, and gram 10 seers.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 2nd half of May 1878 —continued.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus sorgum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus sorgum.* Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus sorgum.* Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	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 1877.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagu, Sawee, Chesna, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nugiee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagu, Sawee, Chesna, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nugiee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagu, Sawee, Chesna, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nugiee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Districts.	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	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	20 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	6 0	6 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	160 0	160 0	200 0	6 9	6 9	6 0	Garhwál	N.-W. Provinces—*contd.*
	Bijnor	18 9	18 0	21 6	25 5	24 12	37 11	6 12	6 12	13 8	7 14	8 7	15 12	9 0	11 4	28 2	5 10	6 12	21 6	14 10	16 14	29 4	200 0	200 0	113 8	...	...	...	Bijnor	
	Moradabad	17 8	17 8	22 3	23 12	23 12	37 8	6 4	6 9	11 4	7 13	7 13	15 0	...	23 12	...	...	...	18 12	16 14	16 14	25 10	125 0	125 0	112 8	10 5	10 5	10 5	Moradabad	
	Budaun	18 9½	18 9½	21 9½	25 8	27 0	32 6	5 11	7 0	12 0	6 9½	7 12½	15 9½	7 3	7 3	19 3	6 0	6 0	18 0	18 0	19 3	26 6	192 0	192 0	192 0	9 2	9 2	9 0	Budaun	
	Bareilly	15 15	16 9	20 0	21 14	21 14	28 12	4 1	4 6	6 14	6 14	7 8	15 0	6 4	7 8	25 0	5 0	7 8	17 8	15 15	16 9	25 0	150 0	150 0	150 0	9 11	9 11	9 1	Bareilly	
	Sháhjahánpur	17 8	17 4	22 4	23 2	23 12	38 8	6 0	6 4	8 12	9 2	9 2	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 12	18 4	29 8	170 0	170 0	155 0	9 6	9 2	8 12	Sháhjahánpur	
	Tarái Pergunnahs	20 0	19 6	23 12	30 0	27 8	50 0	6 4	6 4	11 4	7 8	7 8	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	17 8	30 0	200 0	150 0	200 0	8 12	8 12	8 12	Tarái Pergunnahs	
	Muttra	15 0	15 0	22 0	20 12	22 0	...	6 0	6 0	9 8	8 8	9 0	14 8	8 0	12 0	27 0	8 0	10 0	24 0	15 8	15 8	32 0	100 0	100 0	80 0	10 4	10 4	10 8	Muttra	
	Agra	14 8	13 0	19 15	19 0	18 0	28 8	3 8	4 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	13 0	10 8	11 0	24 0	9 0	9 0	19 11	14 8	13 8	28 14	100 0	100 0	105 0	10 0	9 0	9 4	Agra	
	Farukhabad	17 8	16 15	20 0	23 1	22 15	32 4	5 9	5 10	7 8	7 12	8 12	12 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 11	15 15	23 6	165 0	165 0	165 0	13 4	12 4	9 4	Farukhabad	
	Mainpuri	16 12	16 0	22 4	21 0	20 12	30 0	5 8	5 12	8 8	7 4	7 12	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 12	15 8	26 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 4	9 4	9 0	Mainpuri	
	Etáwah	15 8	15 8	19 8	19 0	19 0	29 0	5 8	5 8	7 0	8 8	8 8	16 0	12 0	12 0	26 0	12 0	12 0	21 0	16 0	16 0	28 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Etáwah	
	Etah	17 8	17 8	23 0	22 8	23 0	30 0	6 ●	6 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 4	17 0	27 8	140 0	140 0	140 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Etah	
	Jalaun	17 0	17 0	22 8	19 0	19 0	30 0	6 0	6 0	10 0	7 0	7 0	16 0	11 0	11 0	30 0	10 0	10 0	28 0	16 0	16 0	32 0	160 0	160 0	120 0	...	...	...	Jalaun	
	Jhánsi	13 8	13 8	21 8	19 0	18 8	30 0	5 0	5 6	10 0	7 8	7 8	16 0	13 4	15 0	26 4	...	...	...	15 2	15 1	28 11	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 0	7 0	9 0	Jhánsi	
	Lalitpur	13 8	13 12	21 0	16 0	17 0	30 0	7 0	7 0	11 0	7 8	7 8	16 0	14 0	14 0	27 0	...	...	23 0	14 8	14 8	28 8	240 0	240 0	320 0	7 8	7 8	7 4	Lalitpur	
	Cawnpore	14 0	13 12	18 8	19 8	19 12	28 0	5 0	5 8	12 0	7 8	7 12	15 0	11 0	13 12	25 0	...	...	20 0	13 8	14 0	28 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	8 12	8 12	8 8	Cawnpore	
	Fatehpur	13 4	13 4	18 12	18 0	18 4	32 0	6 9	7 0	13 8	8 0	8 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 4	13 8	29 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 12	8 12	8 4	Fatehpur	
	Bánda	15 0	14 8	22 4	18 0	18 0	32 8	6 4	6 4	9 8	8 8	8 8	20 0	15 0	15 0	30 0	...	...	29 0	15 8	15 4	36 0	160 0	160 0	165 0	...	...	...	Bánda	
	Allahabad	12 0	12 4	26 2	15 8	15 10	37 12	7 0	7 0	11 0	9 8	9 12	24 1	11 12	13 0	76 4	11 0	13 0	35 14	12 8	12 8	27 12	175 0	150 0	100 0	8 2	8 0	9 1	Allahabad	
	Hamírpur	14 14	15 7	23 3	20 4	20 4	28 2	6 0	8 0	12 0	9 0	9 0	13 10	12 8	12 8	29 4	10 8	10 8	23 10	15 4	15 8	32 5	180 0	180 0	140 0	...	...	...	Hamírpur	
	Jaunpur	13 6	13 6	21 14	16 3	17 10	34 9	6 5	6 5	9 2	8 7	8 7	15 8	...	11 4	...	...	...	24 0	13 6	13 6	34 9	197 12	197 12	197 12	8 6	8 6	8 6	Jaunpur	
	Gorakhpur	10 15	12 4	21 0	14 0	17 8	33 4	7 7	7 14	13 2	8 12	9 3	15 12	12 4	12 4	31 8	7 0	7 0	...	10 8	11 13	30 10	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 14	7 2	Gorakhpur	
	Basti	11 4	12 2	21 9	16 8	16 8	23 2	7 8	7 8	13 12	8 2	8 2	16 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	13 10	30 10	180 0	180 0	160 0	7 12	7 4	7 8	Basti	
	Azamgarh	12 6	12 6	22 2	16 12½	17 15	32 7	7 3	6 10	10 11	10 14	10 11	16 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 6	11 9	29 8	177 0	177 0	177 0	8 2	8 2	7 4	Azamgarh	
	Mirzapur	13 0	11 0	20 0	16 8	15 8	30 0	7 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	18 0	13 0	13 0	28 0	12 0	12 0	22 0	12 8	12 0	24 0	130 0	130 0	130 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Mirzapur	
	Benares	13 1	13 1	17 0	16 ●5	17 6½	26 0	6 8½	6 8½	11 0	11 8	11 11	16 0	14 11	15 4	27 0	10 14	10 5	19 0	13 1	11 15½	24 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	...	...	6 8	Benares	
	Gházipur	12 4	12 4	19 5	15 7	17 6	30 14½	7 1½	7 1½	9 11½	9 0	9 10½	16 1½	12 14	12 14	20 9½	10 5	10 5	24 7½	12 4	12 9	30 5	206 0	206 0	180 0	7 6	7 6	7 6	Gházipur	
Punjab.	Delhi	16 0	15 8	24 0	21 0	21 8	37 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	15 0	13 0	13 0	34 0	13 0	12 8	25 0	15 0	16 0	35 0	120 0	120 0	80 0	9 0	9 0	8 12	Delhi	Punjab.
	Gurgáon	16 0	14 8	24 0	22 0	19 0	38 0	...	...	...	7 8	6 8	11 0	8 0	11 0	30 0	9 0	12 0	28 0	15 8	14 8	38 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	9 0	9 0	7 8	Gurgáon	
	Karnál	17 8	17 4	22 0	24 8	26 0	50 0	...	...	...	6 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	38 0	10 0	12 0	20 0	17 0	17 0	37 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 4	8 12	Karnál	
	Hissar	13 0	13 0	24 0	21 0	20 0	44 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	50 0	16 0	16 0	37 0	17 0	17 4	42 0	160 0	160 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Hissar	
	Rohtak	14 12	13 8	24 0	18 0	18 0	37 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	36 0	10 0	13 0	28 0	15 4	15 4	39 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Rohtak	
	Sirsa	15 4	15 4	28 8	26 0	25 2	56 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	50 0	18 8	18 8	40 0	20 8	20 12	52 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	17 0	17 0	32 0	Sirsa	
	Umballa	18 0	18 0	24 0	26 0	26 0	40 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	16 0	10 0	10 0	34 0	10 0	10 0	25 0	17 12	17 12	40 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 2	10 2	9 8	Umballa	
	Ludhiána	17 0	18 8	28 0	24 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	40 8	9 0	14 0	28 0	17 0	17 12	48 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	Ludhiána [a]	
	Simla	12 0	14 0	9 0	17 0	...	27 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 8	...	...	...	9 0	...	...	24 0	13 0	13 8	25 0	120 0	120 0	80 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Simla	
	Jullundur	18 4	18 0	26 8	24 0	24 0	50 0	...	...	...	8 0	7 8	10 0	17 0	20 0	44 0	12 0	12 0	30 0	15 0	17 8	44 0	100 0	110 0	100 0	10 6	10 8	9 0	Jullundur [b]	
	Hoshiárpur	18 0	18 0	27 8	24 0	26 0	48 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	10 0	20 0	18 0	36 0	12 8	12 0	28 0	16 0	15 6	38 0	80 0	80 0	100 0	10 6	10 6	9 12	Hoshiárpur	
	Kángra	15 0	14 0	19 0	20 0	22 0	26 0	...	...	...	8 0	9 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 8	24 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	9 0	8 0	Kángra	
	Amritsar	18 8	18 8	29 0	26 8	27 0	50 0	...	...	...	7 12	7 12	15 0	9 12	11 12	37 0	15 8	15 8	25 0	17 0	17 0	47 0	110 0	110 0	100 0	11 2	11 0	10 6	Amritsar	
	Siálkot	15 8	16 0	25 8	28 0	31 0	43 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	17 0	10 0	11 0	32 0	11 0	11 0	33 0	15 8	15 0	33 0	160 0	160 0	140 0	10 12	10 12	10 4	Siálkot	
	Gurdáspur	20 0	20 0	27 8	26 0	26 0	40 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	16 0	10 0	10 0	32 0	12 0	12 0	19 8	16 0	16 0	36 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 8	9 8	9 8	Gurdáspúr	
	Lahore	17 0	17 0	29 0	24 0	28 0	60 0	...	...	...	7 12	7 8	16 0	11 0	11 0	36 0	10 0	12 0	30 0	16 0	16 8	50 0	110 0	110 0	95 0	10 4	10 4	10 4	Lahore	
	Ferozepore	17 0	17 0	26 0	27 0	27 0	80 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	18 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	17 8	52 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 4	10 4	10 0	Ferozepore	
	Gujránwála	16 8	16 8	26 8	31 0	31 0	50 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	18 0	10 0	12 0	40 0	13 0	...	30 0	15 12	15 12	38 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	10 12	10 8	Gujránwála [c]	
	Ráwalpindi	18 8	19 8	35 0	28 0	31 0	40 0	...	...	...	4 8	4 8	7 0	12 0	13 0	32 0	14 0	17 8	45 0	11 12	11 8	27 0	80 0	80 0	100 0	11 2	10 12	10 4	Ráwalpindi	
	Jhelum	18 0	18 0	33 0	29 0	26 0	45 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	32 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	Jhelum	
	Gujrát	19 0	18 0	26 0	32 0	31 0	45 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	12 0	16 0	15 8	36 0	16 0	14 0	40 0	14 4	15 4	33 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	11 8	11 0	10 12	Gujrát	
	Shahpúr	18 0	18 0	32 0	25 0	27 0	44 0	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	13 0	12 0	12 0	35 0	16 0	16 0	40 0	14 0	14 8	40 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	12 8	12 8	11 8	Shahpúr	
	Mooltan	12 12	12 12	20 0	20 0	20 0	35 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	11 0	9 0	9 0	28 0	11 0	11 0	32 0	15 0	15 0	30 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	Mooltan	
	Jhang	15 0	16 0	25 0	23 0	25 8	32 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	10 0	8 0	10 0	20 0	10 0	10 0	32 0	17 0	18 0	34 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	11 8	11 0	10 12	Jhang	
	Montgomery	15 8	16 8	32 0	20 0	20 0	55 0	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	50 0	240 0	240 0	160 0	9 8	9 0	9 0	Montgomery	
	Muzaffargarh	14 0	14 0	23 0	19 0	21 0	30 0	...	...	...	5 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	10 8	23 0	13 0	16 0	30 0	12 8	13 8	27 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 8	10 8	10 0	Muzaffargarh	
	Dera Ismail Khan	18 2	16 4	31 4	21 4	22 8	47 8	...	...	...	5 10	5 5	7 8	13 12	15 0	37 8	15 0	17 8	41 4	15 0	16 4	35 10	93 12	93 12	100 0	53 12	53 12	65 0	Dera Ismail Khán	
	Dera Ghazi Khan	13 2	13 12	21 4	14 1	15 15	32 8	...	...	...	6 4	6 14	10 0	12 8	12 8	42 8	12 8	12 8	38 12	11 9	11 4	30 10	150 0	150 0	150 0	26 4	27 8	31 0	Dera Ghází Khán	
	Bannu	23 12	21 4	44 6	23 12	25 5	62 8	...	...	...	6 4	6 4	9 1	17 8	17 8	62 8	15 0	15 0	40 0	15 10	15 10	33 8	100 0	100 0	100 0	80 0	80 0	100 0	Bannu	
	Peshawar	17 4	13 12	29 12	35 0	35 0	56 8	...	...	...	8 3	8 3	12 8	18 14	20 10	45 4	8 8	12 8	35 0	10 5	10 9	22 8	90 0	80 0	105 0	51 0	50 0	49 0	Peshawar [d]	
	Kohát	18 6	18 8	40 13	31 14	31 14	63 12	...	...	...	10 13	12 12	17 14	20 6	20 6	53 8	21 11	11 ●	61 9	12 12	14 1	32 0	102 0	102 0	127 8	102 0	102 0	102 0	Kohát	
	Hazára	14 0	15 0	31 0	22 0	25 0	64 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	10 0	20 0	100 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Hazára [b]	
Oudh.	Lucknow	14 4½	14 4	20 12	19 2½	19 12½	30 5	5 0	5 0	7 0	7 2	7 4½	15 0	13 0	13 0	31 0	10 0	10 0	19 ●	15 4*	15 12	31 0	13 6½	13 15	24 15	130 0	130 0	120 0	8 4	8 4	8 8	Lucknow	Oudh.
	Unáo	15 0	14 8	20 0	19 0	19 8	29 8	5 0	5 0	8 0	7 0	8 0	17 0	... †	...	26 0	14 8	14 0	27 12	200 0	200 0	170 0	8 8	8 8	8 12							
	Bára Banki	13 8	13 8	20 0	17 0	18 0	32 0	6 0	6 0	8 0	7 0	7 0	15 0	12 8	13 0	32 0	8 0	8 0	31 0	13 0*	16 0	36 0	13 8	14 0	27 0	160 0	160 0	150 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Bára Banki	
	Sitapur	16 5	16 10	24 1½	24 4	23 13	39 3	5 0	5 0	9 8	7 8	7 11	16 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 4	18 10	32 0	160 0	160 0	180 0	8 8	8 8	8 4	Sitapur	
	Hardui	15 8	15 14	22 3	21 8	22 8	35 14	4 11	5 10	7 8	6 9	7 8	13 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 14	16 8	26 8	225 0	225 0	262 0	8 11	8 11	8 4	Hardui	
	Kheri	17 4	18 0	27 0	25 0	22 8	42 8	5 0	6 0	8 8	6 0	7 0	14 0	...	11 0	50 0	...	...	...	18 0	20 4	36 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Kheri	
	Fyzabad	12 12	12 12	18 12	17 4	17 4	29 0	6 2	6 12	11 2	7 6	7 12	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 4	29 12	140 0	140 0	140 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Fyzabad	
	Bharaich	12 12	13 0	24 0	19 0	19 0	48 0	6 0	6 0	10 0	6 8	6 8	14 0	14 0	14 0	42 0	7 0	7 0	20 0	15 0	15 0	33 0	160 0	160 0	180 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Bharaich	
	Gonda	13 14	14 7	22 10	19 14	20 6	40 0	7 1	7 12	16 11	7 8	8 6	14 0	14 4	14 4	30 0	8 2	8 2	17 0	15 0	15 0	32 4	200 0	200 0	170 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Gonda	
	Rai Bareli	13 5½	14 1½	20 4	17 1	18 10	25 14	7 0	7 0	14 0	7 4	7 4	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 13	12 8	27 8	250 0	250 0	210 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Rai Bareli	
	Sultánpur	12 0	13 0	22 8	15 0	16 4	33 0	7 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	14 0	36 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 2	9 2	8 4	Sultánpur	
	Partábgarh	12 4	13 1	22 10	15 5	17 4	35 8	7 3	7 4	14 0	8 2	8 8	19 0	...	13 14	...	...	...	...	12 1	12 15	34 6	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	5 5	7 10	Partabgarh	

[a] Bajra rising.
[b] Firewood rising
[c] Jowar rising.
[d] Firewood falling

Description of Lesser Millets.

* Kodo.
† Lahara, kakún, sawan, kodo and marua.
‡ Matri.
§ Sáwan.
‖ Peas and másh.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 2nd half of May 1878—concluded.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	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 1877.	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 1877.	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 1877.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	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.	Nágpur	11 6	11 8	16 4	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	10 0	10 0	10 0	13 8	15 0	15 0	18 0	...	...	...	9 12	9 0	17 12	120 0	120 0	140 0	10 4	10 0	10 0	Nágpur	Central Provinces.		
	Bhandára	11 4	11 4	18 0	...	...	...	6 4	7 8	10 0	10 0	11 4	16 0	13 8	14 0	25 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 8	22 0	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	9 0	Bhandára			
	Chánda	11 2	11 2	17 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 5	8 5	13 4	18 1	17 2	22 0	...	...	...	6 3	7 8	22 1	400 0	400 0	380 0	9 0	9 0	9 3	Chánda			
	Wardha	11 4	11 0	16 0	...	...	...	6 0	5 12	7 0	7 8	9 8	12 0	20 0	17 8	18 0	...	...	...	8 12	8 0	18 0	124 0	128 0	160 0	10 12	10 8	11 0	Wardha			
	Bálaghát	11 0	11 0	21 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	16 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	27 0	300 0	300 0	480 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Bálaghát			
	Jubbulpore	11 8	11 0	21 0	8 0	9 0	22 0	7 4	7 0	13 0	9 4	9 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	14 0	40 0	11 12	11 8	24 8	160 0	160 0	170 0	8 0	7 8	8 0	Jubbulpore		
	Saugor	14 8	15 0	25 0	...	14 0	30 0	...	...	...	7 0	6 8	14 8	...	...	21 8	5 12	6 0	13 0	...	...	...	15 0	14 8	32 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	6 6	6 6	6 12	Saugor		
	Damoh	14 8	15 0	26 0	13 0	13 0	...	7 8	7 8	16 0	8 0	8 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	15 8	37 8	240 0	240 0	240 0	9 2	9 4	8 4	Damoh		
	Seoni	10 8	11 0	26 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	12 0	10 0	10 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	30 0	320 0	320 0	280 0	7 8	8 12	9 0	Seoni		
	Mandla	12 & 12-8	11 & 11-8	32 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	16 0	10 to 14	10 to 13	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 & 13	12 & 13-8	30 0	11 & 12	11 & 12	50 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Mandla		
	Betúl	8 8	8 8	17 0	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	12 0	6 0	6 0	13 0	12 8	12 0	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	14 8	9 0	9 0	20 0	240 0	280 0	280 0	7 8	7 8	8 0	Betúl		
	Chhindwára	9 0	9 0	23 0	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	9 0	7 0	7 0	12 0	11 0	11 0	25 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	16 0	9 0	9 0	28 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Chhindwára		
	Hoshangabad	9 9	10 2	16 8	...	...	...	6 3	6 3	10 2	6 12	6 12	11 4	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 12	12 2	20 12	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Hoshangabad		
	Narsinghpur	11 0	11 0	20 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	12 0	7 0	7 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 0	23 0	36 0	11 0	11 0	22 0	160 0	160 0	200 0	9 8	9 0	8 8	Narsinghpur		
	Nimár	10 3	10 0	12 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 3	8 0	12 0	15 10	14 0	14 0	13 3	13 0	13 8	10 8	10 8	14 0	10 8	10 8	14 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0	12 4	Nimár		
	Raipur	19 0	20 0	44 0	...	...	...	12 0	13 0	22 0	19 0	20 0	34 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	48 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	Raipur		
	Sambalpur	11 4	12 0	25 0	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	23 0	14 8	14 8	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	17 8	32 0	300 0	300 0	322 0	7 0	8 8	10 0	Sambalpur		
	Biláspur	22 0	24 0	80 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	40 0	24 0	24 0	52 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	125 0	20 0	20 0	85 0	120 0	120 0	140 0	7 0	8 0	9 0	Biláspur		
	Upper Godávari	9 8	10 0	16 0	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	9 8	16 0	15 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	16 0	960 0	960 0	960 0	5 0	5 0	10 0	Upper Godávari		
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Secunderabad	No return received																												Secunderabad	Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	
	Bolarum																													Bolarum		
	Chudderghat																													Chudderghat		
	Amráoti																													Amráoti		
	Akola																						No return received.							Akola		
	Ellichpur																													Ellichpur		
	Buldána																													Buldána		
	Wún																													Wún		
	Básim																													Básim		
Mysore and Coorg.	Bangalore	6 7	6 5	6 2	7 7	7 0	7 2	6 5	6 5	6 5	7 5	7 2	7 0	...	...	8 2	...	...	...	10 7	11 0	8 2	10 7	11 0	7 7	84 0	84 0	84 0	10 2	10 5	12 5	Bangalore	Mysore and Coorg.	
	Kolar	6 4	8 1	...	...	...	...	8 0	7 8	7 5	8 4	8 4	7 5	10 8	10 8	9 5	14 8	14 8	...	10 8	11 0	9 5	13 6	13 6	7 7	172 4	172 4	172 4	11 3	11 3	15 2	Kolar		
	Túmkúr	7 0	7 5	6 0	5 0	5 5	4 2	7 0	6 5	5 7	7 7	7 0	6 0	8 5	8 5	7 0	...	...	...	8 5	8 5	6 0	10 0	10 0	6 0	130 0	130 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	Túmkúr		
	Mysore	4 0	3 1	5 2	...	...	...	6 1	6 1	5 4	6 4	6 5	6 0	...	...	8 1	...	...	...	9 2	9 4	8 1	10 6	11 0	7 3	75 0	75 0	72 0	7 0	7 7	8 1	Mysore		
	Hassan	5 7	5 7	4 5	6 2	6 2	4 7	6 2	6 0	5 0	6 5	6 0	5 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 5	6 5	8 5	10 0	6 0	130 0	132 0	140 0	6 2	6 0	7 0	Hassan		
	Shimoga	4 5	4 2	3 5	5 2	5 2	3 7	6 2	6 2	3 7	7 7	7 7	4 2	12 2	12 5	5 2	...	...	...	13 2	14 2	5 7	11 5	11 5	5 2	480 0	480 0	560 0	7 5	7 7	8 7	Shimoga		
	Kadur	6 0	6 0	4 0	...	...	...	7 0	6 5	5 0	8 0	7 5	5 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	6 0	8 5	8 5	5 0	60 0	60 0	50 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Kadur		
	Chitaldroog	5 0	5 5	5 0	5 5	5 5	5 0	6 0	6 2	5 2	7 0	7 0	6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	7 0	8 0	10 0	6 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	Chitaldroog		
	Coorg	5 8	6 2	6 3	5 8	5 8	5 5	7 1	6 9	6 3	7 9	7 9	7 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 3	10 8	8 7	10 3	10 7	6 6	110 0	110 0	110 0	7 7	7 8	8 2	Coorg		
Rajpootana.	Jeypore	No return received																												Jeypore	Rajpootana.	
	Kishengurh																													Kishengurh		
	Ulwur	13 7	12 7	21 12	16 11	16 2	29 8	5 13	6 4	8 0	6 12	...	10 8	7 6	13 0	25 0	8 4	9 11	25 0	13 10	14 4	28 0	...	...	...	26 14	26 5	27 8	Ulwur			
	Bhurtpore (City)	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Bhurtpore (City)			
	Kerowlee (City)																													Kerowlee (City)		
	Ajmere																													Ajmere		
	Deoli Cantonment	11 8	11 7	23 8	13 11	13 14	28 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	8 12	12 0	12 0	27 6	6 8	6 8	20 0	...	...	...	10 14	11 3	30 0	...	...	...	29 8	29 5	40 4	Deoli Cantonment		
	Erinpura	No return received																												Erinpura		
	Sirohee																													Sirohee		
	Abu																													Abu		
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar																													Hilly Tracts of Meywar		
	Meywar (Oodeypore)																													Meywar (Oodeypore)		
	Bánswára (Meywar Agency)																													Bánswára (Meywar Agency)		
	Partábgarh („)	11 14	11 4	14 1	...	...	...	3 12	3 12	7 8	4 12	4 1	9 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 12	14 1	17 8	...	...	...	13 12	14 1	20 0	Partábgarh („)		
	Marwar	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Marwar			
	Bickaneer	13 4	9 0	...	15 4	12 8	...	4 4	4 8	...	5 12	6 8	...	13 12	12 0	...	13 4	13 0	...	...	...	...	15 4	13 0	...	95 0	90 0	...	43 0	60 0	...	Bickaneer		
	Boondee	No return received																												Boondee		
	Kotah																													Kotah		
	Tonk																													Tonk		
	Jhallawar																													Jhallawar		
	Shahpoora																													Shahpoora		
	Dholpur																													Dholpur		
Central India.	Indore	10 0	10 0	13 14	...	...	...	6 5	5 11	9 3	7 8	6 10	10 0	15 0	15 0	15 8	11 0	9 8	16 0	...	...	...	10 7	9 14	16 8	120 0	120 0	100 0	8 9	8 13	11 4	Indore	Central India.	
	Gwalior	11 3	10 15	16 3	13 7	12 13	22 3	5 1	5 1	7 5	5 10	5 8	9 2	12 2	12 6	20 1	...	...	18 4	...	...	...	11 3	11 3	20 9	100 7	100 7	109 8	9 13	9 2	14 4	Gwalior		
	Goona	15 8	15 0	22 0	16 0	15 0	20 0	5 0	5 8	12 8	5 8	6 0	14 0	17 0	17 0	30 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	...	...	...	16 0	15 8	30 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	11 0	11 0	15 0	Goona		
	Rutlam	10 10	10 13	13 6	...	...	...	5 4	4 15	8 7	6 5	5 11	11 4	12 13	13 4	15 8	10 10	10 5	12 0	...	...	...	11 7	11 3	17 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 1	9 7	9 8	Rutlam		
	Baghelkhand (Sutna)	12 0	12 0	22 0	18 0	18 0	...	4 8	4 8	10 0	11 0	11 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	12 0	26 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	27 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 14	9 12	8 12	Baghelkhand (Sutna)		

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

Statement shewing the Quantities and Value of **COTTON** *exported from the several Ports of India to British and Foreign Countries for the month of* **MAY** *1878, and the Total Exports from each Province for the eight months October to May 1877-78, compared with the Exports for the corresponding period of the years 1876-77, 1875-76, and 1874-75.*

Provinces and Ports whence Cotton is exported.		Quantities and value of Cotton exported to																			
		United Kingdom.		Austria.		France.		Italy.		Russia.		Ceylon.		China.		Straits Settlements.		Other Countries.		Total.	
		Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.
Bengal.	Calcutta	811	20,754	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,753	1,58,937	...	...	7	195	6,571	1,79,886
	Other Ports	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total, May 1878	811	20,754	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,753	1,58,937	...	...	7	195	6,571	1,79,886
	Total 8 months, October 1877 to May 1878.	4,676	1,23,579	...	...	5	146	...	...	...	...	27	498	27,692	7,87,970	...	...	70	1,853	32,470	9,14,046
	Total for corresponding period of previous years. 1876-77	141,190	32,35,922	8,021	1,77,146	3,482	84,790	402	8,998	...	...	...	...	100,152	28,32,036	...	...	16	146	253,263	63,39,038
	1875-76	49,045	10,05,665	64	1,557	...	...	67	1,672	...	...	...	...	199,479	56,77,567	854	20,874	10	146	249,519	67,07,481
	1874-75	114,376	24,89,900	19,239	3,38,072	21,763	4,77,441	16,104	3,36,237	...	...	4	25	83,780	23,18,669	...	...	151	3,843	255,417	59,64,187
Bombay and Sind.	Bombay	145,092	39,74,909	65,917	18,65,475	58,792	16,58,495	39,410	11,27,975	1,750	50,000	...	...	192	5,500	...	...	46,168	13,26,905	357,321	1,00,09,259
	Kurrachee	9,408	2,57,850	...	...	...	...	1,750	50,002	...	...	...	...	6,786	2,07,295	...	...	...	...	17,944	5,15,147
	Carwar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Other Ports	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total, May 1878	154,500	42,32,759	65,917	18,65,475	58,792	16,58,495	41,160	11,77,977	1,750	50,000	...	...	6,978	2,12,795	...	...	46,168	13,26,905	375,265	1,05,24,406
	Total 8 months, October 1877 to May 1878.	779,811	2,14,96,634	308,092	87,10,003	354,084	1,00,64,936	360,890	1,02,62,202	26,379	7,53,700	...	...	43,901	13,05,717	...	...	196,943	56,66,175	2,070,090	5,82,61,157
	Total for corresponding period of previous years. 1876-77	1,165,136	3,20,30,689	368,428	99,88,807	567,695	1,62,80,112	255,930	69,41,482	33,264	8,71,775	...	...	73,684	20,58,655	...	...	117,946	31,44,826	2,582,083	7,13,16,346
	1875-76	1,454,193	3,69,91,901	280,126	73,94,409	327,296	86,04,377	183,474	48,48,991	76,027	19,84,355	...	...	152,364	41,53,612	...	...	90,924	25,57,519	2,564,404	6,65,35,064
	1874-75	2,269,557	6,50,26,120	307,563	83,98,416	621,408	1,76,60,292	125,112	34,78,404	110,050	32,05,230	...	...	29,462	7,81,690	...	...	133,139	37,55,536	3,596,293	10,23,05,688
Madras.	Madras	5,143	1,15,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,237	50,100	...	...	...	...	7,380	1,65,300
	Coconada	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tuticorin	1,856	44,659	...	...	3,214	75,960	5,893	1,38,900	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,963	2,59,518
	Other Ports	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total, May 1878	6,999	1,59,858	...	...	3,214	75,960	5,893	1,38,900	...	...	...	...	2,237	50,100	...	...	...	...	18,343	4,24,818
	Total 8 months, October 1877 to May 1878.	33,640	7,85,858	...	...	16,205	3,74,660	8,841	2,13,420	...	...	3,753	93,033	6,678	1,57,189	...	...	...	...	69,117	16,24,160
	Total for corresponding period of previous years. 1876-77	58,032	13,02,596	1,206	27,600	14,440	3,06,486	3,429	80,939	...	...	8,558	2,08,869	7,442	1,72,345	...	...	...	...	93,107	20,98,835
	1875-76	206,409	45,98,562	8,826	2,06,305	35,820	7,42,626	11,306	2,10,780	...	...	1,998	45,182	28,813	6,55,559	...	...	...	...	293,262	64,59,014
	1874-75	233,770	53,79,817	2,545	62,640	31,985	6,94,642	35,928	8,14,475	...	...	18,052	4,05,110	2,292	51,736	...	...	65	1,381	324,637	74,09,801
British Burma.	Rangoon	3,362	66,742	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,738	68,953	...	...	7,160	1,35,695
	Other Ports	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total, May 1878	3,362	66,742	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,738	68,953	...	...	7,100	1,35,695
	Total 8 months, October 1877 to May 1878.	34,325	6,68,782	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	646	12,496	38,420	7,80,409	3,279	44,030	76,670	15,05,717
	Total for corresponding period of previous years. 1876-77	61,252	11,21,443	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,795	1,90,698	3,036	53,013	75,083	13,65,154
	1875-76	3,739	64,731	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55,254	11,56,268	...	...	58,993	12,20,989
	1874-75	46,532	7,77,677	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	881	14,494	...	...	47,413	7,92,171
Grand Total.	Total, May 1878	165,672	44,80,113	65,917	18,65,475	62,006	17,34,455	47,053	13,16,877	1,750	50,000	...	...	14,968	4,21,832	3,738	68,953	46,175	13,27,100	407,279	1,12,64,805
	Total 8 months, October 1877 to May 1878.	853,452	2,30,74,853	308,092	87,10,003	370,294	1,04,39,742	369,731	1,04,77,412	26,379	7,53,700	3,780	93,531	78,917	22,63,372	38,420	7,80,409	200,292	57,12,058	2,248,347	6,23,05,080
	Total for corresponding period of previous years. 1876-77	1,425,610	3,76,90,650	377,655	1,01,93,553	585,617	1,66,71,388	259,761	70,31,419	33,264	8,71,775	8,558	2,08,869	181,278	50,63,036	10,795	1,90,698	120,998	31,97,985	3,008,536	8,11,19,373
	1875-76	1,713,476	4,26,60,749	289,016	76,62,271	363,116	93,47,003	194,847	50,61,443	76,027	19,84,355	1,998	45,182	380,656	1,04,86,738	56,108	11,77,142	90,934	25,57,665	3,166,178	8,09,22,548
	1874-75	2,664,235	7,36,73,514	329,349	87,99,128	675,156	1,88,32,375	177,144	46,29,116	110,050	32,05,230	18,056	4,05,135	115,534	31,52,095	881	14,494	133,355	37,60,766	4,223,760	11,04,71,847

DEPT. OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE,
STATISTICAL BRANCH,
The 20th June 1878.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL KHARIF IN THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, 1878-79, UP TO 30th APRIL 1878.

Canal Divisions.	WATER DISTRIBUTED DURING APRIL 1878. Depth in canal at respective gauging stations. Full supply.	Actual average throughout.	Gross consumption cubic feet per second. Allotted discharge.	Actual average throughout.	Total area of irrigation during current fasl.	Total area for the corresponding period of last year.
GANGES CANAL. Northern	10·00	8·88	740	187	2,225	3,413
Meerut	8·30	7·49	969	545	20,636	10,038
Anúpshahr	6·80	...	700	462	9,689	7,584
Bulandshahr	7·35	6·79	973	993	29,250	19,805
Aligarh	5·50	4·5	994	1,075	28,409	31,964
Etawah	4·80	2·5	771	698	38,446	35,618
Cawnpore	6·20	3·6	963	518	28,653	25,269
Total, Ganges Canal.	...	...	6,104	4,483	157,360	134,611
Eastern Jumna Canal.	5·20	3·05	1,250	664	23,915	11,868
Agra Canal	10·	...	2,000	522	4,588	2,057
Dún Canals	...	...	...	71	927	909
Rohilkhand	...	...	...	9	545	309
Bijnor	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bundelkhand Irrigation Works.	...	...	...	...	96	147
Grand Total	...	...	...	...	187,431	149,991

NAVIGATION RETURNS, GANGES CANAL. Nature of traffic.	Principal items of traffic. Up. Mds.	Up. No.	Down. Mds.	Down. No.	Total Up, Down. Mds.	Total Up, Down. No.
Grains. Wheat	66	...	9,217	...	9,273	...
Gram	...	...	11,021	...	11,021	...
Rice	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paddy or Dhan	225	...	500	...	725	...
Bijtur (or mixed grain.)	...	...	296	...	296	...
Dal	1,013	...	2,128	...	3,141	...
Juar	1,150	...	...	...	1,150	...
Bajra	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maize (or Indian corn).	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	2,444	...	23,162	...	25,606	...
Cotton ...	...	...	1,943	...	1,943	...
Oil-seed ...	480	...	10,792	...	11,281	...
Salts ...	259	...	46,498	...	46,757	...
Metals ...	5,529	...	...	...	5,529	...
Building materials.	9,750	...	4,962	...	14,712	...
Firewood ...	400	...	15,920	...	16,320	...
Bamboos ...	...	3,500	...	263,440	...	267,940
Timber ...	...	801	25,586	...	25,586	801
Miscellaneous ...	2,980	86	5,448	156	8,428	242
Live-stock ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total...	21,851	3,867	108,725	297,176	130,576	301,043
Total during corresponding period of last year.	45,460	1,217	167,471	337,381	212,921	338,095
Increase ...	...	2,650	...	...	...	38,945
Decrease ...	23,599	...	58,746	240,705	82,345	201,052

REMARKS.	Cub. ft. per second.
Ganges Canal.—Volume of water passing through Solani aqueduct	5,260
Volume discharged:—	
Jani escape ...	240
Anupshahr Branch Escape ...	93
Etawah Division, Tail ...	10
Cawnpore Division, Tail ...	200
Ditto ditto, Escape ...	199
	7·6
Balance expended ...	5,433

Northern Division report.—Slight demand for spring crops and vegetables. Moderate demand for indigo plants in the lower part of the division.

Cawnpore Division reports.—Moderate demand for palao and sugarcane at the commencement of the month, which gradually increased, notwithstanding showers were general throughout the division.

Doab Division reports.—Very little demand except for sugarcane and gardens, and that only in the first half of the month.

Traffic.—The rates for food grains ruled so nearly alike over the whole line that very little of this description of traffic has been moved during the month.

The gross tonnage carried show a falling off of nearly 3,000 tons as compared with the same period of 1877-78. This is partly caused by a slight reduction of grain available for export, and partly by the closure of the Cawnpore branch at Rajpur bridge during week of low supply in that branch. The loss to be thrown by this closure at the tail of the branch is very great.

Year.	Tonnage, including cutch, wood, timber and bamboos. Ton mileage.	Value of goods.	Number of passengers.
April 1877...	9,496	1,071,390	5,70,431
Ditto 1878...	6,611	1,124,905	3,74,574
	32	49	34

ALLAHABAD,
The 21st May 1878.

G. H. D. WALKER,
Asst. Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P., R, W. D., I. B.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

NOTE ON THE SOUTH-WEST MONSOONS OF RECENT YEARS.

THE data at the disposal of the Meteorological Department for the determination of the general character of the approaching south-west monsoon are quite insufficient for the purpose of prevision. The present system of collecting and comparing observations taken over the whole of India has been in operation barely four years. The experience of three years is not sufficient to indicate more than vague and unreliable probabilities.

The following statement gives, so far as it is possible, the more important facts indicating the relations between the distribution of pressure and the rainfall over Northern India for the past thirteen years. The only conclusion which the comparison can suggest is not very favourable.

The strength of the south-west monsoon atmospheric current appears to depend mainly, if not entirely, upon the difference of pressure or the baric gradient between the peninsulas of Southern Asia and the Mid-Indian Ocean. At the beginning of the year the pressure is high over Northern India, and gradually decreases southwards as far as the Equator, and then increases over the Indian Ocean. But the continued differential action of the solar heat over sea and land during the next four months produces a gradual diminution of pressure over the land area. Towards the end of May or the beginning of June, the pressure over Northern India becomes very low, and there is established continuous increase of pressure southwards as far as the Tropic of Capricorn. The greater the difference of pressure or the baric gradient over this area, the stronger and more rapid will be the atmospheric current due to it. And in this case it seems probable that it will yield up a smaller portion of its moisture to the sea area over which it passes and a larger portion to the land area, India and Southern Asia, towards which it advances. The normal difference of pressure between Mauritius and Lahore is about three-quarters of an inch for the month of July.

Any cause which tends to produce increased pressure immediately before and during the rainy season over Southern Asia, or diminishes the pressure over the Mid-Indian Ocean, will necessarily diminish the baric gradient and therefore the general strength of the south-west monsoon.

The pressure over the area of the source of the rains is an unknown and unknowable factor at present. The pressure over a small portion of the goal of the south-west monsoon current (*viz.*, India) is alone accurately registered. Until the pressure over Further India and the Indian Ocean can be ascertained, it will be impossible to determine the relation between the general strength of the monsoon current and the baric gradient, or to infer from the distribution of pressure, antecedent to the rains, whether in any given year Southern Asia is likely to receive a monsoon current of average strength or not. Last year the pressure over India before and during the rains was considerably in excess. If this was not compensated by excessive pressure over the Mid-Indian Ocean, the baric gradient must have been less than usual. At all events the south-west monsoon appears to have been feebler than usual.

Again, as India is only a part of the area fed by the south-west monsoon, the proportion which she will receive will depend upon the distribution of pressure over the whole of Southern Asia. As the meteorology of Burmah and the adjacent regions of Southern Asia is a second unknown factor in the determination of the strength of the current, this is an additional reason why it is not possible at present to determine whether the monsoon current will be an average one or not, or whether India will receive her normal share of that current.

The distribution of the rainfall over India itself during the prevalence of the south-west monsoon appears to depend mainly upon the antecedent distribution of pressure. One very remarkable peculiarity in the meteorology of India is the occasional persistence for many months of the same irregularities or

abnormal variations of pressure. These continued abnormal variations may be either general or local. They modify the wind directions, and the air movement thus produced appears to perpetuate their existence. They are usually local in character, and affect the distribution of the rainfall—an area of persistent low pressure receiving more than its average share of the rainfall due to the monsoon current of the year, and an area of relatively high pressure less than its normal proportion.

Hence an examination of the distribution of pressure over India, previous to the advent of the south-west monsoon, can at the best only indicate probabilities respecting the general strength of the monsoon; but may, when the relations between the abnormal variations of pressure and irregularities of rainfall have been thoroughly studied with the aid of accurate observations over the whole of India, give certain information respecting the distribution of the accompanying rainfall over India.

The following brief examination of the distribution of pressure antecedent to the rains over Northern India, and of the rainfall of the year, for the past thirteen years, is given in general confirmation of the preceding remarks:—

1865.—The pressure in Northern India was very high in January, February and March. During the last month it was about a tenth of an inch in excess. It was slightly above the average in April, and below it in May.

The cold weather rains in the Punjab and North-West Provinces were unusually heavy. The rains commenced later than usual, but were above the average in the North-West Provinces, and about the average in Bengal.

1866.—The pressure was in excess in Northern India during the whole period, January to June. The amount of the excess averaged ·02″.

The rainfall was generally below the average in Northern India, and irregularly distributed. The rains began about the middle of June and finished in September—earlier than usual.

There was a deficiency of about thirty per cent. over the North-West Provinces. The rainfall was much below the average in Orissa during June and July, but was very heavy in August, flooding the country.

1867.—The pressure was in excess by small amounts during the first five months of the year, and slightly in defect in June. It was abnormally low at Saugor Island and False Point during this period.

The rainfall of the North-West Provinces was quite up to the average, and fairly distributed over the whole season. In Bengal it was also normal in character. The rainfall at Saugor Island and False Point was excessive. At the former station the rainfall of the year was 124 inches and was 49 inches in excess of the average amount.

1868.—The pressure from January to May was generally in excess over Northern India. The amount of the excess was very large in the month of May, averaging one-tenth of an inch for the Gangetic valley. The pressure during this period was abnormally and relatively low at False Point, Saugor Island and Chittagong, *i.e.*, over the head of the Bay and the lower Deltaic area.

The rainfall was above the average in Lower Bengal, and the amount registered at Calcutta for the year (91·49 inches), the highest on record up to that date. The rainfall of the North-West Provinces and Behar was deficient by at least one-third of its average amount.

1869.—The pressure was considerably above the average in Northern India during January. It was for the next four months generally in defect by small amounts. The deficiency was greatest in May.

The pressure in Lower Bengal, as shown by the Calcutta, Saugor Island, and False Point returns, was relatively in excess during this period; whilst in the North-West Provinces and Behar it was abnormally low.

The monsoon rainfall was below the average in Orissa, the Gangetic Delta and Aracan; over the greater portion of Behar and in the North-West Provinces

it was either up to the average or slightly in excess. The rainfall occurred chiefly in the months of August and September in the Upper Provinces.

1870.—The pressure was uniformly in defect during the period, January to May, at the majority of stations in Northern India. The deficiency was most marked in the months of January and May. The defect for the latter month averaged ·05″. The pressure was abnormally high at False Point and Roorkee.

The rainfall was above the average in the North-West Provinces. Over the greater part of Bengal the average amount was registered. It was in excess in Chota Nagpore and portions of Behar, and in defect in Orissa and the district of Burdwan.

1871.—The pressure was generally in defect until the end of April in Northern India. The amount was not large, averaging only ·01″ for the Gangetic valley.

The pressure was abnormally high over Nagpore, and over part of Behar including Berhampore and Monghyr. It was on the other hand abnormally low at Cuttack and Dacca.

The rains were unusually heavy over Northern India. They began in April and went on steadily during the whole rainy season. They were slightly deficient in Bhagulpore, Lower Assam and parts of Eastern Bengal.

1872.—The pressure was in excess (·03″) during the first two months, and in defect (·02″) from March to May. It was uniformly high in Eastern Bengal from Chittagong to Darjeeling.

The rainfall of the year was below the average over the greater part of Bengal and Behar. It was, however, fairly distributed. It was considerably in excess over Orissa. The cold weather rainfall in Upper India was considerably above the average. The months of June and July were drier than usual, and rain did not fall plentifully till August. The rains terminated earlier than usual in Upper India.

1873.—The pressure was in defect (·03″) over Northern India during the first four months of the year. In the month of May it was in excess by the same amount.

The pressure was relatively high in Eastern Bengal, and low in Orissa.

The rainfall was, with very few exceptions, deficient in Northern India. The defect was most marked in Behar, where it varied from 15 to 60 per cent.

1874.—The pressure was in excess during the months of January and February and April, and in defect during March and May.

It was during the whole of this period relatively abnormally low in the North-West Provinces, Behar and Orissa, and high in Eastern Bengal and Assam.

The rainfall of the year was fairly abundant in Northern India. It was considerably in excess over Behar, Chota Nagpore and Orissa, and was abnormally plentiful in the Central and North-West Provinces. It was deficient in several districts of Bengal, more especially in Eastern Bengal, and along the Aracan Coast.

1875.—The pressure was below the average over the whole of India in January, March and April, and above it in February and May (except in the North-West Provinces and the Punjab, where it was in defect by small amounts).

The chief abnormal features during this portion of the year were abnormally low pressure in the North-West Provinces and the Punjab, and high pressure in Eastern Bengal.

The rainfall was slightly above the average in Upper India. The rainy season was characterised by exceptionally heavy local falls which produced a remarkable series of floods over Northern India. The rainfall was deficient in Northern and Eastern Bengal, and also in Madras and Mysore.

1876.—The pressure was below the average during the first five months of the year by amounts generally small, and rarely exceeding ·05″. The pressure was abnormally low (but by small amounts) in the Punjab and North-West Provinces.

The year was a dry one in India. The rains were above the average in the Punjab, Eastern Bengal, Chota Nagpore and the Gangetic Delta. There was a very slight deficiency in the North-West Provinces, and a very marked one, which gave rise to famine, over considerable portions of the Bombay and Madras Presidencies.

1877.—The pressure was uniformly in excess over the whole of India during the first five months of the year. The excess was greatest in Northern India, and least along the Malabar Coast and over the west and central portions of the Deccan. The excess in January over the North-West Provinces, Behar and Bengal (where it was greatest) averaged ·09″. It amounted to ·04″ over the area of relatively low pressure in Western India. The amount of the excess diminished over the whole of India during the next two months, in the latter of which it had fallen to ·04″ over the Punjab, North-West Provinces and Behar, to ·05″ in Bengal and the Central Provinces, and to ·02″ over the area of relatively low pressure in Western India. The pressure was again excessive in the month of April. It was ·09″ above the average in the Punjab, ·08″ in the North-West Provinces and Behar, ·07″ in Bengal, and ·04″ in Western India. The excess was greatest at Ajmere, where it amounted to ·1″. The pressure of May was ·05″ in excess over the Punjab, ·04″ in Bengal and the North-West Provinces, and ·02″ over the area of relatively low pressure in Western India. It was ·07″ above the average at Deesa, and ·06″ at Ajmere, Jubbulpore and Nagpore. There was thus formed during this month a ridge or barrier of relatively high pressure across India, from the Runn of Cutch to Orissa. This was a very prominent feature of the meteorology of the next two months.

The chief features in the distribution of pressure during the period antecedent to the rainy season of 1877 were therefore—

1*st*.—Excessive pressure over the whole of India, which probably caused the monsoon current to be feebler than usual.

2*nd*.—Relatively high pressure in the Upper Provinces, and more especially in the Punjab, during the months April and May.

3*rd*.—The formation of a barrier of relatively high pressure across Central India in May. This and the preceding feature seem to explain the unusual deficiency of the monsoon rainfall of the Punjab and the North-West Provinces.

4*th*.—Relatively low pressure along the Bombay Coast and over the Western Deccan.

The temperature of the month of January was slightly in excess over the whole of India, except the Central Provinces and at a few stations in the North-West Provinces. During the next four months it was steadily below the average, except along and near the West Coast of India. The deficiency was most marked in April, when it averaged 5° over Northern India.

The rainfall record of the year has not yet been completed. The rainfall was deficient over the Punjab and the North-West Provinces, and during a portion of the year over Southern India. It was excessive in Burmah. On the whole, the current appears to have been feebler than usual, and the year a dry one for the greater part of India.

1878.—The distribution of pressure during the first five months of the present year has been mainly deduced from the 10 A.M. observations posted daily and forwarded to the Meteorological Office. The following appear to be the chief features of the pressure as inferred from the 10 A.M. observations:—

The pressure has been uniformly in excess over the whole of India. The excess has been least along the coast of Bombay and the Western Deccan.

In the month of January the excess in the Punjab was ·05″, in Bengal ·04″, and in Aracan ·06″. In Western India it was only ·02″. During the month

of February the excess averaged ·05″ over the whole of Northern India, and was greatest in Rajputana and Southern India where it amounted to ·06″. The excess averaged ·05″ over India in the month of March. It was greatest at Dera Ismail Khan (·11″) and Mooltan ·07″, and least at Bombay (·03″) and its neighbourhood.

The excess during the next two months also averaged ·05″ over Northern and Central India. In April it was greatest at the western stations of the Punjab, especially at Mooltan (·08″), and in Southern India, more especially at Bellary (·09″) and Madura (·07″). The excess at Bombay and Belgaum in Western India only amounted to ·02″. The excess was greatest in the North-West Provinces and Behar during the month of May, when it amounted to ·06″. It was least along the West Coast, and was ·03″ at Bombay. The pressure was normal at Cochin.

The chief features in the pressure of this antecedent period are—

1*st*.—Excessive pressure over the whole of India.

2*nd*.—Relatively low pressure along the West Coast of India.

The temperature was below the average in January, and slightly above it during the next two months. It was considerably below over the whole of Northern India during the months of April and May, the deficiency for the latter month averaging 6° in the Punjab and 7° in the North-West Provinces.

The only years with which the present year can be directly compared are 1865 and 1877.

Judging from the return of one station, Roorkee, the pressure of the first five months of the year 1865 was considerably in excess in Northern India, the temperature below the average, and the cold weather rainfall excessive. Thus, at Naini Tal the amount of rain registered in January was 16·23″, in February 7·83″, in March 15·6″, in April ·94″, and in May 7·64″. The rainfall for the same five months at Roorkee was ·3, 3·29, 4·28, ·28 and 4·47 inches respectively. The monsoon rains did not begin in the North-West Provinces until the end of June. They were up to the average amount, judging from the very few returns in the Meteorological Office.

The following conclusions appear to follow respecting the probabilities of rain during the present monsoon :—

1*st*.—The persistent excessive pressure over Northern India at the present time tends to diminish the baric gradient between Southern Asia and the Mid-Indian Ocean, and if this is not compensated by increased pressure over the sea area to the south of India, the monsoon current will be below its average strength.

2*nd*.—There appear to be no strongly marked abnormal variations of pressure over Northern India. It is therefore probable that the rainfall will be much more equally distributed than last year.

3*rd*.—Comparing the present year with 1865, it is probable that the heavy rainfall during the cold weather and more especially in May will slightly retard the advent of the monsoon in Upper India.

4*th*.—The probable effect of relatively low pressure along the Bombay Coast cannot be determined, except by comparison with last year. It appears to promise fairly abundant rain over that portion of the country.

June 20*th*, 1878.

JOHN ELIOT,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

A. O. HUME,
Secretary to Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FAMINE DEPARTMENT.

WEEKLY CONDITION REPORT OF DISTRESSED DISTRICTS OF THE MYSORE PROVINCE.

PROVINCE OF MYSORE.

(No. 69.)

Special Famine Report for the week ending 1st June 1878.

Statement No. 69, *regarding Famine relief operations in the Province of Mysore, for the week ending the 1st June* 1878.

HEAVY and general rain again fell in every district during the week, and the ryots are busy ploughing and sowing. The numbers on relief continue to decline, and prospects are decidedly favourable. Prices have shewn a tendency to become a little dearer.

2. Imports of grain by rail amounted to 1,174 tons, or 87 tons less than last week. The fluctuation in imports is shewn below :—

				Tons.
For 4 weeks ending	29th December	1877 ...	...	4,267
Ditto	26th January	1878 ...	...	5,719
Ditto	23rd February	1878 ...	...	5,902
Ditto	23rd March	1878 ...	...	7,187
Ditto	20th April	1878 ...	...	5,130
Ditto	18th May	1878 ...	...	3,391

Since the 18th May, imports have been a little more active. From Bangalore 573 tons were exported, being an increase of 68 tons.

3. The number of labourers on Civil relief-works was 7,964, or 1,272 less than in the week before, due almost entirely to the transfer to professional supervision of the Nittur—Mysore Road work. Four small works were closed during the week, and one other opened in Tumkur town to replace the tank work now nearly finished.

4. The Public Works Department furnished employment to 34,757 labourers, being less by 223 than in the week before. The following is a list of the more important works :—

No.	DISTRICT.	NAME OF WORK.	NUMBER EMPLOYED. Previous week.	Present week.
1	Bangalore ...	State Railway	10,809	10,806
2	Bangalore-Kolar ...	Bangalore-Bellary (*vid* Devanhalli) Road ...	1,045	1,156
3	Bangalore ...	Mallappa Chetti's Tank	526	559
4	Do. ...	Anekal Tank Feeder	599	509
5	Do. ...	Sarjapur Tank	715	716
6	Do. ...	Hulimangal Tank...	896	948
7	Túmkúr ...	Bangalore-Túmkúr Road	821	855
8	Do. ...	Túmkúr-Shimoga Road	3,047	2,918
9	Túmkúr-Chitaldrug...	Túmkúr-Bellary Road	5,597	5,796
10	Túmkúr ...	Hebbur Tank	1,786	1,665
11	Mysore ...	Mysore Water Works	919	*919
12	Do. ...	Ane Channel Works	645	469
13	Kadur ...	Devanur-Keresante Channel	1,323	1,419
14	Chitaldrug ...	Timmanhalli Tank	2,214	*2,214
15	Do. ...	Doderi Feeder	1,087	1,084
16	Do. ...	Kannambodi Tank	520	502
		TOTALS ...	32,549	32,535

* Returns not received.

5. In the famine hospitals were 2,216 patients, or 42 more than in the week previous. In receipt of the village grain-dole were 8,758 infirm and bed-ridden persons, compared with 9,392 returned for the week before. At Bangalore the following paupers were dealt with :—

Number sent to Railway Works	... ...		816
Ditto	Special Gang		386
Ditto	Relief Camp		17
Ditto	Hospital		111
		Total ...	1,330

The next statement shows the average number relieved in each district in famine hospitals, and the cost per head, and also shows the details of the numbers getting the grain-dole in their villages :—

DISTRICT.	DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS RELIEVED IN HOSPITALS. Past week.	Present week.	Increase.	Decrease.	COST PER HEAD. Past week.	Present week.	VILLAGE RELIEF. Past week.	Present week.
					Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		
Bangalore ...	380	386	6	...	1 2 0	1 3 0	2,328	2,157
Kolar ...	183	210	27	...	0 15 10	0 15 5	1,103	1,037
Tumkúr ...	669	383	...	36	1 13 8	2 3 1	1,617	1,718
Mysore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	216	210
Hassan ...	152	147	...	5	1 5 6	1 5 9	1,804	1,434
Kadur ...	88	78	...	10	0 12 0	0 13 9	348	134
Shimoga ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51	64
Chitaldrug ...	344	349	5	...	0 13 11	0 14 9	1,925	2,004
Bangalore Municipality ...	483	520	37	...	1 10 11	1 10 1	...	...
Mysore do. ...	156	174	18	...	1 5 0	1 3 10	...	...
TOTAL ...	2,174	2,216	93	51	1 5 5	1 6 5	9,392	8,758

BANGALORE,
The 8th June 1878.

By order,

A. WINGATE,
Addl. Secretary.

C. BERNARD,
Addl. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

FAMINE.

WEEKLY REPORT ON THE CONDITION AND PROSPECTS OF THE DISTRICTS OF THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.

No. 1673A., dated Naini Tal, 14th June 1878.

From—C. ROBERTSON, Esq., Secy. to the Govt., North-Western Provinces and Oudh,

To—The Additional Secretary to the Govt. of India, Public Works Dept. (Famine).

IN continuation of my letter No. 1575A., dated 8th June, I am directed to forward the the abstract of reports on the condition of districts in these Provinces for week ending 8th June.

2. The weather was seasonable, a hot west wind blew all the week, and grain on the threshing floors is being rapidly got in.

3. The usual memorandum of prices of wheat and barley is appended for the information of the Government of India. Prices of food-grain are generally steady, the tendency manifested being to a rise.

4. The pressure on the labouring classes from want of employment is increasing, and will increase until the rain falls and permits agricultural operations to be resumed. The increase in numbers relieved has been most marked in the Basti, Rae Bareli, and Agra districts, and in the Jhansi Division. The total daily numbers on relief during the past and previous weeks are shown below:—

	For week ending 1st June.	For week ending 8th June.
North-Western Provinces—		
Relief-works	19,899	38,789
Poor-houses	4,759	6,381
Total ...	24,658	45,170
Oudh—		
Relief-works	12,795	14,204
Poor-houses	2,515	2,482
Total ...	15,310	16,686

A memorandum of the different relief-works in progress, and of the numbers employed on them daily, is enclosed.

Memo. of relief-works in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, for week ending 8th June 1878.

District.	Nature of work.	Number employed daily.	REMARKS.
AGRA ...	Kerole to Kagarah Road	69	
	Tarah to Achneyra Road	68	
	Ferozabad-Katla Road	36	
	Fattiabad and Kachara Road	1,474	These come from neighbourhood.
	Awah and Jalaisar Road	30	
	Agra and Jalaisar Road	36	
	Jalaisar and Ferozabad Road	85	
	Fattiabad-Irradatnagar Road *vid* Shamshabad	150	These come from neighbourhood.
	Syan-Irradatnagar Road do. ...	117	
	Agra-Irradatnagar Road do. ...	21	
	Shamshabad to Purabat Road	1,397	A large number of these were sent from Agra.
	Agra-Shamshabad Road	28	Almost all from the district, and not from Agra.
	River Embankment	1,513	
	Sikandra garden	488	A large number of these are outsiders.
	Bataisar Tanks Road	913	They come from neighbourhood.
	Road from Mouza Khan-ke-mandi to Rogarah	2,519	Most of these were sent from Agra.
	Ferozabad Tank	29	
	Despatched to Shekoabad	216	
	Despatched to Achneyra	1,084	
	Despatched to Dhowlpore	135	
FARUKHABAD ...	Kali Nadi embankment of the light Railway	1,118	
	Bagar river embankment of the light Railway	467	
MUTTRA ...	On Public Works under the District Engineer	690	The labourers come from the city and adjoining villages.
MAINPURI ...	On Muttra-Achneyra Railway	4,178	
JHANSI ...	On canal works	86	
	On various roads	635	
JALAUN ...	Orai and Hamirpur Road	193	
	Sheregarh and Bangra Road	259	
	Orai Tank	546	
BUDAON ...	Raising road from Ujhani to Sahaswan ...	257	Most of them come from a distance.
BIJNOR ...	Raising road from Sadullaganj to Dataganj	13	
	Not stated	467	
GORAKHPUR ...	Kowadah Tank	110	On municipal works; 32 of these have come from a greater distance than 10 miles.
	Bakla Dah	335	
BASTI ...	Earthwork on road at Radhouli ...	11,000	
AZAMGARH ...	Mhow and Nagra Road	175	
JAUNPUR ...	On the Bhandari Road	400	A municipal work. Labourers chiefly from the city.
RAE BARELI ...	Rae Bareli and Sultanpur Road... ...	6,345	The generality come from a distance.
KHERI ...	Not stated	553	
LUCKNOW ...	Sissendi and Jabraila Road	759	
UNAO ...	Shaikhpur relief-work	330	
BARABANKI ...	Barabanki and Hydergarh Road ...	5,048	In three places. The labourers are chiefly from the neighbourhood.
	Improving approach to Kaliani bridge at Safderganj.	393	
	Approach road to Ramnagar Station ..	279	
	Remodelling Kaliani bridge on the Barabanki and Fatehpur Road.	451	
FYZABAD ...	Tank at Serai Dhanabi	46	The labourers come from the neighbourhood.

Note.—In the Agra District the numbers employed on the construction of the light Railway line are approximately 7,457 daily.

NAINI TAL,
The 14th June 1878.

C. ROBERTSON,
Secretary to the Govt. of the N.-W. Provinces and Oudh.

Abstract of the reports on the condition of the several districts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the week ending 8th June 1878.

Division.	District.	Condition of crops.	State of markets.	Prices of food-grains.	Condition of people.	Condition of cattle.	Relief operations, &c.
MEERUT DIVISION.	Dehra Dun ...	Nearly harvested ...	Well supplied ...	MEERUT DIVISION.	Very good ...	Very good ...	No relief-works or poor-houses in this Division.
	Saharunpur ...	Treading-out grains will be over soon now. Kharif sowings have commenced in some of the canal-irrigated lands.	Well supplied ...	Wheat, 15½ seers per rupee. Barley, 24 ,, ,, Gram, 14½ ,, ,, Rice, 7 ,, ,,	Pretty good; but some fever in tehsil Nakur. ...	Good ...	
	Muzaffarnagar ...	Completely beaten out and cleaned.	Well supplied ...	Wheat, 15½ to 19½ seers per rupee. Barley, 21 to 27 ,, ,, Gram, 13½ to 15 ,, ,, Juar, 8 to 10½ ,, ,,	Good ...	Good ...	
	Meerut ...	Rapidly being got in ...	Well supplied ...	Wheat, 17½ seers per rupee. Barley, 21 to 24 ,, ,, Gram, 15½ to 16½ ,, ,, Juar, 8½ to 11 ,, ,,	Fever prevalent in Baghput tehsil: otherwise healthy.	Complaints of disease have disappeared. No disease of any kind now.	
	Bulandshahr ...	As last reported ...	Well supplied ...	Wheat, 15½ to 15½ seers per rupee. Barley, 20½ ,, ,, Gram, 14½ ,, ,, Juar, 13 ,, ,,	Improving ...	Improving ...	
	Aligarh ...	Indigo, mukka and chari are being sown.	Well supplied ...	Wheat, 14 to 17 seers per rupee. Barley, 19 to 20 ,, ,, Gram, 15 to 17½ ,, ,,	Good ...	Improving ...	
AGRA DIVISION.	Muttra ...	Already reported ...	Well supplied ...	AGRA DIVISION. Wheat, 15 seers per rupee. Barley, 20 ,, ,, Bajra, 8 ,, ,, Juar, 8 ,, ,, Gram, 15 ,, ,,	No material change since last week.	No remarks ...	*Relief-works*— Daily average. On Public Works ... 690 ,, Muttra-Achneyra Railway ... 4,178 4,868 The labourers come from the city and adjoining villages. The increase is due to close of harvest operations, but a steady increase may be expected till rain falls. *Poor-houses* Daily average. Here, too, the numbers are steadily increasing. 1,103

Abstract of the reports on the condition of the several districts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the week ending 8th June 1878—(continued.)

Division.	District.	State of crops.	State of markets.	Prices of food-grains.	Condition of cattle.	Condition of people.	Relief operations, &c.
				AGRA DIVISION—contd.			
AGRA DIVISION—contd.	Agra ...	Gathered in	No want felt. The imports still exceed exports.	Wheat, 14½ to 15½ seers per rupee. Gram, 14⅞ to 15 „ „ Barley, 18½ to 19 „ „ Bajra, 9 to 9½ „ „ Juar, 10½ to 11 „ „	Improving. Green grass is procurable.	Impoverished. Fever prevailing in Agra and in five pergunnahs; and some cholera.	*Relief-works*— The total attendance on relief-works for the week is ... ... 125,024 On Achneyra-Muttra Railway ... ... 54,216 On public works under District Engineer ... 70,808 *Poor-houses*— The number in the poor-houses on the last day of the week was ... 4,295
	Farukhabad ...	The warm west wind favours the winnowing, which is going on at a great rate.	Sufficiently supplied. Exports to Cawnpore by boat of the grain coming from Hardoi.	Wheat, 17 seers per rupee. Barley, 22½ „ „ Gram, 15 9/16 „ „	Fair	No more signs of distress visible than in previous weeks.	*Relief-works*— Daily attendance. Kali Davi embankment of the light Railway ... 1,118 Bagor river embankment of the light Railway ... 467 Total daily average ... 1,585 *Poor-houses*— In the municipal poor-house 61
	Etawah ...	All gathered in. Sugarcane and indigo growing well.	Well supplied ...	Wheat, 14½ to 17 seers per rupee. Barley, 19 to 20½ „ „ Bajra, 12 „ „ Juar, 12 „ „ Gram, 15 to 17½ „ „	No change ...	The poorer classes are worse off now than before. The distress will probably intensify till the rains break.	No relief-works. Poor-house relief afforded to 27 persons.
	Mainpuri ...	Chaina crop is being harvested, and outturn is fair.	Well supplied ...	Wheat, 16½ seers per rupee. Barley, 21 „ „ Arhar, 12 „ „ Urd, 10 „ „ Gram, 16½ „ „	Normal	Unchanged. The labouring classes are finding it more and more difficult to procure a subsistence.	*Relief-works*— On canal works, 86 labourers daily. *Poor-houses*— Daily average of paupers, 266.
	Etah ...	No remarks	No change ...	Wheat, 17 5/16 seers per rupee. Barley, 21 3/16 „ „ Gram, 16 15/16 „ „	No change ...	The same as last week ...	No relief.
				JHANSI DIVISION.			
JHANSI DIVISION.	The Commissioner reports for the Division:— A flight of locusts passed over Bansi, in the Lalitpur district, on the 5th June, coming from the east and travelling west. Some damage, it is feared, has been done to the Chaina and Sattia crop.		Supply sufficient ...	*Jhansi*— Wheat, 15 seers per rupee. Barley, 18 „ „ Juar, 16 „ „ Gram, 15½ „ „ *Jalaun*— Wheat, 17 seers per rupee. Barley, 19 „ „ Rice, 6½ „ „ Gram, 16 „ „ *Lalitpur*— Wheat, 14 seers per rupee. Barley, 16 „ „ Rice, 7½ „ „ Gram, 14 „ „	Want of water is much felt. Cattle-disease still prevails in Lalitpur.	No change. As regards health, small-pox has decreased in Lalitpur, but two fresh cases of cholera occurred at Mahroni on the 3rd instant. Fever is reported to be prevalent in Kunch, Jalaun district. No sickness is reported from Jhansi.	*Jhansi.—Relief-works* have been started since 1st June on various roads in the pergunnahs of Moth, Jhansi and Garotha. The number of labourers according to last report is 4,449 for the week. It has been determined to open the poor-house again at Mau, where pauperism has increased largely. *Jalaun.—Relief-works*— Daily average. Orai and Hamirpur Road 193 Shergarh and Bangra Road 259 Orai Tank ... ... 546 998 No poor-house is open. *Lalitpur.*—Relief-works under contemplation, but none have yet been started.
				ROHILKHAND DIVISION.			
ROHILKHAND DIVISION.	Budaon ...	Outturn as previously reported. A hot and strong westerly wind has been blowing during the week, and most of the wheat on the floor has now been winnowed.	Well supplied. Prices have risen owing to increase in exports.	Wheat, 17 11/16 seers per rupee. Barley, 24 „ „ Rice, 5 11/16 „ „ Gram, 17 11/16 „ „	Improved	Improved ... ... To meet the demand for employment, work was started on two of the unfinished relief-works on the 4th instant.	The poor-house is closed. *Relief-works*— Raising road from Ujham to Sahaswan, employs 257 labourers, most of whom come from a distance. Raising road from Sadullagunj to Datagunj, has 13 labourers (men) only on it.
	Shajahanpur ...	The gram crop is doing well	The markets are abundantly stocked with grain, but there is considerable export. The export trade will apparently last all the season.	Wheat, 17 seers per rupee. Barley, 21 „ „ Gram, 16½ to 17 „ „ Prices are stationary.	Fair	Continues to be good. There is still a fair demand for labour, and there is no increase of beggary. There is, however, some increase, although not very great, in crime, showing that the occupation afforded by the harvest is coming to an end.	There are 20 persons supported by Government at the municipal poor-house at Shahjahanpur. It is not probable that relief-works will be wanted for a month to come.
	Bareilly ...	All gathered	Well supplied ...	Wheat, 15 15/16 seers per rupee. Barley, 22½ „ „ Bajra, 5 „ „ Juar, 6½ „ „ Gram, 15 15/16 „ „	No change ...	Harvesting nearly completed ...	No relief-works. The average daily attendance in the Bareilly poor-house is 90 for the past week.

Abstract of the reports on the condition of the several districts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the week ending 8th June 1878—(continued.)

Division.	District.	State of crops.	State of markets.	Prices of food-grains.	Condition of cattle.	Condition of people.	Relief operations, &c.
				ROHILKHAND DIVISION—contd.			
ROHILKHAND DIVISION—contd.	Moradabad ...	Nearly all the grain has been got in. Sugarcane is doing well.	Well supplied. Export brisk; prices steady.	Wheat, $16\frac{9}{16}$ seers per rupee. Barley, $22\frac{1}{2}$ „ „ Gram, $16\frac{1}{4}$ „ „ Arhar, $13\frac{1}{4}$ „ „	Good	It is reported that the poorer classes in Moradabad and Bilari tehsils will soon be in want of work, the harvest being nearly at an end. The other tehsil reports say nothing on this point, but it is probable that their non-agricultural poor will soon be in the same condition. Small-pox is decreasing.	No relief operations.
	Bijnor ...	All cut. Threshing has been going on actively during the week.	Sufficiently supplied ...	Wheat, 18 to 20 seers per rupee. Barley, $23\frac{1}{16}$ to $24\frac{1}{4}$ „ „ Bajra, 5 to $5\frac{5}{8}$ „ „ Juar, 9 to 10 „ „ Gram, 13 to $17\frac{1}{2}$ „ „	Same as last week ...	Fever and small-pox are reported decreasing.	Relief-works, which were closed on 13th April, have been re-opened, owing to pressure of scarcity and absence of means of employment. The number on the 3rd June was 467 labourers. The poor-house is also again in working order, as the influx of reduced and incapable indigents is again on the rise.
				BENARES DIVISION.			
BENARES DIVISION.	Gorakhpur ...	Ploughing in progress. The early maize crop (búta) is ripening and coming into market.	Bazars fairly supplied. No exports of food-grains reported.	Still slightly rising:— Wheat, $12\frac{3}{16}$ seers per rupee. Gram, $12\frac{5}{16}$ „ „ Barley, $16\frac{3}{16}$ „ „ Bajra, 7 „ „	Fair	Fair; public health good. New work has been opened in cleaning other tanks, owing to the completion of the Kowadih tank.	*Relief-works*— Daily. (i) on the Kowadih tank (a municipal work) ... 110 (ii) on the Bakladah tank (also a municipal work) ... 335 445 *Poor-houses*— Daily attendance ... 84 Of the 445 on relief-works, only 32 have come from a greater radius than 10 miles.
	Basti ...	Rice which appeared above ground is in danger from drought. So is the cane which had, so far, prospered greatly. Water for irrigation is difficult to get.	High prices in Oudh are said to be attracting grain from the district. Purchases are being made by dealers for export, or to store against expected rise of prices.	Wheat, 11 to 14 seers per rupee. Barley, 15 to 19 „ „ Bajra, 10 „ „ Gram, 11 to 15 „ „ Rice, 8 to 10 „ „	A little disease reported from one pergunnah.	Dry weather has stopped the ploughing for the most part, and sowing altogether. There is little employment for any class. Green mangoes are much eaten, and many frequent jungles to collect the fruit of the Sakha tree, and seed of the bambu. The Commissioner notes:—Mr. Powlett (the Collector) is himself in camp on the works. Want of water in wells necessitates moving the gangs northwards towards the Rapti.	Nearly 11,000 persons were on the Radhowli relief-works on 4th June: the numbers were more on the 5th. The people on the works seem to be in worse condition than those who came first. Many of the latter have left, though numbers are increasing daily, and Collector reports that he is far from being able yet to measure the extent of distress. There is no poor-house.
BENARES DIVISION.	Mirzapur ...	Sugarcane is being irrigated	Very moderately supplied	Wheat, $11\frac{1}{2}$ to $13\frac{1}{2}$ seers per rupee. Barley, 13 to 17 „ „ Bajra, 8 to 12 „ „ Rice, $7\frac{1}{2}$ to $10\frac{1}{2}$ „ „ Gram, $11\frac{1}{2}$ to 14 „ „	Scarcity of fodder reported at Chakia, and want of water.	Good. Cholera in a few villages	No relief-works or poor-houses.
	Azamgarh ...	Sugarcane doing well ...	Very moderately supplied	Wheat, $11\frac{1}{8}$ to $12\frac{3}{8}$ seers per rupee. Barley, $15\frac{1}{8}$ to $15\frac{5}{8}$ „ „ Gram, $11\frac{5}{8}$ to 12 „ „	As usual. No sickness reported.	Sporadic cholera still prevails though not badly. Small-pox is on the decline.	On the Mhow and Nagra Road 175 labourers daily are at work. This work is one which was closed on 17th April, and has now been re-opened: the numbers attending are as yet small: but an increase will probably soon be shown. Commissioner does not think the opening of the work premature, as from enquiries he learns that the pressure is daily growing more severe. No relief-works or poor-houses.
	Benares ...	Nothing to notice ...	Well supplied ...	Wheat, 11 to $12\frac{1}{2}$ seers per rupee. Barley, 15 „ „ Bajra, $8\frac{1}{2}$ „ „ Gram, $11\frac{1}{2}$ to 12 „ „	Favorable ...	Favorable	No relief-works or poor-houses.
	Ghazipur ...	Chén crop is being harvested. Sugarcane has been partially destroyed by white-ants in some places.	Supply to local markets sufficient during the week.	Wheat, $12\frac{1}{2}$ seers per rupee. Barley, $15\frac{1}{4}$ „ „ Bajra, $12\frac{1}{2}$ „ „ Rice, $11\frac{1}{4}$ „ „ Gram, $12\frac{1}{2}$ „ „	Complaints of want of fodder for cattle are daily increasing.	Very few cases of cholera and small-pox.	No relief-works except a few minor works conducted from municipal funds. One however has been started to-day (6th) in the Zamaniah tehsil. In the municipal poor-house there are at present 60 paupers daily, but there is ample accommodation for more.

Abstract of the reports on the condition of the several districts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the week ending 8th June 1878—(continued.)

Division.	District.	State of crops.	State of markets.	Prices of food-grains.	Condition of cattle.	Condition of people.	Relief operations, &c.
				Allahabad Division.			
Allahabad Division.	Cawnpore ...	Threshing is now nearly finished.	No remarks ...	Though there has been no material change in prices, they show a tendency to rise :— Wheat, 15 to 16 seers per rupee. Barley, 19 to 20 „ „ Rice, 5 to 7½ „ „ Bajra, 8½ to 9½ „ „ Juar, 10 to 11 „ „ Gram, 12½ to 14¾ „ „	Continues the same ...	No change ... The earth-work on the new line of Railway to Collectorgunj will afford labour to any that come to Cawnpore.	No relief operations.
	Fatehpur ...	Crops, which suffered from rain, are being dried.	Well supplied ...	Wheat, 13 to 14½ seers per rupee. Barley, 16½ to 18 „ „ Gram, 13 to 14½ „ „	No disease	Cholera, small-pox and fever are more or less prevalent. The time seems now come for opening relief-works, as the labouring class are suffering from the high prices of grain, and owing to the conclusion of harvest operations, there is no longer any work from which they can obtain support for themselves. A poor-house and the starting of a relief-work, in a central situation, to test the distress, have been sanctioned by the Commissioner, and work will be started on the 15th June. The Municipality too are commencing the improvement of a tank in the town of Fatehpur, to be carried on by daily labour at subsistence wages, open to all comers.	No relief-works or poor-houses at present.
	Hamirpur ...	Nothing further to report ...	Well supplied; continued export.	Wheat, 15 5/16 seers per rupee. Barley, 18 „ „ Gram, 15 13/16 „ „ Juar, 12 3/16 „ „ Bajra, 12½ „ „	Cattle are doing well ...	As last week ...	No relief-works: the average daily attendance in the poor-houses is 83.
Allahabad Division.	Banda ...	Already reported ...	Well supplied. Grain still exported, but not to any great extent.	Wheat, 14½ seers per rupee. Barley, 18 „ „ Juar, 13½ „ „ Gram, 15 „ „ Rice, 6 to 8 „ „	Cattle-disease continues in some villages, and water is scanty.	No change: sporadic cholera continues to be reported.	No relief operations.
	Kirwee (Sub-division.)	Nothing further to report ...	The supply of grain continues to be sufficient for the demand.	Wheat, 11½ to 13⅓ seers per rupee. Barley, 14 to 16 „ „ Gram, 12¾ to 13¼ „ „ Juar, 12 to 14 „ „ Bajra, 10 to 12 „ „	Cattle-disease, in the two forms of rinderpest and foot and mouth disease, is still prevalent, but to a much less extent than before. The week's mortality has been six deaths from foot and mouth disease, and none from rinderpest.	Much as before. Cholera continues to be reported from some villages, but the cases are not numerous, and the disease appears not to be of a virulent type.	No relief-works. In the poor-house a daily average of 32 persons has been under relief.
	Allahabad ...	No remark	No change ...	Wheat, 12½ seers per rupee. Barley, 15 7/16 „ „ Gram, 12 13/16 „ „ Rice, 9 „ „ Bajra, 11⅝ „ „ Juar, 12⅛ „ „	No change ...	No change to report, save that the poorer classes are daily feeling more and more the pinch of high prices. There is as yet however nothing approaching to general distress, nor anything requiring special measures of relief.	On charitable relief there are 260 persons at present.
	Jaunpur ...	No remarks	No remarks. The imports of grain into the city continue to exceed the exports very considerably.	Wheat, 11⅜ to 13 1/16 seers per rupee. Barley, 14⅛ to 16 3/16 „ „ Gram, 11¼ to 13⅜ „ „	No remarks ...	The people are holding out well, though prices have on the whole been somewhat higher, but the pressure is undoubtedly very great.	On the Bhandari Road 400 persons are employed daily.
				Kumaun Division.			
Kumaun Division.	Kumaun ...	The young kharif crops look promising.	The Chumpawul mart, a small one, is badly supplied. Others well supplied.	Wheat, 10½ seers per rupee. Barley, 13 „ „ Rice, 6 „ „ Gram, 9½ „ „	Murrain and foot-rot still exist.	Good. Some sporadic cholera in the Bhabur, and insolated cases of small-pox among people from the plains, but the disease has not spread.	No relief operations.
	Garhwal ...	Harvesting drawing to a close, and weather favourable to grain on the threshing floors. Rice and madoon germinating freely.	Well supplied: the price of wheat has fallen.	Wheat, 15 seers per rupee. Barley, 16 „ „ Rice, 6 „ „ Gram, 8¾ „ „	Good ...	Satisfactory: the want of cash is now more pressing than that of food, which is now plentiful.	No relief.
	Terai ...	Considerably injured by weather. Threshing operations not yet concluded. Early rice sowings commenced.	Fairly supplied ...	Wheat, 20½ seers per rupee. Barley, 27 „ „ Rice, 7 „ „ Gram, 17⅓ „ „	Good ...	Much sickness, especially small-pox.	No relief.

Abstract of the reports on the condition of the several districts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the week ending 8th June 1878—(continued.)

Division.	District.	State of crops.	State of markets.	Prices of food-grains.	Condition of cattle.	Condition of people.	Relief operations, &c.
				Rae Bareli Division.			
Rae Bareli Division.	Rae Bareli ...	Nothing new to report ...	Pretty well supplied, but prices are still rising.	Wheat, 12 11/16 seers per rupee. Barley, 16 1/8 " " Gram, 12 1/8 " " Rice, 6 " "	Good: no disease ...	The general condition of the people is much the same as last week. There is a good deal of distress reported in the northern part of the district. The people are said to be subsisting on a jungli plant called "*Machichi*," which grows in low places and on the pods of the babul. The lower classes are the gratest suffers. Those who can go are sent to the relief-work, and the very weak and infirm are drafted into the poor-house.	The numbers have increased both on the relief works and in the poor-house. *Relief-works*— Daily. Rae Bareli and Sultanpur Road ... 6,345 This is the only relief-work and the generality of labourers come from a distance. Daily. Poor-houses ... 542 The Commissioner remarks:— The numbers on relief-works continue to increase, and will go on increasing till the rains set in. The increase has not been more rapid, however, than Commissioner anticipated. The last daily report shows over 7,000 labourers on the works.
	Sultanpur ...	Sugarcane is being irrigated and sawan cut.	Fairly supplied ...	Prices are rising:— Wheat, 12 1/2 seers per rupee. Barley, 15 1/2 " " Gram, 13 1/4 " " Peas, 11 1/2 " "	No change ...	The cultivators are still able to carry on: but the condition of the labouring classes is causing anxiety. Distress in beginning to show itself in tehsils Amethi and Musafirkhana. Crime is on the increase all over the district, and small-pox is prevalent.	No relief-works. The number of paupers in the poor-house has risen from 361 in the previous week to 465 this week.
	Partabgarh ...	No remarks ...	Indifferent supplies; stocks are reported low. Grain seed fetches a high price.	Wheat, 11 3/4 to 12 1/2 seers per rupee. Barley, 14 1/2 to 15 " " Gram, 12 1/2 " " Rice, 8 to 8 1/2 " "	Fair as usual ...	Much small-pox; but the total of deaths for May was less by 381 than those for April.	None but petty public works in operation. In the poor-house there are 123 paupers. Relief works will be needed from the 1st July, if rain does not fall previously.
						Commissioner remarks:—There can be little doubt that the Deputy Commissioner is right in his opinion that, should the rains not set in in all June, relief-works will be required.	
				Sitapur Division.			
Sitapur Division.	Sitapur ...	Grain nearly all threshed out. A good deal of kharif has been sown on the banks of the river Ghogra.	Well supplied ...	Wheat, 16 seers per rupee. Barley, 22 " " Gram, 17 " "	Good	The condition of the people is as yet good and health good. When threshing out the grain is completed, there may be some distress among the people owing to high prices and want of work.	No relief-works or poor-houses.
	Hardoi ...	No remarks, save that the threshing floors are rapidly being cleared.	The export, which is enormous, to Cawnpore and Benares, continues to keep prices up.	Wheat, 16 to 16 1/2 seers per rupee. Barley, 20 " " Gram, 16 to 17 " "	No distress ...	No signs of distress anywhere ...	No relief operations.
	Kheri ...	Grain is still being removed from threshing floors, and preparation for kharif sowings is being made.	Lakhimpur market is poorly supplied with grain. The markets at Mohamdi and Gola are moderately stocked.	Wheat, 18 3/16 seers per rupee. Gram, 19 5/16 " " Barley, 28 " " Rice, 7 " "	Pretty good ...	No remarks	A daily average number of 553 of both sexes, including children, are employed on public works. The number in the poor-house averages 32 paupers daily.
				Lucknow Division.			
Lucknow Division.	Lucknow ...	No particular change ...	Fairly supplied ...	Wheat, 14 seers per rupee. Barley, 18 1/2 " " Rice, 9 1/2 " " Gram, 13 " "	Improving ...	No change	*Relief-works*— On the Sessendi and Jubraila Road ... ... 759 *Poor-houses*— On charitable relief ... 769
	Unao ...	No remarks ...	Well supplied ...	Wheat, 15 1/3 seers per rupee. Barley, 20 1/2 " " Rice, 8 " " Gram, 14 11/16 " "	Good	Generally the same as last week. Decided symptoms of distress have however shown themselves in parts of the district rendering the opening of two relief-works and probably two more poor-houses in connection with them necessary.	A relief-work has been opened at Shaikhpur, and the numbers employed thereon are 330 daily. Another work will be opened shortly on the Bihar and Purwa road. In the poor-house there are 54 paupers on relief.
	Barabanki ...	Harvested	Well supplied, but gram is scarce.	Wheat, 13 1/2 seers per rupee. Gram, 14 " " Juar, 7 " " Barley, 16 to 17 " "	Fair	No change: all now depends on an early and abundant rain. Commissioner notes that distress is likely to increase till the rains set in.	Daily attendance. *Relief works*— (i.) Barabanki and Hydergarh Road (in three places) ... ... 5,048 (ii.) Improving approach of Kaliani bridge at Safdarganj ... 393 (iii.) Approach road to Ramnagar Station ... 279 (iv.) Remodelling Kaliani bridge on Barabanki and Fatehpur Road ... 451 Total ... 6,171 *Poor-houses*— The average daily attendances is 260

Abstract of the reports on the condition of the several districts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the week ending 8th June 1878—(concluded).

Division.	Districts.	State of crops.	State of markets.	Prices of food-grains.	Condition of cattle.	Condition of people.	Relief operations, &c.
Fyzabad Division.	Fyzabad	Harvesting over	Sufficiently supplied	Fyzabad Division. Wheat, 13 to 13½ seers per rupee. Barley, 18 to 19 " " Gram, 13½ to 14 " "	Good	No change	*Relief-works*— Daily attendance. Tank at Serai Dhanabi ... 46 Poor-house (permanent) daily ... 237 Total ... 283 The labourers come from the neighbourhood.
	Gonda	No remarks	Well supplied	Wheat, 14½ seers per rupee. Barley, 20½ " " Juar, 14½ " " Gram, 15 " "	Fairly good: slight disease here and there.	Stationary	No relief-works or special poor-houses.
	Bahraich	Rabi completely harvested. Preparations for kharif in hand.	Well supplied	Wheat, 12½ seers per rupee. Barley, 18 " " Gram, 14 to 14½ " " Bajra, 7 " " Juar, 14 " "	Good	Fair; there is no specially prevalent illness.	No relief-works or poor-houses.

C. ROBERTSON,
Secy. to Govt. of the N.-W. Provinces and Oudh.

GOVT. SECRETARIAT, N.-W. PROVINCES AND OUDH,
Naini Tal, the 14th June 1878.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

FAMINE.

CIRCULAR ASKING FOR INFORMATION ON MATTERS CONNECTED WITH THE RELIEF AND PREVENTION OF FAMINE.

THE following Circular issued by the Famine Commission is published for general information.

By Order,

C. BERNARD,
Additional Secretary to the Government of India.

PRELIMINARY OBSERVATIONS.

THE Commission has been led to the conclusion that the most convenient way of commencing their enquiries will be to frame a series of questions, answers to which they would desire to obtain before proceeding to form opinions on the matters submitted for their judgment.

The questions now circulated form a part of such a series. It is not anticipated that full and trustworthy answers to all these questions could be obtained from all parts of India within the necessarily limited time over which their enquiry could be reasonably prolonged. But so far as such answers can be got, they will be of great value, and the attempt to collect them from the parts of the country to which the present enquiry chiefly refers, may be made as far as practicable.

Under these circumstances the Governments of the Madras and Bombay Presidencies and of certain selected Provinces in the Bengal Presidency, have been addressed with a view to their taking such steps as appear to them best calculated to supply the desired information so far as it seems possible to obtain it within a definite period. At the same time the questions are published so that the opportunity may be given to any one interested in the enquiry (not officially called on to do so) to supply answers if he feels so disposed. Any such answers should be addressed to the Secretary to the Famine Commission.

It is not necessary that every one who answers these questions should attempt to answer them all. It will be more advantageous to the Commission if each person answers those questions regarding which he has most practical experience, or to which he has devoted special attention.

Every gentleman who answers these questions, or any of them, is requested to preface his replies by stating in a precise manner, what district he proposes to write of, and what is the nature of his connection with or knowledge of that district, over what length of time it has extended, and specially what opportunities he has had for observing famines, and what experience in carrying out measures of famine relief.

C. A. ELLIOTT,
Secretary to the Famine Commission.

CHAPTER I.

CONDITION OF THE COUNTRY AND PEOPLE.

WHAT is the normal system of rainfall in your Province? From what quarter does the rain come, and in what months does it fall? Give any returns you possess showing the average amount gauged in each month; and state whence they are obtained, and how the registers of rainfall are kept. Within what limits can the rainfall vary without doing serious injury? What is the amount of rainfall for each month, and for the whole year, which, judging from past experience, you consider to be sufficient for agricultural necessities? What are the different agricultural operations depending on the due arrival of each of the expected monsoons or seasonal rains? What is the effect on the crops of the failure of any of these elements of rainfall, and what is the combination of circumstances under which the worst results have been produced? So far as necessary differences in the several districts should be distinguished and separate returns supplied for them.

2. What part of the country is most subject to famine and freest from it, and why? What is known as to past famines, their causes, their dates, their extent locally, and their severity as tested by prices, mortality, loss of revenue and expenditure on relief? Give, as far as possible, precise figures. Has the Province suffered from any other destructive calamity, such as floods, frost, hail, locusts, blight, &c., to such an extent as to produce distress amounting to famine or to create any general and widespread failure of the crop? To what extent do famines in any past period appear to have affected the general condition of the country, and how long has the effect lasted? Has the condition of the country improved in spite of such calamities? What is the normal increase in the population of the country, and how far has it been affected and kept down by famine? What are the facts on which your opinion on these last points is based?

3. Give any statistics you possess as to the average area in each district under cultivation yearly, distinguishing food crops from others; the average amount of the chief food-grains produced per acre; the total consumption in the district of such grains; the surplus that remains for export, or the deficiency that has to be supplied by import in ordinary years. How are these statistics collected, what amount of reliance may be placed on them, and what suggestions can you make for their improvement? If you have no statistics on these subjects, give any approximation or estimate you can.

4. What area of your Province and of its several districts is protected from drought in an average year by irrigation from wells, tanks or jhils, canals, or channels from rivers? To how much of this area is the protection complete and permanent, and how much is dependent on the local rain? How much of the area so protected is devoted to food crops, and what is the total amount of produce from that area? What is the effect of irrigation of crops (other than food crops) in adding to the power of the population to resist famine? Supposing canals, tanks, wells, and jhils to be utilized to the utmost extent and kept in the highest possible order, what extent of the country would be protected from drought in a year when there was a failure of the rain?

5. What grains form the staple food of your people? When are they sown and harvested, and what are the critical times at which rain is essential to each of them, or at which a failure or an excessive fall of rain may be mischievous or ruinous?

6. What proportion of the cultivated land and what class of crops is manured yearly, and what is the average weight of manure given to the acre—(1) in land constantly manured; (2) in land occasionally manured? If there is any customary rotation of crops or fallows, state it.

7. Have any attempts been made by the Government or private persons to improve agriculture in your Province, either in the way of introducing new or improved implements, or new staples, or improved seed, or better methods of cultivation, or better breeds of cattle, and so forth? and with what result? Have you any suggestion to make for such improvement? Is there any Government model farm in your Province? Or have any estates under the management of Government or of the Court of Wards been used for the object of making experiments or setting examples of improved agriculture? If so, state the system of management, whom they were placed under, and what the results, financial and agricultural, have been? Have any improvements been made in the breed of cattle, in the forms of ploughs, carts, sugar-mills, or any other agricultural instruments, or in the mode of drawing water from wells? Have any agricultural exhibitions been held in your Province, and have you observed that any good result has been obtained from them? Was anything exhibited the imitation or adoption of which would have been useful to and practicable by the ordinary cultivator? And, if so, was there any willingness to imitate or adopt such improvements? Have you observed that there has been any deterioration of the soil, or that crops are worse than they used to be within your own experience? Does any such question specially arise in case of irrigated land? State specifically on what facts you base your replies. Where there is any popular belief in such deterioration, state what facts are adduced in support of it.

8. What proportion of your population is agricultural, that is, either directly engaged in the cultivation of the soil, solely or in combination with some other occupation, or deriving their chief income from the land? And of this class what proportion live entirely by the profits of the cultivation of their own land, and what proportion support themselves wholly or in part by field labour for others?

9. What is the ordinary economic condition of the portion of the agricultural population directly engaged in the cultivation of the land and possessing any proprietary or occupancy interest in land? Illustrate your reply by giving the actual facts as to a few typical instances of such persons taken from four or five different villages in several districts of your Province. State with regard to each, what area of land he holds for tillage or grazing, what his family consists of, what amount of food-grain and what value of other produce he raises on an average off his land in a year, what rent or revenue or cesses he pays for his land, what expenses he incurs in hired labour (other than his own labour and that of his family), what amount he spends in a year in purchases of necessaries which he cannot produce on his land, what kind of house he lives in, how many rooms it possesses, and how many out-houses, what quantity of cattle or other live-stock he possesses, what other property, and what stock of grain. How does he dispose of any surplus income, whether by hoarding or lending his money, or investing it in ornaments, or spending it on marriage ceremonies, or otherwise? What are his debts, and to what are they commonly due? State what proportion of the agriculturists of your district you believe to be in debt, and what proportion their average indebtedness bears to their average yearly income. Endeavour to obtain the opinions on these points of well informed and trustworthy native residents of different districts, and in submitting such opinions explain the position of your informants, and the probable means at their command of forming correct conclusions.

10. Describe the tenures of land (proprietary and occupancy) which are most common, and as nearly as you can the area of cultivated land held by each kind of tenure. How far does the character of the tenure appear to affect the economic condition of the person holding it? Are there any conditions of tenure (such for instance as unrestricted freedom of transfer) which might be changed with advantage to the holder and without injury to other parties?

11. Are the holders of the above tenures in the habit of carrying out material improvements, such as digging wells, or channels necessary in order to use the water in a canal? Are their actions in this respect affected most by the security or insecurity of their tenure, or by their wealth or poverty? Or are there any other reasons which hinder such investments of their labour and capital? What have been the effects of recent Land Improvement Acts? Have they tended to enlarge or narrow the making of advances by Government? Does the condition of the country render it desirable that the operation of these Acts should be facilitated, or their scope enlarged, and are there any apparent difficulties in the way of doing this that could be removed? Is the demand for interest on Government advances obstructive or prohibitory?

12. How far is the landowner's or the cultivator's readiness to improve the land checked by any operation of the law? Is the digging of wells checked

in any such way? How far does the expectation of having to pay increased revenue or rent in consequence of any improvement check the execution of improvements?

13. What is the general incidence of land revenue on the cultivated area, both for the arable land as a whole and for the different classes of such land (irrigated, dry, &c.)? What proportion does such revenue bear to the value of the gross produce? Is the incidence on the various classes of land fairly distributed, or would you propose any re-adjustment of it? When was the assessment fixed? Has there been any practical difficulty in realizing the land revenue as now assessed? At what dates are the instalments of revenue payable, and what relation do these bear to the ordinary periods of harvest or of realization of rents, as the case may be? Do the several instalments bear a fair proportion to the value of the several harvests from which the revenue or rent has to be made good? What rate of interest, if any, is charged on land revenue in arrear?

14. What is the average price of land per acre? What amount of land on an average is sold every year for arrears of revenue and for decrees of Court? What quantity of land has been transferred in your district to non-agricultural and non-resident landlords?

15. What are the wages usually paid to hired field labourers? Are they paid in kind or money? Give the rates as far as you can for the chief kinds of labour in ordinary years. Is the hired labourer usually able to subsist with fair ease on the grain or other payments he receives at harvest and other periods during the intervals between such payments, or is he frequently forced to borrow and forestal future payments?

16. What is the normal rate of prices of each of the chief staples of food in certain typical districts? What is the usual variation between the prices at harvest time and other times of the year? What rise in price would indicate the approach of alarming scarcity? In past times of severe scarcity what effect has been produced on prices; has the rise been sudden or gradual, and has it affected one staple more than other? Or has the rise been of such a character as to tend to equalise the prices of all staples?

17. What is the state of your Province as to the activity of commerce? Has it an energetic and enterprising trading class? Do any of the districts subsist mainly on its own resources, and export or import little? Or is there an active and constant ebb and flow of trade?

18. What are the facts in your Province as regards the means of communication? Do bridged and metalled roads connect all the important centres of trade that should be thus connected? Are the roads in good working order and sufficient for the traffic on them, or not? Are they open through the year, or closed for wheeled traffic in the rains? Is the ordinary means of conveyance by wheeled carriage, or by pack-bullocks; and if by wheeled carriage, is there a sufficient number of carts in the district for all its wants? What is the ordinary cost per mile of conveying one ton of merchandize either by wheeled or by pack carriage?

19. To what extent are railways developed in your Province? What districts are not traversed by them, and what distances have to be gone to reach the railways from the districts furthest from them? Are any districts so much isolated as to make it desirable to extend railways to them to facilitate the introduction of food in time of famine? Has the effect of the existing railways been to equalise prices and stimulate trade to any important extent? Give any facts that support this view.

20. If there is water communication in your district, give an account of it: what kinds of boats are used, what their number is, what the nature is of the traffic they convey; state whether the navigation is capable of any improvement, and whether it is conducted on natural channels, or by canals, and if by the latter, under what regulations? What is the ordinary cost per mile of boat carriage for one ton?

21. Is there any portion of your Province into which by reason of the want, or the badness, of the roads or other means of access, or of local or temporary disturbing causes of weather, &c., it might be impossible or difficult for unassisted trade in time of scarcity to throw enough grain to feed (say) one quarter

of the population for six months? If there is such a part, state where it is, what is its area and population, and what are the special difficulties to be overcome, and how they might best be removed.

22. To what extent has telegraphic communication been established between the chief towns of your Province? Having in view the value of rapid communication in time of distress, are there any important lines which it might be desirable to construct?

23. Has there been within the historic period any sensible denudation of the forest in, or bordering on, your Province? Can it be tested by statistics showing over how much area forest or scrub jungle has been cut down? Can you state any specific facts which lead you to think that such deforestation has caused injurious effects in any way, either in respect to the fall of rain, or the abundance or permanence of water in streams, or wells or the subsoil, or the denudation of the surface soil so as to render it unfit for cultivation? And what injury has been produced, and to what extent? Can you adduce any direct evidence that such injury as you think has been caused by the clearing of forest, has been remedied by its reproduction? If you think the clearing has been injurious, what steps would you propose to take towards reboisement? Should it be done by artificial planting, or by conservation of the tract, so as to keep out cattle-grazing and fires? Can such conservation be effected without interfering with any vested rights of the people, or with their consent, if interference is necessary? Which of the two methods would be easiest, cheapest, quickest of operation, and most effectual? To what extent and on how large an area could either method be followed?

24. Can any estimate be made of the number and proportion of deaths which are the inevitable consequence of famine, not being due directly to starvation, but to such privations as adults in health can bear with safety but which prove fatal to children or the old and sickly; or to such diseases as follow in the train of famine from eating unwholesome food, roots, berries, leaves, &c., or arise from other and obsure causes like cholera and fever commonly concomitant on famine? What statistics exist as to past famines to show the depopulation that they have caused, and how far it is due to an increased death-rate, to emigration, or to a decreased birth-rate? If any special census was taken after the famine, state whether any trustworthy information was obtained as to the different classes of population which have suffered most; whether the early stages of a famine affect certain classes more, or less, severely than its later stages; whether the loss of life has been greater among males or females, among adults or children, to what extent the birth-rate has been affected; and how far local influences, peculiarities of administration, or tenure, climate, soil, water, density of population, systems of cultivation, &c., have tended to mitigate or intensify the inevitable effects of scarcity.

25. If no such census was taken, state what information is to be got from the mortuary returns for the period embraced by the last famine in your Province as compared with those for ordinary periods, and what conclusions may be drawn from those returns.

26. It has been laid down by the Government of India as a settled principle that local financial responsibility should be enforced in the case of a famine as far as possible. With this view special taxation has recently been imposed on the country, the proceeds of which the Government has proposed to apply as a mutual assurance fund which will be available for the benefit of the people on whom the calamity of famine may actually fall. But it has been recognized that it would be preferable if some portion of this taxation could be made more strictly local, both in its levy and its application to relief purposes. Can you suggest any way by which it might be rendered practicable to provide that where State funds have been expended on the relief of famine, such expenditure should be recovered from the locality which has benefited by it under any system of (taxation in modification of or in substitution for that recently adopted and not in addition to it) in a manner that should bring into operation a sense of local responsibility, first in the direction of securing the lives of the people, and second of protecting them from unnecessary expenditure on relief? How could such a principle be applied to a smaller area than that of a Province or Presidency? Could the expenditure in a single district, or sub-division of a district, be recovered from that

district or sub-division by such special taxation wholly or in part, or under any special circumstances, or in reference to any class of the community requiring relief, leaving a smaller or larger portion of the charge to be made good from the Province or Presidency at large, or from the resources of the Government of India? Could any plan be suggested under which, subject to similar limitations, a municipality might be required to bear the cost of feeding its own poor? What kind of special local taxation should be adopted for this purpose? What would be the probable effect (1) on the minds of the people, (2) on the temper of the officials, of the knowledge that the cost of famine relief expended on their behalf or by them, would have to be recouped by local taxation? Is there any reason to suppose that the sense of local responsibility, if it could be brought to bear, would not operate beneficially in the case of relief of the distressed portion of the population in India?

CHAPTER II.

RELIEF DURING EARLIEST STAGES OF DISTRESS.

1. How does distress consequent on drought first make itself felt among the people, and how is it first brought to the notice of the district officers? What are the indications by which the district officer would judge whether the distress is due to temporary or local scarcity, or is likely to be the forerunner of very severe general distress ending in famine? What steps should be taken to ensure that such indications are brought to his notice? To what extent does the existing district organization suffice to ensure early and trustworthy reports, and if not sufficient, what other measures are suggested as requisite?

2. Which classes of the rural population are first affected by serious failure of crops likely to produce famine? In what way are they affected, and how is the effect manifested? Do the early applicants for relief consist of whole families or of isolated individuals? Are all sexes and ages equally represented, or do women and children preponderate among them? So far as the applicants are field labourers deprived of employment, does this arise because the employers have no money or grain to spend on wages, or because there is nothing to do in the fields?

3. What classes of the urban population are the first to feel the effects of famine, and in what way do those effects operate on them, and how do they manifest themselves? How may they best be watched and met in their first stage?

4. There is a considerable number of poor and infirm persons, who in ordinary years are supported by their richer relations and friends or caste fellows, and of habitual mendicants, but who become claimants of State relief when scarcity or famine arises. What is, approximately, the proportion of this class to the total population, and at what stage do the springs of private charity begin to dry up?

5. It is obvious that if an accurate forecast of the condition of the people during the approaching season, following any more or less serious failure of the ordinary harvest, could be made by the district officer, it would be of great utility; in what way could he make it, and on what data should his calculations be based? Suppose for instance that he estimates that half the average food-crop has been lost: for the support of how many people does the balance that is saved suffice? How are the rest of the people to be fed? He must form an estimate of the food-stocks in the country and of the power of trade to bring in more. Supposing these two elements sufficient to supply what is wanted, there would be no famine of food. But there may be lack of money to purchase food; how is an estimate to be framed of the number of persons who would probably be able to purchase, and of the number who must be assisted by the State, either by employment which will bring them wages, or by food if they cannot work? These would consist mainly of the classes indicated in questions 2, 3, 4, *viz.*, the field labourers, the urban poor, and infirm dependants or mendicants. What numbers approximately of these classes would you expect to have on your hands if the food-crops in your district failed to the extent of $\frac{1}{8}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, or $\frac{3}{4}$? and if this happened in two consecutive years?

6. What measures should the district officer adopt for relief, supposing that he believes the distress to be temporary, or is not satisfied that it is indicative of approaching famine? Should applicants be first employed as far as practicable on the ordinary works in progress, whether under provincial or local officers or under agents of the Public Works Department or Municipalities? Under what tests should applicants be admitted? Under what circumstances may it be desirable to open special works? How should such special works be arranged? Whether so as to collect the applicants in comparatively large numbers at a few localities, or to give them employment in smaller bodies at many places in the distressed region and in the vicinity of their homes? May such works be best placed under the Public Works Department or under Civil supervision? State the arguments in favour of, and against, either course. How may the Public Works officers be best placed in communication with the district officers for these purposes? How should the Public Works officers be guided in their selection of works for relief? And on whom should the responsibility rest, in the district, for seeing that all needful steps are taken by all branches of the public service concerned?

7. Under what circumstances should poor-houses be opened to give relief without a labour test? Are there any other practical ways of affording relief at this stage, except through private charity?

8. Is there at this stage of the operations any field specially appropriate for the intervention of private charity? If so, what is that field, and how should the charity be organized and directed?

9. To what extent and in what manner may the organization of Municipalities and Local Fund Committees, so far as they exist, be utilized in this stage? In the absence of such local bodies how could the co-operation of influential non-official persons be best organised and utilized either in connexion with the regular district authorities or otherwise? State specifically what would be suitable in your district?

10. Have cases occurred in which such measures as those referred to in paragraph 31 of Chapter III, regarding village inspection, would properly be introduced during this, the earliest stage of distress?

11. What local charities exist in your district for distributing food to the people? Are they appropriated to any particular class, or are they available in times of distress for feeding people of all classes? What is their annual value, and how many people are benefitted by them? How are they managed? Could they be made more effectual for charitable purposes in times of famine?

12. It is assumed in question 6 that the district officer believes the distress to be temporary, or is not satisfied that it is indicative of approaching famine. But it is possible that he may be mistaken in his appreciation of the facts he at first observed. What indications would lead him to conclude that he had been mistaken and that famine is imminent? What steps should he take to have any such indications brought to his notice? The most obvious points would be such as these: to obtain the best information as to the character and progress of the crops on the ground; as to the prices and the kind of grain exposed for sale in the markets; as to the fullness of stocks in the market and the quarter whence they come; as to police returns of lawlessness and crime; mortuary returns of deaths; reports of deaths by starvation in villages, and more especially roadside deaths; emigration or movements of the people in any direction; sales of ornaments and jewels. Are there any other such indications, and in what way should he secure that such facts should be immediately brought to his notice?

13. On the other hand, the distress which the district officer has held to be serious, though temporary, may turn out to be so slight as to require no special measures of relief. What are the indications which would lead to the conclusion that this is the case: and what steps should he take when he comes to that conclusion? Are any precautions requisite to guard against an erroneous estimate of the necessity for offering relief other than those which are supplied by the application of suitable labour or other tests?

CHAPTER III.

FAMINE RELIEF.

N.B.—In answering this and all other questions in this chapter, remember to draw the distinction (where necessary) between the three periods of Famine,—its beginning, height, and decline,—and also between P. W. D. and Civil relief-works.

IT may be assumed that the State is responsible for offering the means of support to all persons not able to provide for their own maintenance during time of famine, subject to the imposition of such tests as will prevent relief being given to persons not really in want, and will protect the public finances as far as is practicable. The methods of affording direct famine relief to persons in want in time of famine hitherto adopted by Government are :—

(1.) Relief given, subject to a labour test, or in return for labour.
(2.) Gratuitous relief, not subject to any labour test.

Relief work may be divided into that which involves—

(1.) Unskilled labour, commonly earth-work.
(2.) Skilled labour for artisans.

Gratuitous relief may be divided into—

(1.) Relief given at poor-houses.
(2.) Relief at home.

SECTION 1.

The first division of relief-works for unskilled labourers may be into works supervised by officers of the Public Works Department, and works supervised by the civil officers: the former will generally be works of greater permanent utility, requiring more skilled supervision, and taking a longer time to complete; the latter will usually be less important, less generally useful, and simpler in character. State what are the circumstances under which either class of work is preferable. Referring to the considerations mentioned in para. 7 of the Resolution of the 16th May 1878, quoted in the margin, state also if you consider that there is any class of labourers to whom the one kind of work is more suitable than the other; and what are your reasons for this division.

"Officers trained in the Public Works Department should possess the knowledge and experience necessary for keeping order among crowds of relief labourers, for exacting from them adequate tasks, and for turning their work to the best advantage; but works conducted under their agency are not free from the danger of providing insufficiently for those who are feeble, or unable to give a fair outturn of labour. District officers, without professional training, do not ordinarily possess the above qualifications in the same degree, and are commonly occupied with other duties. On the other hand, it is peculiarly the province of district officers to make arrangements for receiving applicants, and admitting them to relief, for classifying them according to their strength and capacity for labour, for organising them into gangs, and thus encouraging members of the same village to keep together."

3. Relief-works, again, may be conveniently divided into small and large: that is to say works employing (say) 300 or 500 labourers for about one month only, and works employing a larger number of labourers for a longer period. Though this division generally corresponds with the division into Civil and Public Works Department works, it does not necessarily do so: a small work might be under a Public Works Department officer, and a large one under a Civil officer. State under what circumstances you consider small works to be admissible, and what the advantages and disadvantages attached to them are, at different periods of a famine.

4. The three main tests hitherto adopted to justify the admission of persons to relief-works are :—

THE DISTANCE TEST.—Under which the need of relief is proved by willingness to go a certain distance to obtain it.

THE WAGE TEST.—Under which the need of relief is proved by willingness to accept a wage which is little more than a bare subsistence.

THE LABOUR TEST.—Under which the need of relief is proved by willingness to do a fair day's work according to the strength of the labourer.

Would you propose to adopt any other tests than these? If so, describe them. Would you reject applicants for labour because their appearance, clothing, or the ornaments they wear, do not indicate penury? If so, would you do this equally at the beginning, during the height, and in the decline of a famine?

5. *The Distance Test.*—State how this test has been applied within your experience of famine, and how you think it should be applied. What amount of distance has been considered sufficient for the test? Was it enough that the labourers should have to go some distance to and from the work? Or was it insisted on that they should live away from their homes? If A. is a work near village Z, and B is another work 10 miles off, have the inhabitants of Z been refused admittance at A and directed to go to B? If so, what measures were taken to ensure that they did go to B? If the test has been relaxed, state under what circumstances. Has the test been effectual, and has it kept away persons who were not in distress? Has it been too severe and kept away people who were in distress? What modifications would you, from the experience now gained, propose in applying the test?

6. *The Wage Test.*—Where relief is given in the form of money wages, the wage will be chiefly based on the quantity, kind, and price of food required to support life, with a margin for condiments and contingencies. What are the assumptions as to the quantities of food to be given to labourers of different ages, sexes, and capacities for labour, and the extra allowance for condiments, &c? Have you any data by which to test the accuracy or error of the assumption made as to the quantity of food required? State your experience as to the physical condition of labourers who have for some time subsisted on any given relief wage, giving the amount of that wage, and the quantity of food it supplies? What have you ascertained as to the actual kind and quantity of food purchased by labourers with their wage? How is the price ascertained of the standard kind of food on which the wage is based? How would you, with your present experience, formulate the conditions of the wage test?

7. What is the best way of paying wages, daily or less frequently; at morning before work begins, during the day, or at evening when work is over; by calling out nominal rolls or by tickets, or by a combination of these? To whom should the payment of wages be entrusted? Explain the system of supervision most approved by experience, of checking payments, and of preventing laxity and fraudulent practices in the disbursement of wages. Have labourers been paid in grain, or partly in grain and partly in money? Under what circumstances [illegible] necessary, how is it best arranged? Have wages ever been [illegible] tickets, on presentation of which at a trader's shop food would be delivered? What would you advise in this respect?

8. What system do you recommend to prevent frauds by persons on the works, such as the receipt of wages by those who have not worked? What steps should be taken in the case of persons who have been absent at any of the roll-calls, or who have worked part of the day, but not all of it, or who, having worked during the day, are accidentally absent when wages are paid?

9. What wage should be given to those who are prevented from working by sickness, (1) when there is a hospital attached to the work, (2) when there is none?

10. *The Labour Test.*—What are the principal descriptions of work on which fixed daily tasks are applicable, and what tasks have been insisted on? How are the labourers classified according to their physique; by whom and in how many classes? What steps are taken for raising labourers from one class to another, according as their physique improves, or *vice versâ*? How are they ganged, and into how large gangs? How is their work measured up; by whom, and how often? How are they punished for not completing their tasks? What steps should be taken to test the report of the measuring official, to secure that the labourers are justly punished or deservedly paid in full? What steps are necessary to compel persons receiving relief to work? In those sorts of work on which it is impossible to apply the task test, what test can be applied to ensure that the labourers earn their wage properly?

11. Under what conditions, if any, is payment by piece-work practicable on relief-works, that is, payment for quantity of work done at a fixed rate, irrespective of the amount of daily earnings? What are the advantages and

disadvantages of the system? When it is advantageous, how can it be best adopted on a large scale, and what precautions would be necessary to prevent its abuse?

12. What is the best form of hut for labourers on a relief-work, and what the best method of arranging them in a camp? What is the cost of hutting per head? Should the huts be erected by specially hired labour or by the relief labourers themselves? What points require consideration in selecting a site for such a camp? What sanitary arrangements should be prescribed in it, especially as regards latrines? What establishment is necessary to look after these arrangements? What Police or other establishment is necessary to preserve discipline and to prevent robberies? How should this be organised?

13. What arrangements do you recommend for a Bazar? Should an arrangement be made with one man to supply the labourers on certain specified terms, or should any traders who wish to do so be permitted to open shops? If the supply of traders is for any cause insufficient, what steps should be taken to induce persons to open shops, or otherwise to provide for the sale of food, &c.? Where should the Bazar be located? Should the huts be erected for the traders at the cost of Government or at their own cost? Should any supervision be exercised over what they sell (for instance, to exclude luxuries or unwholesome food), or over the prices at which they sell? And, if so, in what way? Should they be allowed to keep their shops open all the day, or only when the labourers are off work?

14. In what cases, should a hospital be attached to a relief-work? What system of sanitary inspection of the labourers is desirable? How far should the sick be treated without being sent to hospital? If there is no hospital, what arrangements should be made for those who fall sick? When a hospital is necessary, what should be the shape and material of the sheds, what space should be allowed to each patient, what clothing, bedding, &c., what provision should be made, and what class of people entertained for cooking and nursing? What professional supervision should be provided over the Hospital Assistant? What authority should be exercised over him by the Public Works Department officer, or the Civil officer in charge of the work, if there is one?

15. What system do you recommend for the admission of applicants for relief on works for securing that no hindrances are placed in the way of their coming, and no bribes taken for admission? How would you provide for classifying them and placing them on gangs? If payment is not made daily, how would you arrange for their receiving advances till the first wage-day comes round? And, if paid daily, what pay should be given to those who come on during the day and work for a broken period?

16. What Registers should be kept up of the number and classes of persons on the works, the numbers who are daily admitted, or who leave, the wages paid, the number punished by fine, the quantity and value of the work done?

17. Describe the organization of a well-managed relief-work, the number of gangsmen and of labourers in each gang, of overseers over the gangsmen, of registering clerks and paying clerks or cashiers, and how the upper supervising staff is constituted. State also in what form, and at what periods, progress and other reports are sent up to higher authorities?

18. What arrangements would you propose for discharging labourers from relief-works when the famine is declining, or over, or when the work is closed? Has it been customary to give money to persons discharged, to enable them to reach their homes and start again in their ordinary way of life? How have persons been dealt with who to the end continue in a physical state in which they are unable to support themselves?

19. Has it been found that persons after admission to relief-works wilfully desert from them, and to what extent do such desertions commonly indicate excessive severity in the application of tests or insufficiency of food, or improper treatment of other sorts? Are they often due to other causes, and if so what? How should such results be guarded against? Under what circumstances would you recommend moving bodies of men to works over considerable distances? Should this ever be done as a preventive measure to weed out those who are not in absolute want of relief or only as a step that is expedient for the sake of

transferring them from less useful to more useful work, or to admit of their being more easily fed or supervised, or to prevent sickness and the like? If the distance is more than one day's march, what arrangements should be made for hutting them for the night and for paying them or feeding them on the march? Narrate the history of any case within your knowledge in which more than 500 people were moved, or attempted to be moved, more than 20 miles, and state any difficulties the movement involved, and how they might best be avoided.

20. Under what circumstances, should a Civil officer be associated with a Public Works Department officer in the management of a relief-work? What is the proper field of duties of the Civil officer? What parts of the duties should be wholly under him, and what parts should be entirely beyond his sphere? If it is proper for him in any way to interfere with or control the discipline of the labourers, the management of the camp and bazar, the tasking, the measuring, and the payment of wages; state how this can best be done without undue friction and annoyance.

21. Besides the persons to whom employment is given with the special object of affording them relief, the Public Works Department usually employs on the works it carries out, a large number of both skilled and unskilled labourers, who are dependent for their regular livelihood on the receipt of wages more or less all through the year. State how the continued employment of these may best be made compatible with relief labour if the works on which this class of men is employed are closed or turned into relief-works?

22. Have you had experience of any kind of relief-work other than earth-work? If so, describe it. Has any attempt been made to employ artisans, such as weavers, smiths, carpenters, &c., in pursuing their own professions, and with what success? In the case of weaving or spinning, when raw material is given out, and thread or cloth received back, is it best to pay the difference of price between the raw and the worked-up material, or to pay daily wages to the workers? State your views as to the best method of distributing the raw material, and exacting a proper tale of work, and make any general suggestions on this subject that occur to you.

SECTION V.

Gratuitous relief.

23. The commonest mode of administering gratuitous relief is through the poor-house. What is the proper situation for a poor-house, so as to secure accessibility, discipline, space, water, and proximity to food-supply? Is an enclosure wall or fence necessary, and of what should it be made? What total area is desirable in proportion to the whole number of inmates? What shape and material are best for the huts, and what sleeping space (in superficial area) should be provided for each inmate? How may they best be arranged with a view to ventilation, &c.? How should the latrines be placed and managed? What is the maximum number you would accommodate in one poor-house? How should the inmates be separated and classed together, so as to provide for the requirements of caste, for the keeping of families together, and for the separation of the sexes in the case of persons who do not belong to families?

24. What should be the conditions of admission to relief in a poor-house? The usual conditions are (1) inability to work on a relief-work; (2) willingness to reside within the enclosure; (3) willingness to accept cooked food. Under what, if any, circumstances may these be relaxed, or may the food be distributed without residence, or may uncooked food be given? What arrangements should be made for the admission of applicants, and to whom should the duty of selection be assigned?

25. Under what circumstances does it appear desirable that entry into a poor-house should be made compulsory on persons who appear to be starving or to be in such a state of want as to show that relief in some form is essential to the preservation of their lives? and under what circumstances would you allow them the discretion of refusing to submit to this? If compulsion is used to take them in, what steps are required to ensure their stopping there? How should such a rule be applied to vagrants, and how to persons on relief-works, or seeking relief otherwise? Does it appear necessary or expedient to obtain legislative authority for such action as may be desirable in these respects? If so, suggest what seems most suitable. Would there be any special objections

to such legislation, having in view the risk of exciting fears in the population, or for other reasons?

26. What ration should be given to the ordinary inmates of a poor-house, and what special diet to those who are much reduced by innutrition? Have you any experience of the effects of the ration for adults which consists of 1 lb of raw flour with condiments? What is the proper quantity of condiments? State the results of your experience as fully as possible, whether this ration has or has not shown itself sufficient to support life.

27. Give as fully as possible your views as to the organization of a poor-house. State how the food should be purchased and stored, what stock-register of it should be kept, and by whom, how given out to be ground, what the grinding task should be, how it should be received back and tested when ground, how given out to the cooking department; how information is to be given to the store-keeper or the head of the cooking department as to the number of rations required for adults and children, for ordinary, special, or sick paupers; in what way and in what vessels the food should be cooked, with how much water and fuel, what the weight of the cooked ration should be, whose duty it should be to test it, how it should be served out to the people, what discipline should be enforced among them while it is being served out and eaten? What precautions should be taken to see that it is eaten when received and not sold or exchanged, and that the children's portions are not taken from them by their parents or other adults? Under what circumstances should warm clothing be given, of what description, and at what probable cost per head? State what the rules of the poor-house should be as to the hours of rising, ablution, calling the roll-call, distributing food, going to and returning from work, and going to sleep? What arrangements should be made for personal ablution and washing clothes? What supervision is necessary to separate and take in time to hospital those who begin to sicken, or to distribute medicine to such as require it but are not sick enough for hospital? State what work the paupers can be set to, what is most suitable for what cases, and how labour is to be enforced. What establishment is required (per hundred paupers) for cooking, grinding, sweeping the enclosures, cleaning the latrines, maintaining discipline, fetching water or wood or grass for thatching, removing the sick to hospital, or carrying out and burying the dead? To what extent may such duties be performed by the stronger of the paupers, and in case suitable persons cannot conveniently be obtained from among them, how should the necessary establishment be paid? What amount of general supervision is necessary? What registers should be kept up as to cash outgoings, stores in stock and issued, daily number fed, and daily expenditure of food, sickness, and death?

28. Refer to the questions regarding a hospital attached to a relief-work, and consider how far the arrangements suitable for such an establishment would also be applicable to a hospital attached to a poor-house. If any difference of system seems desirable, state in detail what seems requisite.

29. What system would you pursue for drafting into a relief-work those inmates of a poor-house who recover strength and health there, and become fit for labour?

30. There are two classes who ordinarily receive gratuitous relief without being inmates of poor-houses. The first is parda-nashin or gosha women. What test can be applied to prove their necessity? Would you enquire into their cases through an official or a non-official? Supposing they have hitherto been dependant on a person who now refuses to support them, would you admit them to relief or require him to support them if he is able to do so, (1) if they have close natural ties to him, (2) if they have not? Supposing the necessity of relieving them to be established, how would you relieve them, with money or food, or by giving work, such as cotton to spin or grain to grind? How often should this relief be given, and in what quantity? When, and under what circumstances, should this relief cease? Have cases occurred in which dependants of persons in easy circumstances have claimed or obtained relief, and how have such cases been dealt with?

31. Another class consists of the sick, infirm, cripples and bed-ridden folk in towns or villages, who cannot leave their homes. How would you organise a system for relieving them? How enquire into and ascertain their cases? How convey relief to them when they are put on the registers, and what relief should it be? When should relief of this kind be closed?

32. What has been held to be the duty of Government in respect to orphans or deserted children, and what appears to be the correct principle to follow? What number of such children have been thrown on the State during the recent famine? What arrangements have heretofore been made for receiving and supporting them, and what has been their ultimate destination? What have been the practical results of the measures thus taken in the past? What appears to be the best system to adopt in the future?

33. Another form of relief, independent of a labour test, is by purchasing grain and selling it at or below cost price, and consequently below the retail market rate. Was this measure resorted to in your district, under what circumstances, and with what results? Do you consider that there are any conditions under which it is proper for Government to have recourse to such a step? (This question does not refer to the propriety of Government importation generally, but of importing or purchasing in order to sell cheaper than the market rate).

SECTION 3.

Miscellaneous.

34. State as nearly as practicable the proportion that the whole number of persons that were in receipt of relief in any form in your district on a selected day, or on the average of some week, when the recent famine was at its height, bears to the whole population. Of the whole number so receiving relief, what were the proportions under the following heads:—

1.	ON RELIEF-WORKS	Adult males. „ females. Children.
2.	ARTISANS SPECIALLY EMPLOYED (IF ANY) AS SUCH...	Adult males. „ females. Children.
3.	IN POOR-HOUSES (RESIDENT)	Adult males. „ females. Children.
4.	RELIEVED NON-RESIDENT (PARA. 30) ...	Adult males. „ females. Children.
5.	RELIEVED IN VILLAGES (PARA. 31) ...	Adult males. „ females. Children.
6.	OTHERS, NOT RESIDENT	Adult males. „ females. Children.

35. Has Government ever attempted to organise emigration, permanent or temporary, from districts suffering from famine to other parts of India or foreign countries as a relief measure? if so, with what success? Under what circumstances could any such emigration be organised or encouraged? To what extent has emigration been resorted to by the people voluntarily? Have any gone beyond sea? Have any permanently gone off to settle in other parts of India? How many (approximately) left their district on a temporary expedition to search for food or employment elsewhere during the recent famine? Did they go alone or with all members of the family, and with their cattle and property? Where did they go to, and were their hopes of alleviating their distress realised? How many (approximately) have not come back, and how many are supposed to have died?

36. If famine-stricken people begin to emigrate to a part where it is known they would not find things better than in the country they left, or if they wander aimlessly from their homes, settling nowhere, should steps be taken to stop this, and how? Would you employ the police under any circumstances to turn them back, or to compel them to go to relief-works or poor-houses? or would you let them learn by their own experience? If they crowd into a town, say the head-quarters of the district or the province, would you do anything to stop them on the way or to prevent their begging

and straggling about the town when they get there? Refer to para. 25 in answering this question, and add anything that seems requisite in relation to the points now raised.

37. Is it a recognized feature of the Revenue administration in your district to give relief by the remission or suspension of the demand for land revenue when the crops fail? If there are any established rules, quote them. Is the land revenue assessment based on the principle that profits of good years should cover losses in bad years? Is it assumed that a sufficient margin of profit is left to the landholders to admit of the regular payment of the revenue under all vicissitudes of season, or only in the ordinary fluctuations that occur, excluding seasons of extreme drought? What is the practical state of the case? How far is it found to be possible to collect the land revenue in a year when the crops have totally failed, without pressing unduly on the land-owners? What amount of failure of crops is held to justify what amount of leniency in collection? Where the occupier of land pays rent to a landlord, how is the payment of such rent affected by failure of crops, and to what extent does the remission or suspension of land revenue lead to corresponding treatment of rent? What are the arguments in favour of giving relief in the form of remission or suspension, respectively? To what extent has it been customary in actual practice in your district or province to remit or to suspend in such cases? Up to what limits do you consider that it is practicable to recover in future years, the postponed demand of bad years, or does suspension practically mean remission in all but a few cases?

38. Is the duty of searching out distress in time of famine in the villages and the peoples' homes one that properly belongs to Government, or is it sufficient for Government to offer means of obtaining relief, and to expect that the famine-stricken will come of themselves and make use of those means? If it is proper to depute special officers to inspect villages and urge the people to accept the relief offered, what steps do you consider necessary for strengthening the ordinary district staff and enabling them to carry out this duty? What class of officers should be selected for such duties, and what are assigned to them? May these officers best be servants of Government, or should they be taken from the non-official class? What should be their precise duties, and what supervision should be provided to see that they carry out those duties? At what period may it become expedient to organize such an extra famine establishment? To what extent, and under what general circumstances, has there been any tendency on the part of the people in distress to reject measures of relief offered to them? Where determined disinclination has been shown by any portion of the population to leave their villages and go to relief-works or poor-houses, what has been the probable cause of such a state of things? Can it be traced to improper arrangements for the reception of applicants for relief, or for admitting them to employment on works, to an insufficient allowance of food, or wages, or to any such causes? Can any other causes be named which may have conduced to the disinclination to seek relief, such as physical prostration, or habitual want of confidence in officials, &c.?

39. Did you in the recent famine lay in any stores of Government grain for the purpose of feeding labourers or inmates of poor-houses? Was anything done to stimulate trade by offering advances of money or any kind of assistance or bonus to merchants? Did the Government purchase grain, import it, and sell it again to the general public with the object of keeping the local markets supplied? If any such measures were taken, state the circumstances under which the transactions occurred, the reasons which led you and your superior officers to think them necessary, the manner in which grain was purchased and imported, the quantity, cost, and price at which it was disposed of, and the monetary gain or loss realised; or the nature of the advance or bonus given to traders: whether it checked private imports; also the general effect of the whole transaction. If you did not take any such step, do you now consider that it would have been better to do so? If you did it, or it was done, do you think any error was committed in so acting? And generally what are the conditions under which such measures are proper and necessary?

40. Do you consider that the events of the last famine have shewn that the system of Civil administration in your district is strong enough to bear the unusual strain laid upon it, or that any defects have been discovered which might be obviated? Is the area of your district too large for one man to supervise, or of a convenient size? Are your official relations with the officers of the Public Works Department in your district such as are most conducive to the carrying on of relief-work? What staff of civil officers have you to carry out your orders, and what duties and responsibilities attach to each? Is that staff of the proper strength and organized in the best possible way, or can you suggest any improvements? Have your native subordinates as a class shewn energy, capacity, humanity, and physical activity in carrying out relief measures, or have they been wanting in these qualities? Give a general outline of the manner in which the relief operations in your district were conducted. To what extent did your control go, to what extent was there local independence of action? How was the chain of responsibility maintained between the superior and subordinate officers? How far were you yourself controlled in the relief administration, and how far left to act on your own discretion?

41. Through what channels have orders relating to famine relief reached you from the Government? If references were sent by you, and orders received by you from the Government or its representative in the Famine Department direct, state whether you think that course operated well, whether the necessary business was rapidly conducted with consistency and precision, and with due attention to the exigencies of special circumstances and localities, &c? Do you think this course best, or that the work would have been more effectually done had there been an official (whether Commissioner or Member of the Revenue Board, or by whatever name called) who should have been in administrative charge of a group of districts, and would thus have become acquainted with their wants and circumstances by personal inspection? If, on the other hand, you received the orders of the head of the Government through any intermediate authority, state if, in your opinion, there were any disadvantages attaching to this course, such as weakening the sense of personal responsibility in the local executive officers, delay in replying to references, or want of uniformity of method in different parts of the province, and so forth?

42. Under what financial control were the operations placed as to the supply of funds and authority to spend money, or sanction and commence works? State generally the system adopted, and what you think of it? Mention if any irregularities or frauds took place in the application of money, or were supposed to have taken place, and how and to what extent? Is it anywhere currently reported that any persons of any class engaged in the relief operations have become subsequently enriched, or is there reason to think that peculation or malversation were rare and exceptional? Were sufficient means available for checking the expenditure and rendering and auditing the accounts? How was this part of the operations conducted and with what general results; has the whole of the outlay been satisfactorily accounted for or not, and if not, what deficiencies have arisen and in what manner, and how have they been dealt with?

43. What do you consider the proper field for private charity in the beginning, at the height, and in the decline of a famine? To what objects should it be applied, and through what channels? Should the funds be expended by Government servants who are also at the same time carrying out relief measures? Should they be expended in saving life and giving food? or should that be left entirely to Government, and the charitable funds confined to other objects, such as setting people up again in their pre-famine position, starting them again with a little capital, and thus assisting them with appurtenances which, though not luxuries, are not absolute necessities of life?

44. What has the effect of famine been in your experience on the subsequent condition of a district? Where villages were deserted, have they been permanently depopulated, or has the population returned to them? Has much land been thrown out of cultivation, and for how long has this decrease in the cultivated area continued? Has it been due to want of cultivators, of plough bullocks, or of capital and of seed grain?

45. In the case of the recent famine, what effects such as those just referred to have been produced? How many villages have been deserted, how many have been seriously affected; what is the reduction in the area under cultivation now compared with what it was two years ago? How many holdings have been abandoned? Have the landlords, or ryots with whom the settlements are

made, been permanently empoverished in a serious degree? Is there any reason to anticipate increased difficulty in realizing rents or land-revenue for the next few years by reason of the recent pressure, if the seasons are favourable? What proportions of landlords or ryots are likely to be dispossessed of their holdings through the action of the Revenue or Civil Courts, as a consequence of distress produced by the famine? Has the agricultural population which has no beneficial interest in the land, suffered more in proportion than other classes?

CHAPTER IV.

FAMINE PREVENTION.

Preparation of schemes of work for future use.

1. After 1868 the Government of India gave instructions that schemes of works should be prepared, suitable for execution in the event of famine. Were such schemes ever prepared? If so, have they been found of practical use during the recent pressure?

2. Do there appear to be any difficulties in the way of keeping up such schemes in a form which will be really useful in the future?

3. What classes of works would be included in them? Would the works differ in character from the ordinary works of utility brought forward for execution from time to time? And, if so, how? Give a practical example of works now considered suitable to be taken up as elements of such a scheme in two or three districts, if possible.

4. Should the works in such a scheme be looked on as immediately available for giving employment as relief-works at the discretion of the Local Governments, or under what circumstances might the authority of the Government of India be held to be required?

5. If severe drought calling for the employment of labour on a very large scale, and in an exceptional manner, occurs at comparatively long intervals, how will it be best practicable to arrange for suitable projects, which though suspended, must yet be fit for early execution? On whom should the responsibility of maintaining such schemes in an efficient state rest, and how could it be enforced?

6. What number of persons is likely to be thrown on relief-works in an extreme case, and how should such a scheme be framed as to indicate what portions of it should be taken up on any particular occasion in order to provide for the employment of the anticipated numbers and for the length of time required?

7. Should the works include only such as had been sanctioned for construction under the regular rules on such subjects, or would it under any circumstances be right to include in such a scheme large works to which sanction had not been given on account of their doubtful financial value, and their not being of a character that would justify their execution under ordinary circumstances? How far might there be risk of the Government being led into unprofitable expenditure in the completion of works of this sort begun under plea of famine pressure?

8. Is it probable that the amount of work executed by unskilled labour on any large work during the pressure of famine would be such that the exclusion of the expenditure on it would reduce the ultimate cost of such a work in any important degree, so as to be likely to render it remunerative, though if otherwise executed, it would not have been remunerative? Can any illustration be given of such a case as that last referred to?

9. Could large works not sanctioned by proper authority, for whatever reason, be properly included in the scheme of works, and if so, what preliminary steps should be regarded as requisite before actually putting them in hand if severe scarcity arose?

10. Considering the circumstances under which labour is applied on relief-works, is the risk of waste by reason of there being no regularly prepared scheme ready really great? Is there danger, in the absence of suitable projects

ready for immediate execution, of the suffering population being left without proper relief until the necessary relief-works have been prepared for execution? How far might the intelligent action of the several branches of the Public Works Department be made to supply, from among projects in course of execution, or ripe for it, what was requisite? Could this end be sufficiently secured by distinctly making the Public Works Department responsible for bringing forward suitable works whenever pressure from scarcity arose; and, so far as was necessary and practicable, setting aside or postponing the ordinary work not suitable for relief purposes?

11. Has there been practical difficulty in finding suitable relief-works during the recent pressure? If so, where and how? Make any suggestions on the subject of providing relief-works which may aid in meeting the difficulties that are found to arise in practice.

IRRIGATION WORKS.

12. What is the capital expended to date in the construction of the principal canals in your Province, and what the yearly interest on that capital? What is the annual cost of maintenance? What is the present acreage irrigated? From this calculate the several corresponding rates per acre. What is the average local value per acre of the chief crops raised by irrigation from these canals? What is the difference between this and the average value of such crops raised without irrigation?

13. What is the amount per acre paid for the use of water for the chief crops by the occupier in the shape of water-rate? What is the ordinary increased rent on irrigated over unirrigated land? What is paid by the proprietor per acre in the shape of land revenue or owner's rate? Is there any reason why a proprietor, whether paying land revenue or not, the yearly value of whose lands is increased by irrigation from canals constructed and maintained at the public cost, should not contribute to the State in return for the advantage he thus obtains? What seems to be the best way of obtaining such a contribution from him; first, where the land revenue is liable to revision; secondly, where it has been permanently settled; and thirdly, where the land is not charged with revenue?

14. In what way, and under what law, are the canal dues recovered in your district? Has there been found to be any difficulty in applying the law in any particular, and if so, how? And what better system can be suggested? It is commonly said that water is used in too lavish a manner by agriculturists when the charge is made on the irrigated area, or otherwise than by the quantity supplied. Is this the case, and what remedies can be applied? Will raising the water-rate have the effect of preventing this? To what extent is this likely to have a tendency to throw the poorer crops out of cultivation, or to confine irrigation to the more paying crops? Is water charged for by quantity, and can this be done? Is it ever charged for on a contract system, a whole village or the proprietors or cultivators of a certain portion of the village lands paying a lump sum periodically for the water supplied to those lands through a given aperture? Is this system a good one? What are the difficulties attending it? Where it is adopted, what arrangement is made for distributing the water among the cultivators? Have complaints practically arisen where the system has been in force, and how could they best be guarded against? Does there appear to be any objection to making such a system of contract compulsory where the general advantage of the cultivating community calls for increased economy in the use of a limited supply of water?

15. Having reference to the margin of profit on irrigated crops commonly left to a cultivator after payment of the existing water-rates, could these rates be increased without trenching unduly on that margin of profit? How would raising the water-rates operate on a cultivator under a lease, and how on the revenue-paying proprietor if it took place during the currency of the lease or settlement respectively?

16. How are the statistics of irrigation recorded, and are revenue reports of the chief irrigation works prepared by the canal administration, and in what form? Do you think them necessary? To what extent do you think the record of such statistics valuable or necessary for the proper administration of irrigation works? To what degree of detail may the record usefully go, and how may the facts be best collected and recorded?

17. What evidence is there as to any mischief being caused by canal irrigation, such as by increasing sickness or injury to the land by raising the water-level, or production of efflorescent surface salts, &c.? To what extent has drainage accompanied, or ought drainage to accompany, canal irrigation? Has the provision of needful drainage been neglected? Is additional drainage needed to meet the effect of the increased quantity of water thrown on the surface, or to remove obstructions caused by canals, channels, water-courses, &c.

18. Has canal irrigation anywhere been combined with attempts to improve soils previously unfit for cultivation from the presence of noxious salts?

19. What has been the general effect of continued canal irrigation on the character of the cultivation? Has the irrigated area of the poorer grains which supply the chief part of the food of the people been gradually diminished, and has the area of the better crops been increased? If the area of poorer crops has been reduced, is this due to conditions of soil or position of lands and difficulties of access from the water-supply or to the relative profits in the one case being greater than in the other? State the general facts as to the changes in the areas irrigated during the last 10 or 12 years, and make any comments that seem desirable. Is there reason to suppose that prolonged irrigation damages the land under any circumstances? Is there any evidence of a reduced production?

20. Under what conditions is an inundation canal, giving water only during the rainy season, found to be useful? To what extent is it probable that such irrigation could be usefully attempted in the North-Western Provinces, or elsewhere where not now applied, and where a water-supply is available? How far would such irrigation be useful for rabbi or kharif cultivation? How far may wells be depended on to supplement the deficiencies of supply in such a canal during the dry season?

21. What is the system of canal administration? Who is responsible for distributing the water and for collecting the dues? May the functions of the Engineer in charge of the works and the technical business of the water-supply, and those of the officer responsible for seeing that the available water is distributed equitably to the land that most requires it, and securing water to the extension of irrigation and the realization of the canal revenues and their due assessment and increase, be best combined, or should they be kept separate? State the reasons for your opinions.

22. What system actually prevails in your Province, and if you think it susceptible of improvement, say how. Do you think a special canal law necessary to admit of proper administration? And have you such a law, and is it satisfactory?

23. Why has the extension of the use of canal water been commonly so slow? What has been the nature of the obstacles, and how can they best be avoided or removed? Are any of the canals now in an unsatisfactory condition in these respects, and can any sufficient explanation be given of the want of progress? This question would specially apply to the Orissa canals, and to the works of the Madras Irrigation Company with reference to which last see question No. 30. Have any of your canals practically reached the state in which any further extension is not likely, or is likely to be small? Say how far this is the case in each. Are difficulties met with in preparing land for irrigation for the first time, in the way of sub-dividing fields or levelling the surface or formation of water-courses which require more time and money than can be supplied by a limited population otherwise than slowly? If such difficulties are met with, how may they best be removed? Does the existing system provide sufficiently for making advances to cultivators to adapt their land to irrigation, and if not what changes are desirable? Does shortness of supply during the hot season materially affect progress of canal irrigation?

24. Where the financial prospects of projected irrigation works are not such as to appear to justify the outlay of public money on them in the expectation of the income being at an early date sufficient to cover all the expenses including the charge of interest on capital outlay, do you think that a special rate to make good the deficiency might properly be charged on the district for the benefit of which the works are designed, or on the land that would be protected, and if so, under what conditions? If not, what are your objections? How would you meet the case put in this question if not by some such special rate? Is it more equitable to place a compulsory charge on other districts which can probably derive no advantage from the works, or only on the

districts or lands that can benefit? If the protection to be given by such works to particular districts is deemed of great importance under conditions such as have been above stated, what course do you think should be taken having regard to the necessity for protecting the general finances of the country?

25. Have any customary claims or prescriptive rights in the use of water from tanks or canals or water-courses grown up in your district? What is their nature and history? Have they led to inconvenience in respect to the general utility of such works to the agricultural community that might benefit by them? Would it, in any case that you know, be desirable to buy out such rights as exist, and to prevent the accretion of others? Have such claims or rights to the use of the water in the upper parts of rivers obstructed the application of the water in the lower parts to purposes of irrigation? or *vice versâ*? If this has happened in any case, could any remedy be applied which would be equitable? How should disputes on such points be settled? In cases in which the action of the ordinary courts would be impossible or inapplicable, what principles should govern decisions in such disputes?

26. If anywhere it be found that the tanks, &c., are so small and numerous that Government cannot practically carry out their supervision and maintenance, would it be expedient that steps should be taken for imposing on the cultivators or proprietors who benefit by the water, the duty of carrying out all necessary repairs or works for securing the irrigation in an efficient condition? Do you think this principle should apply to all tanks, great and small alike? Might the obligation equitably be held to attach without any corresponding relief being given, or should any privileges (such as lowered rent) be conceded to the ryots, if they are charged with the duty of repair? To what extent should the liability go, whether only to minor works not requiring engineering skill, or to all work? How could such a duty be best enforced, and any neglect of repairs checked at its inception? and what penalties should be legalised to punish such neglect when it does occur? Is [illegible] any local or other fund from which to pay for such work if it consisted [illegible] than ordinary earth-work? Could such a fund, in case of need, be [illegible]?

[illegible] How far do obligations rest on [illegible] other superior [illegible] to maintain tanks or other irrigation works? Are such obligations properly recognized where they exist, or is any additional power called for to enforce them? Where they do not now exist, are there circumstances or localities in which it would be expedient to impose them on some such basis as that referred to in question No. 26, and if so, on what general system should it be done?

28. What are the rules made under Madras Act No. VII of 1865? Give a statement of the works to which this Act has been applied, and what is the revenue realized by means of it? Give an illustration of the cases in which exemptions are granted under Section 4 of the Act. What is the nature of the receipts entered in the Miscellaneous Land Revenue under the head "Cess for repair of tanks?"

29. How has the distribution of water been fixed where the supply is less than the demand? Do customary or other established rights interfere with the extension of irrigation from any Government canal, and if so, where and to what extent, and what remedy should be applied? Is it the duty of any one to see that the available water is made use of to the best possible advantage for the community as a whole, and on whom does the duty fall? Is there any difference in the system of supplying canal water to lands under ryotwari settlement and under zemindari settlement, where the two exist, and what is it?

30. Is there any special difficulty introduced into the spread of irrigation by the intervention of the agency of a company in the management of a canal, and how could such difficulties be best overcome?

31. In reckoning the return obtained from the outlay on canals or other irrigation works, is full credit given them under the existing system of accounts? Where separate water-rates are charged on the cultivators is the indirect profit obtained by the increase of land revenue properly taken into account? Where there has been no distinction made in the payment to Government between the charge made as land revenue and that for the supply of water, is the canal revenue fairly estimated at present, and if not, how do you think it would be best reckoned?

C. BERNARD,
Additional Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 18TH JUNE 1878.

GENERAL REMARKS.—In Madras copious rain is reported from the West Coast districts; some has fallen in all other districts except Tanjore, parts of Chingleput, and Madras; it has not however been abundant in quantity, and the Madras Government consider that general prospects have not improved; prices continue to rise. The total number on relief works is 135,935, and on gratuitous relief 71,578; the former is 10,130 more and the latter 4,053 less than last week. In Mysore there has been good rain in Chitaldroog, Túmkúr and Shimoga, and a fair amount in Coorg; elsewhere very little has fallen, and it is much wanted in Kolar and Bangalore; locusts and insects continue to cause damage in the Western districts; in the Eastern districts prices are slightly rising; the total number on relief works for the week ending the 8th instant was 10,833, and gratuitously relieved 12,205, less by 1,888 and more by 1,231 (almost all in village relief) than in the previous week. In Bombay the early showers of the monsoon have set in in the Southern Mahratta Country, Deccan, Konkan, and Khandesh; light showers are reported from Guzerat, Kattywar and the Gaekwar's territory; heavy rain has fallen in Kanara, and a shower at Kurrachee; the river is very high in Sind. In the Central Provinces slight rain is reported from the Upper Godávari, Narsinghpur and Seoni, and it is generally cloudy; scarcity of water is felt in the trans-Nerbudda districts and Nimár. In Berar no rain is reported, but other accounts state that the monsoon appears to be setting in at Akola. In Central India the only rain is a shower at Rutlam. In Rajputana showers are reported from most of the Southern States. In Bengal the monsoon appears to have set in in the Eastern districts, but is not yet fully established; it has not yet extended to Behar, where great heat prevails; prospects are generally fair. In Assam good rain is reported from both the Valley districts and Sylhet, and prospects are good. In Burma steady rain continues, and the fall in the inland districts is now of fair quantity. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh there has been no rain; the heat is intense, but the public health is generally good. In the Punjab there has also been no rain: the *rabi* crops have been nearly all got in.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—		
Ganjam (June 13th)	In two places average ·61.	Rice 9·0, *raggi* 12·76, *cholum* 11·61, *cumboo* 12·05.
Vizagapatam („ 17th)	Showers in Vera villi and Vizagapatam.	Rice 7·4, *cholum* 11·7, *raggi* 13·5, *cumboo* 12·2.
Godavery („ „)	Very little rain.	
Kistna („ 13th)	·56 in 8 taluks; 1·09 in Narsarowpett.	Rice 7·4, *cholum* 13·0, *raggi* 14·98, *cumboo* 18·0. Rice 7·16, *cholum* 11·41, *raggi* 13·29, *cumboo* 11·17; sick in relief hospital in Bezwada 20; rain not sufficient to commence cultivation except in Narsarowpett; *palapujonna* in Vinukonda taluk harvested, outturn ½.
Nellore („ 18th)	·23	Rice 8·25, *cholum* 13·46, *raggi* 15·51, *cumboo* 13·6; Department Public Works, on works 5,678; canal 11,451; camp 40.
Cuddapah („ 14th)	·79	Rice 8·60, *cholum* 12·15, *raggi* 12·56, *cumboo* 12·78; camps 792; *cholum* and paddy harvested, outturn ½.
Bellary („ 15th)	1·1 (average in 14 taluks.)	Rice 8·35, *cholum* 9·35, *raggi* 9·92, *cumboo* 8·89; on works 12,185; children 476; camps 7,717; village relief 687; reaping of second crop paddy still in progress in some places, outturn fair; dry lands are being ploughed generally; sowing of early dry crops commenced in some places.
Kurnool („ „)	1·57 in 6 taluks.	Rice 7·96, *cholum* 10·22, *raggi* 13·07, *cumboo* 9·07; on works 11,848; children 569; in camps 5,301; village relief 1,182; rain in other taluks much wanted; ground being broken up for sowing; yellow *cholum* and *kerra* are being sown in red soil in Pattikonda and Ramalkota; fodder and water sufficient.
Bangalore („ 14th)	·89	Rice 8·1, *cholum* 9·9, *raggi* 10·5, *cumboo* 9·3, wheat 6·0; on works 23,047; children 1,344; camps and houses 8,485; village relief 6,737; crops good where water is available, affected with insects in Madanpalli and Narayanadrug; harvest of paddy, *raggi* and *cholum*, outturn poor.
South Arcot ...	·92 (average of district.)	Rice 8·91, *cholum* 11·67, *raggi* 11·0, *cumboo* 11·09; on works, professional, 104; children 34; camps 1,905; villages 2,759; standing crops, *kar* paddy, *raggi* and *cumboo* generally good.
Tanjore („ 15th)	...	Rice 8·82, *cholum* 12·60, *raggi* 12·00, *cumboo* 11·50; wet and dry crops in good condition generally; harvest—dry, chillies, outturn ½ to ¾.
Trichinopoly („ „)	·97 (average of district.)	Rice 8·08, *cholum* 23·10, available in two deputy taluk cusbas only, *raggi* 13·59, *cumboo* 15·24; in camps 56.
Madura („ „)	·35 (average of district.)	Rice 8·14, *cholum* 10·80, *raggi* 11·93, *cumboo* 13·30; camps 23.
Tinnevelly („ „)	1·70 in 5 taluks.	Rice 7·68, *cholum* 13·60, *raggi* 13·76, *cumboo* 14·40; crops in good condition; harvest in some parts, outturn poor; locusts still remain in Sankaranainarcovil taluk and destroy crops.

On page 913 of the Supplement to the *Gazette of India* of the 15th instant, for the rainfall printed opposite Kaladgi, read the following:—"·54 in Kaladgi; ·20 in Indi; ·06 in Muddebihal; ·18 in Bijapur; ·45 in Badami."

On the same page in the remark column opposite Belgaum, for "total rainfall 1·38," read "3·38."

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—continued.		
Coimbatore (June 15th)	·43	Rice 7·77, *cholum* 10·22, *raggi* 10·26, *cumboo* 13·90; on works 40,541; camps 6,150; children 2,951; village relief 3,156; standing crops damaged by insects in 5 taluks; harvest dry crops in four taluks, outturn ½ to ¾.
Nilgiris („ „)	·78	Rice 6·97, *cholum* 7·75, *raggi* 9·37, *cumboo* 11·41.
Salem („ 17th)	1·09	Rice 7·37, *raggi* 10·18, *cumboo* 10·92, *cholum* 9·90; on works 26,460; camps 7,720; village relief 8,960.
South Canara („ 15th)	13·0	Rice 10·22, *raggi* 11·75; first rice crop cultivation progressing.
Malabar („ „)	14·06	Rice 8·28, *raggi* 11·66; rain sufficient everywhere except in Wynaad; first crop in good condition; some damage from locusts in 4 taluks.
Chingleput („ „)	*Nil*, except ·25 in Chingleput.	Rice 8·65, *raggi* 10·78, *cholum* 11·76; on works 3,584; children 119; camps 230; village relief 1,956; *punjah* lands being sown in some places in Chingleput; crops in fair condition where water is available, withering elsewhere; *kar*, *manakathai* and *raggi* harvested in parts, outturn ½ to ¾.
Madras („ 18th)	...	Rice 7·3, *raggi* 9·31, *cholum* 8·4. *General Remarks.*—General prospects not improved; prices continue to rise pretty generally while rainfall has not been as abundant in many parts as could be wished; total number on works 135,935; total number gratuitously relieved 71,578; exports from Madras by rail during the week ending the 15th June 1,813 tons.
Bombay— (June 19th)		
Sind—		
Kurrachee ...	1·70 at Mánjhand.	River on 17th 14 feet 6 inches, against 13 feet 1 inch last year; measles in Dádu, Sehwan and Mánjhand, 1 fatal case in Dádu; cattle dying in Sákro for want of pasture; locusts at Dádu, Sehwan and Manjhand damaged trees and cotton crop.
Shikárpur ...	...	*Kharif* sowings the same as before; river 13 feet 1 inch—on same date last year 10 feet 1 inch; weather intensely hot; cattle disease in 1 taluka; 78 fresh cases of small-pox in Shikárpur town, 15 deaths.
Hyderabad ...	...	River continues high.
Upper Sind Frontier ...	...	Weather very hot; *kharif* preparations progressing; *peshrus* crops healthy; 1 case of small-pox in town.
Guzerat—		
Ahmedabad ...	0·15	Total rainfall 0·26; heat oppressive; cholera everywhere except Parántij, in city 25 cases, 10 deaths.
Kaira ...	Light showers.	Deaths from cholera 170.
Panch Mahals ...	...	Cholera cases 74, deaths 36; weather cloudy; heat intense.
...	0·07	Six cases of cholera in city, 1 fatal; 67 in district; weather cloudy; heat intense.
...	A few drops in Surat on 19th; 0·03 at Bulsar.	Fever prevalent; cholera in city 11, in Choryási 33, in Olpád 18, and in Jalálpur 15; heat intense; no signs of monsoon yet.
Khandesh and Nasik—		
Khandesh ...	Showers in 8 talukas—minimum 0·03, maximum 0·45, up to 15th; 1·09 at Dhulia on 18th.	Monsoon burst yesterday at Dhulia and all round; cholera continues in 4 talukas, 55 cases, 19 fatal.
Nasik ...	Showers in places.	Steady rain much wanted; great heat.
Konkan—		
Tanna ...	1·01	Cholera in Salsette.
Colába (June 17th)	0·86 at Alibág.	Cholera has appeared in a few villages of 2 talukas; fever continues at Roha.
Ratnágiri („ 11th)	...	Sowing operations not commenced for want of rain; fever prevails; 7 deaths from cholera in 1 taluka.
Deccan—		
Poona ...	1·08 in city; 8·29 in Purandhar; 2·92 at other places.	Deaths from cholera—in Poona 32, in district 219.
Ahmednagar ...	0·61 at Nagar; rain has fallen throughout the district, maximum from 3·60 at Jámkhed to minimum 0·41 at Newása.	
Sholapur ...	1·86	Total rainfall 3·62; *kharif* sowing commenced in Málsiras; cholera cases 238, deaths 104.
Satara ...	Over 1·0 in 7 talukas.	Cholera cases 1,046, fatal 645.
Southern Mahratta Country—		
Belgaum ...	0·16 at Kaládgi; 1·20 at Indi; 0·08 at Muddebihál; 0·40 at Sindgi; 0·03 at Bágewádi; 0·03 at Bijápur; 2·35 at Bagalkot; 1·80 at Bádámi; 2·90 at Hungund.	Deaths from cholera 66.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—continued.		
Belgaum ...	0·47 at Belgaum; 3·85 at Athni; 1·50 at Chikori; 0·52 at Parasgad.	Total rainfall at Belgaum 7·54; deaths from cholera 15.
Dharwar ...	0·50	Fall of rain general, but insufficient for sowing operations, which have been retarded in some places; fever in 8 talukas; cholera decreasing.
Kanara ...	10·83 at Karwar.	Sowing progressing.
Kattywar and Gackwar's Territory—		
Rájkot ...	1·41	Weather hot and cloudy; anxiety for water over; cholera yet bad in many parts.
Wadhwán ...	0·07 at Wadhwán; rain also at Limri, Chotila, and other places.	Total rainfall 0·12; weather warm and cloudy; 4 cholera cases, 1 fatal; in Jhálawad *prant* 110 cases, 62 fatal.
Baroda ...	0·78 on 18th with thunder and lightning.	Eight fatal cases of cholera.
		General Remarks.—Shower in Kurrachee; river high in Sind; light showers in Ahmedabad, Pánch Maháls and Surat; heat intense in Guzerat; early monsoon showers in most Konkan, Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country districts; heavy rain in Kanara; cholera generally prevalent—it is very severe in Satara; weather at Bombay cloudy and warm; strong south wind.
Bengal—(June 19th)		
Chittagong ...	7·74	
Noakholly ...	*Nil*	Public health good.
Chittagong Hill Tracts...	·8	
Hill Tipperah ...	*Nil*	Public health slightly improved.
Backergunge ...	*Nil*	Public health good, but cholera and small-pox cases still exist.
Furreedpore ...	·03	Rain was falling at time of report (on 15th) and likely to continue.
Dacca ...	2·44	
Tipperah ...	3·11	
Mymensingh ...	1·01	
24-Pergunnahs ...	·74	Public health generally good.
Jessore ...	*Nil*	
Nuddea ...	2·18	
Moorshedabad ...	1·21	Health fair.
Pubna ...	2·27	Health good.
Rajshahye ...	1·33	
Bogra ...	1·45	Public health pretty good.
Dinagepore ...	2·11	
Rungpore ...	1·0	Cholera still in places; malarious fever beginning.
Cooch Behar ...	14·45	Cholera in places.
Jalpáiguri ...	3·71	Cholera still prevalent.
Darjeeling ...	2·16	
Midnapore ...	·02	
Howrah ...	·20	
Hooghly ...	3·69	Cow-pox in thana Bansberia, 34 cases, 14 deaths; small-pox in Hooghly and Chinsurah Municipalities, 8 cases, 2 deaths; no other sickness reported.
Burdwan ...	·57	General health good.
Bankoora ...	·18	
Beerbhoom ...	·32	
Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	·22	
Bhágalpur ...	*Nil*	Cholera decreasing.
Monghyr ...	·01	
Purneah ...	·47	
Maldah ...	·58	
Durbhunga ...	*Nil*	No serious outbreak of sickness reported.
Mozufferpore ...	*Nil*	Health good.
Sarun ...	*Nil*	Public health good.
Chumparun ...	*Nil*	
Patna ...	*Nil*	
Gya ...	*Nil*	Small-pox reported from Nowada.
Shahabad ...	*Nil*	
Házáribagh ...	*Nil*	Cases of cholera still reported.
Lohardugga ...	*Nil*	General health good.
Manbhoom ...	·19	
Singbhoom ...	·15	General health good.
Balasore ...	·09	Public health fair.
Cuttack ...	·93	A few cases of cholera reported.
Poorie ...	·09; Khorda ·92	Cholera very prevalent.
		General Remarks.—What rain has fallen has done much good; crops are being injured by intense heat in Chota Nagpore and parts of Bengal proper; rain is much wanted in Behar, where prospects are yet generally fair; all well in Orissa, but Poorie still backward; pressure in the Chittagong Hill Tracts gradually increasing and relief measures are being taken.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
N.-W. P. and Oudh—(June 19th)		
Benares (June 18th)	...	Heat intense.
Allahabad („ „)	...	Steady westerly wind; intense and increasing heat; clouds constantly about; several cases of heat apoplexy, otherwise health good.
Jhansi („ 19th)	...	Weather hotter; clouds gathering; health generally good; prices steady; number of relief works on 14th, 1,674.
Agra („ 18th)	...	Weather very hot; little sickness continues; Agra poor-house fuller than ever.
Bareilly („ 19th)	...	No change.
Meerut („ 19th)	...	Harvest in; weather fine; prices steady.
Kumaun („ 15th)	...	Dry and hot, but the wind is very light and variable; a little rain would be useful.
Lucknow („ 19th)	...	Heat intense.
Sitapur („ „)	*Nil*	Heat great; wind variable.
Partabgarh („ 17th)	...	Agricultural prospects ordinary.
Fyzabad ...	...	No change.
		General Remarks.—Intense heat throughout the Province.
Punjab—(June 18th)		
Delhi ...	*Nil*	Agricultural prospects good; slight rise in prices of food grains; fever prevalent.
Hissar ...	*Nil*	Weather hot; crops doing fairly, but further sowings stopped owing to cessation of rain; prices of grains have a downward tendency; health generally good.
Umballa ...	*Nil*	Health generally good.
Jullundur ...	*Nil*	Harvesting nearly over; sickness on the decrease.
Amritsar ...	*Nil*	Health generally good; but small-pox about.
Lahore ...	*Nil*	Crops harvested and about average; health good.
Rawalpindi ...	*Nil*	Agricultural prospects and public health good.
Mooltan ...	*Nil*	Crops nearly all removed; *kharif* sowings in progress; slight fall in prices of food grains; health good.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	*Nil*	*Kharif* sowings in progress; weather warm; health good.
Peshawar ...	*Nil*	*Kharif* sowings in progress.
		General Remarks.—*Rabi* crops nearly all gathered; but damage sustained in the northern districts by continuous rain during harvest operations.
Central Provinces—(June 19th)		
Upper Godávari—(June 15th)	29	Very hot; ploughing continues; health good; prices steady.
Sambalpur ...	...	Very warm; *kharif* sowings in progress; cholera continues; prices stationary.
Bilaspur ...	...	Close; very hot; ploughing continues; cholera prevalent; prices steady.
Raipur ...	...	Oppressive; ploughing continues; small-pox decreasing; epidemic cholera prevalent; prices unchanged.
Bilaspur ...	...	Hot and cloudy at times; ploughing continues; fever and small-pox prevalent; prices stationary.
Chhindwára ...	...	Very close and oppressive; ploughing continues; fever and small-pox prevalent; prices rising.
Chánda (June 16th)	...	Cloudy; very hot; ploughing continues; cholera, small-pox and cattle disease prevalent; prices stationary.
Betúl („ 17th)	...	Cloudy; ploughing continues; cholera and small-pox decreasing; prices stationary.
Bhandára („ 18th)	...	Cloudy and close; ploughing completed; rain anxiously looked for; cholera and small-pox continue; prices rising.
Nágpur („ 19th)	...	Cloudy; very hot; ploughing progressing; cholera and small-pox continue; high and steady.
Wardha ...	...	Cloudy and hot; ploughing progressing; cholera and small-pox continue; prices unchanged.
Nimár ...	...	Cloudy; close with intense heat; rain much wanted; cholera and small-pox continue.
Hoshangabad ...	...	Very hot and oppressive; cholera and small-pox continue.
Narsinghpur ...	Slight rain on the 15th instant.	Cloudy; very warm; preparations for *kharif* sowings continue; health good; prices rising.
Jubbulpore ...	...	Sultry; cloudy; water scarce; small-pox continues; prices rising.
Sangor ...	...	Close and oppressive; agricultural operations continue; scarcity of water general; rain wanted; prices stationary.
Seoni ...	·08	Cloudy and hot; rain required; cholera broken at Rookur; small-pox continues.
Damoh ...	...	Rain much wanted; scarcity of water severely felt; prices rising.
Mandla ...	...	Very hot; ploughing continues; flight of locusts passed on the 9th and 18th; no damage; health good; prices stationary.
		General Remarks.—Cloudy; very hot and oppressive; rain much needed; scarcity of water felt in trans-Nerbudda districts and Nimár; preparations for *kharif* sowings progressing; small-pox declining; cholera in 11 districts, very bad at Raipur; prices high and still rising in some districts.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
British Burma— (June 19th)		
Arakan Division ...	11·0	Thirty-three deaths from cholera in Akyab town; a few cases also in Akyab and Kyoukphyoo districts; otherwise public health good.
Pegu Division—		
Rangoon ...	6·01	Total rainfall 20·68, cholera and cattle disease abating in south portion of Angyee township; elsewhere public health good; on low lands ploughing going on; price of paddy high in district.
Thonkwa ...	Rainfall steady.	Health generally good; a few cases of cholera in Maobin; ploughing commenced.
Henzada ...	2·65 in Henzada during week ending 15th; 0·70 in Myanoung during week ending 8th.	Total rainfall in Henzada 8·89, in Myanoung 7·40; public health good.
Prome ...	1·49	Total rainfall 10·40; general health good.
Thayetmyo ...	2·8 during week ending 16th.	Total rainfall 8·47; public health fair.
Bassein ...	...	Report not received.
Tenasserim Division—		
Amherst ...	2·30	Ploughing commenced on low lands; no further report of cholera.
Shwegyeen ...	5·13	Public health good.
Tounghoo ...	Rainfall considerable.	
Assam—		
Gauhâti (June 19th)	1·18; heavy rain on 15th and 16th.	Weather hot and oppressive during first-half of week; rain has somewhat lowered temperature since; *asu* and *sali* crops promising; prospects of tea favourable.
Sylhet („ „)	3·85	There has been good and well distributed rain during the week; prospects very good; price of rice keeps up.
Mysore and Coorg (June 15th)	3·55 in Coorg; 1·40 in Shimoga; 1·78 in Túmkúr; 2·90 in Chitaldroog.	Almost no rain elsewhere; much wanted in Kolar and Bangalore; complaints of grasshoppers and locusts in all the western districts; prices slightly rising in eastern districts; prospects generally unchanged; for week ending 8th June—on Civil relief works 7,310, on Professional Department Works 33,522, and gratuitously relieved in hospitals 2,317, and villages 9,888.
Hyderabad Assigned Districts—		
Amráoti (June 19th)	*Nil*	Fields ready for sowing.
Central India— (June 18th)		
Indore ...	*Nil*	Heat intense.
Gwalior ...	*Nil*	Heat excessive.
Sutna ...	...	Great heat; health good.
Rutlam ...	Slight shower of rain.	
Neemuch ...	*Nil*	Heat intense.
Goona ...	*Nil*	Great heat.
Rajputana—		
Abu (June 19th)	Slight showers.	Close and cloudy.
Sirohi („ 10th)	·20	Health fair; sowing commenced in southern pargana.
Marwar („ 15th)	·21	Water obtained with much difficulty; health good; crops promising where rain has fallen; cloudy; stormy; flight of locusts; prices rising; grain coming from Ajmere districts.
Bickaneer („ 10th)	·03	Heat intense; sand-storms; flight of locusts passed from south to north.
Meywar („ 14th)	...	Water low; health fair; ploughing general; thunder and dust-storms.
Harowtee („ 17th)	...	
Dholi („ „)	·09	Cholera still in Kotah and Boondee districts; weather hot; cloudy.
Kotah („ „)	·20	
Shahpura („ „)	·07	
Ajmere („ 19th)	Good rain in Todghur; in some other places light showers.	Locusts but no damage; 13 fatal out of 22 cases of cholera, more cases reported at Beawar; heat intense; prices steady; difficulties about water.
Jeypore („ 18th)	...	High south-west winds; great heat; cholera reported in eastern districts.
Bhurtpore („ 19th)	...	Cholera broke out; prices slightly rising; weather oppressive; dust-storms.
Ulwur („ „)	...	Heat awful, causing many deaths; two small outbreaks of cholera reported.
Nepal— (June 11th)	·25	Rain good for rice and Indian corn; weather threatening; signs of monsoon.

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

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SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

№ 26. CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JUNE 29, 1878.

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.

(TELEGRAPH.)

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN TRAFFIC FOR THE MONTH OF MARCH 1878.

CLASS OF MESSAGES.	ROUTE. West. Via Teheran. No.	Teheran. Indian Value.	Via Turkey. No.	Turkey. Indian Value.	Persian Gulf. No.	Persian Gulf. Indian Value.	Via Suez. No.	Suez. Indian Value.	East. Via Amoy. No.	Amoy. Indian Value.	Via Madras. No.	Madras. Indian Value.	Via Rangoon. No.	Rangoon. 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.		Rs. A.
Sent ...	1,005	6,800 12	99	388 6	55	216 4	3,984	18,603 12	...	...	729	2,483 5	181	1,289 1	388	958 5	6,441	30,730 13
Received ...	1,043	5,442 12	56	195 9	56	204 8	3,519	11,638 9	...	...	708	2,363 6	120	459 5	253	535 7	5,755	20,730 8
TOTAL ...	2,048	12,243 8	155	583 15	111	420 12	7,503	30,232 5	...	...	1,437	4,746 11	301	1,730 6	641	1,493 12	12,196	51,451 5
TRANSIT.																		
From East to West ...	1	6 10	...	...	4	15 8	2,414	11,397 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,419	11,419 4
From West to East ...	262	1,141 18	...	...	2	9 4	2,169	10,210 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,433	11,361 3
From West to West ...	14*	103 15	2†	4 10	5‡	16 13	31§	421 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52	546 7
From East to East ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	277	1,252 6	2	4 10	11	41 9	4,614	22,028 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,904	23,326 14
																GRAND TOTAL ...	17,100	74,778 3

* From London to Constantinople, Pera and Beyrouth.
† Do. Aden to London.
‡ Do. Aden and London to Bushire.
§ Do. Pera, Bushire, &c., to London, Aden, &c.

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN TRAFFIC WITH INDIA BY THE INDO-EUROPEAN AND RED SEA ROUTES FOR THE MONTH OF MARCH 1878.

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	1,043	1,005	2,048	22·31	19·54	20·86
	„ Turkey	56	99	155	1·20	1·93	1·58
	Persian Gulf *vid* Karachi ...	56	55	111	1·20	1·07	1·13
Red Sea ...	*Vid* Suez	3,519	3,984	7,503	75·29	77·46	76·43
	Total ...	4,674	5,143	9,817	100·00	100·00	100·00

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. XIV of 1878.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending 7th April 1877.	For week ending 6th April 1878.	Total from 1st January to 7th April 1877.	Total from 1st January to 6th April 1878.	Total Increase in 1878.	Total Decrease in 1878.
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
25th May 1878	East Indian, Main ...	7,68,392	7,45,536	1,12,40,337	1,07,21,874	...	5,18,463
Ditto ...	Ditto, Jabalpur	90,880	81,878	13,84,050	9,88,648	...	3,95,402
1st June 1878	Eastern Bengal ...	53,154	86,248	8,95,695	11,40,166	2,44,471	...
25th May 1878	Oudh and Rohilkhand	73,977	78,344	11,61,479	11,84,807	23,328	...
Ditto ...	Sind, Punjab & Delhi	2,60,441	2,08,226	27,62,932	29,60,051	1,97,119	...
18th ditto ...	Madras ...	1,99,870	2,30,323	26,91,210	18,83,477	...	8,07,733
11th ditto ...	South Indian ...	62,241	53,400	7,16,541	8,09,513	92,972	...
25th ditto ...	Great Indian Peninsula	8,00,774	7,56,798	1,01,65,805	97,50,847	...	4,14,958
Ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	2,22,784	1,30,341	23,86,421	23,21,623	...	64,798
	Total ...	25,32,513	23,71,094	3,34,04,470	3,17,61,006	...	16,43,464
	State.						
25th May 1878	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	2,381	2,666	30,194	40,570	10,376	...
Ditto ...	Nalhati ...	1,584	2,282	23,734	30,932	7,198	...
1st June 1878	Rajputana ...	48,596	45,228	7,91,697	8,15,610	23,913	...
25th May 1878	Holkar ...	6,237	20,209	90,372	2,51,022	1,60,650	...
4th ditto ...	Khamgaon ...	1,943	2,309	22,946	27,268	4,322	...
Ditto ...	Amraoti ...	2,731	2,436	33,583	41,059	7,476	...
Ditto ...	Wardha Valley ...	1,210	2,623	16,290	44,252	27,962	...
Ditto ...	Nizam's ...	14,045	18,825	2,07,898	2,31,839	23,941	...
18th ditto ...	Tirhut ...	5,239	11,881	74,981	1,22,010	47,029	...
4th ditto ...	Punjab Northern ...	17,123	21,644	1,52,139	2,40,060	87,921	...
25th ditto ...	Neemuch ...	961	2,285	16,219	44,290	28,071	...
27th Apl. 1878	Northern Bengal ...	...	20,033	...	1,53,522	1,53,522	...
Ditto ...	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ...	...	29,932	...	3,19,130	3,19,130	...
1st June 1878	Sindia ...	...	1,510	...	(*a*) 20,090	20,090	...
4th May 1878	Dhond and Munmad ...	...	2,765	...	(*b*) 8,259	8,259	...
	Total ...	1,02,050	1,86,628	14,60,053	23,89,913	9,29,860	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	26,34,563	25,57,722	3,48,64,523	3,41,50,919	...	7,13,604
	Gross Estimated Expenses ...			1,61,84,112	1,67,10,045	...	...
	Net Receipts ...			1,86,80,411	1,74,40,874	...	12,39,537

(*a*)—Total receipts from 10th January to 6th April 1878. (*b*)—Total receipts from 15th March to 6th April 1878.

No. XV of 1878.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending 14th April 1877.	For week ending 13th April 1878.	Total from 1st January to 14th April 1877.	Total from 1st January to 13th April 1878.	Total Increase in 1878.	Total Decrease in 1878.
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
25th May 1878	East Indian, Main ...	7,64,880	6,92,502	1,20,05,217	1,14,14,376	...	5,90,841
Ditto ...	Ditto, Jabalpur	90,402	88,511	14,74,452	10,77,159	...	3,97,293
1st June 1878	Eastern Bengal ...	60,826	68,811	9,56,521	12,08,977	2,52,456	...
25th May 1878	Oudh and Rohilkhand	72,866	1,06,250	12,34,345	12,91,057	56,712	...
Ditto ...	Sind, Punjab & Delhi	1,96,592	2,08,392	29,59,524	31,68,443	2,08,919	...
18th ditto ...	Madras ...	1,93,421	1,48,033	28,84,631	20,31,510	...	8,53,121
11th ditto ...	South Indian ...	58,810	57,131	7,75,531	8,66,644	91,293	...
25th ditto ...	Great Indian Peninsula	8,25,443	7,43,293	1,09,91,248	1,04,94,140	...	4,97,108
Ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	2,25,044	1,49,184	26,11,465	24,70,807	...	1,40,658
	Total ...	24,88,284	22,62,107	3,58,92,754	3,40,23,113	...	18,69,641
	State.						
25th May 1878	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	1,919	2,581	32,113	43,151	11,038	...
Ditto ...	Nalhati ...	1,226	1,703	24,960	32,635	7,675	...
1st June 1878	Rajputana ...	54,163	55,972	8,45,860	8,71,582	25,722	...
25th May 1878	Holkar ...	7,089	17,007	97,461	2,68,029	1,70,568	...
4th ditto ...	Khamgaon ...	2,409	2,412	25,355	29,680	4,325	...
Ditto ...	Amraoti ...	3,251	3,356	36,834	44,415	7,581	...
Ditto ...	Wardha Valley ...	1,146	3,303	17,436	47,555	30,119	...
Ditto ...	Nizam's ...	12,888	22,081	2,20,786	2,53,920	33,134	...
18th ditto ...	Tirhut ...	5,086	7,548	80,067	1,29,558	49,491	...
4th ditto ...	Punjab Northern ...	15,251	21,576	1,67,390	2,61,636	94,246	...
25th ditto ...	Neemuch ...	998	2,427	17,217	46,717	29,500	...
27th Apl. 1878	Northern Bengal ...	...	17,827	...	1,71,349	1,71,349	...
Ditto ...	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ...	...	31,421	...	3,50,551	3,50,551	...
1st June 1878	Sindia ...	...	1,881	...	(*a*)21,921	21,921	...
4th May 1878	Dhond and Munmad ...	...	3,171	...	(*b*)11,430	11,430	...
	Total ...	1,05,426	1,94,216	15,65,479	25,64,129	10,18,650	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	25,93,710	24,56,323	3,74,58,233	3,66,07,242	...	8,50,991
	Gross Estimated Expenses ...			1,73,88,112	1,79,11,924	...	...
	Net Receipts ...			2,00,70,121	1,86,95,318	...	13,74,803

(*a*)—Total receipts from 10th January to 13th April 1878. (*b*)—Total receipts from 15th March to 13th April 1878.

No. XVI of 1878.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending 21st April 1877.	For week ending 20th April 1878.	Total from 1st January to 21st April 1877.	Total from 1st January to 20th April 1878.	Total Increase in 1878.	Total Decrease in 1878.
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
25th May 1878	East Indian, Main ...	7,99,740	7,34,014	1,28,04,957	1,21,48,390	...	6,56,567
Ditto ...	Ditto, Jabalpur ..	87,839	85,058	15,62,291	11,62,217	...	4,00,074
1st June 1878	Eastern Bengal ...	72,117	67,367	10,28,638	12,76,344	47,706	...
25th May 1878	Oudh and Rohilkhand	82,684	95,314	13,17,029	13,86,371	69,342	...
Ditto ...	Sind, Punjab & Delhi	2,12,357	1,47,381	31,71,881	33,15,824	1,43,943	...
18th ditto ...	Madras ...	1,98,525	1,03,625	30,83,156	21,35,135	...	9,48,021
11th ditto ...	South Indian ...	62,109	61,396	8,37,460	9,28,040	90,580	...
25th ditto ...	Great Indian Peninsula	6,91,641	6,73,521	1,16,82,889	1,11,67,661	...	5,15,228
Ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	2,35,419	1,50,312	28,46,884	26,21,119	...	2,25,765
	Total ...	24,42,431	21,17,988	3,83,35,185	3,61,41,101	...	21,94,084
	State.						
25th May 1878	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	2,002	2,466	34,115	45,617	11,502	...
Ditto ...	Nalhati ...	1,704	1,563	26,664	34,198	7,534	...
1st June 1878	Rajputana ...	45,170	53,591	8,91,030	9,25,173	34,143	...
25th May 1878	Holkar ...	6,712	13,375	1,04,173	2,81,404	1,77,231	...
4th ditto ...	Khamgaon ...	1,569	2,055	26,924	31,735	4,811	...
Ditto ...	Amraoti ...	1,702	2,833	38,536	47,248	8,712	...
Ditto ...	Wardha Valley ...	1,412	3,003	18,848	50,558	31,710	...
Ditto ...	Nizam's ...	14,271	16,464	2,35,057	2,70,384	35,327	...
18th ditto ...	Tirhut ...	5,103	8,534	85,170	1,38,092	52,922	...
4th ditto ...	Punjab Northern ...	18,337	18,771	1,85,727	2,80,407	94,680	...
25th ditto ...	Neemuch ...	973	2,286	18,190	49,003	30,813	...
27th April 1878	Northern Bengal ...	...	19,807	...	1,91,156	1,91,156	...
Ditto ...	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ...	...	26,131	...	3,76,682	3,76,682	...
1st June 1878	Sindia ...	...	7,805	...	(*a*)29,726	29,726	...
4th May 1878	Dhond and Munmad ...	...	3,728	...	(*b*)15,158	15,158	...
	Total ...	98,955	1,82,412	16,64,434	27,66,541	11,02,107	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	25,41,386	23,00,400	3,99,99,619	3,89,07,642	...	10,91,977
	Gross Estimated Expenses ...			1,85,67,823	1,90,37,509	...	...
	Net Receipts ...			2,14,31,796	1,98,70,133	...	15,61,663

(*a*)—Total receipts from 10th January to 20th April 1878. (*b*)—Total receipts from 15th March to 20th April 1878.

No. XVII of 1878.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending 28th April 1877.	For week ending 27th April 1878.	Total from 1st January to 28th April 1877.	Total from 1st January to 27th April 1878.	Total Increase in 1878.	Total Decrease in 1878.
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
25th May 1878	East Indian, Main ...	7,60,079	7,61,346	1,35,65,036	1,29,09,736	...	6,55,300
Ditto ...	Ditto, Jabalpur	82,331	1,04,527	16,44,622	12,66,744	...	3,77,878
1st June 1878	Eastern Bengal ...	75,733	72,734	11,04,371	13,49,078	2,44,707	...
25th May 1878	Oudh and Rohilkhand	94,343	1,07,537	14,11,372	14,93,908	82,536	...
Ditto ...	Sind, Punjab & Delhi	1,69,304	1,68,377	33,41,185	34,84,201	1,43,016	...
18th ditto ...	Madras ...	1,90,692	1,16,159	32,73,848	22,51,294	...	10,22,554
11th ditto ...	South Indian ...	68,658	57,122	9,06,118	9,85,162	79,044	...
25th ditto ...	Great Indian Peninsula	6,52,112	7,78,599	1,23,35,001	1,19,46,260	...	3,88,741
Ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	2,31,751	1,64,149	30,78,635	27,85,268	...	2,93,367
	Total ...	23,25,003	23,30,550	4,06,60,188	3,84,71,651	...	21,88,537
	State.						
25th May 1878	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	2,215	2,813	36,330	48,430	12,100	...
Ditto ...	Nalhati ...	1,679	1,674	28,343	35,872	7,529	...
1st June 1878	Rajputana ...	46,451	67,465	9,37,481	9,92,638	55,157	...
25th May 1878	Holkar ...	8,469	13,323	1,12,642	2,94,727	1,82,085	...
4th ditto ...	Khamgaon ...	1,549	2,244	28,473	33,979	5,506	...
Ditto ...	Amraoti ...	1,791	2,997	40,327	50,245	9,918	...
Ditto ...	Wardha Valley ...	2,073	3,089	20,921	53,647	32,726	...
Ditto ...	Nizam's ...	13,619	18,930	2,48,676	2,89,314	40,638	...
18th ditto ...	Tirhut ...	6,969	7,955	92,139	1,46,047	53,908	...
4th ditto ...	Punjab Northern ...	14,623	18,097	2,00,350	2,98,504	98,154	...
25th ditto ...	Neemuch ...	1,227	2,001	19,417	51,004	31,587	...
27th Apl. 1878	Northern Bengal ...	...	22,242	...	2,18,399	2,18,399	...
Ditto ...	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ...	...	28,272	...	3,99,954	3,99,954	...
1st June 1878	Sindia ...	...	1,855	...	(*a*) 31,581	31,581	...
4th May 1878	Dhond and Munmad ...	...	5,866	...	(*b*)21,024	21,024	...
	Total ...	1,00,955	1,93,823	17,65,699	29,60,865	11,95,266	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	24,25,668	25,24,373	2,24,25,287	4,14,32,016	...	9,93,271
	Gross Estimated Expenses ...			1,96,93,818	2,02,72,685	...	...
	Net Receipts ...			2,27,31,469	2,11,59,331	...	15,72,138

(*a*)—Total receipts from 10th January to 27th April 1878. (*b*)—Total receipts from 15th March to 27th April 1878.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

STATEMENT OF PRICES-CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 2ND HALF OF MAY 1878, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 948 AND 949 AND 954 AND 955 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 22ND JUNE 1878.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

STATIONS.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice. Best sort.			Rice. Common.			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.*			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.*			Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kuttoo, Varagoo, Sawee, Cheena, Cornlee, Murhwa, Nuglee, &c.) *Panicum Miliaceum, Eleusine Coracana, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.
	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.
Railway Station.																													
Bangalore	9 6 6	9 6 6	9 6 6	...	...	...	7 3 6	8 7 8	7 3 6	9 1 9	8 8 9	3 8 9	4 11 7	9 6 9	6 9 6	8 10 8	8 10 8	10 8 10	7 12 5	8 6 7	7 6 7	9 6 7	7 2 6	7 8 6	92	94	87 5	11 5a 11 5b 11	11 8 11	5 16 1 5 15 4
Bangalore-Kolar	9 6 6	9 6 6	9 6 6	...	...	...	7 3 6	8 7 8	7 3 6	9 1 9	8 8 9	3 8 9	4 11 7	9 6 9	6 9 6	8 10 8	8 10 8	10 8 10	7 12 5	8 6 7	7 6 7	9 6 7	7 2 6	7 8 6	92	94	87 5	11 5a 11 5b 11	11 8 11	5 16 1 5 15 4
Bangalore	9 6 6	9 6 6	9 6 6	...	...	...	7 3 6	8 7 8	7 3 6	9 1 9	8 8 9	3 8 9	4 11 7	9 6 9	6 9 6	8 10 8	8 10 8	10 8 10	7 12 5	8 6 7	7 6 7	9 6 7	7 2 6	7 8 6	92	94	87 5	11 5a 11 5b 11	11 8 11	5 16 1 5 15 4
Do.	9 6 6	9 6 6	9 6 6	...	...	...	7 3 6	8 7 8	7 3 6	9 1 9	8 8 9	3 8 9	4 11 7	9 6 9	6 9 6	8 10 8	8 10 8	10 8 10	7 12 5	8 6 7	7 6 7	9 6 7	7 2 6	7 8 6	92	94	87 5	11 5a 11 5b 11	11 8 11	5 16 1 5 15 4
Túmkúr	9 6 6	9 6 6	9 6 6	...	...	...	7 3 6	8 7 8	7 3 6	9 1 9	8 8 9	3 8 9	4 11 7	9 6 9	6 9 6	8 10 8	8 10 8	10 8 10	7 12 5	8 6 7	7 6 7	9 6 7	7 2 6	7 8 6	92	94	87 5	11 5a 11 5b 11	11 8 11	5 16 1 5 15 4
Do.	9 6 6	9 6 6	9 6 6	...	...	...	7 3 6	8 7 8	7 3 6	9 1 9	8 8 9	3 8 9	4 11 7	9 6 9	6 9 6	8 10 8	8 10 8	10 8 10	7 12 5	8 6 7	7 6 7	9 6 7	7 2 6	7 8 6	92	94	87 5	11 5a 11 5b 11	11 8 11	5 16 1 5 15 4
Túmkúr-Chitaldrug	9 6 6	9 6 6	9 6 6	...	...	...	7 3 6	8 7 8	7 3 6	9 1 9	8 8 9	3 8 9	4 11 7	9 6 9	6 9 6	8 10 8	8 10 8	10 8 10	7 12 5	8 6 7	7 6 7	9 6 7	7 2 6	7 8 6	92	94	87 5	11 5a 11 5b 11	11 8 11	5 16 1 5 15 4
Túmkúr	9 6 6	9 6 6	9 6 6	...	...	...	7 3 6	8 7 8	7 3 6	9 1 9	8 8 9	3 8 9	4 11 7	9 6 9	6 9 6	8 10 8	8 10 8	10 8 10	7 12 5	8 6 7	7 6 7	9 6 7	7 2 6	7 8 6	92	94	87 5	11 5a 11 5b 11	11 8 11	5 16 1 5 15 4
Kadur	9 6 6	9 6 6	9 6 6	...	...	...	7 3 6	8 7 8	7 3 6	9 1 9	8 8 9	3 8 9	4 11 7	9 6 9	6 9 6	8 10 8	8 10 8	10 8 10	7 12 5	8 6 7	7 6 7	9 6 7	7 2 6	7 8 6	92	94	87 5	11 5a 11 5b 11	11 8 11	5 16 1 5 15 4
Chitaldrug	9 6 6	9 6 6	9 6 6	...	...	...	7 3 6	8 7 8	7 3 6	9 1 9	8 8 9	3 8 9	4 11 7	9 6 9	6 9 6	8 10 8	8 10 8	10 8 10	7 12 5	8 6 7	7 6 7	9 6 7	7 2 6	7 8 6	92	94	87 5	11 5a 11 5b 11	11 8 11	5 16 1 5 15 4
Do.	9 6 6	9 6 6	9 6 6	...	...	...	7 3 6	8 7 8	7 3 6	9 1 9	8 8 9	3 8 9	4 11 7	9 6 9	6 9 6	8 10 8	8 10 8	10 8 10	7 12 5	8 6 7	7 6 7	9 6 7	7 2 6	7 8 6	92	94	87 5	11 5a 11 5b 11	11 8 11	5 16 1 5 15 4

a Bombay Salt.
b Goa Salt.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

FAMINE.

WEEKLY CONDITION REPORT OF DISTRESSED DISTRICTS OF THE MYSORE PROVINCE.

PROVINCE OF MYSORE.

(No. 70.)

Special Famine Report for the week ending 8th June 1878.

Statement No. 70, regarding Famine relief operations in the Province of Mysore, for the week ending the 8th June 1878.

SHOWERS continue to fall pretty generally, and sowing operations are going on more or less actively in every district. In the Mysore, Hassan, and Kadar Districts, where the young crops are in places above ground, complaints are made of damage done by locusts. Reaping of the Vysakh paddy is not yet complete. The tendency of prices to rise noticed last week, is again evident in the present returns, and till prices shew improvement, pressure must be felt. The famine Commissioner has made a short tour through the Túmkúr District, from which reports had during the latter part of May not been quite so favourable. He is of opinion that while there is no cause for fresh anxiety, it will be necessary to keep open relief-works in the more distressed talúks for at least three months. Prospects generally continue good.

2. Imports of grain by rail amounted to 550 tons, or 624 tons less than in the week before. From Bangalore 460 tons, or 113 tons less than in the previous week, were exported [illegible].

3. The number of persons on civil relief-works amounted to 7,810, shewing a decrease of 654, due to the completion of, the transference of the Sira-Mysore Road to professional supervision. The full effect of this change will be seen in next week's figures.

4. In addition to the 12,827 people on the ordinary works of the province, the Public Works Department gave employment to 32,523 relief labourers, being a decrease of 1,334 compared with last week, largely owing to the exclusion of the Mysore water-supply project from the list of works conducted on relief principles. The following is the list of the more important works :—

No.	District.	Name of Work.	Number employed. Previous week.	Present week.
1	Bangalore ...	State Railway	10,800	10,926
2	Bangalore-Kolar ...	Bangalore-Bellary (*viâ* Devanhalli) Road ...	1,156	1,072
3	Bangalore ...	Mallappa Chetti's Tank	559	525
4	Do. ...	Sarjapur Tank	710	601
5	Do. ...	Hulimangal Tank	948	860
6	Túmkúr ...	Bangalore-Túmkúr Road	855	885
7	Do. ...	Túmkúr-Shimoga Road	2,918	2,978
8	Do. ...	Sira-Mysore Road	...	1,165
9	Túmkúr-Chitaldrug ...	Túmkúr-Bellary Road	5,709	5,169
10	Túmkúr ...	Hebbur Tank	1,665	1,640
11	Kadur ...	Devanur-Kereesante Channel	1,419	1,329
12	Chitaldrug ...	Timmanhalli Tank	2,382	2,356
13	Do. ...	Doderi Feeder	1,084	1,118
		Totals ...	30,304	30,589

5. In the Famine hospitals were 2,317 patients, or an increase of 101 in the number of sick. In receipt of the village grain-dole were 9,888 infirm and bed-ridden persons, compared with 8,758 returned for the preceding week. At Bangalore the following paupers were dealt with:—

Number sent to Railway Works	...	...	1,125
Ditto	Special Gang	...	216
Ditto	Relief Camp	...	396
Ditto	Hospital	...	114
	Total	...	1,851

The next statement shows the average number relieved in each district in Famine hospitals, and the cost per head, and also shows the details of the number getting the grain-dole in their villages:—

District.	Daily average number of persons relieved in hospitals.				Cost per head.		Village relief.	
	Past week.	Present week.	Increase.	Decrease.	Past week.	Present week.	Past week.	Present week.
					Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		
Bangalore ...	386	376	...	10	1 3 0	1 0 2	2,157	2,746
Kolar ...	210	177	...	33	0 15 5	1 1 4	1,087	1,006
Túmkúr ...	352	398	46	...	2 3 1	1 14 5	1,718	1,745
Mysore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	210	206
Hassan ...	147	143	...	4	1 5 9	1 6 5	1,434	1,623
Kadúr ...	78	78	...	...	0 13 9	0 13 9	134	718
Shimoga ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	64	36
Chitaldrug ...	349	337	...	12	0 14 9	0 14 10	2,004	1,808
Bangalore Municipality ...	520	633	113	...	1 10 1	1 9 2	...	...
Mysore do. ...	174	175	1	...	1 3 10	1 4 0	...	...
Total ...	2,216	2,317	160	59	1 6 5	1 5 7	8,758	9,888

By order,

A. WINGATE,
Addl. Secretary.

BANGALORE,
The 15th June 1878.

C. BERNARD,
Addl. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

FAMINE.

WEEKLY REPORT ON THE CONDITION AND PROSPECTS OF THE DISTRICTS OF THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH, FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 15TH JUNE 1878.

No. 1757A., dated Naini Tal, the 21st June 1878.

From—C. ROBERTSON, Esq., Secretary to Govt., N.-W. Provinces and Oudh,

To—The Additional Secretary to the Govt. of India, Public Works Dept. (Famine).

IN continuation of my letter No. 1673A., dated 14th June, I am directed to forward the weekly abstract report on the condition of districts in these Provinces for the week ending 15th June.

2. The weather has been hot and dry during the week, and there are as yet no signs of the setting in of the rains. In most districts, there has been a very slight but decided rise in prices, and a further gradual rise must now be expected until there is the assurance that sufficient rain will fall to produce an addition to the food-supply of the country. The weekly memorandum of prices accompanies this letter.

3. The reports of the several districts are on the whole not unsatisfactory. There is considerable distress, which will increase until the fall of rain brings employment to the laboring class, and brightens the prospects of all; but the relief measures in operation seem adequately to provide for meeting it.

4. There has been a large increase in the number of laborers in the Basti district. In Agra the aggregate is not larger, but those now coming to the works are not in so good condition as those who came earlier. There has been an increase generally in the other districts where works are in progress, and works have now been started in Budaon, Bijnor and Sultanpur. The numbers on works and in poor-houses during the past and previous weeks are as follows:—

	For week ending 8th June.	For week ending 15th June.
North-Western Provinces—		
Relief-works	38,789	69,650
Poor-houses	6,381	6,209
Total ...	45,170	75,859
Oudh—		
Relief-works	14,204	17,153
Poor-houses	2,482	3,047
Total ...	16,686	20,200

Particulars of the works on which laborers are employed are given in the last column of the detailed statement.

5. Everything now depends on the time when the rains will begin, and their arrival is anxiously looked for.

Comparative Memorandum of prices of Wheat and Barley for week ending 15th June 1878.

Division.	Districts.	Prices of Wheat.		Prices of Barley.	
		Previous week.	Past week.	Previous week.	Past week.
		Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.
Meerut ...	Dehra Dun ...	15½	15½	24	24
	Saharunpore ...	15½ to 19½	15½ to 19 9/16	21 to 27	21 to 27
	Muzaffarnagar ...	17½	16 to 16¾	21 to 24	20 to 24
	Meerut ...	15¾ to 18	15 to 18	21 to 24	21 to 23½
	Bulandshahr ...	15½ to 15 9/16	15 to 15¾	20½	20
	Aligarh ...	14 to 17	14½ to 16	19 to 20	18 to 19½
Rohilkhand...	Bareilly ...	15 15/16	15	22¼	18¾
	Bijnor ...	18 to 20	17⅜ to 18	23 1/16 to 24¼	23 to 23⅝
	Budaun ...	17 1/16	17⅜	24	23⅜
	Shahjahanpur ...	17	16¾ to 17	21	21 to 21½
	Moradabad ...	16 9/16	16¼	22½	21¼
Agra ...	Muttra ...	15	14½	20	18½
	Etawah ...	14⅓ to 17	14 to 16¼	19 to 20½	19 to 21
	Etah ...	17 1/16	17	21 5/16	20½
	Farukhabad ...	17	16⅝	22⅛	21⅜
	Mainpuri ...	16½	16⅞	21	21
	Agra ...	14½ to 15½	14 to 14½	18½ to 19	18 to 18½
Allahabad ...	Cawnpore ...	15 to 16	14⅜ to 15½	19 to 20	18 to 19
	Fatehpur ...	13 to 14½	12⅜ to 14¼	16½ to 18	16 to 16⅜
	Hamirpur ...	15 15/16	15⅛	18⅜	17 3/16
	Banda ...	14½	12½ to 14½	18	14 to 16
	Kirwee (Sub-division) ...	11½ to 13½	10⅜ to 13⅛	14 to 16	14 to 16
	Allahabad ...	12⅜	13	15 1/16	15½
	Jaunpur ...	11⅜ to 13 1/16	11¼ to 13⅜	14⅛ to 16 5/16	14⅛ to 16 5/16
Benares ...	Mirzapur ...	11½ to 13¼	11¼ to 13	13 to 17	13 to 16
	Ghazipur ...	12⅔	12½	15⅔	15
	Gorakhpur ...	12 3/16	12 1/16	16 3/16	16⅜
	Azamgarh ...	11⅛ to 12⅜	11 1/16 to 11⅔	15½ to 15⅝	14⅔ to 15⅛
	Benares ...	11 to 12½	11 to 12⅓	15	14⅓ to 15
	Basti ...	11¼ to 14	11 to 13	15 to 19	15 to 18
Jhansi ...	Jhansi ...	15	15	18	18
	Jalaun ...	17	17	19	19
	Lalitpur ...	14	14	16	16
Kumaun ...	Kumaun ...	10½	10½	13	13
	Garhwal ...	15	16	16	16
	Tarai ...	20½	20½	27	27
Lucknow ...	Lucknow ...	14	14½	18½	18¼
	Unao ...	15⅛	15⅝	20½	18⅝
	Barabanki ...	13½	13 to 14	16 to 17	17
Sitapur ...	Sitapur ...	16	16	22	22
	Hardoi ...	16 to 16½	16	20	20
	Kheri ...	18 5/16	18	28	25
Fyzabad ...	Fyzabad ...	13 to 13½	13 to 13¼	18 to 19	17 to 17½
	Gonda ...	14¼	13	20¼	17
	Bahraich ...	12½	12 to 12¼	18	17
Rae Bareli ...	Rae Bareli ...	12 1/16	12 11/16	16⅛	15⅞
	Sultanpur ...	12½	12⅝	15½	15
	Partabgurh ...	11¾ to 12½	11¼ to 12½	14½ to 15	14 to 15½

Naini Tal,
The 21st June 1878.

C. ROBERTSON,
Secretary to Govt., N.-W. Provinces and Oudh.

Abstract of the reports on the condition of the several districts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, for the week ending 15th June 1878.

Division.	District.	Condition of crops.	State of markets.	Prices of food-grains.	Condition of people.	Relief operations, &c.
Meerut Division.	Dehra Dun ...	Nearly harvested ...	Well supplied ...	Wheat, 15½ seers per rupee. Barley, 24 " " Gram, 14½ " " Rice, 7 " "	Very good ...	No relief-works or poor-houses in the Division.
	Saharunpur ...	The same remarks as in last report.	Well supplied ...	Wheat, 15½ to 19½ seers per rupee. Barley, 21 to 27 " " Gram, 13½ to 14½ " " Juar, 8 to 10½ " "	Pretty good all over the district ...	
	Muzaffarnagar ...	All the grain, except in Shamli, has been gathered in.	Well supplied ...	Wheat, 16 to 16½ seers per rupee. Barley, 20 to 24 " " Gram, 15¼ to 16½ " " Juar, 8½ to 11 " "	Good ...	
	Meerut ...	Harvest got in ...	Well supplied ...	Wheat, 15 to 18 seers per rupee. Barley, 21 to 23½ " " Gram, 14½ to 15½ " " Juar, 8 to 13 " "	Fever continues prevalent in tehsil Baghpat.	
	Bulandshahr ...	The same as last reported ...	Well supplied ...	Wheat, 15 to 15½ seers per rupee. Barley, 20 " " Gram, 14½ " " Juar, 13 " "	Improving ...	
	Aligarh ...	No remarks to add ...	Well supplied ...	Wheat, 14½ to 16 seers per rupee. Barley, 18 to 19½ " " Gram, 15 to 18 " "	Good ...	
Agra Division.	Muttra ...	No change ...	Well supplied ...	Wheat, 14½ seers per rupee. Barley, 20½ " " Bajra, 8½ " " Juar, 8 " " Gram, 14½ " "	Distress much the same. Fever is prevalent both in towns and villages, and a few scattered cases of cholera have occurred.	*Relief-works.*—The daily average of labourers has been— On Public Works ... 672 " Muttra-Achneyra Light Railway ... 3,722 or a total of ... 4,394 The decrease in the numbers, as compared with last week's average, is due to the gradually increasing distance of the works from the city of Muttra. *Poor-houses.*—The daily attendance in poor-houses averages 1,101 paupers.

Abstract of the reports on the condition of the several districts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, for the week ending 15th June 1878—(continued.)

Division.	District.	Condition of crops.	State of markets.	Prices of food-grains.	Condition of cattle.	Condition of people.	Relief operations, &c.
				AGRA DIVISION—contd.			
AGRA DIVISION—contd.	Agra ...	Sugarcane is being irrigated	No want felt. The imports still exceed exports.	Wheat, 14 to 14½ seers per rupee. Barley, 18 to 18½ „ „ Bajra, 8 to 8½ „ „	Improved, as grass is procurable.	Fever still prevalent in Agra and in pergannahs, and some cholera also.	*Relief-works*— Daily average. Achneyra-Muttra light Railway ... ... 8,611 Public Works ... 8,987 Total daily average ... 17,598 Of the Public Works, the only works on which a daily average of 1,000 labourers and over are employed, are :— I. Fattiabad and Kachora Road ... 1,475 II. River embankment ... 2,610 III. Mirza Khan Mundi Kagaroll ... 2,327 IV. Shamsabad to Pinahat Road ... ... 1,485 Those on I. come from the neighbourhood : the labourers on II. are almost all from the District : those on III. are almost all from the neighbourhood, and a large number of those on IV. were sent out from Agra. People in poor condition are again coming on to the works, and many have to be sent direct to the poor-house. *Poor-houses*— The daily average in the poor-houses has been ... 3,970
	Etawah ...	Crops harvested ...	Well supplied ...	Wheat, 14 to 16½ seers per rupee. Barley, 19 to 21 „ „ Bajra, 12 „ „ Juar, 12 „ „ Gram, 14½ to 17 „ „	No change ...	No change. The mortuary returns show no indication of distress, and none has been reported by chaukidars.	No relief-works. There were 25 paupers in the poor-house during the week.
	Etah ...	The same remarks as last week.	No change ...	Wheat, 17 seers per rupee. Barley, 20½ „ „ Gram, 16 5/16 „ „ Juar, 8 „ „	No remarks ...	Same as before	No relief-works or poor-houses.
	Farukhabad ...	There is still about a quarter of the grain on the threshing floors.	Fairly supplied. Some export of grain to Cawnpore.	Wheat, 16⅝ seers per rupee. Barley, 21⅝ „ „ Rice, 7½ „ „ Gram, 15¼ „ „	In fairly good condition.	There are no signs of increased distress. The mortuary returns give no indication of disease from want of food.	*Relief-works*— Kali Nadi embankment of the Light Railway, Muttra to Achneyra ... ... 830 Ragar River embankment ... 420 1,250 These numbers were actually employed on the 11th June, but as that day was a native holiday, the numbers present were under the average. There are 56 paupers in the poor-house.
	Mainpuri ...	Mukka and juar have been sown in some places bordering on the canal, and are in a good state.	Well supplied ...	Wheat, 16½ seers per rupee. Barley, 21 „ „ Gram, 16 „ „ Rice, 7½ „ „	Some cases of disease reported from villages near Farukhabad.	Much the same: small-pox is disappearing.	No relief-works. In the poor-house the number of inmates is 209.
BUNDELKHAND DIVISION.				JHANSI DIVISION.			
	The Commissioner reports for the division :—	The fields are being prepared for the kharif sowings.	Sufficiently supplied	*Jhansi*— Wheat, 15 seers per rupee. Barley, 18 „ „ Juar, 16 „ „ Gram, 15½ „ „ *Jalaun*— Wheat, 17 seers per rupee. Barley, 19 „ „ Rice, 6½ „ „ Gram, 16 „ „ *Lalitpur*— Wheat, 14 seers per rupee. Barley, 16 „ „ Juar, 14 „ „ Gram, 14 „ „	As before. Grass is not to be had anywhere: cattle disease has made its appearance in pergannahs Kunch and Jalaun.	No change; as already reported, relief-works have been opened out in Jhansi and Jalaun for those who cannot find employment and have exhausted their resources. Cholera has re-appeared in Lalitpur district, causing eleven deaths during the week; and fever and dysentery are said to be prevalent in the Kunch and Jalaun pergannahs.	*The Jhansi Deputy Commissioner* reports :— Average daily number on relief-works is ... ... 1,100 The labourers are from the neighbourhood of the works. No poor-house yet open. Neither from reports of chaukidars, nor from mortuary returns does there seem to be any great distress. The worst appearance is at Mau, the only large town of the district, and where paupers will always congregate; but as yet the necessity for a poor-house there has not been satisfactorily established. As before, exceptionally bad cases are relieved from the funds subscribed by the people. Thirty such cases relieved during the week. *In the Jalaun district* the daily average attendance on relief-works has been :— Orai and Hamirpur Road ... 242 Jalaun and Bangra „ ... 372 Orai Tank ... ... 525 Total ... 1,139 There is no longer a poor-house— *In the Lalitpur district* no relief-works or poor-houses have yet been opened.

Abstract of the reports on the condition of the several districts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, for the week ending 15th June 1878—(continued.)

Division.	District.	Condition of crops.	State of markets.	Prices of food-grains.	Condition of cattle.	Condition of people.	Relief operations, &c.
				KUMAUN DIVISION.			
KUMAUN DIVISION.	Kumaun ...	Good	Well supplied ...	Wheat, 10½ seers per rupee. Barley, 13 „ „ Rice, 7 „ „ Gram, 9½ „ „	Murrain and foot-rot still prevails.	Good	No relief-works or poor-houses.
	Gurhwal ...	Harvesting, except in a few high villages, completed. Rice germinating freely, and millets being sown.	Well supplied ...	Wheat, 16 seers per rupee. Barley, 16 „ „ Gram, 8¾ „ „ Rice, 6 „ „	Good: the heavy rain in May has improved the pasturage much.	Satisfactory: no scarcity of food anywhere.	
	Terai ...	Threshing operations going on, and in some places early rice sowings begun.	Fairly supplied ...	Wheat, 20⅓ seers per rupee. Barley, 27 „ „ Gram, 16¼ „ „ Rice, 7½ „ „	Fair	Much sickness, especially small-pox ...	
				ROHILKHUND DIVISION.			
ROHILKHUND DIVISION.	Budaon ...	Cane and indigo are doing well.	Well supplied. Prices have continued to fall owing to importations.	Wheat, 17⅜ seers per rupee. Barley, 23⅜ „ „ Gram, 17 1/16 „ „ Arhar, 14⅜ „ „	Improved ...	Improved ... ... On the reports of chaukidars, 64 persons were sent to the relief-works.	*Relief-works*— Daily. I. Raising Sahaswan and Ujhani Road ... 828 II. Sadullaganj and Bichowraghat Road ... 2,523 III. Bisauli and Islamnagar Road ... ... 600 Total ... 3,951 Most of the labourers came from villages at no great distance from the works. Of the total number on the works, 403 were infants. Nurseries have been started at each work. The relief-works had only just opened when the last report (for week ending 8th June) was sent in. Compared with that return there has been an increase of 3,681 labourers on the works, and one new work has been taken in hand. A great increase may now be expected till the rains set in properly. *Poor-house*— There is no poor-house open yet.
ROHILKHUND DIVISION.	Bijnor ...	Threshing has been going on actively during the week and is nearly completed. But the grain has suffered, both in quality and quantity, from long exposure on the threshing floor.	Markets supplied sufficiently.	Wheat, 17⅜ to 18 seers per rupee. Barley, 23 to 23⅝ „ „ Juar, 7 to 8⅛ „ „ Gram, 14 to 14½ „ „	Fair ...	... Fever and small-pox are decreasing ...	*Relief-works*— Works were re-opened on the 3rd June, and the number of people seeking employment has steadily increased. The works seem popular, and the amount of work turned out is a good average. Daily. I. Improving Nagina and Majibabad Road ... 2,076 II. Improving Bijnor, Chandpur and Dhampur Road ... 2,099 Total 4,175. The labourers mostly come from a radius of 3 or 4 miles. *Poor-house*— The poor-house re-opened on the 7th instant; the number daily averages 84 paupers. Only those who are wholly incapable of working on the roads are admitted.
	Bareilly ...	All gathered	Well supplied ...	Wheat, 15 seers per rupee. Barley, 18¾ „ „ Bajra, 5 „ „ Juar, 6¼ „ „ Gram, 14 1/16 „ „	No disease ...	Fair; but signs of want of work beginning to appear.	*Relief-works*— Work was only started on the 12th; the number employed is at present only 24 persons daily. *Poor-house*— In the Bareilly poor-house the number of paupers relieved averages 90.
	Shajahanpur ...	The crops are nearly all garnered. Sugarcane is doing well.	Grain is being brought in large quantities into the bazaars, while exports have decreased. Stocks are at present unusually large. Prices are stationary.	Wheat, 16¾ to 17 seers per rupee. Barley, 21 to 21½ „ „ Gram, 15½ to 16½ „ „	Fair	Good; but there are some signs that demand for labour is coming to an end. Crime is normal, and the public health good. The general state of the district is good. High prices have recouped the cultivators to a considerable extent for their losses. The labouring classes have not recovered their strength so completely as was to be hoped, and are still incapable of doing more than a light day's work. The occupation afforded by the harvest is nearly at an end. Everything must now depend upon the arrival of the rains.	*Poor-house*— There are 20 persons supported by Government in the Municipal poor-house. There are no relief-works yet.

Abstract of the reports on the condition of the several districts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, for the week ending 15*th June* 1878—(continued.)

Division.	District.	Condition of crops.	State of markets.	Prices of food-grains.	Condition of cattle.	Condition of people.	Relief operations, &c.
Rohilkhund Division—contd.	Moradabad ...	Grain nearly all garnered. Sugarcane is thriving.	Well supplied ...	Rohilkhund Division—contd. Wheat, 16¼ seers per rupee. Barley, 21¼ „ „ Gram, 15⅝ „ „ Bajra, 21¼ „ „	Fair	Sugarcane cultivation furnishes employment for many. Several of the tehsildars having reported that a want of labour was beginning to be felt, orders were given to commence repairs to 3rd class roads as a tentative measure. A work also opened in the Zillah school compound which requires protection from the action of the river; the expense to be met from the Moradabad school fund. The District Engineer, however, reports that he cannot find people to work at subsistence rates. This proves that as yet there is no real distress. People who usually live by begging are said to suffer from the contraction of charity, consequent on the high prices of food.	No poor-house or relief-works are open: and no distress is reported by the police.
	Cawnpore ...	Nothing to add ...	No remarks ...	Allahabad Division. Wheat, 14½ to 15½ seers per rupee. Barley, 18 to 19 „ „ Bajra, 8½ to 9⅓ „ „ Juar, 10 to 11 „ „ Gram, 12 to 14 „ „	Good	Good: the chaukidars have made no reports of distress, and there is no reason to believe that distress at present exists.	No relief.
	Fatehpur ...	The cultivators are busy in manuring their fields. Sugarcane is being irrigated. The crops which were still lying on the threshing floor for some reason or other are being harvested now. Locusts made their appearance in the Kora tehsil on the 12th June, but passed off towards the south without doing any damage.	Well supplied. Prices are rising gradually.	Wheat, 12¾ to 14½ seers per rupee. Barley, 16 to 16¾ „ „ Gram, 12¾ to 14⅜ „ „	No disease, but grass is very scarce.	Fever and small-pox continue in the Fatehpur, Kalianpur, and Khaga tehsils. A few cases of sporadic cholera are also reported. No distress has yet been reported by chaukidars.	*Relief-works—* There are now about 220 labourers employed in the improvement of the Kond tank, which is being done by the Fatehpur Municipality. *Poor-house—* There is no poor-house yet.
Division.	Hamirpur ...	Nothing to report ...	Well supplied. The export to Cawnpore is diminishing, but still continues.	Wheat, 15⅛ seers per rupee. Barley, 17⅛ „ „ Gram, 15¼ „ „ Juar, 12.5 „ „ Bajra, 11½ „ „	Doing well. Some sickness reported from pergannah Jalalpur.	No change. No signs of distress. Repairs to houses afford a good deal of employment. Fever, small-pox and cholera are about. No distress has been reported by chaukidars.	No relief-works in progress. In the poor-houses of each tehsil there are a total of 84 persons under relief. Last week the number was 83. These poor-houses would certainly indicate distress, if there were any. The pressure would be felt first by the very poorest, and applications for admission would increase, which is not the case.
Allahabad	Banda ...	Already reported on ...	Markets well supplied. Grain is still exported.	Wheat, 12½ to 14½ seers per rupee. Barley, 14 to 18 „ „ Juar, 12 „ „ Gram, 13¼ to 15 „ „ Arhar, 12½ to 14 „ „	Cattle disease continues in some villages. Water is scanty.	The same as before. No distress has been reported by the chaukidars; and the mortuary returns give no indication of the prevalence of distress needing to be relieved: but if it does not rain within the next ten days or a fortnight, actual distress will undoubtedly show itself.	There are no relief-works or poor-houses yet. Poor from other districts have again commenced to appear in the city, and a committee, selected from the principal inhabitants, has been called to determine whether these people should be relieved or not.
	Kirwee (Sub-division).	Nothing further to report ...	The supply continues sufficient for local consumption, although the price current is high. Imports and exports are small.	Wheat, 10½ to 13½ seers per rupee. Barley, 14 to 16 „ „ Gram, 11½ to 13¼ „ „ Juar, 12 to 14 „ „ Bajra, 10 to 12 „ „	There is a deficiency of fodder and pasturage, and disease still continues: 26 deaths having occurred from rinderpest, and 6 from foot and mouth disease during the week.	Much as before. There does not appear to be at present any distress which calls for further measures of relief, although the high prices of corn undoubtedly press heavily upon certain classes of the population. Although there is no such actual distress as to call for measures of relief, there is undoubtedly a near approach to it. If the rains should fail, as there is every ground for hoping that they will, during the present month, full employment will be provided for the able-bodied poor, and relief can be provided for those unfitted for labour.	*Relief-works—* None in progress. *Poor-houses—* In the Kirwee poor-house the number of inmates is 39.
	Allahabad ...	No remarks ...	The markets continue to be sufficiently supplied with food-grains, and prices are almost stationary. Some grain is passing through the district from the westward to Oudh, *vid* Sirathu, and a little comes in from Rewah.	Wheat, 13 seers per rupee. Barley, 15⅛ „ „ Gram, 12½ „ „ Rice, 9 „ „ Juar, 12 „ „ Bajra, 11⅝ „ „	There is foot and mouth disease here and there in the district, but not to any great extent. The cattle are very badly off for fodder and water. Their condition is much worse than that of the human population. There is not a blade of grass in the district; the ponds are all dry, and the wells are drying up everywhere.	There is no starvation or anything approaching it in any part of the district. There is of course considerable distress from the long continued high prices.	There are 127 cripples in the Meja poor-house (9 having left of their own accord since last report), and in the temporary poor-house at Sheorajpur, 139 cripples are housed and fed. *Relief-works—* There are no relief-works, and no present need of any.

Abstract of the reports on the condition of the several districts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, for the week ending 15*th June* 1878—(continued.)

Division.	District.	Condition of crops.	State of markets.	Prices of food-grains.	Condition of cattle.	Condition of people.	Relief operations, &c.
				ALLAHABAD DIVISION—contd.			
ALLAHABAD DIVISION—contd.	Jaunpur ...	A large area has been planted with sugarcane, which up to the present is doing very well.	The imports of grain into the city have exceeded the exports.	Wheat, 11¼ to 13⅜ seers per rupee. Barley, 14⅝ to 16 3/16 „ „ Gram, 11¼ to 13⅜ „ „ Arhar, 12 1/16 „ „	No remarks ...	The people are holding out well, but mangoes and melons at present form the greater part of the diet of the poor. If rain should fall within the next fortnight, there will be little cause for anxiety. Collector intends to recommend the commencement of one relief-work at once as a precautionary measure.	*Relief-works*— On the Bhandari road, a work being carried out from Municipal funds, the number of labourers daily averages 370 persons. There are no poor-houses.
				BENARES DIVISION.			
	Gorakhpur ...	Manuring and ploughing for kharif in progress. Mango crop plentiful; early maize and boro rice being gathered.	Fairly supplied. Imports of food-grains from Nipal during the week were 730 maunds.	Wheat, 12 1/16 seers per rupee. Barley, 16⅜ „ „ Bajra, 7 „ „ Rice, 8 11/16 „ „ Gram, 11 11/16 „ „	Fair ...	Fair: public health good ...	*Relief-works*— The Municipality have two works in hand:— Daily. I. The Kowadih Tank ... 33 II. The Bukladih Tank ... 388 Only 45 of these 421 labourers come from a greater radius than 10 miles.
	Basti ...	The drought threatens to burn up the cane and young crops where irrigation is impossible.	Much as hitherto throughout this season.	Wheat, 11 to 13 seers per rupee. Barley, 15 to 18 „ „ Bajra, 10 „ „ Gram, 11 to 15 „ „	No disease worth noting; some suffering from insufficient supply of water.	The drought has checked and stopped agriculture; and agricultural classes have less to do than ever. For the mass of non-agricultural people there is no work whatever. Jungles, where there are edible seeds, are frequented. The Commissioner notes:—The second work mentioned is a continuation of the first work, and the larger number of persons are drafted there where river water will be more readily procurable.	*Relief-works*— The number employed on works has risen to 33,365 persons. There are two works in progress, both roads; one to connect Basti with Bansi, and the other recently started (on the 8th) to connect Bansi with Uska on the Nipal road by better communication than now exists. The mass of the labourers are from the neighbourhood of the works, but large gangs have been drafted from one work to the other in the week without dissolving. The two works are 13 or 14 miles apart only. The condition of the labourers is much as reported last week, perhaps a shade worse, not because of degeneration while on the works, but through arrivals of more weakly people.
BENARES DIVISION.	Mirzapur ...	Sugarcane is being irrigated...	Very moderately supplied.	Wheat, 11¼ to 13 seers per rupee. Barley, 13 to 16 „ „ Bajra, 7 to 12 „ „ Gram, 11¼ to 13 „ „	Complaint of scarcity of water in the hilly tracts of Saktesgarh, Bhagwat and Abrourah, where cattle are said to have died from want of water.	Same as last week. No indication of severe distress at present. People are anxiously awaiting signs of the approach of the monsoon. Cholera has broken out in the south of the district.	No relief-works or poor-houses.
	Ghazipur ...	Sugarcane fields are being irrigated.	Supply of grain to the local markets has been sufficient during the week.	Wheat, 12½ seers per rupee. Barley, 15 „ „ Bajra, 10 5/16 „ „ Rice, 11¼ „ „ Gram, 12½ „ „	Complaints of want of fodder for cattle are daily increasing.	No distress has been reported by chaukidars of the kind stated in paragraphs 17 and 18, Chapter I of Government Circular No. 51A., dated May 1878.	*Relief-works*— In consideration of the distress increasing in pergannah Zamaniah, especially in the vicinity of Dildarnagar and Guhmer, earthwork on the Dildarnagar and Mohinia Road has been commenced, which gives employment to about 1,000 persons of different ages. Most of the labourers come from the neighbourhood of the work. *Poor-house*— There are now 92 paupers under relief in the Municipal poor-house.
	Benares ...	Rabi harvested: no change...	Well supplied ...	Wheat, 11 to 12½ seers per rupee. Barley, 14½ to 15 „ „ Gram, 12 to 12½ „ „ Rice, 8 to 10½ „ „	Good	There are no signs of distress among the people.	No relief-works or poor-houses.
	Azamgarh ...	Sugarcane is doing well ...	Very moderately supplied. Prices rising steadily, though slowly.	Wheat, 11 1/16 to 12½ seers per rupee. Barley, 14½ to 15½ „ „ Gram, 11 5/16 to 11 13/16 „ „ Peas, 11⅝ to 11 13/16 „ „	As usual; no sickness reported.	Cholera is on the decline. There is some distress at Sawai Mir, and the tehsildar has been sent to enquire fully into the condition of the people, who have been directed to go to the relief-works. The mortuary returns give no indication that deaths from scarcity have occurred. The Commissioner notes:—It is not thought that any considerable increase is likely to occur in the attendance on relief-works. The distress is apparently not extensive.	Daily average. *Relief-works*— Mau and Nagra road ... 643 The labourers come from a distance of seven miles round the works. *Poor-house*— No poor-house open.
				LUCKNOW DIVISION.			
LUCKNOW DIVISION.	Lucknow ...	No remarks	Supplies fair ...	Wheat, 14½ seers per rupee. Barley, 18½ „ „ Rice, 8⅝ „ „ Gram, 13 9/16 „ „	No change ...	No apparent change. People are not now dying from want. Crime is not excessive. No reports of distress by chaukidars. The death return in circles Mohanlalganj and Goshainganj is heavy.	Daily attendance. *Relief-works*— On Sissendi and Jabraila Road ... ... 1,168 The people come from within five or six miles. Their physical condition is good. *Poor-houses*—
							Charitable relief is afforded to a daily average of 750 paupers.

Abstract of the reports on the condition of the several districts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the week ending 15th June 1878—(continued).

Division.	District.	Condition of crops.	State of markets.	Prices of food-grains.	Condition of cattle.	Condition of people.	Relief operations, &c.
				LUCKNOW DIVISION—contd.			
Lucknow Division—contd.	Unao ...	No remarks	No change ...	Wheat, 15⅞ seers per rupee. Barley, 18¾ " " Rice, 8 " " Gram, 15 " "	Good	Generally good: distress threatening in isolated places.	*Relief-works*— Relief-works have been opened at Shaikhpur and Bihar: at the latter place work commenced on the 12th instant. The daily average of labourers employed has been, during the week ... ... 430 *Poor-houses.*—In the Unao poor-house 55 paupers are relieved daily.
	Bara Banki ...	Harvested	Well supplied: grain scarce.	Wheat, 13 to 14 seers per rupee. Rice, 7 " " Juar, 10 " " Barley, 17 " " Gram, 14 " "	Fair	No decided change. Every week the rains are delayed; their condition will fall off. No increase of distress has been reported by chaukidars.	Daily attendance. *Relief-works*— (i.) Construction of Bara Banki and Hydergar Road (in three places) ... ... 5,138 (ii.) Improving Kaliani Bridge at Safdarganj ... ... 679 (iii.) New approach road to Ramnagr Railway station ... 259 (iv.) Remodelling Kaliani Bridge at Dewa ... ... 401 6,507 On all these works only the earthwork portion of the project is in progress; the labourers are chiefly residents of the neighbourhood. There is a slight increase of 336 labourers. *Poor-house*— The daily average of paupers in the poor-house at Hydergarh is 339. At Nawabganj 16 paupers have been admitted into the permanent poor-house, being not in a condition to work.
				RAE BARELI DIVISION.			
Rae Bareli Division.	Sultanpur ...	Sawan being cut. Sugarcane being irrigated.	Fairly supplied ...	Wheat, 12½ seers per rupee. Barley, 15 " " Gram, 13 " " Sawan, 15 " "	Same as last week...	Cultivators beginning to experience distress. The condition of the labouring class still causes great anxiety. Relief-works will reopen to-day (13th) on the Dhamaor and Amethi section of the Sultanpur and Khaga Road.	*Relief-works.*—None till now. *Poor-houses.*—In the poor-houses there are 582 persons relieved daily.
	The Commissioner notes:—A number of people from this district had taken to work on the Rae Bareli relief-works, and there can be no doubt it would not have been safe to put off opening a relief-work here any longer. It is in the Amethi tehsil that the signs of distress have been most manifest. The ruling prices of food are much the same as in Rae Bareli, where the numbers on relief-works are daily increasing.						
	Partabgarh ...	Nothing to remark ...	Indifferent supplies	Wheat, 11½ to 12½ seers per rupee. Barley, 14 to 15½ " " Gram, 11½ to 12 " " Rice, 8 to 8½ " "	Fair	As last reported. Labour will soon come to an end now.	*Poor-house.*—There are 122 persons in the poor-house. Some persons are employed on petty local works.
	The Commissioner notes:—Nothing calling for special remark. Prices continue to rise slowly. There is now next to no labour for the poorer classes, and a delay in the setting in of the rains beyond the end of the current month will certainly necessitate the starting of relief-works.						
	Rae Bareli ...	Sawan is being irrigated. Makra being sown and irrigated.	Khatif grains appear to be much wanted. Rabi grains are fairly supplied.	Wheat, 12½ seers per rupee. Barley, 15½ " " Gram, 12½ " " Rice, 6 " "	Getting better: no disease.	Distress among the labouring classes is on the increase. Small-pox is still very prevalent. The condition of the district is worse than last week; distress is increasing, and so are the numbers on relief-works and in poor-houses. Crimes against property increasing, chiefly owing to starvation. There have been no cases reported of people staying at home to starve.	*Relief-works*— Daily average. Earthwork on the Rae Bareli and Sultanpur Road 8,014 The generality of the labourers come from a distance. *Poor-houses.*—The daily average number of paupers on relief is ... 648
	The Commissioner remarks:—There can be little doubt that distress is increasing. I visited the relief-works on the Sultanpur road myself on the 13th instant, and I can safely say that very few undeserving of the relief they are receiving were present on the works. A very considerable number of people on the works were badly nourished, and those who were well nourished, and the able-bodied generally, were evidently, from their clothes and general appearance, in extreme poverty. It was found necessary some 6 or 7 days ago to raise the rates of wage on account of the rise in prices—the wage hitherto paid not being now sufficient to enable the labourers to purchase what has been laid down by Government as subsistence allowance. The rates now paid are—men 5 pice, women 4 pice, children over ten, 3 pice, and under ten, 2 pice, and for children in arms 1 pice daily. Since the rates were raised, numbers have increased considerably, and I have no doubt the increased rate will attract larger numbers to the works than would otherwise have come. The work on the Sultanpur road having been finished, the labourers have been transferred to the Bachrawan, Hydergarh, and Bachrawan-Drigbijaiganj roads in the Maharajganj tehsil. This will probably also tend to a greater increase in the numbers than if the relief-works had been kept at a greater distance from the most affected portion of the district, but as the season is near when the rains are to be expected, I think it advisable to keep the people at the works within say a "koss" of their village, so that they may be ready to take advantage of the first fall of rain and return to agricultural pursuits.						
				SITAPUR DIVISION.			
Sitapur Division.	Hardoi ...	Sugarcane and ghuaja crops are being irrigated. The westerly wind which has now prevailed pretty steadily for two or three weeks, has enabled the people to complete their threshing, and the khaliyans are now generally cleared.	Grain in abundance, which is being exported in large quantities daily.	Wheat, 16 seers per rupee. Barley, 20 " " Rice, 6½ " " Gram, 16 " "	Fodder plentiful. In some parts of the district a disease called "khora" has broken out.	Good: small-pox among children decreasing. No distress apparent or reported, nor do the mortuary returns give any indication of the prevalence of distress needing to be relieved.	No relief-works. In the poor-house, a permanent institution, the average number of paupers is 125.
	Kheri ...	Very little grain is still left to be removed from the threshing floor. Preparation for kharif sowings is being made.	The Lakhimpur market is poorly supplied with grain. The markets at Mohamdi and Gola are moderately supplied.	Wheat, 18½ seers per rupee. Gram, 18 " " Barley, 25 " " Rice, 6 " "	As usual ...	The poorer classes are still suffering from the high prices of food-grains.	*Relief-works*— A daily average number of 976 men, women and children were employed on public works. *Poor-house*— The number in the poor-house is 30 daily.

Abstract of the reports on the condition of the several districts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the week ending 15th June 1878—(concluded.)

Division.	District.	Condition of crops.	State of markets.	Prices of food-grains.	Condition of cattle.	Condition of people.	Relief operations, &c.
Sitapur Division—contd.	Sitapur ...	There is a good deal of grain still in the threshing floors. The lands are everywhere under preparation for the kharif. Near the river Gogra a good deal of rice has been sown.	Well supplied ...	Sitapur Division—contd. Prices are stationary. Wheat, 16 seers per rupee. Barley, 22 ,, ,, Gram, 17 ,, ,,	Cattle are in good condition.	The condition of the people is carefully watched; in consequence of high prices they are not in such easy circumstances as might be desired, but the Deputy Commissioner is of opinion that their circumstances at present are not such as to render it advisable to open relief-works. The death-rate is high, but that is owing entirely to small-pox, which is very prevalent at present. There is no fever or cholera.	No relief-works or poor-houses.
Fyzabad Division.	Fyzabad ...	A good deal of sawan being sown.	Insufficiently supplied.	Fyzabad Division. Wheat, 13 to 13¼ seers per rupee. Rice, 7 to 7¼ ,, ,, Barley, 17 to 17¼ ,, ,, Arhar, 10 to 10⅝ ,, ,,	Good ...	Wandering beggars are increased. A few isolated and scattered cases of starvation have been reported by the chaukidars, all, with the exception of three, wanderers from other districts. The mortuary returns for May show no increase in the mortality over May 1877.	Daily attendance. *Relief-works*— Tank at Sarai Dhanabi ... 58 labourers from the neighbourhood. *Poor-house*— The number of paupers on relief is 380.
	Gonda ...	No remarks ...	Markets continue well supplied.	Wheat, 13 seers per rupee. Barley, 17 ,, ,, Juar, 13½ ,, ,, Gram, 14½ ,, ,,	Good on the whole. Disease here and there.	Stationary. Small-pox is severe in many parts of the district, but hardly any cholera.	No relief-works or special poor-houses.
	Bahraich ...	Kharif preparations going on	Well supplied ...	Wheat, 12 to 12½ seers per rupee. Barley, 17 ,, ,, Gram, 14½ ,, ,, Bajra, 7 ,, ,, Juar, 14 ,, ,,	Good ...	Good: no reports of distress by chaukidars.	No relief-works or poor-houses. In the permanent poor-house there was a daily average of 61 persons.

C. ROBERTSON,
Secy. to Govt. of the N.-W. Provinces and Oudh.
C. BERNARD,
Secy. to Govt. of India.

GOVT. SECRETARIAT, N.-W. PROVINCES AND OUDH,
Naini Tal, the 21st June 1878.

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 Government House on Thursday, the 20th June, 1878.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, G.M.S.I., *presiding*.
His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb, C.S.I.
His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, G.C.B.
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 J. Strachey, G.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Whitley Stokes, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble A. R. Thompson, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble T. H. Thornton, D.C.L., C.S.I.
The Hon'ble F. R. Cockerell.

NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES presented the second Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to define and amend the law relating to Promissory Notes, Bills of Exchange and Cheques. He said:—"Although there is no motion before the Council, I propose, with your Excellency's permission, to make a few remarks on the third stage of the slow, but I think I may say healthy, development of this measure. Drawn originally by the late Indian Law Commission and introduced, as I may remind the Council, in December 1867, the then mercantile members, Mr. Steuart Gladstone and Mr. Skinner, while approving of the proposal to codify the law of negotiable paper, strongly objected to the Bill on account of its numerous deviations from the English, which is practically the Anglo-Indian, law on the subject. More urgent matters took up the time of Sir Henry Maine and Sir Fitzjames Stephen, and the Bill slumbered in its official pigeon-hole until the advent of Sir Arthur Hobhouse, who went through the Bill with the acuteness, industry and learning which he brought to bear on every subject with which he had to deal. He discovered a number of changes and omissions which had escaped Mr. Steuart Gladstone and Mr. Skinner, and satisfied himself that the Bill, if it were to go on at all, must be completely re-drawn. This laborious task was reserved for an excellent mercantile lawyer, my friend Mr. Phillips, our late Secretary in the Legislative Department, and now, as we all know, a leading member of the Calcutta Bar. Of the skill and patience with which Mr. Phillips did his work, I, who discussed every clause—I may say every word—with him, could speak with confidence and gratitude: but I prefer to read to the Council some of the opinions of men who cannot be supposed to be biassed by friendship. Thus the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, after making some criticisms to which the Select Committee have duly attended, say: 'With these exceptions, the Chamber approve of the provisions of the Bill.' The Madras Chamber say that 'the Bill, while containing some elementary information which might, it is submitted, be omitted without detriment, explains with precision many nice points of mercantile law and usage which, in the absence of legislative authority, are likely to excite controversy.' The Calcutta Trades Association say 'they have given it their careful consideration, and are of opinion that, so far as the particular interests they represent are concerned, no objection can be taken to any of the provisions of the Bill.' The Managers of the Allahabad Bank, the Agra Savings Bank and

the Upper India Bank, and the Agent of the Bank of Bengal at Allahabad, have either fully approved of the Bill, or made suggestions so unimportant, that the Local Government has considered it unnecessary to forward them. So much for the mercantile experts. The lawyers follow suit. Thus the present Advocate General of Madras, Mr. O'Sullivan, states that, in his opinion, the Bill deals in the most satisfactory way with the difficult subject of negotiable instruments. 'The Bill,' he says, 'as altered by the Select Committee, is a carefully considered document, and, so far as I can see, leaves nothing unprovided for which is required in such an enactment.' The Recorder of Rangoon 'thinks the exclusion of hundís is the more to be regretted, considering the exhaustive and satisfactory manner in which the Bill has dealt with the particular classes of instruments it embraces.' Similarly favourable opinions have been received from two distinguished Native lawyers, Lakshmí Náráyana Pandit of Lucknow, and Nánábhái Haridás of Bombay.

"The Report states minutely all the changes which the Committee have recently made. The first, and by far the most important, is that in section 1. The Bill as framed by the Law Commissioners and introduced into this Council was silent as to Native Bills of Exchange, commonly called hundís. The result of course would have been to render hundís subject to the Bill, without any saving of the custom of Native merchants. The Select Committee, therefore, inserted a clause declaring that nothing in the proposed Act should apply to hundís. But this went too far in the other direction. The Madras Chamber of Commerce, the Recorder of Rangoon, the first Judge of the Small Cause Court at Rangoon, and Pandit Lakshmí Náráyana have all urged us to bring hundís within the scope of the Act. As Lakshmí Náráyana is a Native lawyer, I will first read the Council what he has said on this subject:—

"'I may also be permitted to state that I cannot understand why hundís have been excepted from the applicability of this Act unless it be to avoid interference with mercantile customs of Native bankers, whose opinion as to the suitableness of the law to their mutual transactions would perhaps be difficult to secure. After some enquiry from the mercantile classes of this city [Lucknow], I find that there is scarcely any difference between the provisions of the Bill and the rules which, under the sanction of mercantile custom, govern the rights and liabilities of parties to a hundí. I would respectfully suggest therefore that, unless there be any other strong objection to it, hundís be allowed to be governed by the same rules as the other Bills of Exchange, which is likely to facilitate dealings between Native merchants and bankers on the one part, and European bankers and houses on the other. The only part of the law which may be expected to be received as an innovation by Native bankers, and in the working of which they may find any difficulty, is chapter II as to noting and protest; but the appointment as notary in each city of a respectable Native with whom the bankers may be expected to be familiar, and who is sure to be easily accessible to them, is sure soon to reconcile them to it by showing them its undoubted advantages.'

"The Bill, I may remark, provides for the appointment of such notaries. Then the Madras Chamber of Commerce say:—

"'It appears to this Chamber that a law relating to Promissory Notes, Bills of Exchange and Cheques should apply to the instruments termed 'hundís' in use among Natives, which, presumably, represent among the Native community the separately specified instruments employed by Europeans in financial and mercantile transactions. The Act extends to the whole of British India, and should extend to all inhabitants of British India who have occasion to use negotiable instruments. In other branches of legislation, no serious objection has been raised to making Natives, like Europeans, amenable to Acts framed on English law, and this Chamber see no occasion for an invidious distinction in the Bill under notice between the negotiable instruments of the two races. They submit that it should be an advantage to assimilate Native commercial practices to English usages.'

"The Recorder of Rangoon, after urging that the law relating to hundís stood more in need of definition than the law relating to Bills of Exchange, proceeds as follows:—

"'The omission of hundís may have arisen from a reluctance to interfere with the trading laws and customs of the country; but if that objection were allowed to have in all cases weight, no reformation or amendment of the law would take place; and there is no sufficiently strong reason why, in this instance, it should have any. I do not profess to have a wide acquaintance with the law relating to hundís, but I have had both at the Bar and judicially frequently to deal with questions respecting them; and as far as my experience goes, and judging from the opinions I have received from bankers and Native merchants, I should say there is but a trifling difference in the law of hundís and that respecting our own Bills of Exchange, and that, with a slight alteration in the definition of a Bill of Exchange, the present Bill might very well be extended as it stands to hundís. Probably in some few of their incidents, as with respect to notice, there may be some little difference; but if they exist they could easily be ascertained and provided for. Practically, however, these instruments pass from hand to hand by indorsement, and are regarded in the same light and treated in the same way as if all the incidents of an English Bill of Exchange attached to them. The objection, then, that by including them with negotiable instruments which are foreign to the country in the same legislation, it would clash with our policy to leave the Native laws and customs intact, has not much force.'

"The first Judge of the Small Cause Court in Rangoon says:—

"'The law in the Presidency-towns has been adopted by the Natives in the Provinces as the custom of their dealings in hundís. The present Bill, with slight modifications, can be safely extended to hundís. Speaking by estimation, about 1,500 cases a year come before this Court on, or in respect of, Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes. In almost the whole of them Indian subjects are alone concerned. . . . I therefore see as much of the practical working of the law of negotiable instruments as any Judge in India, and amongst various classes of people.

"'I would respectfully suggest the omission of the restriction as to hundís.'

"The true solution of the difficulty, which Lakshmí Náráyana has perhaps underestimated, has been given by another eminent Native lawyer, Nánábhái Haridás, who has acted as Judge of the High Court at Bombay, and is now Government Pleader in that Presidency. 'It is possible,' he says, speaking of the usages of Native merchants relating to hundís, 'to leave such customs and usages untouched, and yet, in matters not provided for by them, to apply the provisions of the Act to those instruments.' This is what the Committee have now done. For 'nothing in this Act applies to hundís,' the Bill now says 'nothing herein contained affects any usage relating to any instrument in an oriental language.' The Bill will thus not only embody the ruling of Sir James Colvile in *Amritram* v. *Damoodhur Dass*, that 'when the analogy between bills and hundís is complete, and there is no proof of any special usage, the English law applies:' it will also give effect to the first principle of the policy of codification which the Government of India has resumed, namely, that as little change as possible should be made in the substance of the existing law, whether enacted by the Legislature, declared by judicial decision, or established by ancient usage. I may remark that our new words will not only save Native usages as to hundís, but also usages (supposing such to exist) as to Native promissory notes and cheques. The change is, as I have said, of the very first importance, and the Committee (chiefly in consequence of this change) recommend that the Bill be republished, that it should be carefully examined by the local authorities, and that its further consideration should be stayed till we reassemble in Calcutta.

"The Report acknowledges the valuable criticisms received from the Chambers of Commerce at Calcutta, Madras, Bombay and Rangoon. They had been most useful, and the thanks of the Legislature were due to the able and busy men who had given up their valuable time to the work of improving the Bill. Omission to make any particular change which they recommended was not due to any carelessness or neglect on the part of the Committee, but solely to our inability to concur in the propriety of the change. Thus section 59 of the amended Bill (=section 70 of Bill No. II) declares that the indorser of a negotiable instrument may by express words restrict the right of the indorsee to negotiate, and gives 'Pay C' as an instance of an indorsement which does *not* exclude the right of further negotiation. On this the Bengal Chamber objects that 'at present, the indorsement 'Pay C' would be considered as requiring C to apply personally for the money, and would not empower him to transfer the document to any other than the drawee.' But I venture to maintain that the illustration is perfectly right. It has been ruled over and over again that the omission of the words 'or order' in a special indorsement will not restrain the negotiability of a bill, the reason being that the indorsee takes it with all its incidents, among which its negotiable quality is included."

His Honour THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR of the Panjáb said that, as he should not be able to attend the Council when the Bill for Negotiable Instruments came up for consideration, he wished, with His Excellency's permission,

to say a few words on the present occasion—though there was no motion before the Council—with regard to the alteration which had been made in the scope of the Bill by the amendment introduced into clause 1. When the Bill was first sent out in 1868, the Panjáb Government, after consultation with the Judges of the Chief Court, objected to the inclusion of Native hundís in the scope of the Bill, and made certain recommendations regarding the way in which they should be treated. The Judges of the Chief Court, in their letter to the Panjáb Government, showed clearly that there was a distinct *lex loci* in regard to hundís which universally governed those transactions; that a summary of it was to be found in the Manual of the principles of Civil Law, then in use in the Panjáb, and which had been compiled, after very careful enquiry, by Mr. Temple,—now Sir Richard Temple—who had carefully enquired into the Native customs of the large commercial towns in the Panjáb, and shown distinctly that the custom in regard to Native Bills of Exchange—hundís in fact—was very different in principle to that which prevailed in regard to such documents under English law. Subsequently, when the Bill was sent down to the Local Governments for consideration, hundís were expressly excluded from its scope; and he found now that, at a very late period, and upon what he thought insufficient reasons, the law regarding hundís would by this Bill be placed on an entirely different footing. Instead of hundís being excluded from the operation of the Bill, the provisions of it were now made applicable to them. Usages relating to hundís were saved, but the existence of such usages would have to be proved in each case; and thus suits regarding hundís were placed upon a footing entirely different to that on which they stood in the first and second editions of the Bill. This was such a radical change in the Bill that, in the place of merely republishing it, he thought it should be referred to Local Governments for reconsideration and report. This did not appear from the motion on the paper, nor from the Report of the Select Committee, and for that reason he brought it to His Excellency's notice, as he desired that the Bill should not only be republished, but also be referred for reconsideration to the Local Governments. He was of opinion that the change had been introduced with much too little consideration, and, as it seemed to him,—so far as the Province over which he had the honour to preside was concerned—very much to the detriment of the law.

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT remarked that, as he understood the observations of his hon'ble friend Mr. Stokes, it was proposed by him that the Bill should be referred to Local Governments for further consideration.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES was afraid that he had expressed himself indistinctly; but he certainly had intended to say, and he believed that he had said, that the amended Bill would be referred to the local authorities for examination. It had always been the practice of the Legislative Department, when republishing a Bill of importance, to send it again to the Local Governments for consideration and report; and on the present occasion, not only would this be done, but the Local Governments would be requested to have the Bill republished in their Gazettes in English and the Native languages. As to the statement of his hon'ble friend the Lieutenant-Governor that the *lex loci* was excluded by the Bill, he begged to say that, on the contrary, it was expressly preserved by the first section. What could be clearer than 'nothing herein contained affects any usage relating to any instrument in an oriental language?' If His Honour could suggest better words, he (MR. STOKES) was sure the Committee would gladly adopt them. As to His Honour's other statement that the change had been made with much too little consideration, he would remark that, if His Honour had only been present on the Committee and heard the long and anxious discussion of the question, initiated by himself and maintained by the Advocate General (Mr. Paul), Mr. Evans and Sir Edward Bayley, he would never have made such a charge as that. The subject was one which had received the most careful consideration: the change was exactly in accordance with paragraph 19 of the despatch (Legislative, No. 34, dated 10th May, 1877) in which the Government of India had informed the Secretary of State of their intention to revise the Bill; and the extension of the Bill to hundís, far from causing detriment to the law in the Panjáb or elsewhere, would, he (MR. STOKES) was convinced, be regarded, not only by lawyers, but by all intelligent mercantile men, as highly beneficial.

His Honour THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR said that he understood that the Panjáb Government had been, on one occasion, rebuked by this Council for sending in an uninvited opinion to the Select Committee of the Government of India in the case of the Panjáb Tenancy Bill of 1868. It was not stated in the List of Business that the present Bill was to be referred to Local Governments for consideration, nor was it stated in the Report of the Select Committee, and for that reason he thought it right to bring the matter to His Excellency the President's notice.

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT observed that his hon'ble friend the Lieutenant-Governor was right in so doing, but that he fully understood his hon'ble friend Mr. Stokes' intention to be to refer the Bill again to Local Governments for their consideration. Still he thought it might be desirable to embody that intention in the form of a motion.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES then moved that the Bill be referred to the Local Governments for consideration and report.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES LAND-REVENUE ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES also moved that the Hon'ble Mr. Colvin be added to the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the North-Western Provinces Land-Revenue Act, 1873.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

BRITISH BURMA ELEPHANTS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. THORNTON moved for leave to introduce a Bill to prevent the indiscriminate destruction of wild elephants in British Burma. He said that legislation for the object stated in the title of the Bill, had been strongly recommended by the Local Government of British Burma, and was considered by the Government of India to be urgently required, because the destruction of wild elephants in British Burma was going on, and had been going on, so extensively and so indiscriminately that, if allowed to proceed, it must ultimately lead to the extinction of the breed. In support of this statement, he need only trouble the Council with a few extracts from the official correspondence on the subject.

Major Seaton, the Conservator of Forests in British Burma, wrote as follows:—

"There are many large and suitable areas on, and contiguous to, the Donat Range where elephants were found in great numbers, but where hardly a single small head is now to be met with, consequent on the hunting proclivities of the Karens, who now shoot the males and females indiscriminately, urging, as a plea, that the animals are becoming so scarce that the hunters cannot afford to limit operations to only the males, although the females rarely furnish a tooth large enough for a dagger handle, and but little of their carcasses can be eaten and carried away."

The Deputy Commissioner of Bassein remarked in his letter of the 17th October:—

"Elephants are constantly slaughtered in the most wasteful manner, in hope of obtaining their tusks; and I am of opinion that, if Government really contemplates the capture of wild elephants, all killing, except for purposes of defence of crops, should be prohibited."

Again, the Officiating Commissioner of the Pegu Division wrote:—

"The Officiating Conservator of Forests quite recently spoke to me on the subject, and stated that, in passing through certain tracts well known as the favourite haunts of wild elephants, he repeatedly came on herds without a single tusker, and consisting mostly of females, and that on enquiring he found that all the male tuskers were systematically shot down by Karens for the sake of the ivory, while from other sources I have reason to believe that the males are generally throughout the country shot down as soon as their tusks attain a marketable size—a process which must lead, first to the deterioration, and ere long to the extinction, of the breed."

To prevent this result, namely, the ultimate extinction of the breed of elephants, was a matter of public concern, because the herds of wild elephants in the forests of British Burma constituted the source of supply of the elephants largely used in British Burma, not only for military and other State purposes, but also for purposes connected with the great and growing timber trade of that Province. He believed that an attempt had been made to meet the evil under consideration, by the issue, under executive authority, of rules prohibiting the destruction of wild elephants, except under license from the district officer or in the defence of life or crops; but, as these rules had no legislative sanction, they could not be enforced by legal process, and had consequently proved more or less inoperative. To meet this difficulty, legislation had been proposed, which would have the effect of placing the existing system on a legal basis; and he might add that the provisions of the Bill would be found to be based on the provisions of an enactment passed with the same object in 1873 for the Madras Presidency, which had been found to work well.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

BOMBAY INDEBTED AGRICULTURISTS RELIEF BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. COCKERELL moved for leave to introduce a Bill for the relief of indebted Agriculturists in certain parts of the Presidency of Bombay. He said that the proposal to legislate on this subject was one of the results of the investigation conducted, and the report made, by the Dekkhan Riots Commission in regard to the very serious disturbances which took place in certain districts of the Bombay Presidency about three years ago. Those disturbances had their origin in circumstances not unlike those which led to the rising of the Santhál population in Bengal in the year 1855; but whilst in the case of the Santháls other questions were mixed up with their special grievance in regard to debt and the exactions of their creditors, and the avowed object of the outbreak was to subvert the existing powers, the sole aim and purpose of the raiyats of the Dekkhan was to wreak their vengeance on the hated oppressor—the saukár—and to procure the extinction of the evidence afforded by the bonds taken from them in most cases without adequate consideration, which had been in the past, and was likely to be again in the future, used with such fatal effect against them by their creditors.

The riots, though they extended over twenty-two villages in the Ahmednagar district and eleven villages in Poona, were attended with no loss of life, and caused no indiscriminate destruction of property; the operations of the rioters were confined to what to them doubtless seemed the laudable purpose of finally settling accounts with their creditors, and they attacked, burned and plundered the houses and property of the latter, ransacking every place where the bonds which they had been forced to execute were likely to be kept.

The constitution of the Commission was such as to afford the best guarantee for the impartiality and freedom from local bias or prejudice of the conclusions at which it might arrive in regard to the causes of the outbreak, and the defects of administration or the operation of the law, if any, which might have conduced to its occurrence; for it included, in addition to two civilians and a Native gentleman belonging to the Bombay Presidency, a civilian taken from the North-Western Provinces, and selected presumably for his varied experience in revenue administration and the condition and circumstances of agricultural industry.

The Commissioners had, by the thoroughness of their enquiry and their exhaustive treatment of the whole subject connected with it, if he, (MR. COCKERELL) might venture to say so, rendered a very important service, not only to the Bombay Presidency in which their inquiries were conducted, but to the country at large, inasmuch as the state of things brought to light in regard to the relations subsisting between the professional money-lender and the agriculturist, though found probably in its worst form in the Dekkhan districts, had its parallel, in some degree at least, amongst certain classes of creditors and debtors in other parts of the Empire.

The investigation instituted by the Commission had elicited a mass of valuable information in regard to the dealings between the raiyat and the money-lender, and as to the condition and circumstances of the agricultural industry generally in the Dekkhan districts, which in point of bulk was, when compressed into print, but very inadequately represented by the substantial volume which he (MR. COCKERELL) held in his hand. The fact of the extreme indebtedness of a large section of the agriculturists in the districts in which the investigation was made had been conclusively established: nor was this general state of debt, though it had assumed much larger dimensions of late years, of recent origin; it had existed in some degree almost from the time of the conquest of the Dekkhan and its annexation to British territory. There had, however, been intervals of prosperity: the settlements of 1836-37 recognized for the first time or created the agriculturist's proprietary interest in his land, and this gave him a considerably enhanced credit with the money-lender; then the construction of railways and public works, and the stimulus given to the cultivation of, and trade in, cotton throughout these districts by the American war, followed in succession, causing a free expenditure of money and consequent rise in the value of agricultural produce. This tide of prosperity began to ebb after 1866-67, and by 1870 prices had fallen, and an adverse state of things set in, which culminated in the disturbances of 1875. The small raiyat's condition had been rendered worse further by a marked increase of population without any corresponding expansion of the area under cultivation or the productive capacity of the land; he had also contracted habits of increased expenditure on personal comfort, which in his less prosperous circumstances he was loath to forego.

As an illustration of the extent of indebtedness and hopeless embarrassment which had been reached in the case of some of these raiyats at the time of the outbreak, he (MR. COCKERELL) would quote some statistics furnished in the Commissioners' Report. The particulars in this respect of some twelve villages selected at random had been recorded, showing an aggregate book-debt of nearly two lákhs of rupees, whilst the revenue assessment of the debtors' lands amounted to about Rupees 10,000, and their proprietary interest in the same was estimated to be equivalent to ten years' revenue; so that the total debts in these villages was double the full value of the entire land belonging to the debtors. This would seem obviously to point to the conclusion that the consideration actually passed to the debtors in these must have been wholly disproportionate to the sum of their recorded obligations; for under no other hypothesis could the money-lending creditors carry on their business, where the value of the security was so much below the outstanding debts represented by it, without absolute ruin.

This conclusion, as to the extreme disparity between the extent of the accommodation actually obtained by the borrower and his recorded obligation in respect of it, was fully corroborated by the facts which had been recorded by a member of the Commission in regard to this question. He (MR. COCKERELL) would cite a particular case—an extreme one certainly, but one that had been brought to light in the course of the enquiry. A raiyat had borrowed Rupees 10, and at the end of ten years from the date of the loan, his account with his creditor stood thus: he had paid Rupees 110 and still owed Rupees 220. So that in the short space of ten years, through the process of repeated renewal of bonds in which compound interest at high rates was added to the principal, his debt had been made to mount up to thirty-three times the sum actually borrowed by him.

The causes of this extreme indebtedness had been recorded in much detail in the report of the Commission, and the possible effect of the Government revenue assessments and the state of the law applicable to the relations of creditor and debtor, in conducing to the embarrassments of the agriculturists, had formed the subject of close enquiry and full discussion, not only in the general report, but also in the separate minutes or memoranda which had been recorded by some of the members of the Commission. Foremost amongst the causes of the existing complications were (1) unfavourable conditions of soil and climate; (2) increase of population in excess of any increase in the local supply

of means of supporting such population; (3) the obligations of ancestral debt, and (4) the money-lender's custom of inordinately enhancing the original debt by charges of compound interest at high rates, and constant exaction from the debtor of fresh bonds or other instruments of obligation.

An additional recorded cause of the general increase of debt amongst the raiyats of late years was the greater facility of obtaining credit on inadequate security, brought about through the more active prosecution of the money-lending business by a lower class of saukárs.

There could be no doubt that the raiyats of the Dekkhan districts were placed at a very great disadvantage, owing to the naturally unproductive character of the soil and the specially precarious nature of the rainfall in that part of the country; for it was estimated that, with the frequent recurrence of drought and other unfavourable conditions of agriculture, in not more than one year out of three did the cultivator obtain a satisfactory return for his labour. As the raiyats in these districts held their lands under direct engagement with the Government, the possible connection of the revenue-system with, and its partial responsibility for, the poverty and embarrassments of the people became an important subject of enquiry. The report of the Commission, whilst it did not show that the assessment of the land fixed at the latest revision of settlements pressed with undue harshness upon the raiyats, expressed the opinion that, in the peculiar conditions of the Dekkhan as regards climate and the productive capacity of the soil, the fixity of the Government revenue demand operated adversely to the direction of keeping the cultivator free from the need of recourse to borrowing. A more elastic system under which the demand would better correspond in point of time with his own realization of profit from the land, without at the same time introducing to too great an extent the element of uncertainty as to the amount of the demand, would, it was represented, be more suitable to the exigencies of the case.

The present state of the law relating to the administration of justice and the procedure of the Civil Courts, in so far as it governed or affected the dealings between the saukárs and the raiyats, was fully considered and dwelt upon in much detail in the report of the Commission. It was held that the difficulties of the raiyat had been greatly increased in his earlier borrowing transactions with the money-lender through the change in the Law of Limitation as regards the period allowed for suing on contract-debts which was introduced by the Act of 1859. Previous to the operation of that enactment, the law gave a period of twelve years, and in practice it was found that the creditor was content to allow debts to run on without any settlement of accounts, and bearing simple interest at the ordinary rate for ten or eleven years; whereas after the change in the law the custom of coming to a settlement and renewing bonds on the terms of adding interest to the amount of the original obligation every second year gradually sprung up and had become one of the chief causes of the raiyats' embarrassments. At each recurring renewal of a bond or other instrument of obligation, the opportunity of enhancing the proportions of the previous debt by the addition of fictitious charges of various kinds was largely taken advantage of by the money-lender, and the effect of a renewal, even where no additional consideration was given, was frequently to double the previous debt.

The mode of dealing with cases between the saukár and the raiyat when brought into Court and the whole procedure of the Civil Courts in reference to such cases were wholly to the advantage of the creditor. He could, by collusion with the Courts' officers, delay or prevent the service of the usual process giving notice of his claim being about to be adjudicated; and where this fraud was not resorted to, the raiyat, from his incapacity, through ignorance, to set up an answer to the plaintiff's claim, or his inability to give the time required for a possibly prolonged attendance at a distant Court, put in no appearance; and so it resulted that, in the case of an overwhelming majority of suits instituted by the money-lenders, the Courts granted *ex parte* decrees.

It was shown further that the saukár, having thus obtained a decree without any examination of the circumstances of his claim, had thereby acquired a fresh instrument of oppression and exaction; for, under the pressure of the process

issued by the Court in execution of the decree, he could extort from his judgment-debtor almost any terms that he chose to impose upon him, the fear of having to go to jail upon the issue of a warrant of arrest being sufficient to induce the latter to agree to anything.

That warrants of arrest were largely applied for with no *bonâ fidê* intention of imprisoning the debtor, was clearly established by the very small proportion of cases in which such imprisonments had followed on the issue of warrants of arrest; for, seeing that the average raiyat would only in the gravest extremity voluntarily expatriate himself for any considerable period, the hypothesis that he could evade a real and active pursuit with the object of apprehending him was wholly untenable. Ample evidence was elicited in the enquiries of the Commission to show that the worst twist was given to the raiyat's coil of indebtedness after his creditor had obtained from the Civil Court a decree against him; for the decree formed the basis of a fresh agreement and starting-point in a further chain of embarrassments, in which the terms exacted from the debtor were more oppressive than those which marked the stages of bond-renewals to avoid limitation.

To remedy this state of things, the report of the Commission recommended two projects of special legislation: one designed to protect the debtor in his early dealings with his creditor and mitigate the difficulties of his position during the first stage of those dealings, *i.e.*, the period before the institution of a suit against him in the Civil Court; the other for the amendment of the existing law relating to the execution of decrees.

Draft Bills to effect these objects were incorporated with the report of the Commission: the first draft made provision for (1) the appointment of public notaries by whom all instruments of obligation to be executed by raiyats in favour of the saukár might be written and registered; (2) the enforcement of the practice of granting receipts for money-payments and annual statements of account or pass-books on the requisition of the borrower, and (3) declaring the effect of the registration of instruments by notaries to be—for the purpose of extending the period of limitation fixed by the present law in respect of contracts from three to six years—equivalent to registration under the Indian Registration Act.

The second draft contained (1) the abolition of imprisonment for debt; (2) the exemption of the judgment-debtor's necessaries in execution of a decree; (3) the restriction of the power of directing the attachment and sale of immovable property in execution of a decree for money, to the District Courts; (4) the introduction of rules for securing a preliminary investigation as to title where the sale of a judgment-debtor's interest in any immovable property was ordered by a Civil Court, and (5) the prevention of agreements, without adequate consideration, made by a judgment-debtor in favour of his creditor, under the pressure of the issue of the Court's process in the execution of a decree against him.

In addition to these legislative proposals, the Commissioners further recommended, in view to checking the prevalent practice of granting decrees *ex parte*, the establishment of special Courts for the trial of small causes, which should hold their sittings in the villages in or near which the persons against whom suits were instituted resided, so as to bring the administration of justice as near as possible to the home of every person sued in connection with his borrowing transactions, and that the Native Judges of the regular Civil Courts should be employed in making tours of inspection of these special village Courts within the local limits of their jurisdiction respectively, so as to insure regularity and uniformity of practice in their procedure and action.

The Government of Bombay, shortly before the late Governor of that Presidency quitted office, reviewed the entire report of the Commission in a letter addressed to the Government of India in April 1877. The Local Government accepted the general conclusions of the Commission in regard to the excessive indebtedness of a large proportion of the raiyats in the districts to which the enquiry had extended, and the causes of it, but did not consider that any case had been made out against the existing land assessments or the system under which the Government revenue was realized, as reasonably entitled to be reckoned amongst the causes of the raiyats' present embarrassments.

In the opinion of the Bombay Government, there was no other way of acting on the rather vague suggestions of the Commission, that greater elasticity in the regulation and recovery of the revenue demand was needed, than reverting to the old system of taking the Government revenue in kind—a retrograde course which that Government could never agree to. A fluctuating demand, on the other hand, under which the revenue-payer would never know what claims he might have to meet would, by introducing the element of uncertainty into the relations between the Government and the raiyat, produce a greater evil than that which it was designed to counteract.

Some reference had been made by the Commissioners to the system of revenue administration obtaining in Madras, where similar raiyatwári settlements prevailed; but it was shown in the minute recorded by a member of the Bombay Council which accompanied the letter of the Local Government above mentioned, that in point of fact the grant of remissions in seasons in which, through drought or other untoward circumstances, there was an extensive failure of crops, to which the report of the Commission had made allusion, was as much the practice in the revenue administration of the Dekkhan districts as in that of the Madras Presidency.

As regards the effect of the present law and system of administration of justice in bringing about or contributing to the state of things brought to light through the investigation of the Commission, the Local Government were clearly of opinion that the change in the Law of Limitation introduced in 1859, which so materially shortened the period within which suits upon breach of contract would lie, and the procedure of the Civil Courts under which so many decrees were given on an entirely *ex parte* view of the money-lender's claims, were the causes of much of the raiyat's embarrassments. They accordingly expressed their concurrence in those protective measures advocated in the report of the Commission, which embraced (1) the establishment of public notaries for the preparation and registration of instruments to be executed by the raiyats in favour of the money-lenders, by way of security for the repayment of loans; (2) the enforcement of the grant of receipts for money paid, statements of account, and pass-books by the saukár, on the requisition of the raiyat, and (3) an improved mode of trial of suits upon money claims by the Civil Courts; and they pressed upon the Government of India the expediency of reverting to the old Law of Limitation in force previous to 1859 in respect of suits upon contracts.

The Local Government further, in connection with the recommendations of the Commission regarding an improved method of adjudication of claims for the recovery of debts in the Dekkhan districts, indirectly invited a declaration from the Government of India as to how far definite proposals for an increase of expenditure on judicial establishments would meet with favourable consideration; but, as regarded the scheme submitted by the Commission for the amendment of the law relating to the execution of decrees, they were not generally in favour of the proposal for the abolition of personal arrest and imprisonment for debt, nor did they approve of the suggested limitations in regard to the sale, by the order of Civil Courts, of immovable property in satisfaction of a decree for money; whilst in respect of the further suggested enactment for preventing the improper use of a decree by the judgment-creditor, they expressed no opinion.

The whole matter rested in this state until the question of further action was taken up by the present Government of Bombay, who early in the current year addressed the Government of India, submitting fresh legislative proposals for effecting the following objects:—

1*st*. (*a*) The enforced examination by the Civil Court of the merits of every claim for which it was asked to give a decree, whether any defence was made to such claim or not.

(*b*) The disallowance of the obligation of any person to discharge ancestral debts, unless such person in the Court's presence expressed his readiness to accept responsibility for such debts.

(*c*) The disallowance of the compound interest included in any claim, as well as all interest in excess of a sum equal to the principal represented in such claim.

2*nd*. The declaration of the insolvency of any debtor upon his personal application, otherwise than after his arrest in execution of a decree against him.

3*rd*. The prevention of the sale of any land by order of a Civil Court in satisfaction of a decree for money, unless the land had been specifically pledged as security for the debt and the contract under which it was so pledged had been reduced to writing, and the written instrument embodying the same duly registered.

Thus far he (MR. COCKERELL) had very briefly summarized the facts and circumstances leading up to the motion now before the Council, by way of explanation of the reasons for the special legislation now proposed. It only remained for him to state the objects of the Bill which he was asking leave to introduce. They were three in number, namely:—

1. To empower Courts having insolvency jurisdiction to declare a person to be insolvent on his personal application, although he might not have been arrested in execution of a decree.
2. To limit the power of the Civil Court in respect of the sale of immovable property in satisfaction of a decree for money to cases in which the property was specifically pledged as security for the claim decreed.
3. To enforce the reduction into writing of all contracts so pledging immovable property, and the registration of the instruments embodying such contracts.

The Council would observe that legislation for effecting any one of these objects would involve an amendment of the new Code of Civil Procedure or the Contract Law or the Indian Registration Act, *i.e.*, enactments passed by this Council. It followed consequently that the proposed Bill, if it was to be [illegible] in the Council of the Governor General instead of the Local Council, as the latter had no power to deal with matters affecting the provisions of Acts passed by the superior Council.

As to the policy of the objects of the Bill, he need only say that, when the provisions of the new Civil Procedure Code were under discussion, there was every disposition on the part of the members of the Select Committee by whom the details of that enactment were considered, to accept the principle of an unrestricted system of insolvency adjudication; and they were only deterred, he thought, from giving effect to the larger measure, by the consideration of the insufficiency of the machinery available to secure its efficient operation. Such an objection would not apply in the case of the present Bill, the operation of which was limited to four districts only.

The propriety or expediency of the prohibition of the sale of land in satisfaction of decrees for money had been largely discussed in connection with the same Code, and there were not wanting advocates of such a course, even if applied to the whole of India; and at all events there was ample precedent for the adoption of such a policy when its application was restricted to the small area within which this Bill, if passed into law, would take effect.

The enforcement of the registration of all documents affecting title to, or interest in, immovable property without restriction as to the value of the interest, had more than once been advocated by him (MR. COCKERELL) in this Council, as a fit provision for all India; and the only tenable objection that he had ever heard made to such a proposal was the inadequacy of the present registering offices and establishments for such an undertaking and the consequent inconvenience and harassment to the people which would result from such an obligation if applied to all parts of the country. The force of such an objection would of course be largely diminished in the case under discussion, because, as before remarked, the area of the operation of the measure

would be small, and the executive would take care to make the needful provision in the way of a suitable agency for the registration of documents, the registration of which was thus made compulsory.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Code of Civil Procedure. He said that that Code had now been in force for nearly nine months, and the object of the present Bill was to make some amendments which experience had shown to be either necessary or desirable. He might mention that the late Law Member, as well as the rest of the Select Committee, had fully anticipated that necessity for making amendments would arise in a short time after the Code had become law. It was, however, thought desirable that the Code should be enacted while Sir Arthur Hobhouse was in the country, so as to give the Indian public the great benefit of the explanations which the Council would remember he made on the occasion of the Code being passed. But *ogni grano ha la sua semola*, 'every grain has its bran,' and it must be confessed that this benefit was somewhat counterbalanced by certain faults, both in form and substance, which would probably have been corrected had more time been given to revise the numerous alterations made by the Select Committee in the last edition of the Bill. MR. STOKES thought he would now best discharge his duty by merely mentioning the more important changes which the Executive had recommended to be made, and saying nothing whatever of the comparatively unimportant drafting alterations which he himself considered desirable.

The fourth section of the Code saved "any local law prescribing a special procedure for suits between landlord and tenant." It had been held that the local laws referred to here were only local laws in force when the Code was passed. The result, of course, was that the local legislatures [illegible] making any law dealing with that matter. It was accordingly proposed to amend this section by inserting after "local law" the words "whether before or after this Code comes into operation." It might also be desirable to make a similar amendment with regard to certain suits between landholders and their agents.

Section 229 of the Code provided for the execution in British India of decrees of any Courts established by the authority of the British Government "in the territories of any Native Prince or State in India." He need hardly remind the Council how extremely difficult it was to say what "India" really meant; if hon'ble members would look into Colonel Yule's edition of *the Book of Ser Marco Polo*, they would see that the term had been vaguely used from the time of Pliny. Indeed, until Sir Fitzjames Stephen's Bill consolidating the statutes relating to this country was passed into law, it would be impossible to say with confidence what the term "India" comprised. The result of the present wording of section 229 was to exclude certain Courts, for instance the Court of the Resident at Mandalay, from the operation of the section, and that led to obvious inconvenience. The Bill would accordingly substitute the words "Foreign Prince or State" for the words "Native Prince or State in India."

When a judgment-debtor was imprisoned and the District Court was situated a long distance from the jail, some inconvenience had been caused by the requirement of section 339 of the Code, that the monthly payment of subsistence-money of the prisoner should be made to the proper officer of the Court. If the decree-holder failed to pay this money, the Court's order for the discharge of the debtor could not be notified to the officer in charge of the jail until some days after the failure had occurred, and it was hard to say how the debtor was to be supported while he was unnecessarily detained. This difficulty had arisen in Burma and Lower Bengal. The Bill accordingly proposed to substitute for the officer of the District Court the officer in charge of the jail and, in case of non-payment, to dispense with the order of the District Court as a condition precedent to the discharge of the debtor.

The next point was with reference to section 588 of the Code, which gave appeals from certain orders. Two additional appeals had here been provided for by the Bill: appeals against orders for the sale of attached property, and appeals against orders rejecting applications to set aside a decree *ex parte*. It was also thought desirable to omit from clause (*j*) of that section—which allowed an appeal from orders under section 244, as to questions relating to the execution of decrees—the words "of the same nature with appealable orders made in the course of a suit." Those words had been inserted by the Select Committee, and he confessed he never understood them, and did not understand them now. They had already given rise to great difficulty and doubt. The effect of this omission would be to give only one appeal from orders determining questions relating to the execution of a decree. Possibly the Committee to which the Bill would, he hoped, be referred might consider it preferable to strike out clause (*j*) altogether, and to make it perfectly clear, by a slight addition, either to the definition of "decree" or to section 244, that the Code treated such orders as decrees and gave two appeals therefrom.

The last point he would mention had reference to section 652 of the Code, which enabled the High Courts to make subsidiary rules to regulate the procedure of the subordinate Courts, but did not give power to the High Courts to make similar rules to regulate their own procedure. In the case of the chartered High Courts this omission was harmless, for the matter was sufficiently provided for elsewhere. But in the case of Judicial Commissioners and other "High Courts" as defined in Act I of 1868, this omission had caused inconvenience, and it was therefore proposed to insert after the words "connected with" the words "its own procedure or."

It had not been thought necessary to provide against difficulties which had arisen solely from a strange forgetfulness of the provisions of the General Clauses Act, I of 1868, section 6, and the decision of the Bombay High Court (6 Bomb. A. C. J. 168) on that section. But the expediency of extending to Mufassal Courts of Small Causes the sections of the Code (223—228) which enabled one Court to send its decrees for execution to another Court, [illegible]

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Thursday, the 4th July, 1878.

SIMLA; *The 20th June*, 1878.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Department.

NOTE.—The Meeting which was originally fixed for Thursday, the 25th April, 1878, was adjourned to Thursday, the 30th June, 1878.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

REPORT OF WEATHER IN INDIA FROM THURSDAY, JUNE 20TH, TO THURSDAY, JUNE 27TH 1878.

Thursday, June 20th.—The barometer is steady in Northern India, and is rising slowly in Southern India. The increase is most marked at Akola, where it amounts to ·09″. The pressure in Behar and the North-West Provinces is low with respect to the neighbouring provinces. The temperature is decreasing in Bengal and Behar. It is excessive in the North-West Provinces and the Punjab; the highest readings at 10 A. M. of this day were at Allahabad (109·7°) and at Lahore (109·3°). The wind is strong along the Bombay Coast and Eastern Bengal. Hot day winds continue over the North-West Provinces and the Punjab. Humidity is increasing in the Central Provinces and the Berars. The sky is clouded in Bengal, Aracan, Bombay, and the Central Provinces. There has been general rain in Aracan and Eastern Bengal during the preceding 24 hours. It is heaviest at Akyab, where 2·2 inches were registered this morning. There has also been slight rain along the Bombay Coast.

Friday, June 21st.—The barometer continues steady in Northern India. It has fallen from ·06″ to ·08″ over the Central Provinces, Deccan, and Southern India. The temperature is decreasing in the North-West Provinces, and Lahore is now the seat of highest day temperature. The wind velocity is still high along the west coast of India and the weather is stormy [illegible] and its neighbourhood. The humidity is increasing [illegible] Coast, in the Central Provinces, and the Deccan, the sky is clouding over in the two latter districts. The humidity is now beginning to increase in the North-West Provinces. Heavy rain continues in Aracan, 4·04 inches having fallen at Akyab during the day. Rain has commenced at Darjeeling. It is also increasing in amount along the Bombay Coast as far north as Surat.

Saturday, June 22nd.—The barometer continues steady in Bengal and Behar. It is falling elsewhere, and most rapidly along a line running from Scinde across Rajputana to the Central Provinces. The temperature has decreased over the whole of India except Assam and the Central Provinces since 10 A. M. of the 21st. It is now highest at Peshawar. Strong winds from the west and south-west are now blowing along the west coast of India. Easterly winds are fully established at Patna in Behar, and are commencing at Lucknow in the North-West Provinces. The humidity is increasing, and the sky clouding over in Northern India. The monsoon has set in at Bombay and the neighbourhood: 3·55 inches of rain were registered at Surat, and 2·8 inches at Bombay this morning. The monsoon continues to give abundant rain to Aracan, 5·28 inches having fallen at Akyab during the day. Rain is also falling steadily in Eastern Bengal. A series of dust-storms at the stations of Bareilly, Roorkee, Delhi, Lahore, and Deesa indicates that the weather is becoming unsettled over Northern India.

Sunday, June 23rd.—The barometer is steady in Bengal, Assam and Behar. It is rising in the Punjab and North-West Provinces, and is falling along the west coast of India. The decrease is at present most marked at Kurrachee. There has been a very considerable fall of temperature averaging 9° over the whole of Upper India during the past 24 hours. The wind is still strong along the west coast of India. The wind velocity is diminishing in the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab, and the wind directions are more variable. The humidity is increasing rapidly in the North-West Provinces and the Punjab, and the sky is now more or less clouded over the whole of India, except the western part of the North-Western Provinces. Heavy rain continues to fall at Bombay and its neighbourhood: 4·96 inches were recorded at Bombay and 1·3 inches at Surat this morning. The rainfall in Assam and Eastern Bengal was much less

yesterday. Showers occurred in Southern India. The heaviest was at Vizagapatam, where one inch of rain fell. Bareilly, Roorkee, and Lahore were visited with dust-storms yesterday. At Lahore, a slight fall of rain occurred during the storm. Rain (·5″) also fell at Delhi and was evidently due to the same disturbance in Upper India.

Monday.—There has been a general rise of the barometer over the whole of India during the preceding 24 hours. The increase is greatest at Mooltan, where it amounts to ·172″, and at Jacobabad where it is ·157″. The pressure is to-day relatively low at Kurrachee and the neighbourhood. The temperature has increased slightly in the North-West Provinces and Punjab, but is still below the average for the month. There is a feeble cyclonic wind motion over the area of relatively low pressure in Western India, including Kurrachee, Deesa, and Surat. Heavy rain continues over the same districts as yesterday: 5 inches fell at Surat during the day, and 1·65 inches at Bombay. The rainfall is again increasing in Eastern Bengal and along the Aracan Coast: ·91 inches of rain at Patna, and 1·5 inches at Nagpore, seem to indicate the gradual extension of the area of rainfall due to the advancing monsoon. The weather continues to be unsettled in the North-West Provinces. Dust-storms occurred at Delhi and Allahabad and at Jacobabad in Northern Sind.

Tuesday.—The pressure has increased during the preceding 24 hours over the greater part of India. A very feeble barometric depression is passing over Saugor Island and giving moderate rain to the Deltaic area. The increase of pressure is most marked at Patna, where it has amounted to ·12″ during the preceding 24 hours. The temperature has decreased over the whole of India with very few exceptions. The temperature at Lahore at 10 A. M. to-day was 101·2°, the highest recorded. There is feeble cyclonic motion round the area of low pressure at the head of the Bay. The humidity is increasing in Northern India, and the monsoon current gradually saturating the atmosphere of Central and Northern India. The sky is clouded over the whole of India except the Punjab and Sind. Heavy rain continues in Assam and Aracan. Continuous rain during the day has given Darjeeling a fall of 4·97 inches. The feeble cyclonic disturbance in Western Rajputana noticed [illegible] to this part of India. 1·2 inches fell at Ajmere and ·34 inch at Deesa during the day. Slight showers continue to fall in the Deccan and Southern India.

Wednesday, June 26th.—The pressure continues to increase. The rise averages ·05″ in Northern India, and ·02″ in the Deccan and Southern India. It is greatest at Roorkee where it amounts to ·166″. The Saugor Island depression has very nearly disappeared. The temperature continues to decrease in Northern India, more especially in the North-West Provinces, where it is from 20° to 25° lower than it was a week ago. The only important change of wind has taken place in the North-West Provinces. The westerly day winds have given place to the easterly winds of the south-west monsoon. The only exception is at Allahabad, where a very feeble north-west wind continues. The humidity is increasing, more especially in the North-Western Provinces, and the sky continues to be fully clouded over except in the Punjab.

There has been moderate rain over Assam, Bengal, and Aracan during the preceding 24 hours. 1·27 inches were registered this morning at Akyab, 1·58 inches at Darjeeling, 1·89 inches at Silchar, 1·02 inches at Chittagong, ·94 inch at Hazaribagh, and ·53 inch at Calcutta. There has also been general rain over the North-West Provinces. The weather yesterday was squally, and the rain at some of the stations followed the advance of dust-storms. 2·17 inches were registered at Bareilly to-day, ·94 inch at Lucknow, ·41 inch at Roorkee, and ·2 inch at Allahabad. Moderate rainfall continues along the Bombay Coast and in Western Rajputana. The Central Provinces had showers during the day. The rainfall in the Deccan appears to be at present slight and partially distributed.

Thursday.—The barometer is now falling rapidly in India. The decrease of pressure during the preceding 24 hours is greatest in the North-West Provinces, where it averages one-tenth of an inch. The changes of temperature and humidity are slight and unimportant. The sky continues overcast over the

greater part of India. The wind directions in Bengal are more westerly than usual, and the velocity at the head of the Bay is increasing. There was heavy rain (3·62 inches) during the day at Chittagong. Over the rest of Bengal the rainfall was very slight. Moderate rain has fallen in Behar: 1·07 inches were registered at Hazaribagh, and 1·63 inches at Patna. The only rain reported from the North-Western Provinces was at Roorkee, where ·42 inch fell in passing showers. The rainfall was slight along the Bombay Coast. It was considerably greater in the Central Provinces, 2·03 inches having fallen during the day at Khandwa, and ·6 inch at Jubbulpore.

General Remarks.

The monsoon was established along the Aracan Coast, and in Eastern Bengal, and along the southern half of the west coast of India at the beginning of the week. It has advanced steadily during the week, and has fully set in over Western Bengal, Behar, the Bombay Coast, Western Rajputana, and over the Central Provinces. The great fall of temperature and increase of humidity in Upper India indicate that it is extending in this direction. The rainfall of the 25th and 26th in the North-West Provinces is probably also due directly to the advancing monsoon current. The rainfall in the Deccan and Southern India is not large in amount, but sufficient to show that the monsoon is established over this part of India. The rainfalls of the seven days ending Thursday, June 27th, at the following stations is given for comparison :—

	Fall during week. Inches.	Average fall for month of June. Inches.
Akyab	17·97	56·95
Bombay	11·21	20·78
Surat	10·65	[illegible]
Cochin	[illegible]	[illegible]
Darjeeling	[illegible]	24·60
Chittagong	5·35	22·53
Sibsagar	4·78	14·66
Patna	2·57	6·87
Hazaribagh	2·13	3·62
Khandwa	3·03	6·68
Nagpore	2·91	8·54
Belgaum	1·35	9·53
Akola	·89	5·92
Calcutta	·62	12·08
Bareilly	2·17	5·56
Roorkee	·83	4·52

The above comparison suggests that the monsoon current from the west coast is stronger than that of the Bay of Bengal. The chief feature in the monsoon up to the present date is the unusually strong westerly element of the wind in Bengal, and the consequent unequal distribution of rainfall in that province. Western Bengal has hitherto received very slight rain, whilst Aracan and Eastern Bengal have received nearly an average amount. The pressure is also at present relatively low in Behar, and there appears to be deterimation of rain to this area.

June 28th, 1878.

JOHN ELIOT,
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A. O. HUME,
Secretary to Government 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 JUNE 1878.

General Remarks.—In Madras abundant rain continues on the West Coast; some rain, but not in large quantity, has fallen in all other districts of the Presidency except Vizagapatam, Trichinopoly, Madura and Salem; general prospects are reported to be slightly improved in some districts owing to the rainfall; prices continue to rise. The number on relief works is 134,721, and gratuitously relieved 72,743, less by 1,214 and more by 1,165 than last week. In Mysore light rain has fallen in Túmkúr, Mysore, Shimoga and Chitaldroog; more is required; prices are stationary or slightly rising; the number on relief works for the week ending the 15th instant was 35,315, and gratuitously relieved 12,552, less by 5,518 and more by 347 than in the previous week. In Bombay the monsoon has set in well in the Konkan districts, Guzerat and Kanara; rain has also fallen in the Southern Mahratta Country (except Kaládgi), the Deccan, and Khandesh and Násik, but in small quantity, and more is required; showers have fallen throughout Kattywar and in parts of Sind, where the river is very high. Rain is reported from 14 out of 18 districts in the Central Provinces; the exceptions are Bilaspur, Raipur, Chánda and Hoshangábad; sowings have commenced; prices are still rising. In Berar no rain is reported from Amráoti, but other information announces a fall at Akola; sowing has begun. In Central India steady rain is reported in Malwa, and falls at Sutna and Goona. In Rajputana there has been good rain in Ajmere and Bickaneer, and showers are reported from Abu, Deoli, Shahpura, Jhallawar, Jeypore, Bhurtpore and Ulwar. In Bengal there has been good general rain in all the Eastern, Central and Northern districts; rain has also fallen, but more sparingly, in the Bhágalpur and Patna Divisions, except at Sarun and Gya, in Chota Nagpore, except at Hazáribágh (but later information shows rain to have fallen there also), and in Orissa; want of rain is said to be felt in Behar, Chota Nagpore and Orissa. In Assam there has been good general rain, and prospects are favourable. In Burma there has also been good general rain. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh the latest returns show general rain throughout the provinces; from Rohilkhand (where no rainfall is given in the present report) 2·17 inches are reported on the 25th at Bareilly; and in the Meerut Division a fall of half an inch at Roorkee is reported on the same date; ploughing has commenced. In the Punjab showers have fallen in all the reporting districts except Jullundur, Lahore and Peshawar.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week ending.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—		
Ganjam (June 29th)	Rain in 3 places, ·50 average.	Rice 8·95, *raggi* 12·71, *cholum* 11·81, *cumboo* 12·05.
Vizagapatam („ 24th)	Not reported.	Rice 7·4, *cholum* 10·2, *raggi* 12·3, *cumboo* 13·4.
Godavery („ „)	A little over ·5.	Rice 7·37, *cholum* 15·44, *raggi* 14·73, *cumboo* 18.
Kistna („ 20th)	Rain in 5 taluks, average ·45.	Rice 6·89, *cholum* 10·42, *raggi* 12·16, *cumboo* 10·70; sick in relief hospital Bezwada, 16; sky overcast from the evening of the 20th; temperature cool.
Nellore („ 22nd)	·19	Rice 7·99, *cholum* 12·43, *raggi* 14·5, *cumboo* 13·1; Department Public Works, on works 2,812; canal 11,820; camp 35.
Cuddapah („ 21st)	·05	Rice 8·22, *cholum* 11·20, *raggi* 11·36, *cumboo* 12·42; camps 682; paddy and *cholum* harvested, outturn ¾.
Bellary („ 22nd)	·6, average in 4 taluks.	Rice 8·38, *cholum* 9·48, *raggi* 10·03, *cumboo* 9·50; on works 12,927; children 702; camps 7,978; village relief 573; reaping of second crop paddy still in progress in some places, outturn fair; dry lands are being ploughed generally; sowing early dry crops commenced in some places.
Kurnool („ „)	·03, except 1·30 in Kurnool, and slight showers in Pattikonda, Cumbum and Nandikotkur.	Rice 7·68, *cholum* 10·08, *raggi* 12·14, *cumboo* 9·65; on famine works 6,736, children under 9 years 772, in camps 4,655; village relief 708; a heavy and continuous down pour urgently wanted to enable ryots to begin to cultivate in earnest; ground being broken up for sowing; yellow *cholum* and *cumboo* being sown in red soil in Pattikonda and Ramallcotta; fodder and water sufficient.
North Arcot („ 25th)	·69	Rice 7·9, *cholum* 9·7, *raggi* 9·7, *cumboo* 9·0; on works 23,592; children 1,310; camps and houses 9,087; village relief 6,480; crops good where water is available; harvest of paddy and *cholum*, outturn poor.
South Arcot („ „)	·69 (average of district.)	Rice 8·00, *cholum* 10·07, *raggi* 9·71, *cumboo* 9·30; camps 2,275, villages 2,793; standing crops—*kar* paddy and *raggi* not in a good state for want of rain.
Tanjore („ 25th)	·08	Rice 6·68, *cholum* 13·0, *raggi* 14·17, *cumboo* 11·50; wet and dry crops generally in good condition; harvest—dry, chillies and *gingelly*, outturn ¾.
Trichinopoly („ „)	...	Rice 7·18, *raggi* 10·15, *cholum* 9·80, *cumboo* 12·70; inferior *cholum* quoted high last week, exhausted since; in camp 54.
Madura („ „)	...	Rice 7·90, *cholum* 11·54, *raggi* 11·40, *cumboo* 12·76; in camps 24.
Tinnevelly („ „)	·28 in 4 taluks.	Rice 7·20, *cholum* 12·64, *raggi* 12·45, *cumboo* 14·24; standing crops generally good; paddy and gingelly harvested in some parts, outturn fair; cotton crops fair.
Coimbatore („ „)	·15	Rice 7·73, *cholum* 10·17, *raggi* 10·02, *cumboo* 14·03; on works 43,459; camps 6,457; children 3,202; village relief 3,190; standing crops damaged by insects in 9 taluks; harvest of paddy crops in Caroor, dry crops in 4 taluks; outturn—paddy ¾, others ½ to ¾.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—continued.		
Nilgiris (June 22nd)	·73	Rice 6·79, *cholum* 8·52, *raggi* 9·14, *cumboo* 14·27.
Salem („ 24th)	...	Rice 7·22, *raggi* 10·04, *cumboo* 10·88, *cholum* 10·0; on works 29,278; camps 8,494; village relief 8,927.
South Canara („ 22nd)	15·87	Rice 10·11, *raggi* 11·75; first rice crop cultivation progressing.
Calicut („ „)	12·56	Rice 8·05, *raggi* 11·66; rain sufficient everywhere except in Wynaad; first crop in good condition; some damage from locusts in 4 taluks.
Chingleput („ „)	·5 (average in 3 taluks.)	Rice 8·37, *raggi* 9·92, *cholum* 11·76; on works 2,308; children 100; camps 231; village relief 1,808; *punjah* lands being sown; in Chingleput taluk crops in fair condition where water is available, withering in other places; *manakathai* harvested in parts, out-turn ½.
Madras („ 25th)	·02	Rice 7·3, *raggi* 9·31, *cholum* 8·4. *General Remarks.*—General prospects slightly improved in some districts owing to rainfall; prices of rice and dry grains continue to rise; total number on works 134,721; total number gratuitously relieved 72,743; export of grain from Madras by rail during the week ending the 22nd June, 1,837 tons.
Bombay—(June 26th)		
Sind—		
Kurrachee ...	Slight shower in Kurrachee on 24th.	River 15 feet 7 inches—last year on same date 11 feet 1 inch; *kharif* sowings progressing; small-pox in Tatta and Mánjhand talukas; locusts in Sehwan and Dádu talukas damaged crops; cattle disease in Tatta, Mánjhand and Kohistan.
Shikárpur ...	Heavy shower on 23rd	Rice transplanting general; river on 25th 13 feet 7 inches—on same date last year 8 feet 9 inches; dust-storm on 23rd; weather very sultry; small-pox in Shikárpur town, 69 fresh cases, 18 deaths; 1 death in Lárkána; locusts appeared in talukas Ubauro and Shikárpur, but did no damage; cattle disease in 2 talukas.
Hyderabad ...	...	Locusts in 3, and small-pox in 5 talukas; river 46 inches higher yesterday than on same date last year; rain threatens.
Upper Sind Frontier...	0·03 in town and 0·06 in cantonment.	Heat most oppressive; violent dust-storm on 23rd with lightning, thunder and rain; *kharif* sowings progressing; water-supply plentiful along Begári; *peshras* crops healthy; 1 case of small-pox in Zingikhán, taluka Thul.
Guzerat—		
Ahmedabad ...	1·83	Total rainfall 2·09; agricultural operations commenced; cholera decreasing in city, 18 cases, 8 deaths.
Pánch Mahál ...	Rain general.	Monsoon general; 76 deaths from cholera.
Kaira ...	At Kaira 1·80.	Favourable rain; prices falling; 111 cholera cases, 62 deaths.
Broach ...	5·34; fall abundant throughout Collectorate.	Total rainfall 5·53; sowing operations commenced; cholera—in city 5 cases, 1 fatal, in district 72 cases, 41 fatal.
Surat ...	7·21	Total rainfall 10·69; deaths from cholera—in city 16, in Olpád 19, in Choryási 20, in Jalálpor 3; sowing progressing.
Khandesh and Násik—		
Khandesh ...	Rain throughout Collectorate—minimum, 0·05, maximum 3·0.	Total rainfall at Dhulia 4·21; more rain wanted; sowing operations commenced.
Násik ...	Frequent but light showers in Násik; good rain in Peint and Igatpuri.	Sowing commenced in 4 talukas; it is delayed elsewhere for want of rain; fever in Igatpuri; health elsewhere good.
Konkan—		
Tanna ...	10·53	Total rainfall 15·23; *kharif* sowing commenced; cholera in Tanna and 4 talukas.
Colába (June 24th)	10·93 at Alibág.	Total rainfall 11·79; weather warm; sowing operations commenced in all talukas; cholera continues in 2 talukas.
Ratnágiri („ 18th)	3·21; fall general throughout district.	Sowing operations progressing; 12 deaths from cholera in Chiplun taluka.
Deccan—		
Poona ...	1·61 in Sirur; 2·20 in Purandhar; 1·14 in Máwal; slight showers in remaining talukas.	Deaths from cholera—in city 44, in district 119.
Ahmednagar ...	0·08 at Ahmednagar; rain has fallen throughout Collectorates, from minimum 0·20 at Akola, to maximum 2·23 at Jámkhed.	More rain required in all talukas; sowing commenced in a few villages of 4 talukas; 76 deaths from cholera.
Sholapur ...	0·46	Total rainfall 4·08; 232 cholera cases, 113 deaths.
Satara ...	0·20	Total rainfall 3·21; 771 deaths from cholera.
Southern Maratta Country—		
Kaládgi ...	*Nil*	Cholera deaths 55.
Belgaum ...	0·78 at Belgaum; 0·75 at Bidi; 0·32 at Athni; 0·16 at Sampgaon; 0·11 at Chikori.	Total rainfall at Belgaum 3·53; 53 deaths from cholera.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—continued.		
Dharwar ...	0·68; fall partial.	Sowing of early crops continues, but generally retarded for want of rain; fever in 9, and cholera in 5 talukas.
Kánara ...	9·58 at Karwar.	Sowing nearly completed; fever prevalent, small-pox in Sirsi.
Kattywar and Gaekwar's Territory—		
Rájkot ...	1·89	Total rainfall 3·30; rain has set in propitiously all over the Province; sowing operations commenced; cholera continues.
Wadhwán ...	0·28	Total rainfall 0·41; weather warm and cloudy; cholera in Jhaláwad *prant*, 91 cases, 41 fatal; sowing commenced in Limri, Wadhwán and Dhrángadra talukas.
Baroda ...	1·38	Total rainfall 2·16; 7 fatal cases of cholera. *General Remarks.*—River very high in Sind; showers in 3 districts; fair rain general in Guzerat, the Konkan and Kanara; some rain in the Deccan and the Southern Mahratta Country districts, but more much wanted in all; weather at Bombay cool and cloudy, light showers; cholera generally prevalent, except in Sind, Násik and Kanara; it is very severe in Satara.
Bengal—(June 26th)		
Chittagong ...	1·79	
Noakholly ...	4·55	Public health good.
Chittagong Hill Tracts...	6·17	
Hill Tipperah ...	4·85	Sickness disappeared owing to heavy rain.
Backergunge ...	4·4	
Furreedpore ...	2·78	
Dacca ...	3·32	
Tipperah ...	5·09	
Mymensingh ...	8·32	Less rain in interior than at head-quarters.
24-Pergunnahs ...	2·88	Small-pox in Satkhira; several deaths from sunstroke.
Jessore ...	1·36	Good general rain.
Nuddea ...	3·83	Public health generally good.
Moorshedabad ...	3·66	Pretty general rain, except in Rampore Haut; public health good.
Pubna ...	4·77	Health good.
Rajshahye ...	3·53	
Bogra ...	3·31	Public health good.
Dinagepore ...	3·1	
Rungpore ...	7·79	Cholera in places, otherwise public health good.
Cooch Behar ...	4·88	Public health good.
[illegible] ...	10·19	Cholera decreasing.
[illegible] ...	3·24	
Midnapore ...	2·62	
Howrah ...	2·75	
Hooghly ...	·31	Two cases of small-pox in Pundooah, and 13 in Kristonagore; no other sickness reported.
Burdwan ...	1·18	Raining at time of report.
Bankoora ...	·94	
Beerbhoom ...	1·91	
Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	·19	
Bhágalpur ...	·85	
Monghyr ...	1·18	
Purneah ...	3·58	
Maldah ...	·24	
Durbhunga ...	2·54	Less cholera; fever prevalent in Madhoobunnee.
Mozufferpore ...	·75	
Sarun ...	*Nil*	Public health good.
Chumparun ...	1·53	
Patna ...	·94	
Gya ...	*Nil*	
Shahabad ...	Slight drizzle.	Several deaths from heat apoplexy.
Hazáribagh ...	*Nil*	Cholera still reported.
Lohardugga ...	·05	General health good.
Manbhoom ...	·05	
Singbhoom ...	·56	Some cases of cholera in Ghatsila.
Balasore ...	·38	Some sickness caused by heat.
Cuttack ...	6·31	Cholera raging in town.
Pooree ...	·38	Cholera still very prevalent. *General Remarks.*—In Bengal proper rain has done much good to crops, but more wanted in places; from Behar the reports are not generally satisfactory, but rain, where fallen, will improve prospects; in Chota Nagpore young crops are much injured for want of rain, and in many places will have to be resown; rain is also wanted in Orissa; in Pooree rice plants already suffering; pressure in the Chittagong Hill Tracts increasing.
N.-W. P. and Oudh—(June 26th)		
Benares (June 25th)	·6 on night of 25th	More rain expected; the rains appear to have commenced.
Allahabad („ „)	Fine shower on evening of 25th, still raining.	No change.
Jhansi („ 26th)	Two very slight showers	Wind shifting, but chiefly from west; health good; prices almost stationary.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
N. W. P. & Oudh— continued.		
Agra (June 25th)	·2 to 3·4 about Agra	Sickness continues; ploughing commenced.
Meerut („ 26th)	...	Weather cloudy; wind east; prices steady.
Kumaun („ 22nd)	...	Weather dry and hot; a little rain now would be of use; caterpillars are reported to be doing damage to the crops.
Lucknow („ 26th)	Aggregate rain at Sadr ·8 on Monday and Tuesday; rain general over the district.	Weather cloudy.
Sitapur („ „)	·3	Wind east; cloudy.
Bareilly („ „)	...	Heat excessive; occasional dust-storms and light clouds; health fair.
Fyzabad ...	2· at Sadr; rain throughout the district.	Sowings begun; numbers in poor-house on 24th 740, on 26th 497.
		General Remarks.—Rain general throughout the Provinces with exception of Meerut and Rohilkhand; ploughing commenced; health fair, except at Agra.
Punjab—(June 25th)		
Delhi ...	·4	Prospects improved; prices of wheat and barley a little higher this week; slight fever about.
Hissar	1·2	Still overcast; weather has been very hot; crops doing fairly and land being prepared for further sowings; prices had slightly risen before the rain; fever prevalent.
Umballa ...	·2	Ploughing going on for *kharif* sowings; health good.
Jullundur ...	*Nil*	*Rabi* harvested; fever prevalent.
Amritsar ...	·2	More rain wanted for *kharif* sowings; prices of food grains have risen; health good.
Lahore ...	*Nil*	Health good.
Rawalpindi ...	·5	*Kharif* prospects good; general health fair; but small-pox in city of Rawalpindi.
Mooltan ...	·1	*Rabi* crops nearly all removed and *kharif* sowings in progress; prices of food grains stationary; health good.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	·61	*Kharif* sowings in progress; health generally good.
Peshawar ...	*Nil*	*Kharif* prospects fair; wheat stationary; barley risen in price.
		General Remarks.—Rain where it has fallen is seasonable for the *kharif* sowings; but it is early yet to form an opinion of the *kharif* prospects generally.
Central Provinces— (June 26th)		
Upper Godávari— (June 22nd)	·62	Very hot; ploughing continues; cholera broken out at Sironcha; prices steady.
Sambalpur ...	·23	Very hot; rain wanted; inferior rice sowings continue; cholera increasing.
Bilaspur ...	...	Cloudy; stormy; ploughing continues; fever and cholera prevalent; prices steady.
Raipur ...	...	Cloudy; hot; agricultural operations continue; cholera increasing; prices unchanged.
Bálaghát ...	·29	Cloudy; very hot; rain anxiously looked for; cholera in places; prices unchanged.
Chhindwára (June 22nd)	·17	Fever and small-pox continue; prices rising.
Chánda („ 23rd)	...	Cloudy; agricultural operations continue; cholera decreasing; small-pox and cattle disease prevalent; prices rising.
Betúl („ 24th)	·27	Ploughing continues; cholera and small-pox decreasing; prices stationary.
Bhandára („ 25th)	1·13	Ploughing continues and rice sowing commenced in places; fever, small-pox and cholera prevalent; prices unchanged.
Nágpur („ 26th)	About 1·0	Sowing commenced in places; small-pox and cholera continue; prices stationary.
Wardha („ „)	1·35	Cholera continues; prices stationary.
Nimár ...	1·0	Cloudy; cholera and small-pox continue.
Hoshangabad ...	...	Cloudy; hot; cholera and small-pox continue.
Narsinghpur ...	2·14	Cloudy; sowing commenced; health good; prices high.
Jubbulpore ...	·25	Temperature lower; small-pox continues; prices rising.
Saugor	1·24	Agricultural operations continue; prices rising.
Seoni ...	1·75	Sowing commenced; few cases of cholera.
Damoh ...	·40	Prices rising.
Mandla ...	·46	Ploughing continues; prices stationary.
		General Remarks.—It has rained more or less in 15 districts; cloudy and close; sowing commenced in some districts; cholera still bad in Chhattisgarh; prices high and rising.
British Burma— (June 26th)		
Arakan Division ...	17·0 in Akyab	Twenty deaths from cholera in Akyab town; cholera in a sporadic form in Akyab and Kyoukphyoo districts.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
British Burma—contd.		
Pegu Division—		
Rangoon ...	6·16	Total rainfall 26·84; cholera and cattle disease have almost ceased; ploughing continues.
Thonkwa ...	Rainfall fair.	Health generally good; 12 deaths from cholera at Maobin; ploughing continues.
Bassein ...	4·84	Total rainfall 20·26; health of Bassein town good; 16 deaths from cholera in district; 112 deaths from cattle disease.
Henzada ...	5·9 in Henzada during week ending 22nd; 2·80 in Myanoung during week ending 15th.	Total rainfall in Henzada 13·98, in Myanoung 10·20; 3 deaths from cholera in district, otherwise public health good; 96 deaths from cattle disease in Henzada township, 42 deaths in Kanoung township.
Prome ...	2·58	Total rainfall 12·98; general health good.
Thayetmyo ...	...	Report not received.
Tenasserim Division—		
Amherst ...	8·25	Cholera in 2 townships; ploughing progressing.
Shwegyeen ...	1·20	Public health good.
Tounghoo ...	...	One case of cholera in town, 2 in district; health good; ploughing commenced.
Tavoy ...	...	Health good during month of May.
Mergui ...	...	Rainfall during 4 weeks ending the 8th June 11·43; public health good; 726 deaths from cattle disease.
Assam—		
Gauháti (June 26th)	Steady rain; 2·07	Weather close and oppressive; prospects of tea and *asu* rice crop good.
Sylhet („ „)	7·82	*Asu* (*Domáli*) rice being reaped; good outturn; rain seasonable; prospects good.
Mysore and Coorg (June 22nd)	Light rain in Tumkúr, Mysore, Shimoga and Chitaldroog districts; 2·67 in Coorg.	More rain required; prices stationary or slightly rising; for week ending June 15th—on Civil Relief works, 4,189, on Professional Department works 31,126, and gratuitously relieved in hospitals 2,226, and in villages 10,324.
Hyderabad Assigned Districts—		
[illegible] (June 20th)	...	Sowing operations have commenced; rain wanted.
Central India— (June 26th)		
Indore ...	*Nil*	Cloudy and hot.
Sutna ...	1·08	
Goona ...	Heavy rain.	
Neemuch ...	*Nil*	Weather bright.
Rutlam ...	...	Cloudy and close.
Ujjain ...	*Nil*	Want of rain increasing anxiety; prices rising.
Malwa (June 27th)	Rich and steady rain.	The rain has fallen throughout the Province and filled the streams.
Rajputana—		
Abu (June 20th)	·87; drizzling.	Cloudy.
Sirohi („ 23rd)	...	Health fair; cloudy; slight sand-storms.
Marwar („ 22nd)	...	Water very scarce; health good; crops fair; great heat; flight of locusts on 19th.
Bickaneer („ 17th)	·66; good rain is reported in the neighbourhood.	Exceedingly hot.
Harowtee („ 24th)	...	Cool and cloudy.
Deoli („ „)	·22	
Shahpura („ „)	·99	
Jhallawar („ 20th)	·12 at Pátan.	Heat oppressive; tanks and wells very low; cholera present.
Ajmere („ 20th)	Good rain, but not general. Shower.	Cholera still at Beáwar but not virulent; prices steady, slight upward tendency stopped by rain; water-supply now sufficient.
Jeypore („ 25th)	·37	Cholera in districts; three or four cases reported in city.
Bhurtpore („ 26th)	Rain in several tahsils, average ·34.	Cloudy; cholera still continues; prices slightly higher.
Ulwur („ „)		Water still scarce; ploughing resumed.
(June 18th)	1·29	Agricultural prospects very good; they are very busy in the valley transplanting rice with the commencement of the monsoon; the weather is unusually oppressive and close.

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Secy. to the Govt. of India.

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